

课题实验用书

各版本通用

# Fit 沸腾英语

沸 腾 学 习 • 突 破 高 分

主编 蔡 晔

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高二

## 完形填空 与阅读理解

分层突破

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主编 蔡 晔

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高二

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# 致读者

高效学习，快速提高，赢得满分，是每一位学习者的追求。但如何才能做到？沸腾学习法的“选材励志化，学习精细化，训练分层化，辅导个性化，疑难消灭化”为您提供一种与众不同的学习思路和新颖实用的训练方式，让您考试满分的愿望成为现实！

## 本书编写理念

在现今的英语水平测试中，完形填空和阅读理解向来都是英语考试中的两只拦路虎，令很多考生谈“虎”色变。因此，如何提高完形填空和阅读理解的解题能力就成为每一位英语教育者和学习者必须解决的问题。

目前，提高完形填空和阅读理解的解题能力的一般做法是“题海战术”等粗放式训练。即一篇接一篇地训练高考模拟试题，一味追求数量多。然而，由于教师的教学负担重、学生的课业负担重以及学生成绩的个体差异化，这个“多”字就成了一种无法界定的概念，很难实现真正的“多”；反而，为了追求“多”而造成学习时囫囵吞枣，事倍功半。

中小学英语考试属于非过关性测试，学生的学习成绩差异性很大，因此，我们倡导个性化学习，分层式训练。本书全面采取分层式教学和过关式学习方式，根据不同的阶段性目标对不同学习水平的学生进行针对性的教学和训练，即“分层突破”法。

## 本书编写依据

本书以最新的英语新课程标准为指导，完全按照近年来全国各省英语完形填空和阅读理解测试题型的特点和命题趋势设计。书中内容的层次划分严格按照学生的认知规律，先简后繁，先易后难，层层深入，步步提高，经过众多一线优秀教师的潜心研究和长期的教学实践，编写而成。

## 本书编写特色

本书有四大特色功能：

### 一、循序渐进，层次分明。

本书分为“基础过关训练”“能力提升训练”和“综合突破训练”三个层次。选文内容由易到难、层层递进。初始阶段轻松快乐的阅读体验可增强学生的阅读信心，逐步形成阅读兴趣，为下面的阅读学习打好基础，随着层次的不断递增，学生的阅读能力在不知不觉中得到提高。

### 二、题材丰富，激发兴趣。

本书所选材料注重可读性和趣味性的统一，选择大纲要求中的常见话题，涵盖时事新闻、科技发明、文化风俗、历史名胜、人文地理、著名人物、趣味故事、科普知识、新闻报道、文学艺术、广告等学生们感兴趣的题材。学生们通过本书的训练，既可以提高自己的阅读能力，又可以拓展自己的视野，陶冶自己

的情操。

### 三、标准量化，科学训练。

本书每篇选文中都设有“主题”“体裁”和“限时”等详细参考信息，有助于学生在标准的状态下高效训练，迅速提升阅读能力。

### 四、详尽解析，消灭夹生。

文后的答案与解析增加语篇导读，帮助学生掌握文章大意。对疑难处的解析讲解详尽细致，便于帮助学生突破阅读中的难点，消除夹生，从题意、题型和易错点等方面全方位提高学生的综合素质。

## 本书使用说明

本书分为16周和四个综合训练，每周由“完形填空”“阅读理解”和“新题型”组成。因此，本书可以作为学生的“每周一测”使用，建议读者在“限时”内完成，做完后要及时地对照后面给出的答案详解，总结自评，找出出错的原因，以收到最好的效果。

如果您能按照我们的建议坚持使用完本书，您的阅读技能必将得到快速、有效的提高，您的英语成绩必能沸腾起来！

Fit 沸腾英语 编写组



<b>第1层 基础过关训练</b> .....	1
<b>Week 1</b> .....	1
Monday 完形填空A.....	1
关闭了一扇门, 开启了另一扇门.....	1
Tuesday 完形填空B.....	2
生活中的宇航员.....	2
Wednesday 阅读理解A.....	2
电脑罢工.....	2
Thursday 阅读理解B.....	3
丝绸之路.....	3
Friday 阅读理解C.....	4
改变传统的找工作方式.....	4
Saturday 阅读理解D.....	5
机场丢失的行李.....	5
Sunday 新题型.....	6
<b>Week 2</b> .....	7
Monday 完形填空A.....	7
照顾邻居的母亲.....	7
Tuesday 完形填空B.....	7
母亲留给我的记忆.....	7
Wednesday 阅读理解A.....	8
芝加哥的菲尔德博物馆.....	8
Thursday 阅读理解B.....	9
交流方式与别人不同.....	9
Friday 阅读理解C.....	10
以积极的心态面对帮助.....	10
Saturday 阅读理解D.....	11
狂发短信有害健康.....	11
Sunday 新题型.....	12
<b>Week 3</b> .....	13
Monday 完形填空A.....	13
圣诞节前夕的一次亏本买卖.....	13
Tuesday 完形填空B.....	13
忘了把“我”载走.....	13
Wednesday 阅读理解A.....	14
男孩与伊丽莎白女王的“忘年交”.....	14
Thursday 阅读理解B.....	15
父亲节的由来是受母亲节的启发.....	15
Friday 阅读理解C.....	16
航空投递员享受便宜机票.....	16
Saturday 阅读理解D.....	16
失而复得的戒指.....	16
Sunday 新题型.....	18
<b>Week 4</b> .....	19
Monday 完形填空A.....	19
残疾父亲的乐观精神.....	19
Tuesday 完形填空B.....	19
面对人生的意外.....	19
Wednesday 阅读理解A.....	20
女性的健康饮食.....	20
Thursday 阅读理解B.....	21
对老龄化的认识误区.....	21
Friday 阅读理解C.....	22
对海底世界的探索.....	22
Saturday 阅读理解D.....	22
费尔利汽车旅馆和“免下车”露天电影院.....	22
Sunday 新题型.....	23
<b>Week 5</b> .....	25
Monday 完形填空A.....	25
患病的迈克尔.....	25
Tuesday 完形填空B.....	26
传递信念.....	26
Wednesday 阅读理解A.....	26
得到帮助, 呼吁多帮助他人.....	26
Thursday 阅读理解B.....	27
流行杂志Seventeen的第一个中国中学生封面人物.....	27

Friday 阅读理解C.....	28
人人都有贪婪的潜质.....	28
Saturday 阅读理解D.....	28
饲养家兔.....	28
Sunday 新题型.....	29
<b>Week 6</b> .....	31
Monday 完形填空A.....	31
妈妈的手变粗糙了.....	31
Tuesday 完形填空B.....	32
对宠物和妻子应是什么态度呢?.....	32
Wednesday 阅读理解A.....	32
两人分担困难, 困难减半.....	32
Thursday 阅读理解B.....	33
电子书和传统的纸质书本.....	33
Friday 阅读理解C.....	34
美国人猎取二手货.....	34
Saturday 阅读理解D.....	35

成功在于选择.....	35
Sunday 新题型.....	36
<b>Week 7</b> .....	37
Monday 完形填空A.....	37
青春期的烦恼.....	37
Tuesday 完形填空B.....	37
想法的运用.....	37
Wednesday 阅读理解A.....	38
圣迭戈的旅游景点.....	38
Thursday 阅读理解B.....	39
中国学校教育存在的问题.....	39
Friday 阅读理解C.....	40
陶瓷雕塑展览.....	40
Saturday 阅读理解D.....	41
把国家公园当做课堂提供科学教育.....	41
Sunday 新题型.....	42

## 第2层 能力提升训练

<b>Week 8</b> .....	43
Monday 完形填空A.....	43
向日葵.....	43
Tuesday 完形填空B.....	44
如何处理意外.....	44
Wednesday 阅读理解A.....	44
助人为乐.....	44
Thursday 阅读理解B.....	45
旅游.....	45
Friday 阅读理解C.....	46
按能力分班是否好?.....	46
Saturday 阅读理解D.....	47
受伤数量减少了, 但是伤势更严重了.....	47
Sunday 新题型.....	48
<b>Week 9</b> .....	49
Monday 完形填空A.....	49
考试前的噩梦.....	49
Tuesday 完形填空B.....	49
让“我”感到羞愧的一双眼睛.....	49

Wednesday 阅读理解A.....	50
凝视对方让你更具吸引力.....	50
Thursday 阅读理解B.....	51
女大学生比男大学生多.....	51
Friday 阅读理解C.....	52
Reading Recovery项目.....	52
Saturday 阅读理解D.....	53
竞争性运动让学生达不到锻炼的效果.....	53
Sunday 新题型.....	54
<b>Week 10</b> .....	55
Monday 完形填空A.....	55
误吃他人的巧克力.....	55
Tuesday 完形填空B.....	55
第一次钢琴演奏.....	55
Wednesday 阅读理解A.....	56
五大湖.....	56
Thursday 阅读理解B.....	57
去太空旅游不是遥不可及.....	57
Friday 阅读理解C.....	58

植物治疗疾病.....	58	Thursday 阅读理解B.....	76
Saturday 阅读理解D.....	58	大腿脂肪有益于健康.....	76
学会站起来.....	58	Friday 阅读理解C.....	77
Sunday 新题型.....	59	会移动的树.....	77
<b>Week 11</b> .....	61	Saturday 阅读理解D.....	78
Monday 完形填空A.....	61	谷歌推出智能眼镜.....	78
生理缺陷的女孩成为国家的象征.....	61	Sunday 新题型.....	78
Tuesday 完形填空B.....	61	<b>Week 14</b> .....	80
为何最终没有采访最初的人选呢?.....	61	Monday 完形填空A.....	80
Wednesday 阅读理解A.....	62	对未来的新闻工作者的建议.....	80
女司机开车比男司机更安全.....	62	Tuesday 完形填空B.....	81
Thursday 阅读理解B.....	63	体态语.....	81
女诗人埃米莉·伊丽莎白·狄更生.....	63	Wednesday 阅读理解A.....	82
Friday 阅读理解C.....	64	在普利茅斯种植园体验17世纪的生活.....	82
发胖会传染给周围的人.....	64	Thursday 阅读理解B.....	83
Saturday 阅读理解D.....	65	未来生活取决于今天的选择.....	83
欢喜结局.....	65	Friday 阅读理解C.....	83
Sunday 新题型.....	66	美国的多元文化.....	83
<b>Week 12</b> .....	67	Saturday 阅读理解D.....	84
Monday 完形填空A.....	67	可转换手势语的软件.....	84
珍贵的画像.....	67	Sunday 新题型.....	85
Tuesday 完形填空B.....	68	<b>Week 15</b> .....	87
接到久违的朋友的电话.....	68	Monday 完形填空A.....	87
Wednesday 阅读理解A.....	69	“我”的西班牙语老师.....	87
记日记方式的变化.....	69	Tuesday 完形填空B.....	87
Thursday 阅读理解B.....	69	攀比是竞争的双胞胎.....	87
西班牙斗牛与红斗篷.....	69	Wednesday 阅读理解A.....	88
Friday 阅读理解C.....	70	控制零花钱, 培养理财观念.....	88
全球变暖, 关注生态环境.....	70	Thursday 阅读理解B.....	89
Saturday 阅读理解D.....	71	经济危机后的消费习惯.....	89
医院花钱大力装饰不是浪费.....	71	Friday 阅读理解C.....	90
Sunday 新题型.....	72	月球石丢失了.....	90
<b>Week 13</b> .....	74	Saturday 阅读理解D.....	90
Monday 完形填空A.....	74	美国中学的驾驶教育.....	90
憨豆先生.....	74	Sunday 新题型.....	91
Tuesday 完形填空B.....	74	<b>Week 16</b> .....	93
一份小小的关心.....	74	Monday 完形填空A.....	93
Wednesday 阅读理解A.....	75	潜水遇险.....	93
罗伯特·彭斯.....	75	Tuesday 完形填空B.....	94

金色的房子 .....	94	Friday 阅读理解C .....	96
Wednesday 阅读理解A .....	94	母亲节的礼物 .....	96
审判出售假冒炸弹探测器 .....	94	Saturday 阅读理解D .....	96
Thursday 阅读理解B .....	95	英国伦敦国家美术馆 .....	96
大学图书馆注意事项 .....	95	Sunday 新题型 .....	97

### 第3层 综合突破训练 .....

模拟测试（一） .....	99	新题型 .....	108
完形填空A .....	99	模拟测试（三） .....	110
外国人学汉语 .....	99	完形填空A .....	110
完形填空B .....	100	教会孩子自己面对困难 .....	110
为“我不能”举行的葬礼 .....	100	阅读理解A .....	110
阅读理解A .....	101	高中时的读书笔记 .....	110
先天足畸形成了世界冠军 .....	101	阅读理解B .....	111
阅读理解B .....	101	孩子感到有压力 .....	111
世界级的胡须大赛 .....	101	阅读理解C .....	112
阅读理解C .....	102	电脑给我们带来的问题 .....	112
科技发展对人类寿命的影响 .....	102	阅读理解D .....	113
阅读理解D .....	103	美国为什么鼓励大家买房 .....	113
奥斯卡颁奖圣地柯达剧院 .....	103	新题型 .....	113
模拟测试（二） .....	105	模拟测试（四） .....	115
完形填空A .....	105	完形填空A .....	115
找到生活的立足点 .....	105	生气是正常的，但我们必须控制愤怒 .....	115
阅读理解A .....	106	阅读理解A .....	116
阅读理解能力的差异可以缩小 .....	106	美国少女向陌生人捐献骨髓 .....	116
阅读理解B .....	106	阅读理解B .....	116
灵魂乐教父詹姆斯·布朗 .....	106	司机该如何应对冬天的坏天气 .....	116
阅读理解C .....	107	阅读理解C .....	117
社交圈的缩小导致很多问题 .....	107	因节食或减肥而导致营养不良 .....	117
阅读理解D .....	108	阅读理解D .....	118
大部分父母与孩子相处和谐 .....	108	展出是为了激发对科学的激情 .....	118

### 答案与解析 .....

# 第1层 基础过关训练

## Week 1



### Monday 【完形填空A】

主题 关闭了一扇门，开启了另一扇门 体裁 记叙文 限时 15' 难度 ★★★ 得分率 /20

Chen Xiao had given up making her own decisions and so decided to throw open her life to China's hundreds of millions of Internet users, 1 in China as netizens.

"It's your right to arrange my life, and it's my duty to serve you," 2 her online shop. Chen Xiao said she had been 3 Internet users to pick her daily activities since December after 2008 saw 4 unfortunate events as the 5 of her clothing shop and the earthquake that hit China.

6 she came across was not only a new life 7 a new way to make a living. She 8 about \$3 an hour, and she's been asked to do almost everything 9 delivering pet food to caring for stray (lost from home) cats to taking a hot lunch to a 10 man. What surprised her most was not so much the varied requests but being able to find happiness in the process. So far, the most meaningful task she was given was 11 a child's birth—the father was a complete stranger who just wanted someone to take pictures and 12 the moment. She will not do 13 illegal, immoral or violent, but she said that had not stopped some from asking. Chen does not know 14 longer she will keep taking cyber requests.

"When people stop needing me, I'll go back to my 15 life. But I don't know what will come," she said.

Chen is 16 example here of 17 in China the Internet is crossing over from cyberspace (网络世界) to the real world. For now it is a good way to 18 the financial crisis in which many others are losing their jobs and businesses are 19 broken.

Chen's success gives those graduates a hint: 20 money and social experience, the biggest advantage of young graduates is their ideas as well as dreams.



阅读下面的短文，掌握其大意，然后从每题所给的

A、B、C、D四个选项中，选出最佳选项。

- |                      |                  |
|----------------------|------------------|
| ( ) 1. A. known      | B. being known   |
| C. knowing           | D. to be known   |
| ( ) 2. A. wrote      | B. read          |
| C. found             | D. asked         |
| ( ) 3. A. hoping     | B. allowing      |
| C. forbidding        | D. demanding     |
| ( ) 4. A. such       | B. so            |
| C. some              | D. any           |
| ( ) 5. A. breakout   | B. break-in      |
| C. breakdown         | D. breakthrough  |
| ( ) 6. A. What       | B. That          |
| C. Which             | D. Why           |
| ( ) 7. A. and        | B. or            |
| C. but               | D. so            |
| ( ) 8. A. charged    | B. changed       |
| C. paid              | D. spent         |
| ( ) 9. A. by         | B. of            |
| C. through           | D. from          |
| ( ) 10. A. hopeful   | B. helpful       |
| C. homeless          | D. homesick      |
| ( ) 11. A. helping   | B. having        |
| C. taking            | D. celebrating   |
| ( ) 12. A. share     | B. care          |
| C. spare             | D. cost          |
| ( ) 13. A. something | B. everything    |
| C. nothing           | D. anything      |
| ( ) 14. A. how much  | B. how many      |
| C. how often         | D. how soon      |
| ( ) 15. A. new       | B. meaningful    |
| C. original          | D. unforgettable |
| ( ) 16. A. other     | B. the other     |
| C. another           | D. others        |
| ( ) 17. A. why       | B. how           |
| C. when              | D. where         |
| ( ) 18. A. survive   | B. live          |
| C. guard             | D. defend        |
| ( ) 19. A. doing     | B. making        |
| C. going             | D. growing       |
| ( ) 20. A. Without   | B. Besides       |
| C. With              | D. Except        |



## Tuesday 【完形填空B】

主题

生活中的宇航员

体裁

记叙文

限时

16'

难度

★★★

得分率

/20

It's hard being an astronaut's son. I 1, everybody expects you to be special or 2, and I'm just an average student, and I'm average, too, when it 3 basketball, football, soccer, and baseball.

I often wonder 4 my father ever had a son like me. I mean he's so 5 and so good at everything. So I used to dream about doing something special to 6 my father and make him 7 me.

In one class, my teacher 8 a Father's Day essay contest for us and the winners' essays would be read in front of all the parents and students. After school I walked home, 9 my father, who I would write about in my essay.

He sat with me in the 10 when I was a little kid and had a nightmare. He 11 me with a new puppy at my eighth birthday party. He sat and tried to 12 death to me when my grandpa Bob died. To me, he wasn't a world-famous astronaut, just my dad.

I wrote about all these 13 in my essay.

One of our neighbors said, "I 14 you'll win the contest, David. You're the only one in the town who could write about being the son of an astronaut." I 15.

I hadn't shown anyone the essay, but now I almost hoped I wouldn't win. I didn't want to win just 16 my father was an astronaut.

I won the second prize. When I finished reading my essay, the 17 applauded. I saw my father blowing his nose. I went back to my seat.

Dad nodded to me, 18 his throat, and put his hand on my shoulder. "Son, this is the 19 moment of my life," he said.

It was the proudest moment of my life, too. Maybe I'll never be a great hero or win a Nobel Prize, but just then, it was 20 just to be my father's son.

- ( ) 1. A. mean      B. say      C. know      D. believe  
 ( ) 2. A. strange      B. honest      C. perfect      D. formal  
 ( ) 3. A. refers to      B. relates with      C. talks about      D. comes to  
 ( ) 4. A. why      B. how      C. whether      D. when  
 ( ) 5. A. normal      B. funny      C. special      D. unique  
 ( ) 6. A. shock      B. influence      C. attract      D. impress  
 ( ) 7. A. proud of      B. interested in      C. satisfied with      D. ashamed of  
 ( ) 8. A. reported      B. announced      C. claimed      D. warned  
 ( ) 9. A. caring about      B. worrying about      C. thinking about      D. complaining about  
 ( ) 10. A. silence      B. threat      C. horror      D. dark  
 ( ) 11. A. pleased      B. astonished      C. supported      D. encouraged  
 ( ) 12. A. describe      B. explain      C. declare      D. remark  
 ( ) 13. A. experiments      B. incidents      C. details      D. memories  
 ( ) 14. A. wish      B. guess      C. bet      D. promise  
 ( ) 15. A. smiled      B. nodded      C. doubted      D. shrugged  
 ( ) 16. A. because      B. if      C. while      D. as  
 ( ) 17. A. parents      B. audience      C. students      D. teachers  
 ( ) 18. A. cleaned      B. blew      C. cleared      D. opened  
 ( ) 19. A. best      B. proudest      C. finest      D. greatest  
 ( ) 20. A. natural      B. ambitious      C. important      D. enough



## Wednesday 【阅读理解A】

主题

电脑罢工

体裁

记叙文

限时

6'

难度

★★

得分率

/4

The most frightening words in the English language are "Our computer is down." You hear it more and more when you are on business. The other day I was at the airport waiting for a ticket to Washington and the girl in the ticket office said, "I'm sorry. I can't sell you a ticket.

阅读下面的短文,从每题所给的A、B、C、D四个选项中,选出最佳选项。

- ( ) 1. The best title for the article is \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. When the Computer Is Down  
 B. The Most Frightening Words

Our computer is down.”

“If your computer is down, just write me out a ticket.”

“I can’t write you out a ticket. The computer is the only one allowed to do so.”

I looked down the computer and every passenger was just standing there drinking coffee and staring at the black screen. Then I asked her, “What do all you people do?”

“We give the computer the information about your trip, and then it tells us whether you can fly with us or not.”

“So when it goes down, you go down with it.”

“That’s right, sir.”

“How long will the computer be down?” I wanted to know.

“I have no idea. Sometimes it’s down for 10 minutes, sometimes for two hours. There’s no way we can find out without asking the computer and since it’s down, it won’t answer us.”

After the girl told me that they had no backup computer, and that it was the only computer they had, I said, “Let’s forget the computer. What about your planes? They’re still flying, aren’t they?”

“I couldn’t tell you without asking the computer.”

“Maybe I could just go to the gate and ask the pilot if he’s flying to Washington,” I suggested. “I wouldn’t know what gate to send you to. Even if the pilot was going to Washington, he couldn’t take you if you didn’t have a ticket.”

“Is there any other airline flying to Washington within the next few hours?”

“I wouldn’t know,” she said, pointing at the dark screen. “Only ‘it’.”

By this time there were quite a few people standing in lines. Some people went white; some people started to cry and still others kicked their luggage.

C. The Computer of the Airport

D. Asking the Computer

( ) 2. What could the girl in the ticket office do for the passengers without the computer?

A. She could sell a ticket.

B. She could write out a ticket.

C. She could answer the passengers’ questions.

D. She could do nothing.

( ) 3. What does the underlined word “backup” mean in the passage? It means \_\_\_\_\_.

A. expensive

B. extra

C. advanced

D. cheap

( ) 4. The last paragraph suggests that \_\_\_\_\_.

A. a modern computer will never be down

B. computers can take the place of humans

C. a computer may bring suffering to people

D. there will be great changes in computers



## Thursday 【阅读理解B】

主题

丝绸之路

体裁

说明文

限时

7'

难度

★★★

得分率

/4

Runners in a relay race pass a stick in one direction. However, merchants passed silk, gold, fruit, and glass along the Silk Road in more than one direction. They earned their living by traveling the famous Silk Road.

The Silk Road was not a simple trading network. It passed through thousands of cities and towns. It started from eastern China, across Central Asia and the Middle East, and ended in the Mediterranean Sea. It was used from about 200 B. C. to about A. D. 1300, when sea travel offered new routes. It was sometimes called the world’s longest highway. However, the Silk Road was made up of many routes, not one smooth path. They passed through what are now 18 countries. The routes crossed mountains and deserts and had many dangers of hot sun, deep snow and even battles. Only experienced traders could return safely.

( ) 1. It’s probable that traders along the Silk Road needed \_\_\_\_\_.

A. to remember the entire trade route

B. to know the making of products

C. to receive certain special training

D. to deal with a lot of difficulties

( ) 2. The Silk Road became less important because \_\_\_\_\_.

A. it was made up of different routes

B. silk trading became less popular

C. sea travel provided easier routes

D. people needed fewer foreign goods

The Silk Road got its name from its most prized product. Silk could be used like money to pay taxes or buy goods. But the traders carried more than just silk. Gold, silver, and glass from Europe were much found in the Middle East and Asia. Horses traded from other areas changed farming practices in China. Indian merchants traded salt and other valuable goods. Chinese merchants traded paper, which produced an immediate effect on the West. Apples traveled from Central Asia to Rome. The Chinese had learned to graft (嫁接) different trees together to make new kinds of fruit. They passed this science on to others, including the Romans. The Romans used grafting to grow the apple. Trading along the Silk Road led to worldwide business 2,000 years before the World Wide Web.

The people along the Silk Road did not share just goods. They also shared their beliefs. The Silk Road provided pathways for learning, diplomacy (外交), and religion.

- ( ) 3. New technologies could travel along the Silk Road because people \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. learned from one another  
B. shared each other's beliefs  
C. traded goods along the route  
D. earned their living by traveling
- ( ) 4. What is the best title for the passage?
- A. The Silk Road: Past and Present  
B. The Silk Road: East Meets West  
C. The Silk Road: Routes Full of Dangers  
D. The Silk Road: Pathways for Learning



### Friday 【阅读理解C】

主题 改变传统的找工作方式 体裁 说明文 限时 8' 难度 ★★★ 得分率 /5

In 2007, five young people in the American state of Massachusetts developed an idea. The team knew that the world is filled with mobile phones. About eighty percent of all people are said to live within reach of a wireless telephone signal.

The idea was to use mobile phones and the Internet to connect job seekers with employers. The young people wrote a business plan and formed a company called Assured Labor.

Assured Labor won a development competition at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT). Three of the founders were graduate students there.

Assured Labor is an electronic marketplace. It has two parts. One is for the United States. That operation was launched in January in Boston. It links people with employers offering temporary jobs.

The other arm of the business is for developing markets. That operation is meant to help people get more permanent jobs. A representative is currently building partnerships with universities and international companies in Central America.

Assured Labor's president, David Reich, says the companies now place job advertisements on radio or in newspapers. Some even drive around in cars with loudspeakers announcing that jobs are available. He says the companies are interested in having more modern hiring practices.

Through Assured Labor, companies will list open positions on the Internet. People who think they could do the job could reply by text message or on their cell phones.

This is how the system works in Boston:

The jobs available include house cleaning, dog walking and home

- ( ) 1. Assured Labor is founded by \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. David Reich  
B. five young people in Massachusetts  
C. an unknown expert  
D. three graduate students from MIT
- ( ) 2. What kinds of jobs does Assured Labor offer?
- A. Temporary jobs.  
B. Permanent jobs.  
C. Free jobs.  
D. Both A and B.
- ( ) 3. Which is NOT one of the means for companies to advertise jobs available?
- A. Radio.  
B. Newspapers.  
C. TV programs.  
D. Cars with loudspeakers.
- ( ) 4. Which of the following is the proper procedure to seek a job through Assured Labor?
- a. People can look online at a list of jobs.  
b. Companies will list open positions on the Internet.  
c. The company sends the workers a text or an e-mail message.  
d. The workers can respond to an offer.  
e. The employer chooses workers they would like to hire.

repair. People who want their house cleaned, for example, can look online at a list of twenty housekeepers. The list tells what services they offer and how much they want to be paid. People need two letters praising their work to get on the list of service providers.

The employer chooses workers they would like to hire. The company then sends the workers a text or an e-mail message so they can respond quickly to an offer.

After a job is completed, the employer and employee rate each other. The rating is kept for future use. Assured Labor is not charging anyone right now, but the plan is to have employers pay for the service.

A. a,c,d,b,e

B. b,a,e,c,d

C. b,c,d,a,e

D. a,b,d,e,a

5. What can be inferred from the passage?

A. The present hiring practices need to be improved.

B. Employers won't need to pay Assured Labour.

C. Universities also join Assured Labor for financial help.

D. Assured Labor only offers household jobs.



## Saturday 【阅读理解 D】

主题

机场丢失的行李

体裁

说明文

限时

9'

难度

★★★★

得分率

/5

Millions of Americans return from long-distance trips by air, but their luggage doesn't always come home with them. Airline identification tags can come loose, and the bags go who-knows-where.



The airlines collect the items and, for 90 days, attempt to find their owners. If they have no luck, they are literally left holding the bags of thousands of travelers. They don't keep them, since there is more lost luggage every day than they can store. And by law, they cannot sell the bags, or they might be accused of misplacing luggage on purpose.

So once insurance companies have paid for lost bags and their contents, and they no longer belong to passengers, a unique store in the little town of Scottsboro, Alabama, buys them.



The "Unclaimed Baggage Center" is so popular that the building, which is set up like a department store, is the number-one tourist attraction in all of Alabama. More than one million visitors stop in each year and take one of the store's shopping carts on a hunt for treasures.

The center displays one-of-a-kind items lost by individual travelers, plus many other items found in goods' shipments that for some reason never got delivered.

Each day, clerks bring out 7,000 new items, and experienced shoppers rush to paw over them. You can find everything from precious jewels to hockey sticks, best-selling novels, leather jackets, tape recorders, surfboards, even half-used tubes of toothpaste. That's right—used toothpaste for 50 cents or a dollar. The store's own laundry washes or dry-cleans all the clothes found in the luggage, and then sells them. Need a wedding dress? There's a selection of beautiful lost and unclaimed ones. The store has a little museum where some of

1. What is implied in the underlined sentence?

A. Nobody wants to own this kind of luggage.

B. Nobody comes to get the lost luggage back.

C. Nobody likes those airline identification tags.

D. Nobody knows the owners of the lost luggage.

2. The airlines don't keep the lost bags mainly because \_\_\_\_\_.

A. they don't intend to break the law

B. they want to find their owners later

C. they don't have enough space for them

D. they want to earn money by selling them

3. Which of the followings is NOT true about the Unclaimed Baggage Center?

A. It displays a great many new items every day.

B. It's actually a supermarket for the local people.

C. It's the most popular tourist attraction in Alabama.

D. It displays many unusual items in the little museum.

4. Which word can best describe the items in the center?

A. Precious.

B. Necessary.

C. Strange.

D. Various.

its most unusual items have been preserved.

Less than 0.5% of the luggage checked on U. S. carriers is permanently lost and available to the store. Still, that's a lot of toothpaste and wedding dresses that never made it home.

( ) 5. The passage mainly tells us how Americans \_\_\_\_\_ the lost luggage.

A. deal with

B. benefit from

C. manage to find

D. show their talent in



Sunday

### 新题型

请认真阅读下面的短文, 并根据所读内容在文章后表格中的空格填入最恰当的单词。(注意: 每空格1个单词)

Many people think a telephone is a necessity. But I think it is a pest and a time waste. Very often you find it impossible to escape from it. If you have a telephone in your own house, you will admit that it tends to ring when you least want it to ring, when you are asleep, or in the middle of a meal or a conversation or when you are just going out, or when you are in your bath. Are you strong-minded enough to ignore it? You are not. You think there may be some important news or message for you. I can assure you that if a message is really important it will reach you sooner or later. Have you ever rushed crippling from the bath, or chewing from the table, or dazed from the bed, only to be told that you are a wrong number?

But you will say, you need not have your name printed in the telephone directory, and you can have a telephone which is only usable for outgoing calls. Besides, you will say, isn't it important to have a telephone in case of emergency—illness, accident, or fire? Of course, you are right, but here in a thickly populated country like England one is seldom far from a telephone in case of dreadful necessity.

I think perhaps I had better try to justify (证明是有理的) myself by trying to prove that what I like is good. I admit that in different circumstances—if I were a wealthy and powerful businessperson, for instance, or badly ill and had to lie in bed, I might find a telephone a necessity. But then if I were a taxi-driver I should find a car as a necessity. Let me put it another way: there are two things for which the English seem to show particular talent: one is mechanical invention, the other literature. My own business happens to be with the use of words but I see I must now stop using them, for I have had just been handed a slip of paper to say that somebody is waiting to speak to me on the telephone. I think I had better answer it. After all, one never knows, it may be something important.

Title: The <u>1</u>		
Different <u>7</u> about it	Many people	It is <u>2</u> when one wants to make a call, especially in time of <u>3</u> .
	The author	It can <u>4</u> time and even be <u>5</u> .
		Not everyone <u>6</u> a businessperson or a sick person who has to stay in bed needs it.
		I don't need it because my job is writing.
<u>8</u> with it	It always seems to ring when one is doing something else or doesn't want it to ring.	
	Almost <u>9</u> can ignore it even if they want to.	
	One <u>10</u> to answer it only to find that he is misdialled.	

### 沸腾笔记

1. netizen 网民

2. cyberspace 网络世界

3. down 停机, 停止运行

4. graft 嫁接

5. charge 收费

6. unclaimed 无人领取的

7. preserve 保存

8. pest 有害之物

9. cripple 使残废

## Week 2



## Monday 【完形填空A】

主题

照顾邻居的母亲

体裁

记叙文

限时

12'

难度

★★

得分率

/15

One night last summer, my neighbor Debbie came over and knocked on my door. "I'm leaving for 1, Jim," she said. "Would you mind dropping by and 2 on my mother?"

"Not a problem," I said.

I'd lived next door to Debbie and her 84-year-old 3, Nan, for about six months, and we'd become fast friends. Debbie always worked at night. She 4 leaving her mom alone, so she asked if it was okay if she rigged (装配) up one of those baby monitors and gave me a receiver.

I was 5 to help. After all, I've been blind since infancy and out of work for years. In fact, at 19, I'd come to wonder if I had much 6 anymore.

Like me, Nan was blind and was also hard of hearing. That evening Nan and I chatted for a bit 7.

"If you're okay," I said, "I think I'll turn in (睡觉)," Before I left, I made sure the baby monitor was working.

"Good night, Nan," I said. I 8 my cane and headed out the door. "See you tomorrow," Nan called behind me. I locked the door and 9 my way home.

Several minutes later I heard a sound. It was Nan on the 10. "Jim! Jim!" I heard over the monitor. "The house is on fire! Help!"

I went as 11 as I could to Debbie's. I got to the front door. I could 12 a heavy, thick smoke. I put my hand on the doorknob, and reached for my key and 13 the door. "Here, Jim. Help!" Her voice was weak.

"Let's get out of here!" I shouted. Grabbing her hand, I started to move on. I tapped with my cane 14 we found the front door. We felt our way down the steps, 15 in the sweet, fresh summer air, and to the gate of her yard. Thank you, Lord. We're all safe.

阅读下面的短文, 掌握其大意, 然后从每题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中, 选出最佳选项。

- |                         |                  |
|-------------------------|------------------|
| ( ) 1. A. play          | B. study         |
| C. game                 | D. work          |
| ( ) 2. A. checking      | B. taking        |
| C. putting              | D. keeping       |
| ( ) 3. A. father        | B. mother        |
| C. sister               | D. brother       |
| ( ) 4. A. thought about | B. worried about |
| C. cared for            | D. looked for    |
| ( ) 5. A. sad           | B. sorrowful     |
| C. glad                 | D. upset         |
| ( ) 6. A. value         | B. price         |
| C. money                | D. service       |
| ( ) 7. A. long before   | B. before long   |
| C. once again           | D. as usual      |
| ( ) 8. A. set up        | B. put up        |
| C. picked up            | D. took up       |
| ( ) 9. A. moved         | B. pushed        |
| C. wound                | D. found         |
| ( ) 10. A. neighbor     | B. receiver      |
| C. worker               | D. speaker       |
| ( ) 11. A. fast         | B. slowly        |
| C. safely               | D. well          |
| ( ) 12. A. see          | B. feel          |
| C. taste                | D. smell         |
| ( ) 13. A. unlocked     | B. shut          |
| C. broke                | D. knocked       |
| ( ) 14. A. before       | B. after         |
| C. until                | D. since         |
| ( ) 15. A. showing      | B. noticing      |
| C. losing               | D. breathing     |



## Tuesday 【完形填空B】

主题

母亲留给我的记忆

体裁

记叙文

限时

16'

难度

★★★

得分率

/20

While she was alive, my mom was one of the richest people on the earth. Her treasures were splendid, but her 1 wasn't in her bank account. Like most people we

- |                    |              |             |              |
|--------------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|
| ( ) 1. A. strength | B. wealth    | C. attitude | D. existence |
| ( ) 2. A. skipped  | B. tolerated | C. lived    | D. survived  |
| ( ) 3. A. house    | B. shelter   | C. hospital | D. place     |

2 from paycheck (薪水) to paycheck and much of the food we ate was grown in our own gardens. She didn't have a big 3, so for most of my childhood we lived in my grandmother's home 4 mainly from two old cars. My mom didn't own an expensive car, so my brothers and I 5 into the back seats of our tiny old one whenever we went 6. She didn't own any fancy jewelry, and the only piece she 7 was her wedding ring. She didn't have any 8 clothes or fur coats, and she was 9 to wearing cheap blue jeans and blouses every day.



My mom's treasures were far more 10 than just things. She had a kind heart. She was always ready to 11 anyone. She had a giving spirit. Although we didn't 12 much, she was always willing to 13 what we had with others. She had a sweet 14, and I often sat down, listening to my parents talk and hoping to hear my mom laugh 15. She lived a good life, and 16 we were poor, I always felt wealthy when I was 17 her. She gave me all the riches of love, hugs, and happiness.

The Americans always 18 that we could do better than our parents did. We could get a better education, a better job and a better home. 19, my dream is that I may one day be half as kind, giving, loving and gentle, as my mom was. My dream is to always 20 her smile as she watches over me from heaven.

- ( ) 4. A. made B. developed  
C. built D. completed
- ( ) 5. A. sank B. stepped  
C. entered D. crowded
- ( ) 6. A. anywhere B. anytime  
C. anyhow D. anymore
- ( ) 7. A. handled B. bought  
C. wore D. earned
- ( ) 8. A. enjoyable B. expensive  
C. beautiful D. energetic
- ( ) 9. A. used B. addicted  
C. devoted D. prepared
- ( ) 10. A. powerful B. available  
C. successful D. precious
- ( ) 11. A. save B. touch C. help D. forgive
- ( ) 12. A. own B. present C. approve D. express
- ( ) 13. A. exchange B. treat  
C. share D. contribute
- ( ) 14. A. sound B. laughter  
C. voice D. footstep
- ( ) 15. A. actively B. properly C. loudly D. gently
- ( ) 16. A. until B. although C. because D. unless
- ( ) 17. A. behind B. for C. around D. within
- ( ) 18. A. dream B. imagine C. suppose D. insist
- ( ) 19. A. Therefore B. Otherwise  
C. Meanwhile D. However
- ( ) 20. A. encourage B. make  
C. get D. greet

### Wednesday 【阅读理解A】

主题 芝加哥的菲尔德博物馆 体裁 应用文 限时 5' 难度 ★ 得分率 /5

#### The Field Museum

##### Hours

Regular hours are 9:00 am—5:00 pm, daily. Last admission at 4:00 pm.

Open every day except Christmas.

##### Admission

We have several ticket choices for you to choose from. Advance tickets may be purchased at the will-call booth (预订零售处) in person at the museum before 4:00 pm.

##### Getting Here

The Field Museum is located on Chicago's Museum

阅读下面的短文，从每题所给的A、B、C、D四个选项中，选出最佳选项。

- ( ) 1. If you buy advance tickets, you \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. call 60605-2496 (512) 922-9410 to register a ticket  
B. should go and buy tickets all by yourself  
C. can ask others to buy a ticket for you  
D. make an order with the museum in advance
- ( ) 2. Where can you park your car for the least cost?  
A. The south lot. B. The Adler lot.  
C. The north lot. D. The Waldron garage.
- ( ) 3. If you park your car at the east museum lot, you should go at \_\_\_\_\_.