



阅读理解 与完形填空

• 活页卷 •

Senior High
School English

主编 / 蔡章兵 刘凤琴

周周练

阅读理解与信息匹配 完形填空与语法填空

广东专版

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高二年级下

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广东专版
(高二年级下)

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编者的话

广东省实施新课程高考后,根据新课程标准的精神,高考英语科试卷较大幅度地改革了试卷结构及考核目标。改革后的试卷将“语言知识及应用”部分试题分为完形填空和语法填空,“阅读”部分试题分为阅读理解和信息匹配。其中,语法填空和信息匹配是新题型,其创新的意义在于体现“突出语篇,强调应用,注重实际”的精神。

在四个题型中,阅读理解是高考英语中的重头戏,占试卷的比重最大,因为阅读能力同时也是体现在把握语法填空、完形填空、信息匹配等题型答题的基本能力;信息匹配是大信息量试题,主要考查考生通过快速阅读获取信息和处理信息的能力;完形填空着重考查考生对语意、语境、语篇的深层次理解,并在掌握文章主旨大意的基础上,正确理解句与句、段与段之间的内在联系;语法填空着重在语篇层面考查学生的语法分析能力,强调语法和词汇知识在特定情景中的应用。

新课程高考试卷的改革给广东省高中的老师和同学们提出了前所未有的挑战。新题型语法填空是学生最为头痛、得分率非常低的一个题型。在解题过程中,学生常常遇到的困难是对生词和长句、难句、复杂句的理解,这些直接影响了正确解题。完形填空也是很多学生容易失分的一个题型,失分的主要原因之一是阅读能力基础薄弱,不能敏锐、准确地把握作者的写作意图,贯通上下文复原语篇。对于阅读理解题,很多同学反映,文章似乎是读懂了,但是做题却经常出错。这些“拦路虎”的存在,还是反映了学生对阅读理解的命题方式缺乏足够认识,包括题干的设计方式、干扰项的设计方式以及不同类型的题目信息在文章中呈现的方式等。

为了帮助广大师生顺利度过高考改革的“转型期”,尽快熟悉新题型、突破重点题型,我们邀请了一批经验丰富的特高级教师编写了本套图书。书中采用了“专项训练+专题辅导”二合一的编写模式,并按照实际教学课时,对每周的训练内容做了恰当的安排:周一、三、五为阅读理解和信息匹配练习,各1篇文章;周二、四为完形填空和语法填空练习,各1篇文章;周末为专题辅导。这样的编写模式将学、练、讲有机地结合起来,使学生在做完专项练习后能够得到及时有效的技能辅导。同时,书中将“阅读理解+信息匹配+完形填空+语法填空”四个题型合为一本书的编写体例,不仅节约了学生的时间,同时集中训练了高考英语试卷中两大重点模块,符合学生的实际需求。

我们期望本书所提供的高质量的练习能够帮助广大学生:一是通过练习查缺补漏,找出知识薄弱环节,做到及时巩固,使知识体系更加完整;二是通过练习来研究各类型题目的设题、解题方法,不断提高解题技巧;三是通过练习保持和巩固已有的训练状态。只要坚持每天做一定量的精选题目,练好语言基本功,并将阅读理解能力训练贯穿于整个练习之中,成绩的提高自然会水到渠成。

初 中			高 中			
类别	系列	书 名	类别	系列	书 名	
周周练	阅读理解与完形填空	阅读理解与完形填空周周练（七年级上、下）	周周练	阅读理解与完形填空	阅读理解与完形填空周周练（高一年级上、下）	
		阅读理解与完形填空周周练（八年级上、下）			阅读理解与完形填空周周练（高二年级上、下）	
		中考阅读理解与完形填空周周练			高考阅读理解与完形填空周周练	
	阅读理解	快捷英语周周练·阅读理解（七年级上、下）		阅读理解	快捷英语周周练·阅读理解（高一上、下）	
		快捷英语周周练·阅读理解（八年级上、下）			快捷英语周周练·阅读理解（高二上、下）	
		快捷英语周周练·阅读理解（中考）			快捷英语周周练·阅读理解（高考）	
	完形填空	快捷英语周周练·完形填空（七年级上、下）		完形填空	快捷英语周周练·完形填空（高一上、下）	
		快捷英语周周练·完形填空（八年级上、下）			快捷英语周周练·完形填空（高二上、下）	
		快捷英语周周练·完形填空（中考）			快捷英语周周练·完形填空（高考）	
	听力	听力周周练（七年级上、下）		听力	听力周周练（高一年级上、下）	
		听力周周练（八年级上、下）			听力周周练（高二年级上、下）	
		中考听力周周练			高考听力周周练	
	词汇与语法	词语与语法周周练（七年级上、下）		词汇与语法	词语与语法周周练（高一年级上、下）	
		词语与语法周周练（八年级上、下）			词语与语法周周练（高二年级上、下）	
		中考词汇与语法周周练			高考词汇与语法周周练	
	书面表达	书面表达周周练（七年级上、下）		短文改错与书面表达	短文改错与书面表达周周练（高一年级上、下）	
		书面表达周周练（八年级上、下）			短文改错与书面表达周周练（高二年级上、下）	
		中考书面表达周周练			高考短文改错与书面表达周周练	
限时阅读	阅读理解	高效分层限时阅读理解（七年级）	限时阅读	阅读理解	高效分层限时阅读理解（高一年级）	
		高效分层限时阅读理解（八年级）			高效分层限时阅读理解（高二年级）	
		中考高效分层限时阅读理解			高考高效分层限时阅读理解	
	完形填空	高效分层限时完形填空（七年级）		完形填空	高效分层限时完形填空（高一年级）	
		高效分层限时完形填空（八年级）			高效分层限时完形填空（高二年级）	
中考高效分层限时完形填空	高考高效分层限时完形填空					
同步阅读	人教版	初中英语同步阅读（七年级上、下·人教版新目标）	高考第一轮		高考英语听力全面突破 金版（全国版）	
		初中英语同步阅读（八年级上、下·人教版新目标）			高考英语听力全面突破 金版（湖南版）	
		初中英语同步阅读（九年级·人教版新目标）			高考英语听力全面突破 金版（广东版）	
	外研版	初中英语同步阅读（外研版新标准·初上、下）			高考英语听力全面突破（浙江版）	
		初中英语同步阅读（外研版新标准·初二上、下）			高考英语听力标准训练 金版（全国版）	
		初中英语同步阅读（外研版新标准·初三）			高考英语听力标准模拟试题（全国版）	
同步听力	人教版	新目标英语同步听力（七年级上、下）		高考第二轮		高考英语听力原创经典（全国版）
		新目标英语同步听力（八年级上、下）				高考英语听力原创经典（广东版）
		新目标英语同步听力（九年级全）				高考英语听力原创经典（湖南版）
	外研版	初中英语同步听力（外研版初上、下）				高考英语听力原创经典（浙江版）
		初中英语同步听力（外研版初二上、下）				高考英语听力冲刺押宝（全国版）
	通用版	初中英语听力全方案（七年级）			高考第三轮	高考英语听力冲刺押宝（湖南版）
		初中英语听力全方案（八年级）	高考英语听力冲刺押宝（广东版）			
话题专项阅读		初中英语阅读全方案（七年级）	同步听力	全国	高中英语听力综合训练（高一分册）	
		初中英语阅读全方案（八年级）			高中英语听力综合训练（高二分册）	
		中考英语阅读全方案			高中英语听力满分方案（高一分册）	
					高中英语听力满分方案（高二分册）	
中考听力	模拟	中考英语听力标准模拟试题			专版	高中英语听力综合训练 湖南版（高一分册）
		中考英语听力快捷通				高中英语听力综合训练 湖南版（高二分册）
	话题	中考英语听力全方案				高中英语听力综合训练 广东版（高一分册）
		中考英语听力快捷通（北京专版）				高中英语听力综合训练 广东版（高二分册）
		中考英语听力快捷通（江西专版）				高中英语听力综合训练 浙江版（高一分册）
		中考英语听力快捷通（河南专版）				高中英语听力综合训练 浙江版（高二分册）
		中考英语听力快捷通（河北专版）				人教实验版同步综合听力 1、2
		中考英语听力快捷通（福建专版）				人教实验版同步综合听力 3、4
		中考英语听力快捷通（山东专版）				人教实验版同步综合听力 5、6
中考词汇	中考英语词汇背记 快记 巧记	高考写作				
新课标中考英语词汇突破	高考英语写作突破					
中考写作	中考英语写作突破	高考写作	高考英语写作突破			
中考语法		中考英语语法名师大串讲	高考词汇		高考英语词汇背记 快记 巧记	
		初中英语语法“四维”随堂高效满分训练与测试			新课标高考英语词汇突破	
			高考语法		高考英语语法名师大串讲	
					高中英语语法“四维”随堂高效满分训练与测试	



Monday 星期一

WEEK ONE

Passage 1

题材	体裁	字数	题数	阅读时间	正确率
旅游杂记	记叙文	342	5	分钟	

If you didn't know anything about it, a place with a name like the Dead Sea might not sound very appealing. But the reality is that the Dead Sea is a very special place.

The main thing is the salt. I'd read a little about the place, so I knew the Dead Sea is so salty that it's hard for anything to live in it, which is why it's called the Dead Sea. And I knew that it's seven times as salty as the ocean. In fact, in Israel they call it Yam ha-Melah, which is Hebrew (希伯来人) for Salt Sea.

I was eager to swim there, because the salt does more than keep the sea fish free, it makes you float like you're full of air. After my friends and I got tired of floating like soap bubbles, we put big rocks in our laps. The rocks helped us sink lower in the water. We thought we looked really funny, but then we noticed something that wasn't so funny. Salt stings (刺痛). Even my friend's shaved face began to hurt, so we got out of the Dead Sea as fast as we could. And that's when we found the mud.

The mud by the Dead Sea is full of many minerals—not just salt—and these minerals are good for your health. So people roll in the mud, like puppies playing in the grass. We covered every inch of our bodies with black, sticky mud and began to laugh very hard. And we took pictures, so we can always remember how we looked in our suits of mud.

Of course, the area is as full of history as it is of salt. It's politically important, with Israel on one side and Jordan on the other. It's near tourist sites like Masada and Qumran, where the Dead Sea Scrolls were found. I left with Dead Sea mud under my fingernails, which I washed away that night, and with Dead Sea memories that still remain.

- According to the first sentence of the passage, the writer means _____.
 - Dead Sea is a name which can make people feel interested
 - Dead Sea is a very special place that can give you impression
 - Dead Sea is an ordinary name which can't interest you at first sight
 - Dead Sea is an ordinary name which is known by few people
- What is the main character of Dead Sea?
 - Be full of many minerals.
 - Seven times as salty as the ocean.
 - Nothing to live in it.
 - Be full of politically important history.
- What measure was taken by the writer to avoid floating like soap bubbles?
 - Put big rocks in his waist.
 - Take a deep breath.
 - Put big rocks in his legs.
 - Swim as fast as he could.
- This passage possibly comes from _____.
 - a popular forum
 - a literature report
 - a newspaper website
 - a trip magazine
- The best title of this passage should be _____.
 - My Trip to Dead Sea
 - Dead Sea doesn't Die
 - Dead Sea is Very Special
 - The Character of Dead Sea



Passage 2

题材	体裁	字数	题数	阅读时间	正确率
文化生活	应用文	603	5	分钟	

阅读下列应用文及相关信息，并按照要求匹配信息。

以下是六封回信信息（原信件的问候与署名都被略去）：

- A. Thank you for your suggestion. We may try that in some future issues of CR. I think the best way to improve your reading vocabulary is to be able to guess the meaning of the word from the other words around it.
- B. The best way for you to learn the different positions in a newspaper or magazine is to get a copy of an all-English magazine or newspaper and then copy down the different positions. There are also titles such as Managing Editor, reporter, Copy Editor, Photo Editor and Layout Editor. I hope this helps.
- C. The best way to reach Yao directly is through his home team, the Shanghai Sharks. you can look at the sports section in sina. com. I hope this helps. Another idea is that you can try to write to Yao while he's living and playing in Houston.
- D. Thank you for being such a careful reader of CR. Yes, you're right we made a mistake in the writing of that Chinese word. Each issue we try to read very carefully each article but unfortunately a few mistakes always get by. But you encourage us to keep improving, so thank you.
- E. Yes, we do have several students who help us translate some of the articles in our magazine. We contact these translators directly after interviewing their translation work. Afterwards we assign the articles to them for translation. If you are interested in being one of our translators, you can send us some information about yourself and a sample of your translation work.
- F. Thank you for helping us to promote CR. We're glad it's helpful to your students. We always try to include articles that reflect real life. It's our hope that CR will not only improve student's English but also open up a different worldview.

以下是一些信件，请匹配合适的回信：

1. I am a reader of CR. Recently I found students translate some articles of CR. I appreciate your offering an opportunity to us beginners to practise using English. So I want to ask how they can obtain these articles and translate them for you, and what qualities you require. Thank you.
2. I love your *Crazy English Reader* magazine! It provides valuable data for work in our English teaching. My wife and I are teaching Conversational English, so I've been giving

you a bit of a plug at our middle school. I told the students to “get a copy!” It’s good stuff! Fantastic!

3. I’m one of Yao’s fans from Guangzhou. I have read the Yao Ming articles in No.7 *Crazy English Reader*. I want to know his correspondence address and the official website. Could you please tell me? Thank you very much indeed.
4. First of all, I must say thank you very much to all the CE Reader editors who gave us a really good English magazine. Secondly, I want to give you a piece of advice. In each passage, you gave us some new words with their Chinese translation. However, as far as my knowledge, I think you should give us not only the Chinese meaning but also the English meaning so as to know the words more accurately. Thank you!
5. I am an editor of the *English Monthly* of our school. I have a question that is how to say the position of the paper e.g., 总编, 责任编辑 and so on. I hope you can help me to tell me the word in English. The more, the better. Thank you so much!

开阔
视野

女子英文名释义

1. Alice (希腊) “真理”的意思; (德国) “贵族”的意思。许多人都把 Alice 看成是“艾丽斯梦游仙境”中的那位艾丽斯——一个年轻的梦想者, 喜欢热闹, 有着不受束缚的灵魂。
2. Angela (希腊) “天使; 传递讯息者”的意思。Angela 被描绘为美丽、娇小的女子, 若不是有着甜美温柔的个性, 即是活泼莽撞的女孩。
3. Anne 常指善良、优雅、喜欢帮助人的女孩。皇室的皇后、公主很多都用这个名字或者 Annie。
4. Ann (希伯来) “优雅”的意思, Hannah 的英文形式。Ann 这个名字让人想到平凡、中等阶级的女子, 善良、踏实、勤勉且憨厚。
5. Catherine (希腊) “纯真”的意思。人们对 Catherine 这个名字有两种看法: 一种是美丽、优雅、处于上流社会的世故者, 拘谨、严肃且举止合宜; 另一种是普通的女人, 友善、受欢迎又有教养。
6. Cindy Cinderella, Cynthia 的简称。Cindy 被称为“所有美国青少年的皇后”。甜美、吸引人的金发女孩, 活力充沛又健康, 但不是很聪明。
7. Emily (德语) “勤勉”的意思; (拉丁) “恭维者”的意思。许多人将 Emily 描绘为娇小可爱、安静保守、聪明、柔弱且拘谨的女子。
8. Helen (希腊) “光”的意思。人们认为 Helen 是美丽的上流社会的女子, 有着黑发与眼眸, 优雅、聪明且受过高等教育。
9. Iris (希腊) “彩虹”的意思。在人们眼中, Iris 是苗条、细致的女子。



Tuesday 星期二

Passage 1

题材	体裁	字数	题数	阅读时间	正确率
生活哲理	议论文	167	10	分钟	

As a popular saying 1, "Time is money." In fact, time is more 2 than money. When money is spent, you can 3 it back if you want to. However, when time is 4, it will never come back. As the pace of modern life continues to 5, the time at our disposal is quite limited. But there are a lot of things to be done in our lives. We should make full use of our time to 6 what is useful to us. For instance, as students we should 7 most of our time to our academic studies. In this way we can 8 new knowledge and skill necessary for our future carrier. In my opinion, wasting time means wasting our valuable life. But many of us don't realize 9. They think time is inexhaustible. I'm not in 10 of such of a view. Hence, my conclusion is that we should never put off what can be done today until tomorrow.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|---------------|--------------|-------------|
| 1. A. says | B. goes | C. runs | D. displays |
| 2. A. important | B. meaningful | C. worthless | D. precious |
| 3. A. earn | B. get | C. receive | D. produce |
| 4. A. passed | B. missed | C. lost | D. gone |
| 5. A. leisure | B. accelerate | C. slow down | D. be free |
| 6. A. fulfill | B. perform | C. observe | D. study |
| 7. A. spend | B. cost | C. offer | D. devote |
| 8. A. create | B. rich | C. acquire | D. reduce |
| 9. A. one | B. it | C. this | D. those |
| 10. A. agree | B. praise | C. need | D. favor |



Other men live to eat, while I eat to live.

—Socrates

别人为食而生存, 我为生存而食。

—— 苏格拉底

Easy come, easy go.

—Hazlitt

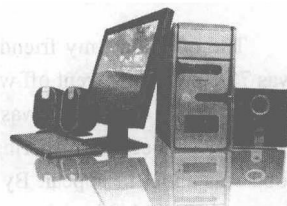
易得者亦易失。

—— 赫斯特

Passage 2

题材	体裁	字数	题数	阅读时间	正确率
科学技术	议论文	234	10	分钟	

Wouldn't it be great if we didn't have to remember 1 ever again? If we could just sit in 2 of our computers and be automatically logged in? Crave mentions how NECSoft BiodeLogon system 3 (use) face recognition technology to log you on to Windows, rather than using a password. All you need is a webcam and your pretty 4 to access your PC. No more complicated, confusing passwords to remember or change every few months. Problem is, this software is in Japanese.



After doing a little research, I found this type of technology already 5 (avail) in English to consumers via a relatively inexpensive application 6 (call) FaceCode. The software requires the use of a webcam to recognize and log PC users into their systems. You can add as 7 users as you want, provided they each have a Windows account. If the system fails to 8 your face, you can recall the Windows user name and password by using a hot-key combination to override (不理) the system.

I plan to download it once I get a webcam, but if any of you brave souls decide to try it out, let me know 9 it works for you. You can download a free evaluation version to try it out yourself on the FaceCode web site. Sounds like a great way 10 (keep) nosy family members off your computer.

1. _____
6. _____

2. _____
7. _____

3. _____
8. _____

4. _____
9. _____

5. _____
10. _____



The darkest hour is that before the dawn.

—Fuller

黎明前的时分是最黑暗的。

——富勒

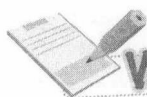
The longest day has an end.

—Howell

最难过的日子也有尽头。

——贺韦尔





Wednesday 星期三

Passage 1

题材	体裁	字数	题数	阅读时间	正确率
社交常识	说明文	286	5	分钟	

The other day, my friend Jane was invited to a 40th birthday party. The time printed on the invitation was 7:30 p.m. Jane went off with her husband, expecting a merry evening of wine, food, and song.

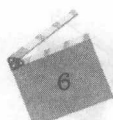
By 9:45, everybody was having great fun, but no food had appeared. Jane and David were restless. Other guests began whispering that they, too, were starving. But no one wanted to leave, just in case some food was about to appear. By 11:00, there was still no food, and everyone was completely off their heads. Jane and David left hungry and angry.

Their experience suggests that the words on the printed invitations need to be made clearer. Everyone reads and understands the invitations differently. Most of us would agree that 6:30—8:30 p.m. means drinks only, go out to dinner afterwards; 8:00 p.m. or 8:30 p.m. means possible dinner, but 9:30 p.m. and any time thereafter means no food, eat beforehand, roll up late.

But this is not always the case. If asked to a students' party at 6:30 p.m., it is normal for guests not to appear before midnight, if at all, and no one cares. Being the first to arrive—looking eager—is social death. When my mother asked to a party for 6:30, she likes to be there, if not on time, then no later than seven. My age group (late thirties) falls somewhere between the two, but because we still think we're young, we're probably closer to student-time than grown-up time.

The accepted custom at present is confusing (混乱的), sometimes annoying, and it often means you may go home hungry, but it does lend every part that precious element (成分) of surprise.

- The underlined words "off their heads" probably mean _____.
A. tired B. crazy C. curious D. hopeless
- Jane and David's story is used to show that _____.
A. party-goers usually get hungry at parties
B. party invitations can be confusing
C. people should ask for food at parties
D. birthday parties for middle-aged people are dull
- For some young people, arriving on time for a students' party will probably be considered _____.
A. very difficult B. particularly thoughtful
C. friendly and polite D. socially unacceptable
- According to the writer, people in their late thirties _____.
A. are likely to arrive late for a party
B. care little about the party time
C. haven't really grown up yet
D. like surprises at parties
- What is the general idea of the text?
A. It's safe to arrive late just when food is served.
B. It's wise to eat something before going to a party.
C. It's important to follow social rules of party-going.
D. It's necessary to read invitations carefully.



Passage 2

题材	体裁	字数	题数	阅读时间	正确率
语言艺术	应用文	526	5	分钟	

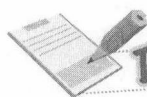
阅读下列应用文及相关信息, 并按照要求匹配信息。

以下是一些演讲者给出的具体实例:

- A. For example, in discussing the Olympics, you might organize your information under the following three headings: The history of the Olympics→The Olympics today→The future of the Olympics.
- B. This story was used to open a speech about the Gold Museum in Bogota, Colombia: A guard took me into a square room with no lights. The room was so black that I couldn't even see my own feet. All of a sudden a hidden electric wall closed behind me. There was no way out. I thought I was in a tomb. All at once bright lights came on, I was surrounded by gold on all four sides!
- C. Example: As you can see, the Olympic Games are very important to people all over the world. I hope you learned some interesting information about the history of the Olympics, the Olympics today and the future of the Olympic Games.
- D. For example, in speaking about the problem of choosing the college that's right for you, you might present the following solutions: Read the different college catalogs→ Visit campuses of different colleges→ Talk to people who attend various colleges→ Talk to teachers at the colleges you are considering.
- E. President John F. Kennedy ended many of his speeches with this quotation from the poet Robert Browning: "Some men see things as they are and ask, 'Why?' I dare to dream of things that never were; and ask, 'Why not?'" Say your memorable concluding remarks slowly and clearly, maintaining eye contact with your audience. Be as dramatic and confident as possible!
- F. For example, in speaking about the death penalty, you might discuss: Advantages of capital punishment→ Disadvantages of capital punishment.

以下是作者的意图, 请匹配相应的具体实例:

- 1. Prepare an attention-getting opener at the beginning of your speech:
It is very important to grab your audience's attention and make them interested in what you have to say. People love to listen to a story. They want to find out what it is about.
- 2. Prepare the body. Arrange the points of your speech in a clear, logical manner:
That way, your audience can follow you, understand your information, and remember what you have said. In order to do this, it is important to choose an organizational pattern that fits your topic. Such as, Problem-Solution. Use this pattern to speak about a specific problem and ways to solve it.
- 3. Past—present—future:
Use this pattern to discuss how something once was, how it has changed, and how it will be in the future.
- 4. Prepare a summary:
Every speech needs a summary of the information presented. The best way to summarize your information is to remind your audience of what you said by repeating the main points covered in the body of your speech.
- 5. Prepare memorable concluding remarks:
Every speech needs an ending that leaves the audience thinking about and remembering what was said. Like attention-getting openers, memorable concluding remarks can take the form of rhetorical questions, stories, surprising facts, or quotations. Of these suggestions, quotations are popular among many famous public speakers.



Thursday 星期四

Passage 1

题材	体裁	字数	题数	阅读时间	正确率
社交艺术	说明文	176	10	分钟	

We've all been 1 that we should help people. It is the right thing to do and will make us popular with others. It may even win us 2 in return. However, we must be realistic. We can't say yes to every 3. If we did, we would fail or go crazy for 4. Sometimes we simply don't have the time to help. In this case, we must know how to say no 5.

When we need to say no, here is one 6 we can try. First, we should tell the truth. If we really can't do something, we should just say 7. Second, we should remember to refuse requests politely. We must communicate clearly, but must also be 8 and sympathetic. A true friend will understand. Finally, we must not feel 9 about saying no. Sometimes refusing others is the right thing to do. It can save ourselves, and them, a lot of trouble. In short, we cannot 10 everyone all the time. Refusing favors is a part of life.

- | | | | |
|------------------|---------------|-------------|-----------------|
| 1. A. taught | B. requested | C. told | D. educated |
| 2. A. money | B. thanks | C. praise | D. favors |
| 3. A. suggestion | B. concern | C. request | D. apply |
| 4. A. this | B. sure | C. that | D. it |
| 5. A. humbly | B. generously | C. rudely | D. politely |
| 6. A. method | B. reason | C. saying | D. rule |
| 7. A. no | B. sorry | C. so | D. yes |
| 8. A. hard | B. sincere | C. stubborn | D. enthusiastic |
| 9. A. sad | B. happy | C. guilty | D. satisfied |
| 10. A. help | B. care | C. agree | D. please |

Passage 2

题材	体裁	字数	题数	阅读时间	正确率
社会生活	记叙文	200	10	分钟	

China has become a global tourist 1 (attract) after the Beijing Olympics which concluded on August 24, 2 (accord) to a survey released by the Nielson Company on Thursday.

The survey said the Olympics not only built up China's image but also 3 (serve) as an advertisement for China's tourism. The online survey was 4 (conduct) on consumers in 16 countries and regions before the Games' opening ceremony and 5 the closing. About 80 percent of the respondents had not been to China before the events and 50 percent of them expressed hopes of 6 (visit) China after the Games. According to the survey, 70 percent of the respondents felt Beijing was more modern and scientific than 7 they had thought. The most interested respondents were from Singapore, India, Mexico, South Africa and the Republic of Korea, as well 8 China's Hong Kong and Taiwan. Pan Wen, in charge of Chinese tourism research of the Nielson Company, 9 (say) the World Tourism Organization predicted that China would become the largest 10 (enjoy) place in the world with 137 million foreign tourists every year. "This figure would be realized earlier with the aid of the Beijing Olympics," Pan said.



1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____ 4. _____ 5. _____
6. _____ 7. _____ 8. _____ 9. _____ 10. _____

知识
博览

英语和汉语对手指的称呼

- thumb: 大拇指。与汉语相映成趣的是, 英语的 all (fingers and) thumbs 也表示“笨手笨脚”的意思。
- forefinger: 又称 index finger, 即食指。前缀 fore-表示“位置靠前的”(placed at the front), 所以从排位上说, forefinger 应为“第一指”。从功用上看, 此手指伸出时有标示或指向的作用。在一些英语工具书中, 我们会见到这样的表示“参见”(index) 含义的手型符号。
- middle finger: 中指。此指居中, 名正言顺, 且与汉语说法也一致。
- ring finger: 无名指。从世界各地的婚俗习惯来说, 结婚戒指 (wedding ring) 戴在这一手指 (通常指左手) 之上, 表示已婚。
- little finger: 顾名思义为小指。在美国和苏格兰, 人们又赋予它一个爱称 pinkie (pinky), 后缀 -ie (-y) 有“小巧可爱”之意。



Friday 星期五

Passage 1

题材	体裁	字数	题数	阅读时间	正确率
哲理故事	说明文	357	5	分钟	

Once a circle missed a wedge. The circle wanted to be whole, so it went around looking for its missing piece. But because it was incomplete and therefore could roll only very slowly, it admired the flowers along the way. It chatted with worms. It enjoyed the sunshine. It found lots of different pieces, but none of them fit. So it left them all by the side of the road and kept on searching. Then one day the circle found a piece that fit perfectly. It was so happy. Now it could be whole, with nothing missing. It incorporated the missing piece into itself and began to roll. Now that it was a perfect circle, it could roll very fast, too fast to notice flowers or talk to the worms. When it realized how different the world seemed when it rolled so quickly, it stopped, left its found piece by the side of the road and rolled slowly away.

The lesson of the story, I suggested, was that in some strange sense we are more whole when we are missing something. The man who has everything is in some ways a poor man. He will never know what it feels like to yearn, to hope, to nourish his soul with the dream of something better. He will never know the experience of having someone who loves him give him something he has always wanted or never had.

There is a wholeness about the person who has come to terms with his limitations, who has been brave enough to let go of his unrealistic dreams and not feel like a failure for doing so. There is a wholeness about the man or woman who has learned that he or she is strong enough to go through a tragedy and survive, he or she can lose someone and still feel like a complete person.

If we are brave enough to love, strong enough to forgive, generous enough to rejoice in another's happiness, and wise enough to know there is enough love to go around for us all, then we can achieve a fulfillment that no other living creature will ever know.

- The best title of this passage is _____.
A. The dream of the circle
B. The wholeness of life
C. The value of the circle
D. The meaning of life
- Why did the circle leave its found piece by the side of the road and rolled slowly away?
A. Because it thought this piece couldn't match it completely.
B. Because this piece couldn't make it feel different.
C. Because it found it had lost many previous happiness.
D. Because it wasn't used to the whole life.
- The underlined word's meaning possibly is _____.
A. slotted
B. included
C. divided
D. nailed
- According to the passage, the attitude of the writer to the whole is that _____.
A. we are more whole when we are missing something
B. the man who has everything is in some ways a poor man
C. the whole couldn't allow a little defect in the life
D. if only we are brave enough, strong, generous, we can own the whole life
- According to the writer's attitude, which following statement is wrong?
A. A wholeness about the person who has come to terms with his limitations.
B. A wholeness about the person who has learned to go through a tragedy and survive.
C. A wholeness about the person who loses someone and still feels like a complete person.
D. A wholeness about the person who owns everything and feels happy all the time.

Passage 2

题材	体裁	字数	题数	阅读时间	正确率
社会生活	应用文	478	5	分钟	

阅读下列应用文及相关信息，并按照要求匹配信息。

以下是宾馆的信息：

A. Edinburgh. Post House

A popular base for visitors to Edinburgh, this fine hotel stands next to the zoological Gardens within easy reach of the many famous sights, shops and entertainments of one of Europe's most elegant capitals.

B. Gatehouse of Fleet. Cally Hotel

This impressive hotel, well-known for its good Scottish cooking, is an ideal choice for a relaxing family holiday. Set in 100 acres of private grounds, the Cally, a former stately home, has something for everyone including its own fishing lake, outdoor heated swimming pool, green lawn, tennis court, children's playground and sauna baths.

C. Glenborrodale. Golden Castle Hotel

There can be few better places for a refreshing holiday than this picturesque hotel set in its own 120 acres of beautiful countryside by charming Lake Sunart on the Ardnamurchan Peninsular (半岛). Boating and fishing are both available here.

D. Inverness. Royal Hotel!

A unique feature of the Royal is its fine collection of antique furniture, china and glass. This friendly comfortable hotel, a favorite meeting place for the townspeople, is an excellent base for getting to know the Highlands—Lake Ness, Great Glen and Culloden Moor are all within easy reach.

E. Peebles. Tontine Hotel

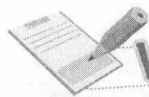
The Tontine had a fascinating beginning—it was built in 1808. This homely hotel has been extended to make it a really comfortable base for exploring the Tweed Valley and the attractive Lowland country.

F. North Berwick. Marine Hotel

This fine hotel overlooks the famous West Links golf course and is close to several sandy beaches. The Marine has its own open-air swimming pool and putting green as well as tennis courts, squash courts and saunas. Edinburgh, well-known for its art festivals, is only some 24 miles away.

以下是一些在英国度假的人正在寻找宾馆的信息，请匹配最适合他们的宾馆：

- Two women friends who want to do several all-day hikes in the mountains during the spring. They like a place with traditional decorations and superb views.
- A woman with two children aged six and ten, who will spend July in Scotland. The children are interested in animals and plants and the mother enjoys fashions.
- A handicapped lawyer who must use a wheelchair but drives her own car. She enjoys concerts, museums, fine architecture and swimming. She will spend the first two weeks of October in Scotland.
- A writer, a teacher and their one-year-old daughter. They want to be in a quiet place during August. They enjoy good food, and like to take long walks (the baby rides in a back-pack).
- An old couple, aged 65 and 68. They love mountain scenery and still take easy walks by the lakeside when they can. They hope to enjoy fresh air and some relaxing activities.



Weekend 周末

本周专题
题辅导

1. 更加重视实际使用英语能力的考核

现在的高考主要考查语言运用,即在实际生活中听说读写的能力。考试内容与教和学的内容并非简单一致。大多数人认为课本里讲什么就应该教什么,从而也就应该考什么,其实现在的高考并非如此,高考对语言知识是重视的。但它看重的是会不会在具体的语境下灵活运用,而不是理论说教。

阅读理解的命题趋势

2. 重视语篇的作用,在活的情景中考查

所谓突出语篇的作用,即通过语篇考查读、写的能力,而不是孤立的、无上下文的分句式的考查。近几年的高考试卷,阅读与完形的考核是以短文的形式出现的;写作也不是仅仅写几句话,而是要连贯成短文;改错是让考生在一篇小文章中判断;甚至单项填空也不是就那么一句话了。

3. 注重对综合素质的考核

实际生活中的语言运用,即使是最简单的,都必然牵涉语言能力之外的交际能力的运用。只不过所借助的其他交际能力有复杂的、有简单的、有种种不同而已。高考应用题中要求考生的语言能力之外的交际能力和对外国文化的了解,都是最普通的交际行为所必需的。

4. 阅读材料更趋于“原汁原味”,设问方式更加深入

阅读材料基本保留了其原有的语言风格,文章的展开不再是平铺直叙,而是兼有倒叙、插叙等多种方式;一词多义、熟词生义、多种时态的混用、结构复杂的长句、省略句以及插入语等语言现象比较常见。阅读材料的文化含量加大,文章的行文风格更具英语语言的特点,文章的遣词造句也更加地道,许多考生通常要反复阅读几遍才能读懂。

5. 考查形式会更加灵活

在阅读理解的考查形式上,湖南的“阅读填空”、浙江的“任务型阅读”、山东的“阅读表达”、广东的“匹配题”都是新出现的题型。

本周阅读词汇积累

float *v.* 漂浮,飘荡

instance *n.* 例子,实例

conclusion *n.* 总结

avail *v.* 有利于,有助于

complicated *adj.* 结构复杂的

beforehand *adj.* 预先,事先

confusing *adj.* 混乱的

arrange *n.* 安排

conclude *n.* 总结

respondent *n.* 反应,应答

wedge *n.* 楔子

limitation *n.* 限制

tragedy *n.* 悲剧

fulfillment *n.* 履行,实行

antique *adj.* 古代的

handicapped *adj.* 残疾的

issue *n.* 发行物

inexhaustible *adj.* 取之不尽的

academic *adj.* 学术的

override *v.* 不理,不顾

evaluation *n.* 评估,评价

thereafter *adv.* 此后,在那以后

element *n.* 成分

quotation *n.* 引用

image *n.* 形象

predict *v.* 预测,预言

incorporate *v.* 使并入

unrealistic *adj.* 不切实际的

forgive *v.* 宽恕,原谅

zoological *adj.* 动物学的

architecture *n.* 建筑学