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能力飚升 :::: 高二年级

ENGLISH READING COMPREHENSION

150 篇

高考英语命题研究专家组 编

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| ➔ 体例系统化 | 独有的“评估—训练—检测”三维学习模式，真正实现了高效备考。 |
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能力飚升 :::: 高二年级

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TO FIGHT, TO WIN

——代前言

马克思曾经说过：“外语是人生斗争的武器。”

飞人刘翔：“学好英语真的是太重要了！”

小巨人姚明：“英语就是一门工具，掌握了也没什么了不起！”

同你一样，你的偶像也要学习英语，他们也经历了曲折的学习之路。英语考试就是人生中一场持续的战斗！身处其中，除了勇敢面对，你别无选择！你现在所想的和所做的，将会决定你未来的命运。

一个English hero应该具备哪些素质？

新《英语课程标准》中有这样的阐述：“明确自己的学习需要和目标”、“积极探索适合自己的学习方法”、“能尝试使用不同的教育资源”、“能对自己的学习进行评价”。针对上述要求，开心英语研发中心组织教育专家、一线教师及资深编辑共同编写了本书，它就是你作战的秘密武器。拥有它，并正确使用它，将帮助你赢得这场战斗。You can make it!

丛书特色

体例系统化 科学的“评估→训练→检测”的三维学习模式，真正实现高效备考

本书以“水平测试”开篇，让你先进行自我评估，了解自己的真实水平；接着深入分析历年试题中各种题型及命题特点，解读阅读理解的解题策略和解题步骤，让你从战略上赢定阅读。然后，本书安排了各种题型、题材的试题，让你集中训练，从而实现专项突破；最后我们淘金式地精选了若干综合性试题，以全方位检视你前期的学习成果。

题材全面化 多角度的语言素材，多题型的题目设置，彻底告别单一与重复

本书题材广泛，涵盖了历年高考的常考话题，内容翔实，融趣味性、知识性、科学性于一体，并结合新《英语课程标准》的要求按话题分类，编写成独立的单元，每一个单元针对一个话题进行阶梯训练；题型丰富，覆盖了全国高考的所有题型，由编者结合阅读理解的命题特点和考试趋势精心编排，经典的试题全面有效地检测你在不同实际生活环境下对所学语言的感悟和接受能力。

训练梯度化 题目编排专项分类，由易到难、循序渐进，学习过程更加科学化

模块训练分为基础篇、提高篇、拓展篇，难度循序渐进，阅读能力层层推进，让你的英语水平实现螺旋式提高。

答案人性化 解析详尽全面，点拨精练到位，注重方法技巧的渗透

答案解析部分不只让你知其然和所以然，其中还渗透了我们人性化的栏目设计，告别了简单的答案罗列或者机械的文字讲解。精辟简练的“篇章导读”为你迅时抓住文章要领。详尽到位的解析文字为你剖析每一个难点和知识点，帮助你举一反三，触类旁通。“小贴士”发散式地全面拓展，生词、短语、背景知识让你在做完题后补充更多的英语知识食粮。“障碍语句翻译”为你扫除阅读的绊脚石，让阅读变成“悦读”。

总之，本套丛书通过权威编审来把握考试信息、考试重点和命题趋势；通过学习层次的划分来体现科学递进的原则；通过人文学习理念来挖掘每个学生的无限潜能；通过浓缩英语世界之精华来有效提高英语；通过田园般愉悦的学习氛围来营造快速学习英语的好心情。希望每个学生都能够成为一个English hero!

编者

2009年5月

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第

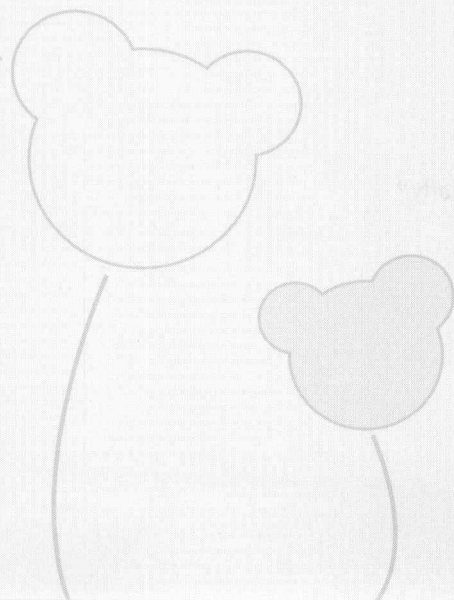
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部

分

阅读理解 水平测试

阅读理解水平测试是由全国各地精选的最新高考真题、模拟题、竞赛试题组成的测试卷，其目的在于每一位学习者在最短的时间内对自身的阅读水平有整体的了解和认知。学习者可以根据自身阅读水平选取其中一套试卷进行测试，然后对照答案进行自我评估。通过测试成绩结合自己的实际情况和指导教师的意见，正确使用本书。



>>> 水平测试一 >>>

A

Like most July days, it was hot. I stepped into a tiny ice-cream shop to cool off with a chocolate ice-cream. It was an old woman bent over a table near the door. Her back was so badly twisted that her face nearly touched the tabletop. I sat down facing her couple of tables away.

"Poor woman," I thought, "What does she get out of life? Why God let people live so long past their prime?"

As I thought, another aged lady entered the shop and sat down with her. Soon the two of them were talking about childhood days. They talked of how little the shop had changed in 70 years... In minutes, the two of them were trembling with laughter.

I looked again at the first woman, then in the mirror on a nearby wall, catching a picture of myself. I was wearing a dirty shirt. She was well dressed in white, her hands sparkling with gold rings. I was sad. She was laughing, smiling. I was putting the pieces of my life together. She had millions of wonderful memories to recall. I sat alone. She was sharing the day with a good friend. I was secretly worried about getting old. She was old, but it wasn't hurting her.

As I left the shop, I thought of my foolish question about God letting people live past their prime. Why, that woman was more alive, more sensitive to life than I was. Age has not bent her spirit.

- Which of the following is the main idea of the passage?
 - To tell us the life of old people.
 - To show the difference between the old and the young.
 - To show that old age does not mean being short of spirit.
 - To make the reader have a pity on the old people.
- From the passage we know that the ice-cream shop _____.
 - changed a lot in the past
 - started its business 70 years ago
 - had only a couple of tables
 - had only women shoppers
- The writer implies all of the following except that _____.
 - the old lady was very lonely and sad
 - the writer had more problems than the old lady
 - the old lady had lived a full and satisfying life
 - the old lady had learned to enjoy the simple things in life
- Which of the following is the conclusion the writer made about the old lady?
 - She was to be pitied for her old age.
 - She considered the young man pitiable.
 - She was more alive and sensitive to life than the writer.
 - People should not be allowed to live when they are too old.

B

Here is a poster on a middle school web site.

Going, Going, Gone!

The Haynes Middle School Parent-Teacher Organization

invites you to attend our latest fund-raiser,

The Fourth Annual (每年一次的) Haynes School Auction (拍卖)!

Saturday, May 10

6:00 pm — 11:00 pm

in the school hall

6:00 pm — 6:30 pm: All items for auction are previewed.

6:30 pm — 7:00 pm: Silent auction begins.

7:00 pm — 7:30 pm: Highest bidders (出价人) from silent auction are determined.

7:30 pm — 11:00 pm: Main auction begins.

Items up for bid in the silent auction range in value from \$5.00 to \$30.00.

Items up for bid in the main auction include the following:

- Airline tickets to a place of your choice
- Weekend getaways at first-class hotels
- Season tickets to the Chicago Bears football game
- \$50.00 gift tickets to local gift shops, restaurants, and salons
- Theater tickets to *The Merchant of Venice*

Don't miss the boat! Book your tickets today.

Last year, tickets sold out in five days!

Tickets are sold on a first-come, first-served basis.

\$15.00 per person.

All the money from the auction will be given to the Haynes School computer lab.

5. Which of the following is NOT mentioned as being up for bid at the auction?

- A. A movie pass to the local cinema.
- B. A weekend stay at a hotel.
- C. A ticket to a restaurant.
- D. Airline tickets.

6. The more items that are given or bought for auction, _____.

- A. the less money that will be charged for the tickets to the auction
- B. the more money that can be raised to support the computer lab
- C. the faster the ticket will be sold to the auction
- D. the higher the value that will be placed on the items in the silent auction

7. Which of the following is most likely to happen at the year's auction?

- A. The airline tickets will receive higher bids than any other item.
- B. All items up for bid will be sold for at least twice their value.
- C. More money will be raised this year than in any other year before.
- D. Tickets for the event will be sold out in less than one week.

8. The phrase "first-come, first-served" tells you that _____.
 A. people can buy the tickets on the first day only
 B. the person who is first to arrive will receive a ticket at no charge
 C. food and drinks will be served at the auction
 D. tickets are sold in the order of who arrives first to buy them

C

Marie Curie was a Polish physicist and chemist who lived between 1867—1934. Together with her husband, Pierre, she discovered two new elements radium and polonium, two radioactive elements that they extracted chemically from pitchblende ore(沥青铀矿石) and studied the x-rays they emitted. She found that the harmful properties of x-rays were able to kill tumors. By the end of World War I, Marie Curie was probably the most famous woman in the world. She had made a conscious decision, however, not to patent methods of processing radium or its medical applications.

Marie Curie was born November 7, 1867 in Poland and died on July 4, 1934. Her co-discovery with her husband Pierre Curie of the radioactive elements radium and polonium represents one of the best known stories in modern science for which they were recognized in 1901 with the Nobel Prize in Physics. In 1911, Marie Curie was honored with a second Nobel Prize, this time in chemistry, to honor her for successfully isolating pure radium and determining radium's atomic weight.

As a child, Marie Curie amazed people with her great memory. She learned to read when she was only four years old. Her father was a professor of science and the instruments that he kept in a glass case fascinated Marie. She dreamed of becoming a scientist, but that would not be easy. Her family became very poor, and at the age of 18, Marie became a governess. She helped pay for her sister to study in Paris. Later, her sister helped Marie with her education. In 1891, Marie attended the Sorbonne University in Paris where she met and married Pierre Curie, a well-known physicist.

Marie Curie contributed greatly to our understanding of radioactivity and the effects of x-rays. She received two Nobel Prizes for her brilliant work, but died of leukemia(白血病), caused by her repeated exposure to radioactive material.

9. What is the main idea of the passage?
 A. To give us a general introduction to Marie Curie.
 B. To show us how Marie Curie discovered radium.
 C. To tell us how Marie Curie developed as a scientist.
 D. To tell us how Marie Curie received two Nobel Prizes.
10. Marie Curie was given the Nobel Prize in chemistry because _____.
 A. she discovered radium
 B. she separated pure radium and calculated its atomic weight
 C. she discovered polonium
 D. she didn't patent methods of processing radium
11. Which of the following statements about Marie Curie is NOT true?
 A. Marie Curie made great contributions to medical science.
 B. Marie Curie was very smart and ambitious when she was a child.
 C. Marie Curie received two Nobel Prizes in physics.
 D. Marie Curie's husband helped her a lot in her research.

12. We can infer from the third paragraph that _____.

- ① Marie Curie got married when she was at college.
- ② Marie Curie had a great ambition when she was young.
- ③ Marie Curie loved teaching more than anything else.
- ④ Marie Curie must have met a lot of difficulties to get high education.
- ⑤ Her father had a great influence on Marie Curie's future career.
- ⑥ Marie Curie was very smart when she was a child.

A. ①②④⑤⑥

B. ②④⑤⑥

C. ②③④⑤⑥

D. ①②③④⑤

13. Which is the right order about Marie Curie according to the passage?

a. married Pierre

b. attended University

c. discovered radium

d. determined radium's atomic weight

e. won the Nobel Prize in physics

A. b, c, a, d, e

B. b, a, c, d, e

C. b, a, c, e, d

D. b, c, a, e, d

D

A is for always getting to work on time.

B is for being extremely busy.

C is for the conscientious (勤勤恳恳的) way you do your job.

You may be all these things at the office, and more. But when it comes to getting ahead, experts say, the ABCs of business should include a P, for politics, as in office politics.

Dale Carnegie suggested as much more than 50 years ago: Hard work alone doesn't ensure career advancement. You have to be able to sell yourself and your ideas, both publicly and behind the scenes. Yet, despite the obvious rewards of engaging in office politics — a better job, a raise, praise — many people are still unable or unwilling — to “play the game”.

“People assume that office politics involves some manipulative (工于心计的) behavior,” says Deborah Comer, an assistant professor of management at Hofstra University. “But politics derives from the word ‘polite’. It can mean lobbying (游说) and forming associations. It can mean being kind and helpful, or even trying, to please your superior, and then expecting something in return.”

In fact, today, experts define office politics as proper behavior used to pursue one's own self-interest in the workplace. In many cases, this involves some form of socializing within the office environment — not just in large companies, but in small workplaces as well.

“The first thing people are usually judged on is their ability to perform well on a consistent basis,” says Neil P. Lewis, a management psychologist. “But if two or three candidates are up for a promotion, each of whom has reasonably similar ability, a manager is going to promote the person he or she likes best. It's simple human nature.”

Yet, psychologists say, many employees and employers have trouble with the concept of politics in the office. Some people, they say, have an idealistic vision of work and what it takes to succeed. Still others associate politics with flattery (奉承), fearful that, if they speak up for themselves, they may appear to be flattering their boss for favors.

Experts suggest altering this negative picture by recognizing the need for some self-promotion.

14. "Office politics" is used in the passage to refer to _____.
A. the political views and beliefs of office workers
B. the interpersonal relationships within a company
C. the various qualities required for a successful career
D. the code of behavior for company staff
15. To get promoted, one must not only be competent but _____.
A. avoid being too outstanding
B. get along well with his colleagues
C. honest and loyal to his company
D. give his boss a good impression
16. The author considers office politics to be _____.
A. unwelcome at the workplace
B. bad for interpersonal relationships
C. an important factor for personal advancement
D. indispensable to the development of company culture
17. It is the author's view that _____.
A. self-promotion does not necessarily mean flattery
B. hard work contributes very little to one's promotion
C. many employees fail to recognize the need of flattery
D. speaking up for oneself is part of human nature



This was no ordinary class. The students who came together were all science or engineering professors at Cornell University. They had interrupted their research to accept an invitation to take part in an unusual experiment: "an interesting week of poetry". This class was part of a study to answer the questions: Why is science difficult for many nonscience students? What can teachers learn about teaching if they take a class that is not in their field?

The students in the poetry class listened to lectures and took notes. They had reading tasks and had to write three short papers. All students noticed one thing — the importance of spoken words. In science and engineering classes, the instructors put tables and drawings on the blackboard. But in this poetry class, the instructors just talked. They didn't write anything on the board.

The scientists and engineers noticed one similarity between science and poetry. In both subjects, students need to find layers (层次) of meaning. Some layers are simple, clean, and on the surface; other layers are deeper and more difficult. This search for different levels of meaning doesn't happen much in undergraduate (本科) science classes, but it is important later, in graduate school. And it is always important in humanities (人文科学).

Both the poetry instructors and their students learned something about teaching from this experience. One poetry instructor, for example, now sees the importance of using informative as he teaches. Most of the scientists agreed on several points. First, humanities classes might help science students to see patterns and decide which information is important. Second, the poetry class was fun. One engineer decided, "We need to change the way we teach engineering to make it an enjoyable experience for students."

But perhaps the most important result of the experience was this: All of the professors began to think about how they teach and how they can teach better.

(2008 年陕西)

18. What do we know about this unusual class?
- A. The teachers did lots of writing on the board.
B. The teacher were invited to attend several lectures.
C. The student were professors from a university.
D. The students were studying science and humanities.
19. The experiment was designed to find out _____.
A. how to teach the students in the science class
B. whether poetry is difficult for science students
C. what to be taught in the humanities class
D. why many humanities students find science hard
20. Finding levels of meaning is _____.
A. important for graduate students in humanities
B. difficult for graduate students in humanities
C. common for undergraduate students in science
D. easy for undergraduate students in science
21. What did the science professors learn after the experiment?
A. They should change the way they teach.
B. A poem could be explained in clear definitions.
C. A poetry class could be more informative.
D. Their teaching was an enjoyable experience.

文章	正确题数	建议用时	层级评价	失分原因总结
A		35 ~ 40 分钟	正确率 90% 以上:要继续保持,成功离你很近,加油!	○生词
B			正确率 80% 以上:提高你的答案命中率,一定会再创优秀成绩!	○语法
C		实际用时	正确率 70% 以上:再斟酌一下你的解题方法,你的成绩会有很大提升空间。	○固定搭配
D			正确率 60% 以上:认真做接下来的练习,相信你会比你想象的更强。	○速度
E			正确率不足 60%:把这本书彻底吃透,看看你的分数是否已经迅速飙升!	○其他原因
指导意见				

>>> 水平测试二 >>>

A

"If it rings one more time, I'll hang up," Amy thought hopefully, as she waited for someone to answer. Apologizing wasn't an easy thing to do.

"Hello," a woman's voice said. There was no backing out now.

"May I speak to Missy, please?"

"Just a minute."

In much less than a minute, Missy was on the phone. "Hi, who's calling?" asked the cheerful voice.

"It's Amy. I just wanted to tell you that I'm sorry about what I said to you. I didn't really mean it." Amy paused, trying to think of what to say next.

"Thank you, Amy. No hard feelings."

"Missy, you're a very nice person. You're a lot nicer than I am!"

Missy laughed. "You're not so bad, Amy. By the way, I've got some great news. Mr. Grumbell said that you were the only candidate for class president. He talked me into being a candidate too. Isn't that cool?"

Amy didn't think the news was cool. Missy was very popular; she'd get a lot of votes. Fortunately, Amy was in a gracious mood. "You'll be a tough opponent, Missy," she said. "May the best woman win." "Thanks, Amy," Missy replied. "But you might even win."

Amy had to laugh. "Hey, I'm the one who's supposed to make comments like that!"

- Amy called Missy on the phone to _____.
 A. tell her that the Titanic sank
 B. tell her she needed a brain
 C. apologize for insulting her
 D. ask her to run for president
- Amy was hoping that no one would answer the phone because _____.
 A. she was too tired to talk
 B. she felt uncomfortable about apologizing
 C. she was afraid she had dialed the wrong number
 D. she was wearing pajamas
- If one of the following statements is TRUE, which is it?
 A. Missy was home alone.
 B. Missy's mother answered the phone.
 C. Missy's father answered the phone.
 D. Missy's little sister answered the phone.
- Which word best describes the girls' conversation?
 A. Nasty.
 B. Uncomfortable.
 C. Sad.
 D. Friendly.
- Missy let Amy know that she wanted something that Amy wanted. What was it?
 A. She wanted to have the most friends.

- B. She wanted her own telephone.
- C. She wanted mushrooms on her pizza.
- D. She wanted to be class president.

B

When you are in Nanoko, be sure to stay at the Garden Hotel, whether you come on business or on holiday you will find everything as comfortable and convenient as you would expect in a first-class international hotel.

Every bedroom has its own bathroom, telephone, and colorful modern materials and furniture in the local style.

In the Mistu Restaurant, you can choose your meals from a lot of dishes, both Eastern and European, as you will find anywhere in the country. In the Beach Bar, you can drink with your family and friends in air-conditioned comfort, listen to the music of internationally known artists. Or you can take your drink outside into the beautiful garden that gives the hotel its name, or to the tables that surround the swimming pool. Throughout the hotel, you will find the service is both friendly and efficient.

By day the pool is alive with the holiday spirit and the happy shouting of children and by night, soft lights and music make it a perfect place for a party, or simply for an after-dinner drink and conversation.

The Garden Hotel has its own minibuss service. Give us a ring and we will arrange to collect you at the airport or in the city center. Every day a bus leaves the hotel for day trips up into the hills to see the city or the villages and temples of the hill people, or along the seashore to the seaside towns.

If you prefer, we can arrange for you to visit the Wainiri Islands that lie just off the coast. Here you can swim in peace; or you can fish there. As it is well known, Wainiri is really a good place for people going fishing. The Garden Hotel is right on the beach, only five minutes from Nanoko's modern shopping center. Here you will find all that money can buy, at prices you can afford.

6. Every bedroom at the Garden Hotel _____.
 - A. has a bathroom
 - B. has a colorful telephone in the local style
 - C. is colorful and modern with local style
 - D. is in an international style, comfortable and convenient
7. The pool is just right for _____.
 - A. an after-dinner children's party
 - B. happy shouting and the sound of holiday music
 - C. drinking soft drinks, or spirits, by day and night
 - D. fun and games by day and drinking and conversations by night
8. The hotel arrange for the visitors to _____.
 - A. go fishing off Cape St. Cermain near Wainiri
 - B. go across to the Wainiri Islands to swim or fish
 - C. see amounts of sea life off the coast of Wainiri
 - D. go by bus to the Wainiri Islands for peace

9. You will find the Garden Hotel _____.

- A. on the beach not far from Nanoko's excellent shops
- B. on the beach where you will find all that money can buy
- C. close to shops where everything is cheap and famous
- D. just off the coast, five minutes from the shops

10. This is an advertisement about _____.

- A. the beach B. a restaurant C. a hotel D. a holiday center

C

Opening week specials at Munchies Food Hall

At the corner of Green and Brown Streets in the city

Monday 7th of January until Sunday, 13th of January 2008

Feast until you're full! Come down to Monetizes time week to enjoy the special dishes on offer it all of our food outlets. Order from the following:

- Succulent chicken rice
- Delicious noodle dishes
- Seafood specialties
- Sweet tropical fruit
- Spicy satay beef
- Plump pork chips
- Crunchy vegetables

Halal food is available at the stall Malay Food Heaven.

10% discount on all orders
above \$20.00

Win Prizes and Gifts!

- Spend \$20.00 or more and win instant prizes from our lucky draw box.
- Collect a free party balloon and whistle for each young diner.
- Enjoy a free meal if you are the first customer of the day at any of our stalls.
- Win a holiday to Western Australia. A free raffle ticket is given with every receipt. Just fill in your information and place your entry in the box provided.

Winner to be announced in *The Strait Times* on the 15th of January.

Join in the Fun!

Between 7:00 pm and 8:00 pm each evening until the 10th of January, your favorite Channel 3 television actors and singers will entertain you:

- May Lee
- Jackie Chen
- Kim Yap
- Kamal

Autograph sessions will follow each performance! And who will be our extra special mystery star?

Come down on Saturday at noon to find out.

(2008 年江西)

11. Munchies Food Hall does NOT sell _____.

- A. lamb B. beef C. pork D. chicken

12. The prices at Munchies are _____.
A. lower than usual
B. bargain prices for the opening
C. lower for two people
D. lower if you spend \$21.00
13. Everyone who eats at Munchies will receive a _____.
A. free raffle ticket
B. lucky draw coupon
C. free meal
D. balloon and whistle
14. I will find out who has won the top to Western Australia when I _____.
A. watch Channel 3 television
B. come down to Munchies at noon
C. read *The Straits Times* on the 15th of January
D. attend the lucky draw at Munchies Food Hall

D

It is often necessary to release a fish, that is, set it free after catching, because it is too small, or you just don't want to take it home to eat. In some cases, releasing fish is a good measure that will help keep fish variety and build their population size. The Department of Game and Inland Fisheries (DGIF) encourages fishermen who practice catch-and-release fishing to use a few simple skills when doing so. The advice provided below will help make sure that the fish you release will survive (存活) to bite again another day.

- When catching a fish, play it quickly and keep the fish in the water as much as possible. Don't use a net in landing the fish and release it quickly to prevent it from dying.
- Hold the fish gently. Do not put your fingers in its eyes. Don't wipe the scales (鱼鳞) off the fish because it might cause it to develop a disease and reduce its chance of survival.
- Remove your hook (鱼钩) quickly. If the hook is too deep or hooked in the stomach, cut the line and leave the hook in. The hook left inside will cause no serious problem to the fish.
- Take good care of the fish by moving it gently in water. Release the fish when it begins to struggle and is able to swim.
- Do not hold fish in a bucket or some other containers and later decide to release it. If you are going to release a fish, do so right away.

With a little care and by following the suggestions given above, you can give the released fish a better chance of survival.

(2008 年全国 I)

15. People sometimes set a fish free after catching it because they _____.
A. don't want it to die
B. hope it will grow quickly
C. don't want to have it as food
D. want to practice their fishing skills
16. Which of the following will probably make a fish ill?
A. Taking the hook off it.
B. Removing its scales.
C. Touching its eyes.
D. Holding it in your hand.
17. A proper way to release a fish is to _____.
A. move it in water till it can swim
B. take the hook out of its stomach
C. keep it in a bucket for some time
D. let it struggle a little in your hand
18. What is the purpose of the test?
A. To show how to enjoy fishing.
B. To persuade people to fish less often.
C. To encourage people to set fish free.
D. To give advice on how to release fish.

E

Federal regulators Wednesday approved a plan to create a nationwide emergence alert (警报) system using text messages delivered to cell phones.

Text messages have exploded in popularity in recent years, particularly among young people. The wireless industry's trade association, CTIA, estimates (估计) more than 48 billion text messages are sent each month.

The plan comes from the Warning Alert and Response Network Act, a 2006 federal law that requires improvements to the nation's emergency alert system. The act tasked the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) with coming up with new ways to alert the public about emergencies.

"The ability to deliver accurate and timely warnings and alerts through cell phones and other mobile services is an important next step in our efforts to help ensure that the American public has the information they need to take action to protect themselves and their families before, and during, disasters and other emergencies," FCC Chairman Kevin Martin said following approval of the plan.

Participation in the alert system by carriers — telecommunications companies — is voluntary, but it has received solid support from the wireless industry.

The program would be optional for cell phone users. They also may not be charged for receiving alerts.

There would be three different types of messages, according to the rules.

The first would be a national alert from the president, likely involving a terrorist attack or natural disaster. The second would involve "approaching threats", which could include natural disasters like hurricanes or storms or even university shootings. The third would be reserved for child abduction (绑架) emergencies, or so-called Amber Alerts.

The service could be in place by 2010.

(2008 年山东)

19. What is the purpose of the approved plan?
 - A. To warn people of emergencies via messages.
 - B. To popularize the use of cell phones.
 - C. To estimate the monthly number of messages.
 - D. To promote the wireless industry.
20. The improvement to the present system is in the charge of _____.
 - A. CTIA
 - B. the Warning Alert and Response Network
 - C. FCC
 - D. federal regulators
21. The carriers' participation in the system is determined by _____.
 - A. the US federal government
 - B. mobile phone users
 - C. the carriers themselves
 - D. the law of the United States
22. Which of the following is TRUE of cell phone users?
 - A. They must accept the alert service.
 - B. They may enjoy the alert service for free.
 - C. They must send the alerts to others.
 - D. They may choose the types of messages.
23. An alert message will NOT be sent if _____.
 - A. a child loses his way
 - B. a university shooting happens
 - C. a natural disaster happens
 - D. a terrorist attack occurs
24. Which of the following would be the best title for the text?
 - A. Cell Phone Alerts Protecting Students
 - B. Cell Phone Alerts by Wireless Industry
 - C. Cell Phone Alerts of National Disasters
 - D. Cell Phone Alerts Coming Soon