

锦囊妙解

中学生 英语 系列

龚为标 主编

科学组合
完美升级

第 2 版

适合各种教材版本

高考

阅读理解与
完形填空
强化训练

机械工业出版社
CHINA MACHINE PRESS



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丛书主编 司马文
丛书副主编 龚为标
本册主编 龚为标
本册副主编 张书安
编者 龚为标 张书安 陶龙富
陈少玲 王可 何源章
张明明 王俊 张应文
赵余武



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本书是“锦囊妙解中学生英语系列”的《阅读理解与完形填空 强化训练 高考》分册。全书共分为 25 个单元,每个单元有 5 篇阅读理解文章和 1 篇完形填空文章,供学生进行强化训练使用。书后参考答案中配有文章大意介绍及详细的解析,可帮助学生更好地理解文章、做好题目。本书强调对高三年级学生英语阅读理解能力的培养,在学中练,在练中发现问题,力求从本质上提高学生的阅读理解能力,达到信息的真正交流。

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前言

随着社会生活的信息化和经济的全球化,英语的重要性已日益突出。英语作为最重要的信息载体之一,已成为人类生活各个领域中使用最广泛的语言。学习和掌握英语,开展对外交流已是对 21 世纪国民素质的基本要求。

为了激发和培养学生学习英语的兴趣,为了帮助学生养成良好的学习习惯和形成有效的学习策略,为了使 学生掌握一定的英语基础知识和听、说、读、写技能,形成一定的综合语言运用能力,我们组织了教学一线的特、高级英语教师编写了锦囊妙解中学生英语强化训练系列,它包括初、高中的《词汇与语法 强化训练》和《阅读理解与完形填空 强化训练》以及初中部分的《单项选择与情景交际 强化训练》、《听力 强化训练》、《口语 强化训练》和高中部分的《单项选择与新题型 强化训练》共计 24 种。本丛书遵循了教育部制定的英语课程标准,从语言技能、语言知识、学习策略、情感态度、文化意识等方面着手,让同学们在学习过程中磨砺意志、陶冶情操、拓展视野、丰富生活经历、开发思维能力、发展个性和提高人文素养。丛书不仅能帮助学生更好地理解教材、提升英语语言能力,而且充分体现了“教材”与“教辅”、“知识”与“能力”的互动性。

本丛书具有以下鲜明的特色:

一、同步性

本丛书完全与英语课程标准同步,不但词汇、语法、话题同步,而且题型也与中、高考完全吻合。丛书以最新的教改精神为理念,以现行的初、高中课改教材为蓝本,设题紧扣教材、逐层深入。丛书的所有素材源于教材,但又不拘泥于教材;既讲求课内知识的巩固与拓展,又注重知识“点”与“面”的完美结合。

二、全面性

本丛书的知识分布全面,涵盖所有的中、高考考点。一方面从各小点突破,另一方面做到点、线、面的完美结合。同时进行了语言技能、语言知识、学习策略、情感态度、文化意识等内容的全面融合。

三、新颖性

本丛书不但题目原创、题型新颖,而且编写理念超前,有耳目一新之感。全部题目都精心编写,覆盖考点;所有题型都精心设计,仿真中、高考。各学段或年级的题目、题型的设置都充分体现了循序渐进、稳步上升的指导性原则。

四、示范性

本丛书的所有习题均附有详细的解析,且阅读文章还附有语篇解读。讲解精练,极具权威性,旨在培养学生的发散思维能力和创新精神。

愿这套内容厚重、形式简约的丛书能伴您走向成功!

本丛书从策划、编写到出版,都精心设计、细致操作,可谓尽心尽力,但仍不免有疏漏之处,敬请广大读者不吝指正。

丛书编委会

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会要附注



Unit 1



A

I was going to college. But the idea still hadn't settled in well. As the days were drawing closer, I guessed that the feeling wasn't exactly happy. First, it was two months until orientation (熟悉环境). Then, it was one month. Now, it's one week. Surprisingly, most of my college supplies were already bought.

This would be my first time leaving my parents for a long, long time. College life was about to kick me, bite me, and throw me out of the window. Yes, there would be a lot of support from my dorm advisors and peers.

Constant dreams annoyed me. The roommate in my nightmares was a vampire (吸血鬼). She was going to kill me and eat me for dessert. And worst of all, she also brought a fridge and a microwave to cramp our small living space of hell. I woke up with sweat on my forehead and a deepening anxiety over my future roommate. I had burning questions: Who is she? What is she like? Will she like me? Is she a party animal? Fine, I was being a little over-dramatic. Before being assigned, all students must fill out a questionnaire about themselves for roommate pairing. The dorm council would set up people together who have similar characteristics. But I had my doubts. It was just that all my friends were finding out who their roommates are. My friend going to Yale had a single room in a flat that was occupied by nine other girls. She knew what was coming. I, on the contrary, wouldn't know until the first day I move in. But that was the least of my worries for the Stanford life.

In a week, I'll be starting the next chapter of my life. The journey is going to be hard; it's going to be bumpy (崎岖的). I might fall or I might rise. Things are going to change. I'm going to change. And I'm scared. The home I used to know will move farther and farther behind as I begin my long journey to the Stanford campus. For the first time in my years, I felt depressingly lonely.

1. Why was the writer not happy before she went to the college?

- A. Because she had not enough time to buy all her college supplies.
- B. Because the orientation was on its way.
- C. Because she had too many worries about the college life.
- D. Because constant dreams annoyed her.

2. What do the underlined words "a party animal" mean in this passage?

- A. A kind of people that are dressed up and take part in all kinds of parties.
- B. A kind of animal that can suck the blood of people or eat human beings.
- C. A kind of people that would like to get together to attack human beings.
- D. A kind of animal that would like to sing and dance together.

3. It can be inferred that the writer _____.

- A. has not been worried about the Stanford life
- B. liked her dreams
- C. can't wait to enjoy Stanford life
- D. didn't feel sure about her future life

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

- A. Yale arranges the roommate pairing according to the questionnaire.
- B. The writer's friend in Yale shares her flat with nine other girls.
- C. The writer felt lonely only because she would leave her parents.
- D. The writer is scared that the journey to Stanford must be bumpy.

B

Three years ago, five parrots were set free in a wild place of Arizona, thousands of miles from the Channel

Islands of Jersey where they had been looked after by zoo-keepers. No evolutionary strategies informed them how to behave in this new landscape of mountainous pine forest unoccupied by their kind for 50 years. To the researchers' surprise, they failed to make contact with a group of wild parrots imported from Mexico and set free at the same time. Within 24 hours the reintroducing ended in failure, and the poor birds were back in cages, on their way to the safety of the Arizona reintroduction programme.

Ever since then, the programme has enjoyed great success, mainly because the birds now being set free are Mexican birds illegally caught in the wild, confiscated (没收) on arrival north of the border, and raised by their parents in the safety of the programme. The experience shows how little we know about the behaviour and psychology (心理) of parrots, as Peter Bennett, a bird researcher, points out: "Reintroducing species of high intelligence like parrots is a lot more difficult. People like parrots, always treating them as nothing more than pets or valuable 'collectables'."

Now that many species of parrot are in immediate danger of dying out, biologists are working together to study the natural history and the behaviour of this family of birds. Last year was an important turning point: conservationists founded the World Parrot Trust, based at Hayle in Cornwall, to support research into both wild and caged birds.

Research on parrots is vital for two reasons. First, as the Arizona programme showed, when reintroducing parrots to the wild, we need to be aware of what the birds must know if they are to survive in their natural home. We also need to learn more about the needs of parrots kept as pets, particularly as the Trust's campaign does not attempt to discourage the practice, but rather urges people who buy parrots as pets to choose birds raised by humans.

() 1. What do we know about the area where the five parrots were reintroduced?

- A. Its landscape is new to parrots of their kind.
- B. It used to be home to parrots of their kind.
- C. It is close to where they had been kept.
- D. Pine trees were planted to attract birds.

() 2. The reintroducing experience three years ago shows

that man-raised parrots _____.

- A. can find their way back home in Jersey
- B. are unable to recognize their parents
- C. are unable to adapt to the wild
- D. can produce a new species

() 3. Why are researches on parrots important according to the passage?

- A. The Trust shows great concern for the programme.
- B. We need to know more about how to preserve parrots.
- C. Many people are interested in collecting parrots.
- D. Parrots' intelligence may some day benefit people.

() 4. According to the passage, people are advised

- A. to treat wild and caged parrots equally
- B. to set up comfortable homes for parrots
- C. not to keep wild parrots as pets
- D. not to let more parrots go to the wild

C

It was a beautiful day at the beach—blue sky, gentle wind, calm sea. I knew these things because a man sitting five feet from me was shouting them into his mobile phone, like a play-by-play announcer (实况解说员).

"It's a beautiful day," he shouted. "The sky is blue. And there's a gentle wind, and the water is calm, and..."

Behind me, a woman, her mobile phone pressed to her ear was walking back and forth.

"She didn't," she was saying. "No. She didn't. She did? Really? Are you serious? She did not. She did? No, she..."

And so on. This woman had two children, who were playing in the sea. I found myself watching them, because the woman surely was not. A huge squid could have caught and snatched the children, and this woman would not have noticed. Or, if she had noticed, she'd have said, "Listen. I have to go, because a huge squid just... No! She didn't! She did? No! She..."

And next to me, the play-by-play man would have said, "... and a huge squid just ate two children, and I'm getting a little sunburned. And..."

It used to be that the major trouble at the beach was the fellow who brought a boom box (便携式录音机) and turned it up so loud that the bass notes caused seagulls to explode. But at least you knew where these fellows were; you never know which beachgoers have mobile phones. You'll settle next to what appears to be a sleeping sunbather, or even (you hope) a corpse, and you'll lie happily on your towel, and you'll get all the way to the second sentence of your 467-page book before you fall asleep to the hypnotic surge of the surf (催人入梦的潮声), and...

Beep! Beep! The corpse sits up, feels urgently for its mobile phone and shouts, "Hello! I'm at the beach! Yes! It's nice! Very peaceful! What? She did? No, she didn't! She did? No, she..."

Loud mobile-phoners never seem to get urgent calls. Just once, I'd like to hear one of them say, "Hello? Yes, this is Dr. Johnson. Oh, Dr. Smith. You've opened the abdominal cavity (腹腔)? Good! Now the appendix should be right under the... What? No, that's the liver. Don't take that out, ha ha! Oh, you did? My God! OK, now listen carefully..."

() 1. From the passage we can know that the writer of the passage _____.

- A. had a wonderful holiday at the beach
- B. must have suffered a lot because of the terrible weather
- C. is only interested in talks by doctors about operation
- D. experienced an unhappy holiday at the beach

() 2. According to the passage, which of the following is not true?

- A. The writer often spends his holidays at the beach.
- B. A huge squid ate two children while their mother was not watching.
- C. Some people used to play boom box while spending their holidays at the beach.
- D. Some people often make loud mobile phone calls without caring for others.

() 3. The underlined word "corpse" in this passage has the closest meaning to _____.

- A. a dead body

B. a loud mobile-phoner

C. a sound sleeper

D. a sleep lover

() 4. We can infer from the passage that _____.

A. the writer is interested in mobile phone

B. the writer hates people using mobile phone

C. the writer hates to be disturbed while enjoying holidays on the beach

D. the writer seldom finishes reading a book before going to sleep

D

In the West, advertisements are the fuel that makes mass media work. Many TV stations, newspapers, magazines, radio stations are privately (私人地) owned. The government does not give them money. So where does the money come from? From advertisements. Without advertisements, there would not be these private businesses.

Have you ever asked yourself what advertising is? Through the years, people have given different answers to the question. For some time it was felt that advertising was a means of "keeping your name before the public". And some people thought that advertising was "truth well told". Now more and more people consider it in this way: "Advertising is the paid, non-personal, and usually persuasive presentation of goods, services and ideas by some certain sponsors (赞助商) through various media."

First, advertising is usually paid for. Various sponsors pay for the advertisements we see, read, and hear over various media. Second, advertising is non-personal. It is not face-to-face communication. Although you may feel that a message in a certain advertisement is aimed directly at you, in fact, it is directed at large groups of people. Third, advertising is usually persuasive. Directly or indirectly it asks people to do something. All advertisements try to make people believe that the product, idea, or service advertised can benefit them. Fourth, the sponsors of the advertisement must show their names. From the advertisement, we can see if the sponsor is a company, or a single person. Fifth, advertising reaches us through old and modern mass media. Included in the old media are newspapers, magazines, radio, television, and films. Modern

media include e-mail, matchbox covers, and boards on top of buildings.

- () 1. The existence of the privately owned mass media depends on the support of _____.
A. the government
B. their owners' families
C. advertisements
D. the TV stations
- () 2. The passage seems to say that different ideas of advertising are given due to _____.
A. the change of time
B. the subject of the advertisements
C. people's age difference
D. people's different opinions
- () 3. Which of the following is considered modern mass media?
A. Newspapers. B. E-mail.
C. Magazines. D. Films.
- () 4. According to the passage, which of the following statements about advertisements is not true?
A. The sponsors are always mentioned.
B. Advertising must be honest and humorous.
C. There is the description of things advertised.
D. Advertising is meant for large groups of people.

E

He was just 12 years old when he died, but he brought courage and hope to people around the world. Nkosi Johnson, who died in June, is remembered today as an AIDS fighter. This young boy challenged his government's AIDS policies and united millions of South Africans in the fight against the disease.

Johnson was the longest surviving person born HIV-positive. He survived with this deadly disease for 12 years before it claimed his life. At first, Johnson was expected to live for nine months when his foster mother, Gail Johnson, took him in at the age of two. She now runs Nkosi's Haven across the town from her house in Melville. The Haven is home to 20 children living with HIV or AIDS, and 11 of their mothers. Johnson attracted the world's attention and stole the hearts of thousands of people across the world at the 13th International AIDS Conference in Durban in July,

2000. He stood in front of a large audience including South African President Thabo Mbeki. He told them that he wanted AZT, a drug used to treat AIDS patients, to be given to HIV-positive pregnant (怀孕) women to prevent the disease being passed on to their unborn babies. He received a loud cheer at the end of his speech.

"We are all human beings; we can walk and talk. You can't get AIDS by embracing, kissing and holding hands," Johnson told the audience. His message criticized Africa, which has the world's greatest proportion of people with AIDS and HIV. He made a special reference to South Africa, where the smallest number of HIV-positive people—about 4.2 million, or a tenth of the population—can be found. Johnson's speech was broadcast live across the world. Mbeki and his government were seriously criticized for their policy of holding back drugs for HIV-positive pregnant women. However, the government later changed its view and promised that pregnant women with HIV would be treated.

With views beyond his age and even a sense of humor, Johnson soon became an international sign of the fight against AIDS and HIV. Former South African president Nelson Mandela said Johnson had inspired and touched the hearts of millions of people. Mandela praised him as an "icon (楷模) of the struggle for life".

- () 1. The underlined words "claimed his life" in the second paragraph means _____.
A. did harm to Johnson's health
B. helped Johnson to survive
C. caused the death of Johnson
D. made Johnson weak
- () 2. The AIDS child gave the speech in order to _____.
A. steal the hearts of thousands of people
B. warn people against AIDS people
C. get more help from the world
D. fight against the government
- () 3. From the passage we can infer that _____.
A. the government's AIDS policies have to be improved
B. the government has done nothing to those with HIV-positive

C. the boy's speech supposed the government's policies

D. no one lived longer than the boy

() 4. The best title for this passage is _____.

A. The Sad Story of an AIDS Child

B. The Courage of an AIDS Child

C. AIDS, a Deadly Disease

D. A Hero in South Africa

F

When I come across a good article in reading newspapers, I often want to cut and keep it. But just as I am about to do so I find the article on the 1 side is as much interesting. It may be a discussion of the way to 2 in good health, or 3 about how to behave and conduct oneself in society. If I cut the front article, the opposite one is likely to 4 damage, leaving out half of it or keeping the text 5 the title. Therefore, the scissors would 6 before they start, 7 halfway done when I find out the 8 result.

Sometimes two things are to be done at the same time, both worth your 9. You can only take up one of them, the other has to wait or be 10 up. But you know the future is unpredictable—the changed situation may not allow you to do what is left 11. Thus you are 12 in a difficult position and feel sad. How 13 that nice chances and brilliant ideas should gather around all at once? It may happen that your life 14 greatly on your preference of one choice to the other.

In fact that is what 15 is like; we are often 16 with the two opposite sides of a thing which are both desirable like a newspaper cutting. It often occurs that our attention is drawn to one thing only 17 we get into another. The 18 may be more important than the latter and give rise to a divided mind. I 19 remember a philosopher's remarks: "When one door shuts, another opens in life." So a casual 20 may not be a bad one.

() 1. A. front

B. same

C. either

D. opposite

() 2. A. get

C. lead

() 3. A. advice

C. a theory

() 4. A. suffer

C. prevent

() 5. A. on

C. without

() 6. A. use

C. prepare

() 7. A. or

C. so

() 8. A. satisfying

C. surprising

() 9. A. courage

C. attention

() 10. A. given

C. make

() 11. A. near

C. about

() 12. A. filled

C. caught

() 13. A. dares

C. deals

() 14. A. improves

C. progresses

() 15. A. study

C. nature

() 16. A. faced

C. connected

() 17. A. before

C. until

() 18. A. following

C. above

() 19. A. still

C. once

() 20. A. treatment

C. choice

B. keep

D. bring

B. news

D. a report

B. reduce

D. cause

B. for

D. off

B. handle

D. stay

B. but

D. for

B. regretful

D. impossible

B. strength

D. patience

B. held

D. picked

B. alone

D. behind

B. attracted

D. struck

B. comes

D. does

B. changes

D. goes

B. society

D. life

B. supplied

D. fixed

B. after

D. as

B. next

D. former

B. also

D. almost

B. action

D. remark



Unit 2

A

When I was in junior high school in Philadelphia, there was a fellow we called Sporty. One day after school, I saw him high-jumping alone in the gym. Sporty was jumping four feet, six inches. He began his approach with a certain number of steps. Then he planted his right foot and threw his left leg up. As he began to clear the bar, he flattened his body out and kicked his back leg up. He landed smoothly on his back. It looked simple. I wanted to do it.

But my jumping style was a lot different from Sporty's. I ran, stopped, planted both legs, and jumped straight up. I brought my knees up to my chin, and crashed smack on the bamboo pole on the way down. Sporty was very upset by my jump. Right around that time, Mr. Lister, our gym teacher, came by. Mr. Lister's record was six feet, nine inches. To Sporty and me, that was out of this world. So, when he offered to teach us, we couldn't wait.

Mr. Lister decided that I needed work on my style. As I started my approach, I planted the left foot down and then stopped. I started up again with three fast steps. As I neared the bar, I jumped straight up, and brought both legs up in a sitting position. I came straight down on top of the bamboo pole and snapped it in half.

After I had broken three poles, I began to wonder if this sport was really for me. Mr. Lister suggested that I start slowly at the beginning. So I worked on my approach at the embarrassing height of two feet. I cleared the bar, but all I could do was grumble about it being so close to the ground.

The months passed and finally I was jumping four feet, six inches. Then Sporty moved the bar to four feet, nine inches. I made my approach and suddenly I was scared. This was too great a challenge. The bar was too high. The closer I got, the more convinced I became that I would miss it. I knocked the bar off.

When Sporty tried it, he made the jump. If Sporty

could do it, I had better do it! But that thought came back again: "It's too high. You won't make it." I didn't make it.

On his second jump, Sporty knocked the bar over. For some strange reason, I suddenly felt better. Now I could do it. I wasn't afraid of failing any more.

I stood at the mark and blocked out all my negative thoughts. I approached the bar, planted my foot, and jumped. I knocked the bar off, but I had cleared it by a good six inches. My confidence returned. I put the bar up quickly, came back around and made my approach again. I went up and over six inches over.

When you believe in yourself, you can do anything.

() 1. What lesson did Mr. Lister's instruction help the author to learn?

- A. Replace equipment that breaks.
- B. Practice once a week.
- C. Start slowly and increase the effort.
- D. Exercise before any sports contest.

() 2. How did the author react after breaking many high-jump poles?

- A. He gave up.
- B. He became jealous of Sporty's ability.
- C. He felt that he would never learn to high-jump.
- D. He was puzzled by all the trouble that he was having.

() 3. The author's purpose was to _____ in the passage.

- A. urge the reader to take part in sports
- B. warn that high jumping causes injuries
- C. teach the reader some high-jumping skills
- D. show the importance of self-confidence

B

Sadness is unpleasant, and in a society where personal happiness is prized above all else, there is little tolerance for falling in despair. Especially now we've got drugs

for getting rid of sad feelings—whether it's after losing a job, the break-up of a relationship or the death of a loved one. So it's no surprise that more and more people are taking them.

But is this really such a good idea? A growing number of voices from the world of mental health research are saying it isn't. They fear that the increasing tendency to treat normal sadness as a disease is playing fast and loose (行为轻率). Sadness, they argue, serves a useful purpose—and if we lose it, we lose out. Yet many psychiatrists (精神病医生) insist not. Sadness has a nasty habit of turning into depression (抑郁症), they warn. Even when people are sad for good reason, they should take drugs to make themselves feel better.

So who is right? Is sadness something we cannot live without or something horrible never to touch?

There are lots of ideas about why feeling sad should become part of human life. It may be a self-protection strategy, as other primates (灵长类) also show signs of sadness. A losing monkey that doesn't show sadness after it loses a fight may be seen as continuing to challenge the winning monkey—and that could result in death.

In humans, sadness has a further function: we may display sadness as a form of communication. By acting sad, we tell other community members that we need support.

Then there is the idea that creativity is connected to dark moods. There are plenty of great artists, writers and musicians who have suffered from depression or disorder. Scientists find that people with signs of depression perform better at a creative task, and that negative moods make people think deeply over the unhappy experience, which allows creative processes to come to the front. There is also evidence that too much happiness can be bad for your career. A doctor found that people who scored 8 out of 10 on a happiness test were more successful in income and education than 9s or 10s. The happiest people lose their willingness to make changes to their lives that may benefit them.

() 1. The underlined word "this" refers to _____.

- A. taking drugs B. falling in despair
C. losing a job D. feeling sad

() 2. The author believes sadness is _____.

- A. a good thing for people's health
B. something horrible never to touch
C. a necessary function of humans
D. always to be treated as depression

() 3. Some animals show their sadness in order to _____.

- A. cheat their enemy
B. protect themselves
C. comfort the loser
D. challenge the winner

() 4. We can infer from the last paragraph that _____.

- A. people with great creativity tend to be happier
B. unhappy experiences contribute to a greater career
C. too much happiness can be bad for your career
D. the happiest people are the most successful ones

My most memorable and best experiences will stay in my mind for many years to come. For most people, horses are just animals, smelly beasts that should only be used for racing, for money. Ever since I was only a few years old, horses have been my passion. My dream was to ride a horse. When that time finally approached my anxious little life, my heart beat a thousand times a minute.

It was a warm summer day in Odessa, Ukraine, and we were at a park. My mom was buying several things for home while I wandered around to find something



that made my eyes twinkle. I spotted a figure from heaven, a four-legged beautiful animal was standing down the block, breathing heavily. I ran up to the horse, not even knowing how to pet it, just excited to see the most beautiful creature. He was shining white, with a well-brushed tail. He was playing with his bit and chewed on the reins. I could tell this horse was bored. Where was the owner?

Right away I assumed that I could ride this horse. I turned the other way and went to search for my mom to get some money. I spotted her buying groceries and dragged

her to where the horse was. The owner was back and stated that it was his horse and I couldn't ride it. A warm stream of tears flooded down my cheeks as my mom tried to convince the man to let me ride the horse. He finally agreed for a costly price. He taught me how to get on the horse and explained to me that it was important to keep heels down and arms steady. The gentle beat of the horse's trot awakened all the senses in me as I bounced up and down on the saddle (鞍). I was the happiest little girl in Ukraine, having the time of my life. I began planning how I was going to buy a horse after I became a millionaire. Before I knew it, the ride was over. Surprisingly, I actually learned to control the horse and change the pace.

That day was probably the happiest time of my life. Most children wouldn't have as much fun as I did. Several years later, after coming to America, I began to get involved in show jumping. If it weren't for that time in Ukraine, I wouldn't be able to enjoy the most amazing sport, one where you and another creature truly have to bond.

() 1. Which of the following is true according to the passage?

- A. Later, the author and that horse took part in show jumping.
- B. At the first glance, the author fell in love with the horse.
- C. The horse owner allowed her to ride the horse for free.
- D. The author thought horse racing was for making money.

() 2. _____ is the closest to the meaning of the underlined word "bond".

- A. To be united to share feelings
- B. To be compared to find advantages
- C. To be inspired to set up goals
- D. To be supposed to join efforts

() 3. From the passage, we can infer that _____.

- A. the horse could be easily controlled
- B. the horse owner was a kind and rich man
- C. the experience opened doors for her to get into the sport
- D. the author's mother loved the horse as much as

her daughter.

() 4. What is the best title of the story?

- A. Love for Horses
- B. Interest in Sports
- C. An Exciting Dream
- D. An Amazing Ride

D

It had been some time since Jack had seen the old man. College, career, and life itself got in the way. In fact, Jack moved clear across the county in pursuit of his dreams. There, in the rush of his busy life, Jack had little time to think about the past and often no time to spend with his wife and son. He was working on his future, and nothing could stop him.

Over the phone, his mother told him, "Mr. Belser died last night. The funeral is Wednesday." Memories flashed through his mind like an old newsreel as he sat quietly remembering his childhood days.

"Jack, did you hear me?"

"Oh, sorry, Mom. Yes, I heard you. It's been so long since I thought of him. I'm sorry, but I honestly thought he died years ago," Jack said.

"Well, he didn't forget you. Every time I saw him he'd ask how you were doing. He'd reminisce (回忆) about the many days you spent over his side of the fence as he put it," mom told him.

"I loved that old house he lived in," Jack said.

"You know, Jack, after your father died, Mr. Belser stepped in to make sure you had a man's influence in your life," she said.

"He's the one who taught me carpentry. I wouldn't be in this business if it weren't for him. He spent a lot of time teaching me things he thought were important. . . Mom, I'll be there for the funeral," Jack said.

Busy as he was, he kept his word. Jack caught the next flight to his hometown. Mr. Belser's funeral was small and uneventful. He had no children of his own, and most of his relatives had passed away.

The night before he had to return home, Jack and his mom stopped by to see the old house next door one more time, which was exactly as he remembered. Every step held

memories. Every picture, every piece of furniture. . . Jack stopped suddenly.

"What's wrong, Jack?" his mom asked.

"The box is gone," he said.

"What box?" mom asked.

"There was a small hold box that he kept locked on top of his desk. I must have asked him a thousand time what was inside. All he'd ever tell me was 'the thing I value most'." Jack said.

It was gone. Everything about the house was exactly how Jack remembered it, except for the box. He figured someone from the Belser family had taken it.

"Now I'll never know what was so valuable to him," Jack said sadly.

Returning to his office the next day, he found a package on his desk. The return address caught his attention.

"Mr. Harold Belser" it read.

Jack tore open the package. There inside was the gold box and an envelope. Jack's hands shook as he read the note inside.

"Upon my death, please forward this box and its contents to Jack Bennett. It's the thing I valued most in my life." A small key was taped to the letter. His heart racing, and tears fillig his eyes, Jack carefully unlocked the box. There inside he found a beautiful gold pocket watch. Running his fingers slowly over the fine cover, he opened it.

Inside he found these words carved: "Jack, thanks for your time! Harold Belser."

"Oh! My God! This is the thing he valued most. . ."

Jack held the watch for a few minutes, then called his assistant and cleared his appointments for the next two days. "Why?" his assistant asked.

"I need some time to spend with my son," he said.

() 1. Why did Jack think Mr. Belser died years ago?

A. College and career prevented him from remembering Mr. Belser.

B. Jack was too busy with his business and family to think about Mr. Belser.

C. Jack was too busy realizing his dreams to think about Mr. Belser.

D. His present busy life washed away his childhood memories.

() 2. Jack's mother told him on the phone about Mr. Belser EXCEPT that

A. Mr. Belser often asked how Jack was doing

B. Mr. Belser's funeral would take place on

Wednesday

C. Mr. Belser had asked for Jack's mailing address

D. Mr. Belser had pleasant memories of their time together

() 3. Why did Belser send Jack his gold watch?

A. Because he was grateful for Jack's time with him.

B. Because he had no children or relatives.

C. Because he thought he had to keep his word.

D. Because Jack had always wanted it during his childhood.

() 4. Why did Jack say he needed some time to spend with his son?

A. He was very tired of his work and wanted to have a good rest.

B. He had promised to spare more time to stay with his son.

C. He had missed his son and his family for days.

D. He came to realize the importance of the time with his family.

() 5. Which of the following is the most suitable title for this passage?

A. The Good Old Times

B. What He Valued Most

C. An Old Gold Watch

D. The Lost Childhood Days

E

Hunting

The days of the hunter are almost over in India. This is partly because there is practically nothing left to kill, and partly because some steps have been taken, mainly by banning tiger-shooting, to protect those animals which still survive.

Some people say that man is naturally a hunter. I disagree with this view. Surely our earliest forefathers, who at first possessed no weapons, spent their time digging for roots, and were no doubt themselves often hunted by meat-

eating animals.

I believe the main reason why the modern hunter kills is that he thinks people will admire his courage in overpowering dangerous animals. Of course, there are some who truly believe that the killing is not really the important thing, and that the chief pleasure lies in the joy of the hunt and the beauties of the wild countryside. There are also those for whom hunting in fact offers a chance to prove themselves and risk death by design; these men go out after dangerous animals like tigers, even if they say they only do it to rid the countryside of a threat. I can respect reasons like these, but they are clearly different from the need to strengthen your high opinion of yourself.

The greatest big-game hunters expressed in their writings something of these finer motives (动机). One of them wrote:

"You must properly respect what you are after and shoot it clearly and on the animal's own territory (领地). You must fix forever in your mind all the wonders of that particular day. This is better than letting him grow a few years older to be attacked and wounded by his own son and eventually eaten, half alive, by other animals. Hunting is not a cruel and senseless killing—not if you respect the thing you kill, not if you kill to enrich your memories, not if you kill to feed your people."

I can understand such beliefs, and can compare these hunters with those who hunted lions with spears (矛) and bravely caught them by the tail. But this is very different from many tiger-shoots I have seen, in which modern weapons were used. The so-called hunters fired from tall trees or from the backs of trained elephants. Such methods made tigers seem no more dangerous than rabbits.

() 1. There is no more hunting in India now partly because

A. it is dangerous to hunt there

B. hunting is already out of date

C. hunters want to protect animals

D. there are few animals left to hunt

() 2. The author thinks modern hunters kill mainly

A. to make the countryside safe

B. to earn people's admiration

C. to gain power and influence

D. to improve their health

() 3. What do we learn about the big-game hunters?

A. They hunt old animals.

B. They mistreat animals.

C. They hunt for food.

D. They hunt for money.

() 4. What is the author's view on the tiger-shoots he has seen?

A. Modern hunters lack the courage to hunt face-to-face.

B. Modern hunters should use more advanced weapons.

C. Modern hunters like to hunt rabbits instead of tigers.

D. Modern hunters should put their safety first.

F

My senior year, I can't believe it's almost over. Now when I 1, it was stressful, but exciting, the prom, graduation, and then of course, college.

I started my college application process months before Christmas. My parents told me it would be 2 if I set up interviews and tours. But I was unmotivated. I wanted to go to college, but I didn't want to deal with the 3.

As the days flew by, my applications laid on my desk just as I had 4 them three months before. "You are wasting 5 time," my parents complained. Sweeping away the gathered 6 on the applications, I worked on them every Sunday 7 I finished. Next came writing the essays. I had many ideas, but every school had different 8. I changed them until I was pleased. 9, everything was underway.

Now I just had to wait. In March, I started receiving letters of rejection (拒绝). I began to think that I had set myself up for 10. I had a letter from Salem State College stating that they wanted to see my third quarter 11 before they made their decision. Yes! At least someone wanted to 12 me. The beginning of April, I received a letter from Keene State. I had been rejected. Those 13 words: "We regret to inform you. . . ." made me sit down and cry. I had 14 all hope. Then I heard



from Plymouth State. Not my first 15, but... I had been accepted. Maybe if I get my grades 16, I can transfer to another school...

The college application process 17 me deeply. All my friends had dozens of schools to choose from. I guess my parents were 18. High school grades are extremely important to your 19. If I could do it all over again, I would take it more 20.

- () 1. A. hold back B. look back
C. keep back D. go back
- () 2. A. smart B. certain
C. convenient D. available
- () 3. A. loneliness B. subjects
C. stress D. tests
- () 4. A. found B. left
C. sent D. chosen
- () 5. A. busy B. spare
C. changeable D. valuable
- () 6. A. dust B. ideas
C. work D. troubles
- () 7. A. before B. unless
C. until D. when
- () 8. A. decisions B. standards
C. regulations D. requirements

- () 9. A. Suddenly B. Finally
C. Generally D. Fortunately
- () 10. A. disappointment B. achievements
C. discrimination D. preparations
- () 11. A. papers B. plans
C. grades D. exams
- () 12. A. accept B. respect
C. judge D. consider
- () 13. A. borrowed B. cheering
C. heated D. opening
- () 14. A. ruined B. gained
C. lost D. seen
- () 15. A. chance B. choice
C. guess D. success
- () 16. A. up B. out
C. on D. over
- () 17. A. hurt B. beat
C. punished D. frightened
- () 18. A. strict B. right
C. kind D. upset
- () 19. A. school history B. present family
C. final exams D. future plans
- () 20. A. firmly B. readily
C. seriously D. willingly

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 Gao Jialu. "I always tell them when I'm going out drinking. As long as they know what I'm doing, they're fine with it." Susan Green, who is now 21, agrees. "Looking back on the last 10 years, there was a lot of what you could call rebellion. 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

Earth Week - A Day of the Planet

Stories

Several more rounds of hard rains, tornadoes and floods struck many parts of the American Midwest and Northeast. And bad weather continued across the US for a second month.

Monsoon (季风) Storms

A southwest monsoon has caused great damage in

Unit 3

A

The Best of Friends

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 had seen 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 discuss 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

B

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Storms

Several more rounds of fierce storms, tornadoes and floods struck many parts of the American Midwest and Northeast. And bad weather continued across the US for a second month.

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A southwest monsoon has caused great damage in