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英语

..... 高考

阅读理解与完形填空

ENGLISH READING COMPREHENSION & CLOZE

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主 编：张 胜

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开心英语 满分命题库

大揭秘

开心英语BPT满分命题库是开心英语研究中心旗下数据结合程序分析、搜索引擎等机器运算技术、网络技术而构建的真题、题源两大数据库。

B 即Bright English 开心英语为你提供满分解决方案

P 即Past Exam Paper-Database 真题数据库

T 即Test Material-Database 题源数据库



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(Past Exam Paper-Database)

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题源网站

题源报刊

2

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B 即Bright English 开心英语为你提供满分解决方案。

9⁺ 即完成命题至少须经过以下九个阶段，这个过程是开心英语命题方案的核心所在。

1 第一轮命题：开放式命题。作者、命题专家独立自由开放式命题。

3 第二轮命题：优化式命题。将第一套试题样本分发给作者、命题专家进行分别优化。

5 第一轮样本测试：采取两次真题测试加一次开心英语命题测试的形式。根据一定比率抽取水平层次不同的1000名学生，通过两次真题测试把握考生水平分布及真题标准；最后通过一次命题测试把握开心英语命题误差。

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2 第一轮命题整理、生成第一本样稿。

4 第二轮命题整理、生成第二本样稿。

6 第三轮命题：修正式命题。通过测试结果分析出来的误差情况，找到误差原因并进行修正命题，如调整题目设置方式、调整词汇结构等。

8 第三轮命题整理、生成第三本样稿：至此，开心英语命题在合理性和科学性上已趋完美。

9 生成终稿，三校四清。

通过B9⁺研发方案的实践，开心英语保证呈现给每一位学生的产品都是最优质的产品，最符合当年学生备考使用的英语专项助学读物。

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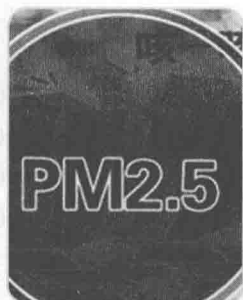
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01

第 | 一 | 部 | 分 水平测试

Test 1

A

- 话题：家人和亲友 ●体裁：记叙文
 ●词数：296 ●难度：★★★
 ●建议用时：15 分钟 ●正确率：____/20

For some time I've had a church member provide me with a rose to pin on the lapel (衣领) of my suit every Sunday. It has become a nice 1. One Sunday, however, what I considered 2 became very special.

As I was leaving the Sunday service a young man 3 and said, "Sir, what are you going to do with your 4?" At first I did not know what he was talking about, 5 then I understood. I said, "Do you mean this?" as I 6 the rose pinned to my coat.

He said, "Yes, sir. I would like it if you are just going to 7 it away." The little boy said, "Sir, I'm going to give it to my grandmother. My mother and father got 8 last year. I was living with my mother, but I could not 9, so she sent me to live with my grandmother. She has been so 10 to me that I want to give that pretty flower to her 11 loving me."

When the little boy 12 I could hardly speak. My eyes were filled with tears and I knew I had been 13. I reached up and unpinned my flower. With the flower in my 14, I looked at the boy and said, "Son, that is the 15 thing I have ever heard, but

you can't have this flower because it's not 16. If you'll look in front of the pulpit (讲坛), you'll see a big 17 of flowers. Different families buy them for the 18 each week. Please take those flowers to your grandmother because she 19 the very best."

Overjoyed, he said, "What a 20 day! I asked for one flower but got a beautiful bouquet."

- | | |
|------------------|---------------|
| 1. A. gift | B. routine |
| C. gesture | D. custom |
| 2. A. beautiful | B. small |
| C. simple | D. ordinary |
| 3. A. approached | B. stood |
| C. looked | D. left |
| 4. A. book | B. speech |
| C. coat | D. flower |
| 5. A. so | B. or |
| C. but | D. and |
| 6. A. picked up | B. pointed to |
| C. lay down | D. brought in |
| 7. A. throw | B. give |
| C. burn | D. put |
| 8. A. wounded | B. cheated |
| C. divorced | D. concerned |
| 9. A. sleep | B. eat |
| C. work | D. stay |
| 10. A. cruel | B. good |
| C. important | D. old |

开心 Pad

“拼孩时代”来啦!

这年头,拼爹早已不是新鲜事,看看火爆荧屏的综艺节目《爸爸去哪儿》,你就知道,现如今流行的是“拼孩”,英文表达是 mompetition 或 dadpetition。

11. A. for B. with C. about D. in
12. A. talked B. wept C. finished D. stated
13. A. hurt B. touched C. annoyed D. astonished
14. A. arms B. pocket C. bag D. hand
15. A. nicest B. funniest C. saddest D. biggest
16. A. fresh B. sweet C. proper D. enough
17. A. basket B. bouquet C. pool D. garden
18. A. gathering B. wedding C. church D. feast
19. A. deserves B. loses C. wants D. knows
20. A. sunny B. strange C. disappointing D. wonderful

B

- 话题：气候与健康
●词数：339
●建议用时：7 分钟
●体裁：议论文
●难度：★★★
●正确率：_____/4

Since the beginning of the year, smog has covered parts of North China. In January, Beijing saw only five days without smog. The rising PM2.5 readings terrified many people, and some health experts said that whenever the smog gets serious, hospitals receive more patients suffering acute respiratory (呼吸系统) and heart diseases.

Later, news of polluted underground water in some provinces scared people who wondered whether the water they drink is safe.

So the need to emphasize environmental protection while developing the economy is heard everywhere.

Smog is especially a common concern. As a popular online post said, air may be the only thing that is equal for everyone, despite your income or profession. People with higher incomes are able to drink only bottled spring water and eat only organic food by paying higher prices, but they breathe the same air as everyone else.

At a meeting on Monday, many Representatives have expressed their concerns about the air quality, too. One talked about his experience in Beijing.

"After taking a taxi from the capital airport to my hotel, which took about an hour, I washed my nose and found the inside of my nose was black. We should ask ourselves this question: Why do we want to develop? It's for living a better life. Dirty air is definitely not a better life," he said.

China needs to develop its economy and invest (投资) in high-tech. Every Chinese wants a stronger China. But without blue sky, clean water and safe food, the achievements in the economy will become meaningless. Space technologies are not to be developed for building a base on Mars so that one day all human beings can move to the red planet because they have destroyed Earth.

What the public wants is a strong and beautiful China. Former president Hu Jintao spoke at the 18th Party Congress last November saying that great efforts must be made to promote ecological progress and build a beautiful China. The words have shown the central government's resolution to address the environment issue.

1. The effect of smog does NOT include _____.
A. the rising of PM2.5 readings
B. more people suffering diseases
C. the increase of people's income
D. patients increased in hospital

开心 Pad

你知道什么是“啦啦队效应”吗？

一群女孩穿着短裙有说有笑地在大街上走过，路人们纷纷向其行注目礼。其实单个来看，她们的长相并不出众，可是凑在一起就显得青春貌美，这就是“啦啦队效应”——cheerleader effect。

2. Why has smog become a common concern?

- A. Because people have to pay higher prices.
- B. Because nobody can avoid it.
- C. Because we have to develop industry.
- D. Because a popular online-post discussed it.

3. The underlined word "they" in paragraph 6 refers to _____.

- A. human beings
- B. other planets
- C. space technologies
- D. industrial development

4. From the last two paragraphs we can infer that _____.

- A. high-tech can completely solve the problem of pollution
- B. space technologies should be developed in a large scale
- C. we can move to Mars after the earth has been destroyed
- D. we must protect the environment while developing economy

C

●话题：台风“天兔”

●体裁：说明文

●词数：330

●难度：★★★

●建议用时：8分钟

●正确率：_____/5

On Sunday night, a powerful typhoon slammed into southern China, destroying thousands of homes and killing at least 25 people. The storm forced hundreds of flight cancellations and shut down train lines and boat services before it weakened on Monday morning.

The typhoon has been named Usagi-the Japanese word for rabbit. A typhoon is a tropical storm with winds stronger than 74 miles per hour. It is the same as a hurricane, but scientists call the storms different names depending on where they occur. A typhoon forms over the northwestern Pacific Ocean, whereas a hurricane is born in the Atlantic Ocean or the northeastern or southern Pacific Ocean.

Usagi tore through the Luzon Strait on Saturday with gusts of up to 132 miles per hour. The Luzon Strait is the narrow waterway that separates Taiwan from the Philippines. Though both island countries were spared the full force of Usagi's winds, the Philippines suffered at least eight casualties (伤亡), and Taiwan authorities reported nine people injured by falling trees.

The typhoon made landfall in China's Guangdong province late on Sunday evening. Guangdong is located about 87 miles northeast of Hong Kong, one of the most densely populated cities in the world. All flights to and from the major metropolis were cancelled, leaving many passengers stranded after traveling for the Chinese Mid-autumn festival. Shanwei, in Guangdong, was the worst-hit city. Winds of 109 miles per hour blew cars off the road, and in some areas electricity and water supplies were cut off.

Authorities in the affected areas of Taiwan, the Philippines, and China have executed emergency response plans to cope with the storm's damage. According to Chinese news agency Xinhua, Usagi has affected about 5.5 million people, and has destroyed more than 8,000 homes.

"This is the strongest storm we have seen in the past 30 years," a Shanwei resident told Xinhua. "It is really terrible." The worst is over, but the long road to recovery has just begun.

1. The typhoon "Usagi" came into being in _____.

- A. the Atlantic Ocean
- B. the northeastern Pacific Ocean

开心 Pad

你是“轻量级读者”吗？

有的人一个晚上可以啃完一本大部头，有的人却一看到书上的字就止不住的犯困，后者被称为“轻量级读者”，英文表达是 lightweight reader。

- C. the southern Pacific Ocean
D. the northwestern Pacific Ocean
2. The number of the people who were killed or injured in the typhoon is _____.
A. at least 40 B. about 8
C. at most 25 D. about 9
3. The fourth paragraph is mainly to tell us that the typhoon _____.
A. became weak in China
B. went through Hong Kong on Sunday
C. brought great damages to Guangdong province

- D. stopped a great number of passengers from going home
4. The typhoon "Usagi" led to the greatest damages to _____.
A. Japan B. China
C. Philippine D. The Luzon Strait
5. What can be inferred from the last paragraph?
A. Along road was being built in Shanwei.
B. The typhoon was the strongest in history.
C. People in Shanwei was living a peaceful life.
D. It would take a long time to recover to normal.

D

- 话题：生态保护 ●体裁：说明文
●词数：324 ●难度：★★★
●建议用时：6分钟 ●正确率：_____/5

Are Baiji Dolphins Extinct?

Does the Yangtze River still have baiji, the graceful, grey dolphin with tiny eyes and a long narrow beak?

Since November 6, a team of scientists from China, Switzerland, the United Kingdom, the United States, Germany and Japan have been searching for any sign of the freshwater dolphin on the middle and lower sections of the river. After six weeks, they came back empty-handed.

Wang Ding, of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, who is the head of the team, said he has seen a sharp decline in the baiji population over the past few decades. However, he is still unwilling to call the species extinct, and adds, "We will try every effort to save them as long as they are not found to be extinct."

The baiji is shy and nearly blind and is one of the world's oldest dolphin species. It dates back some 20 million years and is found only in the Yangtze. It's listed as one of the 12 most endangered animal species in the world.

Around 400 baiji dolphins were believed to be living in the Yangtze until the 1980s. A 1997 survey spotted 13. Two years later their numbers were down to two.

The rapid disappearance of the dolphin over the past two decades coincided with (与……同时) the rapid expansion of economic development along the river. Research on some dead baiji collected in recent years showed that more than 90 percent of the deaths were caused by human activities.

One reason is that over-fishing has cut the dolphin's food sources. Dams built along the river and neighboring waterways have also kept them from swimming into and out of their habitats. Meanwhile, waste discharge (排放) has seriously polluted the river. And heavy river traffic has greatly reduced their living space.

The disappearance of the baiji would be the first instance of a large aquatic mammal (水生哺乳动物) being driven to extinction since hunting killed off the monk seal (僧海豹) around 1952.

1. Baiji dolphin used to live in _____ of the Yangtze River.
A. upper sections

开心 Pad

有人喜欢“拽名牌”吗？

brand name-dropping 指有人在别人面前频繁提及自己拥有的名牌物品，希望以此给人留下深刻印象，我们称之为“拽名牌”。这种行为一般都给人不好的印象。

- B. middle sections
C. lower sections
D. middle and lower sections
2. The first paragraph shows the writer's _____.
A. love of baiji
B. eagerness to write the passage
C. anger for not having a baiji
D. dissatisfaction with our government
3. Which of the following countries did NOT join the action to search for baiji?
A. Britain. B. America.

- C. Japan. D. India.
4. How many baiji dolphins were left by the end of last century?
A. 400. B. 13.
C. At most 2. D. 2.
5. Which of the following reasons does NOT lead to the rapid disappearance of baiji dolphins?
A. Over-fishing.
B. Heavy road traffic.
C. Dams built along the river.
D. Waste discharge.

E

- 话题：树屋
●词数：326
●建议用时：7 分钟
- 体裁：应用文
●难度：★★★
●正确率：_____/4

Whether in search of close-to-home luxury, a faraway escape or just a little bit of adventure, one of these vacation rentals will surely suit your needs.

Exotic (异国情调的) Treehouse at Kilauea Volcano, Hawaii

The Exotic Treehouse is a romantic perch in the rainforest. There is a queen-sized bed, cedar hot tub on the lanai, outdoor shower and more. The treehouse is less than five minutes from the gate to Hawaii Volcanoes National Park. Volcano Village is a short walk, with restaurants and galleries. As one TripAdvisor traveler said, "Most unique place we've ever stayed." It has one bedroom and sleeps two people; prices start at \$200 per night.

Topical Treehouse, Rincon, Puerto Rico

Located on 12 acres of hardwood forest and bamboo groves, this treehouse provides a secluded (隐蔽的) retreat with spectacular views of the Caribbean sea. It has one bedroom and sleeps two people; prices start at \$150 per night.

Woods Treehouse, Whippingham, UK

Come and stay in a cozy and exciting little house in the trees. Fantastic for adventurous families, but equally wonderful as a romantic break for couples, or a unique treat for groups of friends. The treehouse is divided into two separate pods—the Living Pod and the Sleeping Pod and joined by smart decking. The Living Pod includes one lovely timber clad room with kitchen area, dining table and benches, and sofa—and is heated with a cozy logburning stove. French doors lead out onto a sunny decking area for al fresco eating and relaxing. It has two bedrooms and sleeps six; prices start at \$228 per night.

The Treehouse, Taunton, UK

The Treehouse is situated in the beautiful conservation village of Halse in Somerset, in an area of outstanding natural beauty between Exmoor, the Brendon, Blackdown and Quantock Hills. It has a private hot tub and use of an indoor heated swimming pool every afternoon. It has two bedrooms and sleeps five; prices start at \$229 per night.

1. According to the traveller, which one of the following is the cheapest treehouse?
A. The Treehouse, Taunton, UK
B. Woods Treehouse, Whippingham, UK

开心 Pad

又瘦又肥的 skinny fat

现在的女人都爱瘦，其实瘦未必等于身材好，有些人瘦成竹竿，但浑身的肉都软趴趴的，还有小肚腩，这就是 skinny fat (浑身肥肉的瘦子)。

- C. Topical Treehouse, Rincon, Puerto Rico
D. Exotic Treehouse at Kilauea Volcano, Hawaii
2. If you want to live in the Woods Treehouse with your parents for three nights, you should pay at least _____.
A. \$ 684 B. \$ 600
C. \$ 450 D. \$ 687
3. You would like to live in the Treehouse in a village of Halse probably because you can _____.

- A. relax yourself on a decking area
B. go swimming in the afternoon
C. save as much money as you can
D. have a good view of the sea
4. Who are most likely to be interested in the passage?
A. People who are going to study abroad.
B. People who are planning to travel.
C. People who are good at building.
D. People who haven't rented houses to live.

Test 2

A

- 话题：真正的美丽
●词数：275
●建议用时：17 分钟
- 体裁：记叙文
●难度：★★★★
●正确率：_____/20

The story of Shellie Eyre is of a life lived with courage, determination and unrestricted (无限的) love for everyone she meets. She was born in 1979 with a kind of 1 Down syndrome (唐氏综合症) and is the second child of a family of four children. At three years of age she experienced a major 2 in the form of a stroke that left her 3 on her left side. But her optimistic outlook and her boundless perseverance made it 4 to all who knew her that she would succeed in overcoming whatever 5 would be presented to her.

Her school years were a 6 time of learning and gaining many friends. This 7 with her senior year at Murray High School in Utah when she was 8 as the 1997 Homecoming Queen. She had been one of the most 9 girls in school because of her easy smile and 10 heart. Her victory was due 11 to a wonderfully accepting student body that embraced 12 inclusion (考虑), and to Shellie's 13 toward all her classmates. When asked 14 everyone liked Shellie so much, one of the students said, "It's 15 not to love Shellie when you know

how much she loves you."

The evening she was selected as Homecoming Queen was a (n) 16 that few will ever forget. 17 the other Homecoming Candidates felt that there were no 18 that night, and that they, and all who were there, had participated in an 19 where every person had won.

Shellie's inspirational life is an example of what 20 beauty can be and where love, acceptance, and inclusion can triumph (获胜) over any disabilities.

- | | |
|-------------------|----------------|
| 1. A. fever | B. illness |
| C. symbol | D. symptom |
| 2. A. achievement | B. step |
| C. damage | D. setback |
| 3. A. paralyzed | B. burned |
| C. hurt | D. slim |
| 4. A. unknown | B. necessary |
| C. strange | D. obvious |
| 5. A. work | B. suggestions |
| C. obstacles | D. gifts |
| 6. A. hard | B. wonderful |
| C. long | D. boring |
| 7. A. ended up | B. started off |
| C. went on | D. set out |

开心 Pad

看透你的“办公桌心理”

你的办公桌能透露关于你的很多信息，甚至能看出你是否适合待在目前的这个公司，这就是我们所说的“办公桌心理”(desk psychology)。

8. A. blamed B. criticized
C. selected D. rewarded
9. A. hard-working B. lazy
C. good-looking D. popular
10. A. peaceful B. loving
C. cold D. beating
11. A. in part B. for all
C. in conclusion D. after all
12. A. careful B. brief
C. unselfish D. great
13. A. opinion B. help
C. respect D. attitude
14. A. how B. why

- C. when D. if
15. A. hard B. possible
C. important D. useful
16. A. ceremony B. contribution
C. advertisement D. experience
17. A. Still B. Also
C. Even D. Just
18. A. judges B. losers
C. justices D. rules
19. A. event B. attraction
C. accident D. office
20. A. outside B. formal
C. natural D. true

B

- 话题：林肯中心 ●体裁：记叙文
●词数：317 ●难度：★★★
●建议用时：7 分钟 ●正确率：_____/5

Some of the world's most talented musicians have played concerts at Lincoln Center. On September 10, the center hosted a unique class of star musicians: Kids and teens. The young players are parts of the World Peace Orchestra, or WPO. The group held its first Music for Peace concert in New York City, with 134 students from more than 60 countries taking part. Musicians were selected from all over the world.

The World Peace Orchestra began in 2013. The nonprofit group brings kids together using the common language of music. To be considered for the orchestra, students first had to be recommended by their teachers and then audition online for a panel of judges. Once chosen, professional musicians and teachers then worked with the players to improve their skills.

Some of the young musicians played classical instruments, such as violins and flutes. Others played instruments unique to their home country. For example, Arnold Mugo, 16, from Kenya, played a

percussion instrument called the djembé. The drum is originally from West Africa. Mugo said he was shocked when he learned he was selected for the orchestra. "I can't express how I felt. I was rolling on the floor. It's a once in a lifetime opportunity," he said.

Adomas Hendrixson, 13, from Lithuania, played piano for the WPO. Before the New York City performance, Hendrixson talked about what he hoped to take away from the event. "Fun and joy—people smiling and clapping," he said. "This is one of the only times in your life this could happen and I'm very excited."

Mugo says his favorite part of the WPO is making new friends from around the world. "I hope when I go home, I just take a little bit of every friend that I made here—Brazil, Portugal, Queens," Mugo said, "I hope that I take part of their culture home with me so I understand them more."

1. Who is most likely to have played for the WPO according to this passage?
A. Li Ming, 16, a student from China.
B. Daniel, 44, a judge from America.

开心 Pad

纸质报纸都成 snailpaper 了

据说, 纸质报纸的发行量在减少, 因为越来越多的人都转向网络获取新闻资讯了, 所以现在的纸质报纸也开始被人戏称为 snailpaper 了。

- C. Edward, 21, a clerk from Australia.
D. Catherine, 32, a teacher from England.
2. What is the right order according to this passage?
a. The students play for the WPO.
b. The teacher recommend the players.
c. Some judges choose the players online.
d. Experienced Musicians teach the players.
A. b-c-d-a B. c-d-a-b
C. a-b-c-d D. d-a-b-c
3. By saying "I was rolling on the floor.", Mugo meant "_____".
A. I was practising a lot at home.
B. I was trying to make myself strong.

- C. I was happy to be chosen by the judges.
D. I was helping my parents do housework.
4. We can learn from the last paragraph that Mugo _____.
A. performed best for the WPO
B. have learned some foreign culture
C. was eager to be chosen for a second time
D. received a great award for his performance
5. What would be the best title for this passage?
A. Kids Were Good at Playing Music.
B. Mugo Liked Making Foreign Friends.
C. Concerts Were Played at Lincoln Centre.
D. Young Musicians Played for Peace.

C

- 话题：无耳青蛙 ●体裁：说明文
●词数：330 ●难度：★★★
●建议用时：8分钟 ●正确率：_____/4

While we humans need every organ of our body, animals seem to be missing body parts that we consider important to survive. There is an earless frog that can hear perfectly. It is common to the island of Seychelles and measures just a centimeter long. Like most animals, it does not have an outer ear.

However the others adapt by transmitting (传播) sound through an eardrum that lays on the crown of their head. Just as humans, the eardrum vibrates (震动) when it gets hit by sound waves and then sends them on to inner ear from where they are transmitted into electric signals that are then interpreted by the brain.

Such is not the case with this frog. Though it has been known to croak and hear just like others, it has neither an eardrum, nor a middle ear. So how is it able to recognize sounds? This mystery has confused scientists for many years.

The researchers from the French National Centre for Scientific Research and several universities began

their investigation by placing speakers in the forest where the tree frogs reside and playing sounds that the frogs normally make, to see if they would react. To their surprise, they began hopping toward the speakers as if, responding to the sounds of a fellow frog.

In order to get to the bottom of the mystery, the scientists x-rayed one of the tiny frogs. However that was not much help since even its pulmonary system was poorly developed suggesting that the lungs were not helping with the hearing. The researchers then re-focused on its tiny head and after conducting several experiments reached the conclusion that the frog's hearing was occurring through its mouth. According to the scientists, the sound waves travel through the frog's mouth, where they are amplified by strategically (战略性地) placed bones, which transmit them to the inner ear and then onto the brain for interpretation, enabling the frog to hear as clearly as any other frog or animal.

1. We can learn from the first paragraph that _____.
A. the earless frog can't hear anything
B. there are many earless frogs on Seychelles
C. it is difficult for the earless frogs to survive

开心 Pad

友敌

友敌 (frenemy, 有时也拼做 frienemy), 是 friend (朋友) 和 enemy (敌人) 两个词组合而成的, 指伪装成朋友的敌人或者互相竞争的同伴。

- D. the earless frogs don't need ears like humans
2. The researchers were surprised probably because the frogs could _____.
- A. speak to them properly
- B. make all kinds of sounds
- C. hear the sounds they made
- D. communicate with each other
3. The researchers found how the frogs hear the sound by _____.

- A. offering x-ray to them
- B. referring to some materials
- C. comparing the differences
- D. doing some experiments
4. This passage is mainly to tell us that _____.
- A. tiny frogs hear with its mouth
- B. it is hard for the earless frog to hear
- C. researchers has found a new animal
- D. animals are different from each other

D

- 话题：儿童饮食
- 体裁：说明文
- 词数：328
- 难度：★★★
- 建议用时：6 分钟
- 正确率：_____/5

If your preschoolers turn up their noses at carrots or celery, a small reward like a sticker for taking even a taste may help get them to eat previously disliked foods, a UK study said.

Though it might seem obvious that a reward could encourage young children to eat their vegetables, the idea is actually controversial, researchers wrote in the American Journal of Clinical Nutrition. That's because some studies have shown that rewards can **backfire** and cause children to lose interest in foods they already liked, said Jane Wardle, a researcher at University College London who worked on the study. Verbal praise, such as "Brilliant! You're a great vegetable taster." did not work as well.

The study found that when parents gave their small children a sticker each time they took a "tiny taste" of a disliked vegetable, it gradually changed their attitudes. The children were also willing to eat more of the vegetables—either carrots, celery, cucumber, red pepper, cabbage or sugar snap peas—in laboratory taste tests, the study said.

Researchers randomly assigned (分配) 173 families to one of these groups. In one, parents used

stickers to reward their children each time they took a tiny sample of a disliked vegetable. A second group of parents used verbal praise. The third group, where parents used no special vegetable-promoting methods, served as a "control".

Parents in the reward groups offered their children a taste of the "target" vegetable every day of 12 days. Soon after, children in the sticker group were giving higher ratings to the vegetables—and were willing to eat more in the research lab, going from an average of 5 grams at the start to about 10 grams after the 12-day experience. The turnaround also seemed to last, with preschoolers in the sticker group still willing to eat more of the once disliked vegetable three months later.

Why didn't the verbal praise work? Wardle said the parents' words may have seemed "insincere" to their children.

1. The purpose of writing the passage is _____.
- A. to introduce a practical method of making children eat vegetables
- B. to show the procedure of an experiment on children's diet
- C. to explain why children hate to eat vegetables
- D. to present a proper way of verbal praise to parents
2. The underlined word "backfire" in Paragraph 2 probably means "_____".

开心 Pad

你吃“自我华夫饼”了吗？

小孩子为什么喜欢听老师的表扬呢？因为老师表扬他们的时候给他们吃了 ego waffles “自我华夫饼”，不过这种华夫饼也不能吃太多，否则就会变成人人讨厌的自大狂。

- A. shoot from behind the back
B. make a fire in the backyard
C. produce an unexpected result
D. achieve what was planned
3. According to the passage, which of the following statements is TRUE?
- A. Most children are born to dislike carrots or celery.
B. It remains a question whether rewarding is a good way to get children to eat vegetables.
C. Oral praise works quite well in encouraging children to eat vegetables.
D. Children in the sticker group will never lose interest in eating vegetables.

4. How did the researchers get their conclusion from the experiment?
- A. By comparison.
B. By asking questions.
C. By giving examples.
D. By discussion.
5. What can we learn from the last paragraph?
- A. Children like rewards, not verbal praise.
B. Parents should praise their children in a sincere tone.
C. Children are difficult to inspire.
D. Parents should give up verbal praise.

E

- 话题：博物馆 ●体裁：应用文
●词数：316 ●难度：★★★
●建议用时：7分钟 ●正确率：____/5

The British Museum first opened in the 18th century largely based on the collections of the scientist Sir Hans Sloane.

The current neo-classical building was founded nearly a century later and is quadrangular (四边形的) with four wings and a great classical appearance. Inside is a courtyard, the Great Court, covered with a special modern addition—a spiraling glass and steel roof which was designed by Norman Foster and completed in 2000. The courtyard surrounds the round Reading Room with a copper domed ceiling the same size as the dome of St. Peter's in Rome.

The museum is Britain's largest museum, one of the oldest in the world and widely considered to be one of the world's greatest museums of human history and culture. The permanent collection is made up of over 8 million objects spanning the history of the world's cultures from the stone tools of early man to twentieth

century prints. The collection includes controversial (受争议的) items including the Elgin Marbles from the Parthenon in Greece, Egyptian mummies and the Rosetta stone.

The expansion (扩充) of the museum over the years has resulted in the creation of several branch institutions including the Natural History Museum in South Kensington. The British Library previously occupied the Reading Room, but in 1997 moved to a new site next to St. Pancras Station on Euston Road. There are frequent special exhibitions of international significance.

Website: <http://www.britishmuseum.org>

Opening Times: The museum is open daily from 10:00 a. m. to 5:30 p. m. on Fridays. It stays open until 8:30 p. m. Entry to the museum is free, although a charge may be made for entry to temporary exhibitions.

Address: Great Russell Street WC1B 3DG

Nearest Underground Stations: Tottenham Court Road (5-minute walk), Russell Square (6-minute walk), Holborn (7-minute walk).

开心 Pad

那些形状各异的 sleep tattoo

sleep tattoo (睡眠纹身) 指睡了很长一段时间醒来后, 睡觉时盖的毯子、穿的衣服或者碰巧在床上的任何物品在身上留下的印记, 多见于胸口、脸部以及胳膊。