

走近名师 感受激情

# Passion

## 激情英语

English

主 编 耿志华 胡义阳

高一

【活页卷】

阅 读 理 解

联合编写

- 北京四中
- 黄冈中学
- 河南实验中学
- 华中师大一附中

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# 序 言 FOREWORD

## 读书感悟

书是人类智慧的结晶，  
书是人们的良师益友，  
读书可以改变人生，  
读书更可以感悟人生。

古来家庭贫寒、地位卑下，只有靠读书来改变人生的穷书生用“书中自有黄金屋，书中自有颜如玉”来描述自己的内心体会并激励自己，为了黄金屋和颜如玉而头悬梁、锥刺股，从而达到一朝成名天下知，个中艰辛与快乐只有他们自己知道。

历代文人墨客，无论贫富贵贱，他们博览群书、学富五车，在浩瀚的书海里苦苦遨游，在他们或成功、或挫折的时候，总会发出这样的感叹：书到用时方恨少，事非经历不知难。对人生的短暂与变幻，书海的深邃无边的无奈尽显无遗。

书读百遍，其意自见；读书破万卷，下笔如有神，是体验到读书的乐趣、读书的收获的真实感慨。

行千里路，读万卷书，得好友来如对月，有奇书读胜看花，是享受读书、追求至高境界的真情流露。

性情怪僻耽佳句，语不惊人誓不休；笔落山河泣，诗成鬼神惊，是读书如痴、爱书如命的读书人的苦苦追求。

物换星移，岁月流转，人生苦短，书海茫茫。毛泽东抒发“人生易老天难老”的感叹；李白更有“长风破浪会有时，直挂云帆济沧海”的豪情；杜甫领悟到“星垂平野阔，月涌大江流”的雄浑；王维感受到“大漠孤烟直，长河落日圆”的空旷。当我们欣赏到“明月松间照，清泉石上流”的诗画相融的美景时，我们对大自然、对人生会产生什么样的感悟呢？

还是古人总结得好：  
读书之乐乐无穷。



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# Passage 1

文章词数: 160 words

阅读时间: \_\_\_\_\_ minutes

You may never be part of an emergency situation. But if one happens, you should know how to get help. The telephone book in the United States has emergency numbers on the inside front cover. Look at the following table from the Boston telephone book. Notice that the number for the police and fire department is the same. And it is an easy number to remember. If you are too unhappy or excited to remember any numbers at all, however, you can simply dial "0" for operator in any emergency.

EMERGENCY NUMBERS					
FIRE		POLICE		DOCTOR	
				Boston Emergency Physicians Service	
BOSTON	911	BOSTON	911	BOSTON	482 - 5252
BROOKLINE	911	BROOKLINE	911	BROOKLINE	482 - 5252
				Middle South District Medical Society	
CAMBRIDGE	876 - 5800	CAMBRIDGE	846 - 1212	CAMBRIDGE	
SOMERVILLE	023 - 1500	SOMERVILLE	645 - 1212	SOMERVILLE	025 - 4774
Other Places	_____	Other Places	_____	Other Places	_____
Write in your number here		Write in your number here		Write in your number here	
AMBULANCE	_____			DOCTOR (Personal)	_____
Write in your number here				Write in your number here	
COAST GUARD.....	223 - 6978			POISON.....	232 - 2120
Search and rescue				Information Center	
F. B. I. ....	742 - 5533			RESCUE, Inc.....	426 - 6600
★ U. S. SECRET SERVICE				223 - 2738	
OR DIAL "0" OPERATOR IN ANY EMERGENCY					
WE ARE ALWAYS THERE AND READY TO HELP!!					

- ( ) 1. What number do you dial if you see a boat sinking?  
A. 911.                      B. 623 - 1500.                      C. 223 - 6978.                      D. 625 - 4774.
- ( ) 2. Who will receive your call if you dial "0"?  
A. The police.                      B. The doctor.  
C. The fire department.                      D. The operator.
- ( ) 3. Which of the following is FALSE according to the passage?  
A. If you see a fire in Brookline you should dial 911.  
B. If someone is poisoned you can telephone F. B. I.  
C. If you live in Boston and you need a doctor you can dial 482 - 5252.  
D. If you have to get to the hospital quickly you ought to call an ambulance.

## Passage

文章词数: 280 words

阅读时间: \_\_\_\_\_ minutes

Class 5A was the worst class in Hill Valley High School. The students were badly behaved and had no interest in their lessons.

When a new principal(校长) came to work at the school, he decided to do something about Class 5A.

On the second day of school, he left his office and walked to 5A's classroom. He did not need to know where it was. He could hear them.

He stood outside the classroom for a few moments and looked inside through the window.

Some boys were fighting. Other students were throwing things at one another. No one was doing any work.

The principal had experienced in badly behaved classes before. He knew what to do. He would go into the classroom, take hold of the biggest boy in the class and punish him. This would be an example to the others.

He took a deep breath and opened the classroom door. The students paid no attention to him.

"Silence!" he shouted at the top of his voice.

This time the students stopped what they were doing and looked at him.

Quickly he walked up to the oldest-looking boy in the room. He was also the noisiest and had been shouting at the others at the top of his voice.

He took hold of him by the ear and pulled him to the front of the class.

"I am going to punish you as an example to the others," he said, "Now go to my office and wait for me."

Then he turned to the class and lectured them about how they should behave in school.

When he had finished, he said, "Does anyone have any questions?"

One of the students put up her hand. "Yes, sir, I have. When can we have our teacher back?"

- ( ) 1. When the principal went to 5A's classroom, the students were \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. doing their school work                      B. having a party  
 C. making a lot of noises                      D. listenig to their teacher
- ( ) 2. "He didn't need to know where it was. He could hear them." That means \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. the principal had been to 5A's classroom more than once  
 B. the principal was able to find the classroom by listening  
 C. the principal had got very sharp ears  
 D. the principal found the classroom without any difficulty
- ( ) 3. What was the teacher doing when the principal came in?  
 A. He was taaching.                      B. He was shouting at the students.  
 C. He was in his office.                      D. He was talking to his students
- ( ) 4. Which of the following is NOT true?  
 A. The teacher of the class was the noisiest in the class.  
 B. The teacher had been shouting at the top of his voice.  
 C. The biggest boy was no other than the teacher.  
 D. The biggest boy was really the naughtiest one in class.



# Passage

文章词数: 269 words

阅读时间: \_\_\_\_\_ minutes

The staff of the Kennedy School Newsletter asked students at our school to take a survey(调查). In the survey, we asked, "What is your dream job?" We asked a total of 400 students at our school. Here are the results of our survey.

Most of the students at our school wanted to be professional(职业的) athletes in the future! At our school, 64 people hoped to be sports stars in the future. This included 32 future soccer players, 12 baseball players, 10 basketball players, 7 tennis players, and 3 hockey players.

Lots of students at our school also wanted to be movie stars or singers. 58 students said they wanted to become singers, and 57 said they wanted to act in movies. We hope your dreams come true! Just remember your friends from school when you become superstars.

Other popular future careers(职业) included vets(49), computer programmers(40), writers(30), and artists(29). To our surprise, very few students at our school wanted to be doctors(7), lawyers(13), or business people(4). And the teachers at our school may be disappointed to know that only 9 students hoped to teach in the future. Sorry teachers!

You can see the rest of the results from our survey in the chart. And for those students who did not get to answer our survey, please stop by our office. We want to hear from you, too! We will add your answers to our survey results and publish the final results in the school yearbook.

Thanks for helping us make this interesting survey so successful!

The Newsletter staff

Dream Job Survey					
Job	No. of students	Job	No. of students	Job	No. of Students
athlete	64	writer	30	businessman	
singer	58	artist	29	astronaut	4
actor	57	lawyer	13	others	36
	49	teacher	9		
programmer	40	doctor	7		

- ( ) 1. Which question did they probably ask in the survey?  
 A. What do you want to be? B. When will you stop studying?  
 C. Where do you want to live? D. Who do you like the most?
- ( ) 2. Which answers from students surprised the people giving the survey?  
 A. Singing is popular. B. Few are interested in law or medicine.  
 C. Many like to play sports. D. Not many want to teach.
- ( ) 3. What can be put in the blanks of the chart above?  
 A. farmer;4 B. farmer;10 C. vet;4 D. vet;10
- ( ) 4. How many people probably want to be plumbers?  
 A. Six. B. Less than four. C. More than ten. D. Twenty-seven.
- ( ) 5. The underlined phrase "stop by" means \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. bring something B. go and stay C. not move D. visit sometime

## Passage

文章词数: 291 words

阅读时间: \_\_\_\_\_ minutes

My house is made of wood, glass and stone. It is also made of software.

If you come to visit, you'll probably be surprised when you come in. Someone will give you an electronic PIN(个人身份证号码) to wear. This PIN tells the house who and where you are. The house uses this information to give you what you need. When it's dark outside, the PIN turns on the lights nearest you, and then turns them off as you walk away from them. Music moves with you too. If the house knows your favorite music, it plays it. The music seems to be everywhere, but in fact other people in the house hear different music or no music. If you get a telephone call, only the nearest telephone rings.

Of course, you are also able to tell the house if you want something. There is a home control console(控制台), a small machine that turns things on and off around you.

The PIN and the console are new ideas, but they are in fact like many things we have today. If you want to go to a movie, you need a ticket. If I give you my car keys, you can use my car. The car works for you because you have the keys. My house works for you because you wear the PIN or hold the console.

I believe that ten years from now, most new homes will have the systems(系统) that I've put in my house. The systems will probably be even bigger and better than the ones I've put in today.

I like to try new ideas. I know that some of my ideas will work better than others. But I hope that one day I will stop thinking of these systems as new, and ask myself instead, "How did I live without them?"

- ( ) 1. The writer's house is NOT made of \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. bricks                      B. wood                      C. glass                      D. softwares
- ( ) 2. What does the passage mainly discuss?  
 A. How to develop a new system.                      B. The function of the PIN.  
 C. A home for the future.                      D. Easy life in the future.
- ( ) 3. What's the purpose when the writer wrote the fourth paragraph?  
 A. To let readers to know why his ideas are new.  
 B. To explain more easily what the functions of the PIN and the console are.  
 C. To explain the importance of the PIN and the console.  
 D. To let readers know how special his house is.
- ( ) 4. The writer's new house is different from ordinary ones mainly because \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. it has your favourite music following you  
 B. you can make a telephone call anywhere  
 C. the writer is able to change his new idea into practice  
 D. it has been controlled by computers
- ( ) 5. What is the writer most likely to be according to the passage?  
 A. An IT expert.                      B. A famous doctor.  
 C. A player.                      D. An experienced teacher.

## Passage 5

文章词数: 415 words

阅读时间: \_\_\_\_\_ minutes

In kindergarten(幼儿园) your idea of a good friend was the person who let you have the red crayon when all that was left was the ugly black one.

In first grade your idea of a good friend was the person who went to the bathroom with you and held your hand as you walked through the scary(令人害怕的) halls.

In second grade your idea of a good friend was the person who helped you stand up to the class bully(恃强凌弱者).

In third grade your idea of a good friend was the person who shared their lunch with you when you forgot yours on the bus.

In fourth grade your idea of a good friend was the person who was willing to change dancing partners so you wouldn't have to be stuck with nasty(令人讨厌的) Nicky or smelly Susan.

In fifth grade your idea of a good friend was the person who saved a seat on the back of the bus for you.

In sixth grade your idea of a good friend was the person who went up to Nicky or Susan, your new crush(迷恋者), and asked them to dance with you, so that if they said no you wouldn't have to be embarrassed(难堪的).

In seventh grade your idea of a good friend was the person who helped you with the social studies homework, the night before you had to hand in.

In eighth grade your idea of a good friend was the person who helped you pack up all your stuffed(填充的) toys so that your room would be tidy.

In ninth grade your idea of a good friend was the person who didn't laugh at you when you broke out into tears.

In tenth grade your idea of a good friend was the person who changed their timetable so you would have someone to sit with at lunch.

In eleventh grade your idea of a good friend was the person who gave you rides in their new car, comforted you when you broke up with Nick, or Susan, and found you a new date to the party.

In twelfth grade your idea of a good friend was the person who helped you pick out a college/university, assured you that you would get into that college/university, helped you deal with your parents who were having a hard time adjusting(调整) to the idea of letting you go.

...

Thank you for being a friend. No matter where we go or who we become, never forget who helped us get there.

- ( ) 1. In \_\_\_\_\_ grade a good friend would like to help to tidy your room according to the passage.  
A. fourth                      B. sixth                      C. eighth                      D. eleventh
- ( ) 2. Which of the following can be used to take the place of the underlined part "assured you"?  
A. made sure                      B. thought of                      C. agreed                      D. believed
- ( ) 3. According to the passage when you were in fifth grade, a good friend would \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. find another friend for you                      B. go to the bathroom with you  
C. not laugh at you when you were in trouble                      D. keep a seat on the bus for you
- ( ) 4. What's the main idea of the passage?  
A. How to find a good friend?                      B. What's a good friend at school?  
C. A good friend is useful.                      D. A good friend is around you.

## Passage

文章词数: 300 words

阅读时间: \_\_\_\_\_ minutes

## The survey(调查) of being stolen

Name Questions	Wu Zhenghong, College Student	Huang Yinwei, Accountant	Yao Meihua, Office Worker	Pantida Saiyarod, Overseas Student	Phil Boyle, Visitor
Have you been robbed? How many Times?	Four times	Yes. About Three times.	Several times.	I haven't had such experience as I just came to Shanghai five months ago.	Yes. Four times.
What did the thief steal and where did it happen?	I lost two cell phones, on Yun-nan Road and at McDonald's, wallet at college and bicycle near the underground station.	Money, mobile phone and bicycle. Around People's Square and at my college, Shanghai University.	When taking a bus, my wallet was stolen. And my home was broken into by thieves at night.	When my friends hung out on Nan-jin Lu, one of them had a mobile phone stolen.	I got my bicycles stolen two times near the apartment where I live on Hengshan Lu. My mobile and bag were stolen when I was at a party.
Where are the places most likely to attract thieves?	For example, on a bus or in a store.	In places where many people get together.	The places where crowds gather, for example, on a bus.	Some busy and well-known streets for foreigners, such as Huaihai Lu and People's Square.	Hengshan Lu, Mao-ming Lu may be places where most foreigners go shopping or get together.
What measures do you think we should take to avoid theft?	Don't put anything valuable in your pockets. Especially when you are chatting with your friends in public place.	We should keep handbags in our sight when taking a bus. And don't show valuables in public places.	It is hard to avoid theft because we can't defend against it effectively.	I think everyone should be aware of suspicious persons in busy places.	We should have more police. And don't put money in bags, instead, put a small sum in pockets.

- ( ) 1. \_\_\_\_\_ persons have been robbed according to the table.  
A. Four                      B. Five                      C. Three                      D. No
- ( ) 2. \_\_\_\_\_ are the most likely things which can be stolen according to the table.  
A. Handbags              B. Mobile phones              C. Bikes                      D. Wallets
- ( ) 3. Where are the places most likely to attract thieves?  
A. The home.                      B. A big office.  
C. The place where there are lots of people.              D. The corner of the road.
- ( ) 4. From the table we know that \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Pantida Saiyarod is a Chinese student              B. Wu Zhenghong has been robbed only three times  
C. It's easy to avoid the theft                      D. Many people have met the thefts



## Passage 8

文章词数: 223 words

阅读时间: \_\_\_\_\_ minutes

**■ You'll never be good at math.**

It's generally (一般来说) accepted that boys are good at math and girls aren't. The fact is that it isn't true—at least, it doesn't have to be.

When girls reach their teens, most of them lose their interest in math. They're trying to be regarded as females. They want to stay away from things that are boys' things, and math is still considered boys' thing. Math class is hard, but if you gave it a chance you could be great at math, especially because you are a girl.

**■ Being skinny is good, and how you diet is your business.**

Lots of web sites tell visitors that losing interest in eating is a beautiful thing. These "skinny is better sites" are lying. Losing interest in eating is a disease, not a fashion statement. It can kill you.

**■ You don't deserve to make as much money as a guy.**

It's said that in 2005 women who work full-time earn about 23 percent less than guys earn. Once you see real women succeeding in cool jobs, you'll truly get that you're worth just as much or more than any guys.

**■ Caffeine will help you study better.**

Caffeinated (含咖啡因的) soft drinks have long been advertised as must-haves when you have to work very hard. But if you want to do your body a big favor, you'd better give up caffeine altogether.

- ( ) 1. Why do girls lose their interest in math?
- A. Because they don't realize the importance of math.  
B. Because math class is too hard for girls.  
C. Because they aren't interested in the things which are considered boy things.  
D. Because girls are not as clever as boys.
- ( ) 2. The word "skinny" means \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. pretty                      B. strong                      C. tall                      D. slim
- ( ) 3. Supposing in 2006 a man earns \$20,000, how much will a woman who does the same job probably get?  
A. \$10,000.                      B. \$15,000.                      C. \$20,000.                      D. \$25,000.
- ( ) 4. Which of the statements is NOT true?  
A. Being skinny is good for girls' health.  
B. Girls sometimes can do better than boys in math.  
C. Girls can earn as much money as boys do.  
D. Caffeine can make people feel more excited.
- ( ) 5. Which of the following is the best title of the text?  
A. Girls' shortcomings.                      B. Four pieces of advice to girls.  
C. Four lies to girls.                      D. Girls are weaker than guys.

## Passage 9

文章词数: 277 words

阅读时间: \_\_\_\_\_ minutes

F1 is a very fast car race. It is one of the most popular sports in the world. The drivers go at over 300 kilometers an hour every race. But F1 cars didn't always go so fast.

In 1895, the first F1 race began in France. During that race, it took the drivers 48 hours to finish 580 kilometers. In 1901, the best drivers had an average speed of 100 kilometers an hour. Modern grand prix F1 race began in 1950 in Britain. Grand prix is French. It means "large prize". Today, 12 teams and 24 drivers race to get points. There are races at different tracks all over the world from March to October every two weeks. There is also F2 and F3 race. But the cars are slower and less high-tech(高科技).

During an F1 race, drivers have to make several stops to change tyres and put more petrol in their cars. A team of people do these tasks together to make the stops short. Some people lift the car up. Others change the tyres. While this team works on the tyres, another person puts petrol in the car and a different person cleans the driver's helmet. One more person talks to the driver about how to win. It's amazing that all those people finish in just a few seconds!

During 100 metre races, people count the athlete's speed by  $1/100$ th (0.01) of a second, for example 10.81 seconds. In the world of racing cars, however, the race has to be timed to  $1/1000$ th (0.001) of a second. This is because the F1 cars go so fast!  $1/1000$ th of a second is 50 times faster than the time for a blink!

F1 cars look very colourful. First, cars of different teams have different colours. Then, there are a lot of advertisements on the car.

- ( ) 1. The best drivers in F1 races can reach the speed of \_\_\_\_\_ an hour.  
A. 100 kilometers    B. 300 kilometers    C. 580 kilometers    D. 1000 kilometers
- ( ) 2. Modern grand prix F1 race first began \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. in France    B. in Britain    C. in 1895    D. in 1901
- ( ) 3. Today F1 race is held \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. at different tracks all the year round  
B. every month all over the world  
C. every two weeks from March to October  
D. in France and Britain every year
- ( ) 4. When the driver makes stops in a race, a team of people will \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. help him to make the stops short  
B. lift the car up and change the tyres  
C. put petrol in the car and clean the car  
D. clean the driver's helmet
- ( ) 5. In the world of racing cars the race has to be timed by \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. second    B. 10.81 second  
C.  $1/100$ th of a second    D.  $1/1000$ th of a second



## Passage

文章词数: 230 words

阅读时间: \_\_\_\_\_ minutes

You can find language pollution whenever you open a piece of newspaper, turn on your TV set, listen to a popular song or look at different kinds of advertisements. Language pollution exists almost everywhere and can be seen in the following places.

★ Chinese characters are written in the complex (复杂的) form. Although simplified (简单的) Chinese characters were accepted for use many years ago, it seems that more and more people like Chinese characters written in the complex form.

★ Many goods are produced in China but carry foreign names, which sound strange and have no meaning at all.

★ Words and expressions being used have a bad meaning. "Ba" (霸), which means very, very big in Chinese, is one example. Now there are a lot of goods, restaurants, even factories or firms, with "Ba" in their names.

★ There are too many incorrect grammatical expressions. Some films have strange names and incorrect grammatical (语法的) structures. "Ai ni mei shang liang", which means "I love you without consulting", is not correct in grammar and this kind of expression is now becoming popular.

Some language experts point out that language pollution must be done away with, which is an idea shared by many others and myself.

As we know, 2008 Olympic Games will take place in Beijing. More and more foreigners will come to China. We Chinese shouldn't lose our faces in our language. From now on we should be against the language pollution and get used to using the correct language.

- ( ) 1. The writer of the passage suggests that \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. something be done to make our language pure  
 B. the Chinese language not have the word "Ba"  
 C. everything have a good name and a good meaning  
 D. everybody try their best to stop language pollution
- ( ) 2. What the writer wants to say is that \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. great difference exists between the Chinese characters written in the complex form and simplified form  
 B. language used by our newspapers, TV programs, pop songs and advertisements are getting polluted  
 C. many people agree with the experts on language pollution in China  
 D. some film writers haven't studied Chinese grammar
- ( ) 3. The underlined expression "done away with" in the sixth paragraph means \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. got away      B. recycled      C. cleaned      D. ended
- ( ) 4. We can learn from the last paragraph that \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. a lot of language pollution will get into the 2008 Olympic Games  
 B. foreigners don't understand our language pollution  
 C. the clean Olympic Games will appear in 2008  
 D. the foreigners can look down upon us because of our language pollution
- ( ) 5. Which of the following is the best title of the passage?  
 A. More Attention to Grammar.      B. Experts' Good Advice.  
 C. Films with Strange Names.      D. Pollution of Our Language.

# Passage 11

文章词数: 297 words

阅读时间: \_\_\_\_\_ minutes

## Trip 1 Black Bear Count

There have been fires in this area in the last few years and the Office of National Parks is not sure how many black bears have survived(存活). Some bears have been seen since the fires, and the Office has asked for volunteers to help count them. The whole trip will last three hours. Booking is necessary.

Cost: free

When: May 8

## Trip 2 Garland Valley

Bring your binoculars and lunch for this walk in a beautiful area of the Blue Mountains. Garland Valley is close to the town of Garland but is part of the National Park. Many wild animals live in this area, including many birds and reptiles(爬行动物). This is a great walk for bird-lovers. The trip lasts four hours. Booking is necessary.

Cost: \$15

When: May 8, May 15

## Trip 3 Flashlight Adventure

Put on your warm clothes, bring a flashlight and a pair of binoculars, and come for a night walk along the Dungog Valley. A guide will lead the tour. Many of the animals you will see on this trip can only be seen at night. The guide will tell you about the lives of the animals you see. Numbers are strictly limited on night trips, so be sure to book early. This walk lasts two and a half hours.

Cost: \$12

When: May 8, May 15, May 22

Necessary preparations(准备):

Please bring enough water and food for all walks.

Wear good walking shoes—no high heels or sandals.

Wear a hat for day walks.

Dress warmly for night walks.

Children must be with an adult.

Make sure your flashlight works well and bring extra batteries for night walks.

Follow all instructions from guides during the walks. The mountains are a dangerous place.

Bookings:

Booking for the above trips can be made by telephone(893-4847) or on the Internet at [www.bluemountaintour.com](http://www.bluemountaintour.com).

- ( ) 1. Where are these trips?  
 A. In a large city. B. In a park in the mountains.  
 C. In a special kind of zoo. D. In three different countries.
- ( ) 2. On which trip might you see animals that sleep during the day?  
 A. Black Bear Count. B. Garland Valley.  
 C. Flashlight Adventure. D. None of the trips.
- ( ) 3. Which trip can people go on without making a reservation(预定)?  
 A. Black Bear Count. B. Garland Valley.  
 C. Flashlight Adventure. D. None of the trips.
- ( ) 4. If Mr. Black and his wife will take the second trip as well as their twin daughters(16 years old), what do they cost?  
 A. \$60. B. \$30. C. \$45. D. \$75.
- ( ) 5. Which of the following sentences is NOT true according to the text?  
 A. You can take all the trips without costing you any dollars.  
 B. You'd better not wear the shoes with high heels when taking the trips.  
 C. You have only one chance to take the first trip.  
 D. If you want to take any trip, you can telephone 893-4847.