

沸腾英语 Fit English

完形、阅读、写作各个击破，基础、能力、成绩全面沸腾

高考 英语

多项技能 考前冲刺

蔡晔 主编

广外中学英语新课程研究组 编写

DUOXIANG JINENG KAOQIAN CHONGCI



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致读者

高考英语考前复习一般分为串讲梳理、查漏补缺，专题讲解、强化突破，模拟演练、考前冲刺三个阶段。考前冲刺是复习过程中各方面技能进行最后强化和水平检测的最有效、最直观的手段，是实战前的热身，是应试能力的升华。

为此，我们组织了一批有着丰富教学和应考辅导经验的一线优秀教师，联合编写了《高考英语多项技能考前冲刺》一书，旨在为同学们打赢高考这场硬仗提供强有力的组合拳！

编写特色

组合训练、各个击破、循环强化、螺旋式突破、全面提升是本书最突出的特色，具体体现在以下几个方面：

1. 每周一个单元，根据高考试卷的结构将“完形（含语法填空）”、“阅读”和“写作”有机组合。全书20个单元循环训练，检测、强化、提高学生对各主要考试题型的应试技能，有效突破英语考试中的难点、重点。

2. 本书内容精选了大量近三年全国及各地高考真题和考前模拟真题，对每一题进行了全角度精到的讲解，在快学快练的基础上引导学生适当精研细练，彻底突破考试难关。

3. 本书根据高考复习和高考命题趋势的需要，聘请一线优秀教师原创了一批新题。题材新颖，内容与教材、考试卷紧密衔接，趣味性，励志性较强，很适合中学生阅读和研习。

4. 本书练习题量足，题型紧扣高考试题又有所创新，让学生零距离地感受高考、把握高考。

使用说明

使用本书时，建议同学们将限时模拟与单项突破结合起来，以收到最好的效果。

具体操作如下:

1. 每一周可以作为一份高考模拟英语试卷笔试部分使用。
2. 每周 5 篇阅读理解,既可以作为一个训练单元,在 40 分钟限时内完成。也可以按周一到周五,每天一篇在 6 ~ 10 分钟内完成。
3. 每周两篇完形填空题量较一般高考试题量多一些,目的是为了突出完形填空在高考英语试卷中的重要性和难度系数,让同学们在考前冲刺时也能多训练一下。
4. 每周一份写作训练题,包含基础写作和书面表达两个部分,题型比较丰富,有利于同学们扩大视野,全面提高英语写作能力。

最后,每次做完题,一定要仔细核对答案,并做好错题笔记,彻底根除平时易错的知识点以及解题时的错误思维。

本书编写者:靳树文、贾仁起、田宁和王红梅。

学英语就像烧开水,要一鼓作气,不能烧一把,停一阵再去烧。否则,水永远是温水。因此我们要持之以恒,学到沸腾,消灭夹生,才能突破高分瓶颈!

“沸腾英语,让你的英语成绩沸腾起来!”

编 者

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Week 1

Monday

阅读理解

阅读下面短文，然后从各题所给出的 A、B、C 和 D 项中，选出最佳选项。

The United States is often called the “great American melting pot”. That is because of the many nationalities, ethnic groups and cultures that make up America. One company is celebrating that diversity through a line of cloth dolls called the Brownstone Buddies. The dolls are designed to help teach young children about other cultures.

New York has the largest population of any American city. Brooklyn is home to 93 different ethnic groups and 150 nationalities. This cultural diversity is one of the things that “Brooklynites” say they love most about their community. It is also what led to the creation of the “Brownstone Buddies”.

Janai Nelson and Crystal Granderson-Reid thought of the idea for the dolls during a play date for their children. Janai Nelson says the two of them learned that they shared the same ideas about raising children.

“We both are extremely interested in raising our children with a world outlook. And we just didn’t see anything out there that they could embrace and see a reflection, not only of themselves, but also of the world at large,” said Janai Nelson.

The two women decided to develop a line of dolls that looked more like their children, and their children’s friends. They developed eight “Brownstone Buddies” in all. The dolls represent different cultures and are said to have different interests. Some were purposely designed to fight old stereotypes (陈规).

“Each of the characters has a unique characteristic that we think is not often represented by their ethnicities, broadly speaking, in the media.”

One of the dolls is an Asian-American boy who loves sports. Another is a Latin American girl who loves to read and tell stories. There also is an African American girl who

loves mathematics.

Janai Nelson says the dolls are a perfect reflection of the “great American melting pot”, but without the melting. It in some ways challenges this melting pot idea and makes it more of a lovely stew, where each ingredient is still whole and firm and full of its own unique flavor and identity.

Janai Nelson says she hopes the dolls will help children to love who they are and the special qualities they have.

- () 1. We can infer from the first paragraph that _____.
 - A. America is the most culturally diverse country in the world
 - B. America is like a pot that can melt every culture in the world
 - C. America had a culture reflecting any ethnic groups in the world
 - D. America has dolls to represent the world cultures
- () 2. According to Nelson and Crystal, children should be raised _____.
 - A. to play dolls
 - B. to have a global view
 - C. to love their community
 - D. to have different interests
- () 3. According to the media _____.
 - A. Latin American girls like to read and tell stories
 - B. African American girls love math class
 - C. Asian American boys aren’t portrayed as sports lover
 - D. American children fail to embrace the world at large
- () 4. In the opinion of Janai, the dolls _____.
 - A. will find special qualities of each children
 - B. will get kids to reflect themselves
 - C. will teach children how to taste food flavors
 - D. will make children value themselves
- () 5. The passage is mainly about _____.

- A. dolls are made to look like the American melting pot
 B. two women raise their children by means of dolls
 C. the American melting pot is changing its ideas

- in modern times
 D. each culture has its peculiar qualities in fact

Tuesday

完形填空

阅读下面短文，掌握其大意，然后从 1~15 各题所给出的 A、B、C 和 D 项中，选出最佳选项。

It was Poppa's birthday, and there was never a little boy more anxious to please his grandfather than Lance. The family party with cake and gifts was not 1 for Lance. He was three years old and he wanted to give his own 2.

As little boys will do, Lance always had pockets full of junk, including 3. For some reason he dearly loved erasers. He thought it was 4 that they could make pencil marks and even finger prints on the walls disappear. Poppa was engrossed in the newspaper. "Poppa", said Lance. "Happy Birthday, Poppa. I have my own present for you." Poppa 5 the paper and looked over the top of his glasses.

Lance reached down deep into the pocket of his patched Levis and 6 to pull out a tiny gift. "It's for you, Poppa. It's my 7 eraser. Cause, Poppa, I really love you."

Then Lance's little freckled face broke into a huge grin. "I have something else for you Poppa, because I 8 you." He struggled again to reach down to the 9 of his Levi pocket. He pulled his chubby (胖乎乎的) dimpled hand out and opened it to show some coins. "Here Poppa, you can have all my money. This is all the 10 I got and it's for you Poppa. Happy Birthday!"

Now tears are sneaking their way 11 Poppa's cheeks. "Oh, Lance, I can't take all your money." "Yeah, Poppa, it's for you 12 you are my Poppa and I love you. Is it lots of money Poppa? How much is it?" "Oh yes, it's lots of money Lance. It's 37 cents. Thank you very much." Lance 13 up and down in place three times grinning from ear to ear.

It was only an eraser and thirty seven cents 14 by a little boy in patched Levis. Yet that simple act of 15 giving brought Heaven to earth in one stunning (吃惊的) moment.

Who do you love enough to give everything you have in your pocket? Has anyone ever given everything for you?

- | | |
|----------------------|----------------|
| () 1. A. peculiar | B. expensive |
| C. good | D. enough |
| () 2. A. present | B. speech |
| C. permission | D. information |
| () 3. A. toys | B. erasers |
| C. sweets | D. cards |
| () 4. A. important | B. strange |
| C. magical | D. necessary |
| () 5. A. dropped | B. scanned |
| C. finished | D. lowered |
| () 6. A. promised | B. intended |
| C. struggled | D. attempted |
| () 7. A. favorite | B. cheap |
| C. mysterious | D. flexible |
| () 8. A. recognized | B. missed |
| C. feared | D. loved |
| () 9. A. center | B. bottom |
| C. top | D. side |
| () 10. A. money | B. honor |
| C. reward | D. prize |
| () 11. A. from | B. on |
| C. over | D. down |
| () 12. A. once | B. because |
| C. though | D. if |
| () 13. A. jumped | B. looked |
| C. walked | D. glared |
| () 14. A. owned | B. given |
| C. charged | D. received |
| () 15. A. brave | B. reluctant |
| C. generous | D. hesitant |

阅读理解

阅读下面短文，然后从各题所给出的 A、B、C 和 D 项中，选出最佳选项。

Two heads aren't always better than one, at least when it comes to memory.

People who memorize facts in groups remember less than solo students do, according to a memory research. The

group as a whole remembers more than any single memorizer would have, but the people in the group fail to live up to their full memory potential, each recalling less than if they'd studied alone.

On the other hand, according to study researcher Supama Rajaram, a psychologist, other people's memories can enrich our own, as can be attested by anyone who suddenly recalls a long-ago event when another person starts telling a story.

Until recently, psychologists didn't pay much attention to the social aspect of memory. Most studies focus on people's individual memory abilities and factors that either boost or bust memory formation and recall. But Rajaram and others have started to include more realistic conditions in their studies, like those that might be seen in a classroom, a group of friends, or even a nation.

"If a small group can reshape memories, we see how individuals come to hold certain viewpoints or perspectives," Rajaram said. "That can serve as a model for how collective identities and histories are shaped."

One way people in groups tend to disrupt (扰乱) each other's memories is by encroaching on other's study habits. Everyone has preferred methods of picking information out of their minds, so working with others can be distracting. And then there's a phenomenon called "social contagion", in which one group member brings up an error or "remembers" something that didn't happen. Those erroneous memories can lodge in other group members' brains as real.

The flip side of social contagion is error correcting, in which someone corrects another person's phony recollection. Perhaps the most familiar helping hand of collaborative memory is the "cross cue", in which someone jogs another person's memory, bringing long-forgotten recollections to the surface.

Regardless of its pitfalls and benefits, collaborative memory fills an emotional need. Rajaram recalled an older

couple she knew, one of whom developed dementia (痴呆). Suddenly, the other was robbed of recalls about the past.

"When the other person cannot prove shared memories," Rajaram said, "They are both robbed of the past."

- () 1. As a student in class, you had better _____.
 - A. try to memorize something alone
 - B. join a group to remember more facts
 - C. explore your memory potential with others
 - D. recall something from other people's memories
- () 2. According to the text, social contagion is a situation _____.
 - A. where one makes another recall a long-ago event
 - B. where one's virtual memory became another's truth
 - C. where one disturbs another with long-forgotten memories
 - D. where one's memory is long-forgotten thoroughly
- () 3. The underlined word "phony" in Paragraph 7 may mean _____.
 - A. true
 - B. rich
 - C. false
 - D. scarce
- () 4. The writer gave the example of the old couple to _____.
 - A. find out the danger of dementia
 - B. explain why the old are easy to forget the past
 - C. show pity for them for their wretched old days
 - D. prove the necessity of collaborative memory
- () 5. What might be the most suitable title for the passage?
 - A. Do Joint Study Sessions Do More Harm Than Good?
 - B. Do Learners in a Group Promote Each Other's Study Habits?
 - C. Do You Learn Much Better Alone in the Classroom?
 - D. Do False Memories Come Back in a Sudden Way?

Wednesday

阅读理解

阅读下面短文, 然后从各题所给出的 A、B、C 和 D 项中, 选出最佳选项。

It was a rainy, humid day: the mother of all bad hair days I was riding on a bus downtown to go to work. Everyone was wilting (无精打彩) I was sitting next to a man in a business suit and didn't pay him much attention until we

both got off at the same stop and walked to the same newsstand to get a morning paper.

The man running the stand was obviously among those having a bad day. He was rude, abrupt and unsmiling as we purchased our papers, which served to add only more shadow to my day. The businessman caught my eye and smiled. He then proceeded to smile even more brightly, thank the newsstand proprietor (摊主) for the paper and for being open on such a morning to make sure we were able to get our papers. In short, he expressed his appreciation for something most of us would take for granted.

The man running the newsstand responded only with a grunt and a sour expression. The businessman then pleasantly wished him a pleasant day.

As we turned away, I asked this man why he had continued to be pleasant to the newsman when he obviously didn't care about and didn't respond to his expression of appreciation and friendliness. The businessman grinned at me and said, "Why would I let someone else control what I say and what I feel or what kind of day I'm going to have?"

I never saw the businessman again, even though I looked for him on the bus on other days. He appeared briefly in my life and disappeared just as quickly. I don't even remember what he looked like. But I've never forgotten the words he said, or the way his smile seemed like a shaft of light on a gloomy day.

Our interactions with the people we meet can affect at least the next five people they meet. A smile and words of

simple appreciation multiply themselves geometrically.

We cannot control people and situations that come to us, but we can always control our responses to them. It's something anyone and everyone can do.

- () 1. The underlined sentence in the text suggests that _____.
 A. a rainy day often makes you feel sad
 B. you can't keep your hair tidy on a rainy day
 C. every thing will go wrong on a rainy day
 D. it is impossible to arrange your hair on rainy days
- () 2. The writer considered the experience of buying newspaper to be _____.
 A. thrilling B. unpleasant
 C. normal D. unexpected
- () 3. The thing that the man expressed thanks to the newsstand owner was _____.
 A. something unusual B. something impossible
 C. nothing special D. nothing common
- () 4. What lesson did the writer learn from the man?
 A. We touch the lives of others in unexpected ways.
 B. Making responses is something everyone can do.
 C. We can control people and situation that come to us.
 D. We have the power to make a positive difference.
- () 5. The best title for the passage may be "_____".
 A. A Life Changing Experience
 B. A Man Never to Meet Again
 C. A Smile on a Rainy Day
 D. A Friendly Newspaper Seller

Thursday

语法填空

阅读下面短文, 按照句子结构的语法性和上下文连贯的要求, 在空格处填入一个适当的词或使用括号中词语的正确形式填空。

I had a very special teacher in high school. Her husband died suddenly of a heart attack. About a week after his 1 (dead), when the class was nearly over, she said, "Before class is over, I would like to share 2 all of you a thought which I think is very important. Everyone of us is put here on earth to learn, share, love, appreciate and give of ourselves... and none of us knows when this fantastic experience 3 (end)."

She went on after 4 (pause) for a while, "So

I would like you all to make me 5 promise... from now on, on your way to school, or on your way home, find something 6 is beautiful to notice. It may sound silly to some people, but these things are 7 the beauty of life lies — the little things we are put here to enjoy, the things we often take for granted. Please make 8 a necessary part of life to notice them, for at any time... they can all be taken away."

The class was 9 (complete) quiet. That afternoon on my way home from school, I did find more beautiful things, much more than I had that whole term, and 10 surprised me most was that they were much more beautiful than they had been.

阅读理解

阅读下面短文，然后从各题所给出的 A、B、C 和 D 项中，选出最佳选项。

More than 280 million people around the world have vision problems or are blind. Nine out of ten of them live in developing countries. And eighty percent of the problems can be prevented or cured.



Uncorrected cases of near-sightedness, far-sightedness and astigmatism (散光) are the leading cause of vision problems. They often go untreated in countries with limited health care systems. But researchers have developed a new way to identify eye disorders with a smartphone (智能手机). They call it Netra, which stands for Near Eye Tool for Refractive Assessment.

A person downloads software to a phone and attaches a plastic eyepiece over the screen. The user looks into the eyepiece and uses the buttons on the phone to move two lines until they appear as one. The person's vision problem is identified by the number of clicks required to line up the images. The results can be sent to an eye doctor to make glasses.

The cost is two dollars and the researchers say the results are as good as a traditional eye exam. The phone app is still being tested and is not yet available.

But last month the researchers from the MIT Media Lab won first prize in the Vodafone Americas Foundation Wireless Innovation Project. They will receive three hundred thousand dollars over three years to continue their research.

June Sugiyama says the competition involved nearly one hundred projects that could help solve important problems. "These creative methods that people have come up with by using wireless technology will be able to be accessed by millions of people, whereas other technology using electricity and landlines would not have been that accessible."

And third place went to a solar-powered wireless system designed for tuberculosis treatment programs in developing countries. CoolComply measures the temperature of medicine and records the amount used. June Sugiyama says

the information is sent to local health care workers supervising patient treatment.

"Especially TB (结核) medication needs to be kept in a certain temperature. And as you know in developing countries refrigerators aren't that accessible. So this kind of technology is perfect for that kind of arena." June Sugiyama said.

- () 1. Vision problems are left untreated because _____.
A. people are poor in developing countries
B. the medical science isn't advanced enough
C. there is no suitable medical equipment
D. there are too many patients to be treated
- () 2. The correct order in using Netra is _____.
a. look into the eyepiece
b. move two lines until they appear one
c. download software to a phone
d. attach a plastic eyepiece over the screen
e. the number of clicks to line up the images decides the problem
A. a-b-d-e-c B. c-d-a-b-e
C. e-c-b-d-a D. d-e-b-a-c
- () 3. According to June, more people _____.
A. will compete in the wireless innovation project
B. come up the creative methods for vision problems
C. will benefit from the wire technology
D. give up the technology using electricity and landlines
- () 4. CoolComply is best suitable for places _____.
A. where medicine is in great need
B. where there is no medical workers
C. where the temperature is too high
D. where there is no refrigerators
- () 5. The passage is mainly about _____.
A. a smartphone app for eye exams in developing countries
B. the application of wireless technology in developing countries
C. the big prizes for wireless innovation project
D. the creative ways of using wireless technology in medicine

Friday

信息匹配

下面是一些电影的相关信息，请阅读下文，并按

照要求匹配信息。

首先，请阅读下列的应用文。

A

Hello Kitty

The famous cartoon character known as Hello Kitty was created by Japanese company Sanrio in 1974 and quickly became a pop cultural phenomenon (现象) through a series of animated television shows. This collection of the Hello Kitty series includes five volumes for a total of 25 episodes, such as Hello Kitty Tells Fairy Tales, Hello Kitty Plays Pretend.

B

Jimmy Neutron

This is a funny, silly, and colorfully animated children's film featuring (由……主演) Jimmy Neutron. Jimmy has created all kinds of interesting things to make his life easier, including a robotic dog, Goddard, who follows him everywhere. Jimmy and his friend, Carl, use a home-made spaceship to launch a satellite.

C

Sesame Street

Elmo runs across a Magic Cookbook and sets free a Genie that lives inside. Together, Elmo and the Genie explore the fun world of cooking and making food, with the help from Emeril Lagasse and Heather Headley, who show tips on making pizzas and pocket foods.

D

Sing and Dance With Barney

Barney has planned a very special sing along party and invited many of his friends, old and new. The group enjoys singing their all-time (一向的) favorites, while being transported to magical places. It has over 55 minutes of singing and dancing.

E

Blue's Clues

Steve and Blue explore the worlds of math and reading as they help each other with familiar activities. Viewers are invited to join in the counting, reading, adding and subtracting.

F

Adventures of Willy Fog

Eerie lakes, bottomless pits, dinosaurs, and volcanic eruptions (火山爆发) are just a few of the places laying in wait for Willy Fog and his friends in this exciting journey. Trying to get to the centre of the earth proves a lot more difficult than they originally (起初) thought.

请阅读以下有关学生的信息, 然后为他们选择要看的电影:

- () 1. Robert studies in an art school. Not only does he like singing, but he is good at dancing. This weekend he is going to see a film about singing and dancing.
- () 2. Turner is a brave boy who likes adventure. Everyone knows that he has rich imagination. Turner wishes he could travel to the centre of the earth.
- () 3. Lena is a lovely girl who is only ten years old. In her spare time she likes watching cartoon. Among all the cartoon characters she likes Hello Kitty best.
- () 4. Philip, a clever student, likes science very much. He is especially interested in computer and robot. He wishes he could be an astronaut in the future.
- () 5. Nancy shows special interest in cooking. At home she often watches her mother cooking in the kitchen room. Besides, Nancy loves seeing films about fairy tales.

写作

第一节 基础写作

你的英语老师要求你在班上用英文向同学们介绍你英语写作的方法和心得。请根据下表提供的中文提纲, 选择相关的信息写一篇发言稿。

学习方法	学习效果
背诵范文	运用英语思维, 进行模仿性写作
多阅读英文文章	吸取语言材料
多听英文广播	提高听力水平
学习语法	正确表达
多写日记	在练习中学习
多练习口语	提高口头技能
参考他人的习作	取长补短

【写作要求】

1. 只能使用 5 个句子表达全部的内容;
2. 将 5 个句子组织成连贯的短文;
3. 可适当增加情节, 使表达连贯;
4. 文中不能出现真实姓名和学校名称;
5. 开头与结尾已经给出。

Ladies and gentlemen,

Now I would like to tell you how I learn English writing.

That's all. Thank you.

【评分标准】

句子结构准确，信息内容完整，篇章结构连贯。

第二节 读写任务

阅读下面短文，然后按照要求写一篇 150 词左右的英语短文。

Increased College Enrollment

In recent years, there is a steady increase in college enrollment. To many high-school students, it's definitely good news, for they would have better chance of receiving higher education.

You don't have to look very far to find out the advantages of the increased college enrollment. For one thing, it lessens the worries of both high school graduates and their parents. Besides, increased college enrollment can contribute to raise the educational level of our nation. What's more, increased college enrollment can provide more students with specialized knowledge, thus serving our development in a positive way.

On the other hand, we can not deny that there are some potential problems about increased college enrollment. To begin with, with the increased number of students, the shortage of teaching staff and facilities becomes clearly seen. Worst of all, increased college enrollment leads to increased competition in the job market.

It's not an easy task to tell whether the tendency should be encouraged. As to me, it's laudable to grant more

students higher education. But a college degree is by no means a guarantee for a better job or future. To cast a promising career, we need a lot more abilities which we can not learn from college.

【写作内容】

1. 以约 30 个词概括短文的要点。

2. 然后用 120 个词写一篇文章，包括以下要点。

(1) 高校扩招的益处：

(a) 缓解了父母和高中生们的心理压力；提高全国教育水平；

(b) 培养更多有专长的人才。

(2) 扩招造成的一些问题：造成大学里师资和教学设施短缺；使就业市场竞争更加激烈。

(3) 我对大学扩招的看法。

【写作要求】

1. 文章可参照阅读材料的内容，但不要抄袭阅读材料中的句子；

2. 不能出现真实姓名和学校名称；

3. 题目自定。

【评分标准】

概括准确，语言规范，内容合适，篇章连贯。

Week 2

Monday

阅读理解

阅读下面短文，然后从各题所给出的 A、B、C 和 D 项中，选出最佳选项。

Passage 1

The Information Highway is the road that links computer users to a large number of online services: the Web, e-mail, and software, to mention just a few. Not long ago, the Information Highway was a new road, with not many users. Now, everyone seems to want to take a drive, with over 30 million families connected worldwide. Not surprisingly, this well-traveled highway is starting to look like a well-traveled highway. Traffic jams can cause many serious problems, forcing the system to close down for repair. Naturally, accidents will happen on such a crowded road, and usually victims are some files, gone forever. Then, of course, there's Mr Cool, with his new broad-band connection, who speeds down the highway faster than most of us can go. But don't trick yourself; he pays for that speeding.

Passage 2

Want to know more about global warming and how you can help prevent it? Doctor Herman Friedman, who is considered a leading expert on the subject, will speak at Grayson Hall next Friday. Friedman studied environmental science at three well-known universities around the world before becoming a professor in the subject. He has also

traveled around the world observing environmental concerns. The gradual bleaching (变白) of the Great Barrier Reef, which came into the public eye in 2002, is his latest interest. Signed copies of his colorful book, which was published just last month, will be on sale after his talk.

- () 1. The Information Highway _____.
A. is free from traffic accidents
B. is crowded with car drivers
C. offers just a few online services
D. appeals to a large number of users
- () 2. How does Mr Cool manage to travel the Information Highway so fast?
A. By storing fewer files.
B. By repair the system.
C. By buying a better computer.
D. By using a broad-band connection.
- () 3. What can be learned from Passage 2?
A. There will be a book show at Grayson Hall.
B. Friedman is now studying the Great Barrier Reef.
C. There will be a talk on global warming this week.
D. Friedman is a leading expert on computer science.
- () 4. Passage 2 is most probably _____.
A. a poster about a lecture
B. an ad for a new book
C. a note to a doctor in a university
D. an introduction to a professor

Tuesday

完形填空

阅读下面短文，掌握其大意，然后从 1~15 各题所给出的 A、B、C 和 D 项中，选出最佳选项。

People do strange things! I heard of a man who occasionally swallowed coins—enough to make him sick! Which, as it turns out, was the whole idea. When asked

why he made himself 1 swallowing coins, he replied that he enjoyed the affection and 2 the staff showed him in the hospital!

He was lonely. Many of us are 3. When asked, "What is life's heaviest burden?" one lonely old man answered, "To have nothing to 4."

A cure for loneliness is to carry the burden of another.

Get involved with their problems. Visit others who are also lonely. Listen to someone else's troubles. Find people who 5 you and do something for them. Carrying another's burden will 6 the load of your loneliness.

I know a woman who gave each person in her 7 a golden angel lapel pin one Christmas. "Wear it on your collar or shoulder," she said, "to 8 you that your guardian angel is 9 looking over your shoulder."

Her brother noticed his pin had a broken wing. He held up his 10 angel and quipped, "It figures. My guardian angel is missing a 11. She can't even take care of herself!"

Two years later he died of cancer. 12 I thought of the pain his family must be feeling, I was struck with how his broken angel is like each of us. We each 13. We all experience loss. At times we are lonely. Like that 14, we are each broken in some way, even if our damage is invisible to others.

This family 15 each other. And as they carried one another's burdens, their own loads were lightened. It's a solution for loneliness — and a formula for happiness.

- | | |
|--------------------|----------------|
| () 1. A. sick | B. full |
| C. hungry | D. comfortable |
| () 2. A. envy | B. attention |
| C. hate | D. anger |
| () 3. A. friendly | B. lovely |
| C. lonely | D. ugly |
| () 4. A. carry | B. eat |
| C. enjoy | D. consider |
| () 5. A. support | B. admire |
| C. need | D. love |
| () 6. A. build | B. increase |
| C. transport | D. lighten |
| () 7. A. family | B. class |
| C. office | D. village |
| () 8. A. warn | B. remind |
| C. persuade | D. inform |
| () 9. A. thus | B. ever |
| C. always | D. seldom |
| () 10. A. damaged | B. concerned |
| C. surprised | D. determined |
| () 11. A. hand | B. ear |
| C. nose | D. wing |
| () 12. A. Unless | B. Although |
| C. As | D. If |
| () 13. A. ache | B. hurt |

- | | |
|--------------------|--------------|
| C. dream | D. complain |
| () 14. A. angel | B. woman |
| C. boy | D. man |
| () 15. A. ignored | B. hugged |
| C. blamed | D. quarreled |

阅读理解

阅读下面短文，然后从各题所给出的 A、B、C 和 D 项中，选出最佳选项。

While small may be beautiful, tall is just plain uncomfortable it seems, particularly when it comes to staying in hotels and eating in restaurants.

The Tall Persons Club Great Britain (TPCGB), which was formed six months ago to campaign (发起运动) for the needs of the tall, has turned its attention to hotels and restaurants. Beds that are too small, shower heads that are too low, and restaurant tables with hardly any leg room all make life difficult for those of above average height, it says.

But it is not just the extra-tall whose needs are not being met. The average height of the population has been increasing yet the standard size of beds, doorways, and chairs has remained unchanged.

"The bedding industry says a bed should be six inches larger than the person using it, so even a king-size bed at 6'6" (6 feet and 6 inches) is falling short for 25% of men, while the standard 6'3" bed caters for (满足需要) less than half of the male (男性) population," said TPCGB president Phil Heinricy. "Seven-foot beds would work fine."

Similarly, restaurant tables can cause no end of problems. Small tables, which mean the long legged have to sit a foot or so away from them, are enough to make tall customers go elsewhere.

Some have already taken note, however. At Queens Moat Houses' Caledonian Hotel in Edinburgh, 6'6" beds are now put in as standard after requests for longer beds from taller visitors, particularly Americans.

- () 1. What is the purpose of the TPCGB campaign?
- To provide better services.
 - To rebuild hotels and restaurants.
 - To draw public attention to the needs of the tall.
 - To attract more people to become its members.
- () 2. Which the following might be a bed of proper length according to Phil Heinricy?
- 7'2".
 - 7'.
 - 6'6".
 - 6'3".
- () 3. What may happen to restaurants with small

tables?

- A. They may lose some customers.
- B. They may start businesses elsewhere.
- C. They have to find easy chairs to match the tables.
- D. They have to provide enough space for the long-legged.

- () 4. What change has already been made in a hotel in Edinburgh?
 - A. Tall people pay more for larger beds.
 - B. 6'6" beds have taken the place of 6'3" beds.
 - C. Special rooms are kept for Americans.
 - D. Guest rooms are standardized.

Wednesday

阅读理解

阅读下面短文，然后从各题所给出的 A、B、C 和 D 项中，选出最佳选项。

Astronomer Carl Sagan liked to say, "We are made of star stuff." He meant that everything we know — you and your dog, the Earth and moon — is made of the same kinds of atoms as glittering stars.

In recent years, astronomers have shown that "star stuff" isn't the only stuff in the universe. There's something else moving galaxies around in unexpected ways. That something else includes dark matter and dark energy. Even though these two things are hidden from sight, or "dark", they're very different from each other. Dark energy makes up most of the universe. Dark matter comes in second. And our familiar star stuff — including Earth and everything on it — is less than 5 percent of the universe.

These percentages have inspired one of the greatest mysteries of modern science: What is our universe? What's out there, besides the kinds of atoms we know about?

Swiss astronomer Fritz Zwicky stumbled across dark matter in 1933. He was attempting to count the total mass of a distant galaxy cluster. But his numbers just weren't adding up. To understand Zwicky's problem, imagine that you want to know the weight of 10 oranges, and each orange weighs one pound. You guess the weight should be 10 pounds, but when you pile the oranges on a scale, it tells you the weight is 100 pounds, not 10.

When he calculated the mass of the galaxy cluster on the basis of its stars, that number that was way too small to explain the cluster's gravity. Some mass must be missing, he reasoned. Zwicky called the unseen mass dark matter.

Accepting the existence of dark matter would solve

many apparent problems related to the study of the universe. But a major problem remains: Scientists have been unable to find the actual particles that make up dark matter. Researchers have ideas and they can design experiments to test those ideas. But so far, the hunt for dark matter particles has been a process of elimination: Experiments have only been able to rule out possible candidates, not find them.

"They're very elusive," admits astronomer Wendy Freedman.

- () 1. What do humans have in common with glittering stars?
 - A. They are all made of atoms.
 - B. They all belong to dark matter.
 - C. They all have dark energy.
 - D. They all affect objects in the sky.
- () 2. Dark matter and dark energy are something _____.
 - A. that is dark in color
 - B. that is invisible to our eyes
 - C. that can't be exposed to light
 - D. that exists in dark places
- () 3. How did the writer explain Zwicky's problem?
 - A. By analyzing the cause of his problem.
 - B. By describing the course of Zwicky's experiment.
 - C. By providing example of orange weight.
 - D. By presenting evidence for dark matter.
- () 4. The underlined word "them" in the text refers to _____.
 - A. the ideas
 - B. the experiments
 - C. apparent problems
 - D. dark matter particles