

高考 英语 专项训练丛书



阅读理解 完形填空

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训练导语

专项训练

解答思路

上海科技教育出版社

- ◆ 夯实基础
- ◆ 突破难点
- ◆ 提高能力
- ◆ 语言点涵盖高考要求
- ◆ 题型与高考一致,难度略高于高考

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前 言

纵观近几年英语高考的各类题型和项目,不难发现英语高考可以归纳为听力(包括听力技巧和交际功能用语的用法)、语法和词汇(英语基础知识部分)、阅读理解和完形填空、书面表达四个方面的测试。其中听力、阅读理解和完形填空、书面表达是考核英语基础知识的综合运用能力。对于每位考生来说,复习迎考期间分析一下哪些是自己的强项,哪些是自己的弱项,什么是自己需要重点突破的,对于自己今后能够有效地进行复习和强化训练是很重要的。“高考英语专项训练丛书”就是为这些找到了自己需要突破的方面的学生提供强化训练的素材。

基于以上的考虑,丛书中的每本书的每一种题型或每一个知识块,都从训练导语、专项训练、解答思路几个方面展开,最后还专门设计了三四份专项测试卷并附答案。训练导语中不仅简单明了地小结了语言点内容、解题技巧,而且还重点讲述了解答注意点;专项训练针对重要考点和考生失分较多的语言点给出了一系列有特点、针对性、综合性、迷惑性较强的练习题;解答思路不仅仅给出结论,而且将重点放在了精辟分析得出这些结论的依据,可以让考生不仅知其然而且知其所以然。做这样的题目做一题胜于做多题,起到了举一反三的作用。专项测试卷是最后用来检验考生经过这段时间的强化训练后对英语知识的掌握程度。

本丛书的作者将自己多年教学特长和复习迎考的经验融进了书中,给出的专项训练或专项测试卷具有较强的仿真性。考生如果能仔细阅读训练导语和解答思路,认真解题,参照解答思路修正思路,必然能在较短时间内在应试能力方面取得明显进展。

祝愿考生们获得成功。

编者

2000年12月

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第一部分 阅读理解

训练导语

阅读是获取知识及各种信息最重要的手段,各种级别的英语考试都对考生的阅读能力有一定的要求。高考采用的阅读理解题是一种综合性的技能测试题,它不仅要求考生具有较强的理解能力及实际运用语言的能力,还要求应试者有一定的阅读速度。由于阅读题选材涉及面广,因此还要求考生具有较宽的知识面和相关的背景知识。

一、试题类型

高考阅读文章的特点是,尽管主题不尽相同,内容涉及面广,有政治、历史、科技、文化、地理、社会习俗、报道等有关方面的知识,但在解题方式上无本质区别。在阅读理解题中,尽管提问的方式变化多样,但归纳起来,可分为细节事实题与判断推理题两大类,其中判断推理题又包括主旨题、词语释义题、指代题等若干种。现将几种最主要的类型分述如下。

1. 细节事实题

每篇阅读理解中都有要求找出事实与特定细节的问题,但选项的表达一般都不采用语篇中的原话,而是使用同义的词语。有时选择项会原封不动地取自文章语句的某一部分,但可能由于语境不同,或因其修饰词不同而产生不同涵义,常使应试者理解错误。做细节事实题时,应先看懂题目,然后在相关的信息处寻找选择或排除的依据,在确信理解的基础上最终确定答案。参见下文:

"We're more than halfway now; it's only two miles farther to the tavern(小旅馆)," said the driver.

"I'm glad of that," answered the stranger. He meant to say more but the east wind blew clear down a man's throat if he tried to speak. The girl's voice was something quite pleasant, however, and presently he spoke again.

"You don't feel the cold so much at twenty below zero out in the Western country. There's none of this damp chill(湿冷)," he said, and then it seemed as if he had blamed the uncomplaining young



driver. She had not even said that it was a disagreeable day, and he began to sense a warm hopefulness of spirit.

"You'll have cold drive going back!" he said anxiously, and put up his hand for the twentieth time to see if his coat-collar(领口) was as close to the back of his neck as possible. He had wished a dozen times for the warm old hunting suit in which he had many a day experienced the worst of weather in the Northwest.

"I shall not have to go back!" said the girl, with eager pleasantness. "I'm on my way home now. I drive over early just to meet you at the train, we had word that someone was coming to the tavern."

1. How far was the drive from the train to the tavern? _____.
A. One mile
B. About two miles
C. A little over four miles
D. Less than four miles
2. The driver was _____.
A. an old man
B. a girl
C. a stranger
D. we don't know from this part of the story
3. From the passage we guess that the two speakers are in _____.
A. the West
B. the East
C. the Northwest
D. the South
4. According to the stranger, in the West the winters are _____.
A. dry and cold
B. warmer than in the East
C. damp and cold
D. free from extremes of heat and cold
5. Which of the following is TRUE? _____.
A. The driver had to return to the train station after leaving the stranger at the tavern
B. The driver would go home after leaving the stranger at the tavern
C. The driver lived at the tavern
D. The driver would go away on the train

本文中,涉及细节事实题的有2道,即题2与题5:

2. B. 根据第二段中提到的 the girl's voice 可知司机为女孩。

5. C. 根据末段可知,司机到旅馆后不必再返回火车站,她现在正是在回家途中。故 C 项正确。

其余题目答案为:1.C 3.B 4.A

2. 判断推理题

阅读理解题中,常要求应试者对文章阐述的事实或细节,按照逻辑发展的规律进行分析概括,并以此为依据得出合乎逻辑的判断。另外,还常需要考生以已知的事实为依据进行合理的推理,以获取未知的信息。应试者应仔细阅读原文并琢磨言外之意,注意用词造句的特点及上下文的内在联系和逻辑关系,挖掘隐含意思。需注意,合理的判断必须严格建立在语篇所给的信息上,不能单凭常识或主观臆想去决定答案。参见下文:

Bill Robinson is on trial(受审)for murder. He grew up in a small town in Ohio and then went to Kent State University for one year. When he was nineteen years old, he was asked to join the army and was soon sent to fight in Vietnam. He was very unhappy there as he hated the war and he hated killing.

1. What did Bill Robinson do after he returned from abroad?

2. He failed to complete his college education because he _____.

3. He never married because _____.

4. What happened one day?

5. The best title for this article is _____.

- 本文中,涉及判断推理的题目有2道,即题1和题3.

1. B. 根据原文可知,主人公从越南回国后,试图重新开始中断的大学学习,但却因受战争的刺激,不能集中注意力读书,也无法正常工作。据此推测,主人公回国后确实是想重新过上正常的生活。

3. D. 根据文章,主人公希望能遇到一个可爱的女孩并结婚,但他不能接近任何人。他变得易怒,别人都避免与之接触。既然他与任何人都无法接近,可以判断他同女孩子显然也是不能相处和交往的,故 D 项为正确选项。

其余题目答案为:2.D 4.C 5.D

3. 主旨题

主旨题要求考生选出文章的中心思想或给文章找出标题。文章的主题常由段落的所有细节展开和体现,考生应用快读方法浏览全文,注意上下文的说明、解释及例证等细节。一篇文章的中心思想常在开始段或结束段中点出,因此对文章的开头、结尾及段落的主题句要



给予特别的注意。有时主题并非由个别句子表达,而是在文中间接暗示的,这就需要根据文中的细节进行概括与归纳。在做这类题目时,要注意不要犯以偏概全、以点代面的错误。参见下文:

Work is a part of living, my grandparents understood that. They lived and worked on a farm of their own for 50 years. They raised chickens for eggs, pigs and cattle for meat. Cows were kept for milk and the cream from which Grandma made butter and cheese. The little yard they had became a garden.

The Depression(大萧条时期), therefore, didn't make much change in their lives. But it did bring an unending flow of men out of work, drifting from job to job, to the farm. The first to show up at the door of the kitchen was a man in rags. He took off his hat and quietly explained that he hadn't eaten for a while. Grandpa stood watching him a bit, then said, "There's a stack(堆) of firewood against the fence behind the barn. I've been needing to get it moved to the other side of the fence. You have just about enough time to finish the job before lunch."

Grandma said a surprising thing happened. The man got a shine in his eyes and he hurried to the barn at once. She set another place at the table and made an apple pie. During lunch, the stranger didn't say much, but when he left, his shoulders had straightened. "Nothing ruins(毁灭) a man like losing his self-respect," Grandpa later told me.

Soon after, another man showed up asking for a meal. This one was dressed in a suit and carried a small old suitcase. Grandpa came out when he heard voices. He looked at the man and then offered a handshake. "There's a stack of firewood along the fence down behind the barn I've been meaning to get moved. It'd sure be a help to me. And we'd be pleased to have you stay for lunch."

The fellow set his suitcase aside and neatly laid his coat on top. Then he set off to work.

Grandma says she doesn't remember how many strangers they shared a meal with during those Depression days—or how many times that stack of wood got moved.

1. When he was asked to move a stack of firewood, the first man got a shine in his eyes, for he was glad that _____.
 - A. he would have something to eat
 - B. he had found a good job
 - C. he would no longer suffer from the Depression
 - D. he would get what he wanted without losing his self-respect
2. What might be TRUE about the second man? _____.
 - A. He had planned to have a joke with the writer's grandfather
 - B. He wanted to know whether the writer's grandfather was really so kind
 - C. He wandered around looking for a job
 - D. He was a rich man who happened to have no money on him
3. The writer's grandfather asked the strangers to move the stack of firewood because _____.
 - A. he wanted to help them in his own way
 - B. he didn't want them to have a meal free of charge
 - C. he needed to get it moved



- D. he did not want to show them his kindness and respect
4. The writer's grandfather was all of the following EXCEPT _____.
A. kind B. thoughtful C. wealthy D. sympathetic
5. The best title for the story would be _____.
A. Work—a Part of Living B. No Pains, No Gains
C. The Pleasure of Helping Others D. The Depression

本文中,涉及主旨的题目是题 5:

5. C. 本文开头第一句提到作者祖父母所相信的人生哲理:劳动是人生的一部分。紧接着作者又用具体实例作了说明。但纵观全文,开首的这句话并未统辖全文,而仅是文章的引子。第二至第六段所叙述的内容及细节均介绍作者祖父母如何在大萧条期间热心助人。他们无数次地给失业者提供餐食,且又巧妙地让对方觉得是劳动所得而避免难堪。因此选 C 项的“助人之乐”作标题是最为妥当的。

其余题目答案为:1.D 2.C 3.A 4.C

4. 词语释义题

这类题型要求应试者根据上下文推测具体语境中某个词语的意义。在做此类题目时,需做到在立足本句进行字斟句酌的分析的同时,还应瞻前顾后,注意与上下句的逻辑关系及全文的内容。在将所猜的词语意思填入后,应使其从意思上及逻辑上与文章内容协调一致,不能有矛盾或抵触之处。参见下文:

Americans often say that there are only two things a person can be sure of in life: death and taxes (税). Americans do not have a corner(垄断) on the “death” market, but many people feel that the U.S. leads the world with the worst taxes.

Taxes consist of the money which people pay to support their government. There are generally three levels of government in the U.S.: federal(联邦政府的), state, and city; therefore, there are three types of taxes.

Salaried people who earn more than a few thousand dollars must pay a certain percentage of their salaries to the federal government. The percentage varies for individuals. It depends on their salaries. The federal government has a graduated income tax, that is, the percentage of the tax increases as a person's income increases. With the high cost of taxes, people are not very happy on April 15, when the federal taxes are due(到偿付期).

The second tax is for the state government. Some states have an income tax similar to that of the federal government. Of course, the percentage for the state tax is lower. Other states have a sales tax, which is a percentage charged to any item which you buy. Some states use income tax in addition to sales tax to raise their revenues(税收). The state tax laws are various and confusing.

The third tax is for the city. This tax comes in two forms: property tax and exist tax, which is demanded on vehicles in a city. The cities use these funds for education, police, fire department and public works.

Since Americans pay such high taxes, they often feel that they are working one day each week just to pay their taxes. People always complain about taxes. Although Americans have different views on

Which of the following is the best title for the passage? _____.

- 本文中,涉及词语释义的题目是题3:

其余题目答案为:1.A 2.A 4.D 5.A

指代题要求应试者说出某行中某个代词是指代文章中的哪一个名词。在做这类题目时,应试者应仔细阅读该代词所在的句子及紧靠该句的前句或前文,明确该代词在具体语境中的含义及与谓语动词意义上的联系。当文中有多个代词出现时,需注意代词的单复数形式及指代人或物的区别。参见下文:

There are several things about motorcycling that the average citizen dislikes. A cyclist's appearance has something to do with this dislike. Motorcyclists frequently look dirty; in fact they are dirty. On the road there is little to protect them from mud, crushed insects, and bird droppings(糞). For practical reasons they often dress in old clothing which looks much less respectable than the clothing of people who ride in cars. For the same reason motorcyclists usually wear dark colors. Perhaps this helps to explain why they are sometimes suspected(被猜疑) of having evil(坏的)natures. In old plays long



ago, evil characters usually wore black. In cowboy movies the “bad guys” usually wear black hats while the “good guys” wear lighter colors.

Something else about their appearance makes an unfavorable impression. In their practical protective clothing they look very much like the men on military motorcycles in the movies of World War Two—cruel enemies who roared into peaceful villages filling people’s hearts with fear.

Probably the machine itself also produces anger and fear. Motorcycles are noisy, though some big trucks are even noisier. But trucks are big and carry heavy loads; they are accepted because they perform a needed service, making America move. Motorcycles, on the other hand, make unpleasant noises just to give their riders pleasure. That is what is commonly thought. In the woods motorcycles frighten animals. Roaring along quiet streets, they wake sleeping families and make babies cry.

1. This passage mainly talks about _____.
 - A. why the average people dislike motorcycling
 - B. why motorcyclists dress in dark clothing
 - C. why motorcycling disturbs people greatly
 - D. why the average people suspect motorcyclists of having evil nature
2. Motorcyclists usually wear dark colors because _____.
 - A. they are less respectable than those who drive cars
 - B. they want to act as “bad guys” in cowboy movies
 - C. they are easy to get dirty while riding motorcycles
 - D. they have evil nature
3. Which of the following cannot explain why a motorcyclist’s appearance gives people unfavourable impression? _____.
 - A. The “bad guys” in cowboy movies wear black hats
 - B. Evil characters in old plays wore black
 - C. Motorcyclists often make unpleasant noises and wake sleeping families
 - D. The men on military motorcycles in the movies of World War Two wear similar protective clothing as motorcyclists do
4. Which of the following is not the true reason why people usually accept big trucks, though they are even noisier than motorcycles? _____.
 - A. They carry heavy loads
 - B. They perform a needed service
 - C. They make America move
 - D. They give their riders pleasure
5. In the last sentence of the passage, the pronoun “they” refers to _____.
 - A. big trucks
 - B. unpleasant noises
 - C. motorcycles
 - D. motorcyclists

本文中,涉及指代的题目是题5:

5. C. 末句及末句前出现的复数名词有 trucks, loads, motorcycles, noises, riders (motorcyclists), woods, animals 等若干个。根据末句中分词结构 roaring along quiet streets 的启示,可知 they 是一路上发出吼叫声的某人或某物。在与末句意思联系最紧密的倒数第二句中可以找到 motorcycles 一词,不仅符合意义且能与 roaring... 构成搭配关系。另外,联系本段第一句 the machine itself also produces anger and fear 的线索,可知 C 项为最合适的答案。



其余题目答案为:1.A 2.C 3.C 4.D

二、猜测词义

阅读过程中应试者往往会遇到不认识的单词或短语,如果不影响对整篇文章的理解,应该将之略过。如果对理解文章或答题有影响,就必须对这些生词进行猜测。猜测词义可采用以下几种方法:

(1) 利用上下文及其意义上的联系猜测词义:

If we reckon up the number of visitors to the exhibition for the past week, we shall see a surprising total.

根据下文可推测出 reckon up 的意义为“计算出”。

(2) 利用基本的构词方法推测词义:

He was sent to the principal's office for his disrespectful behaviour.

根据该词的前缀 dis-(表示“不”)及后缀 -ful(表示“的”)的含义,可推知此词的意思是“不尊敬的,没礼貌的”。

(3) 利用定义或解释猜测词义:

An extractor is a device that is fixed to a wall in order to draw steam or hot air out of a room or building.

从该词后面的说明性定义就可猜出 extractor 一词的含义是“排气扇”。

(4) 根据对比猜测词义:

There are times when one wants to be surrounded by people, and there are times when one needs solitude.

根据上下两句的对比,可知 solitude 与 surrounded by people 反义,即“孤独”。

(5) 根据比喻猜测词义:

The snow was falling. Big flakes danced with the wind like feathers.

根据 like feathers 的比喻可知 flakes 即是“雪片”。

(6) 利用文中的举例猜测词义:

His hobby is reading periodicals, such as *Time Magazine*, *Films Review*, *Newsweek*, *Reader's Digest*, etc.

periodicals 的词义可根据其后的 such as 引出的内容猜出其含义,即“期刊”。

(7) 利用经验和常识猜测词义:

The young adventurer took out his pocket compass and made sure that the direction of the river from the first turn was obviously southwest and northeast.

根据常识可知冒险家拿出的是“指南针”。

三、识别语篇标记

语篇标记或称信号词,是指体现语句和段落之间的逻辑关系,使文章语句衔接自然、层次分明的关联词及关联词组。在阅读过程中,如能熟练识别语篇标记,则有助于应试者在语



篇中快速搜寻到与问题有关的细节和文字材料,及掌握文章的主题与思路。

语篇标记大致可分为以下几种类型:

(1) 表示条件原因:as far as(根据),owing to(由于),on account of(因为),thanks to(由于),but for(要不是有),once(一旦),as long as(只要),in case(of)(万一,假如),on condition that(如果,倘若),unless(除非)。

(2) 表示转折让步:however(然而),in spite of(尽管),despite(尽管),though(虽然),nevertheless(然而),all the same(然而,尽管如此),yet(然而,可是),after all(毕竟),anyhow(不管怎样,反正),anyway(不管怎样,反正),in any case(无论如何),still(可是,即使那样),even if(即使),even so(即使如此)。

(3) 表示强调:above all(首先,尤其),as a matter of fact(其实,实际上),obviously(明显地),in fact(实际上),in particular(特别,尤其)。

(4) 表示对比或对照:on the other hand(另一方面),otherwise(否则),while(而),on the contrary(相反)。

(5) 表示次序:at first(首先),first of all(首先,第一),to start with(首先),first...then...finally(首先……然后……最后),in the first place...in the second place(第一……第二)。

(6) 表示同位:for example(举例说),for instance(举例说),that is(即),in other words(换句话说),that is to say(那就是说),namely(也就是说)。

(7) 表示补充:besides(除此以外),also(而且),again(而且),further(而且),furthermore(再说,而且),moreover(再说,而且),what is more(而且),in addition(此外,再者)。

(8) 表示结果:as a result(结果),therefore(因此),thus(因此,从而),eventually(最后,终究),in a word(总而言之),in short(总而言之),on the whole(总的说来),in conclusion(总之)。

四、解题步骤

(1) 首先快速浏览全文,了解文章的大意或大概内容。应集中注意力阅读与文章主要内容有关的地方,不要过多地考虑某些词句的意义,更不要进行繁琐的语法分析。

(2) 接着阅读所有的问题及各选择项,然后带着问题查读文章。目光要自上至下,一目数行地寻找与题目有关的词句,对此无关的内容则很快掠过。找到有关范围后采用研读的办法,逐句仔细琢磨。考题一般是按内容及情节先后顺序排列的,但有时又不尽然。有的题目涉及的面很广,有的主旨题甚至列在首位,应该将这类题目放在最后做。对涉及面不广的细节题可在阅读中直接挑出答案。涉及面广的细节题及推理题在孤立的句子或段落里不一定能找到答案,因此需要在关键的地方结合上下文认真思考。

(3) 如果文章长,读后记不住内容,答题时势必再花时间重读。因此对于篇幅较长的文章,应先阅读问题及选项,然后再读文章,这样就可在首次阅读文章时,就把注意力集中在有关内容及语句中,缩短查找信息的时间。对于内容较深的文章也可先看题目,以减轻心理压力,而且经常是内容较深的文章,所附问题的难度却不一定最高。

(4) 答完所有的题目后,可以再快读一遍文章,逐一校对各题的答案,观察各题答案是否前后照应,与原文有无矛盾,文中是否有自己疏忽的重要线索,并最终确定答案。如有时间的话,可在做完别的项目后再回头重新审核题目及答案。



五、复习备考的建议

(1) 努力掌握大量的词汇。对阅读理解这一题型来说,只需记住词汇的中文意思,而不必特意去记住拼法与读音。

(2) 扩大知识面,包括有关使用英语的国家的政治、历史、地理、文化、社会习俗等背景知识。

(3) 注意培养和训练正确的逻辑推理及归纳能力。

(4) 提高阅读速度,平时要养成限时快速阅读的习惯,尽量不要在阅读过程中查阅生词及有关材料。

专项训练

(1)

When we were young, our grandmother took care of us during the days when our parents were at work. She had a great deal of influence on us. Although she was not for sparing the stick and spoiling the child, we were never really frightened of her punishment. She knew that my brother was sensitive to criticism, and she was especially lenient with him because she was afraid of hurting his feelings.

All of the children were very fond of her. She was famous for her chocolate cake and known for her generosity(慷慨) in cutting large pieces. My parents didn't allow our eating so many sweets. They said they didn't want to spend all their money on our teeth, but they never had the heart to blame our grandmother. She wouldn't listen to them anyway. She would never believe that—what tasted good was bad for the teeth. I must say that I now agree with my parents on that point. But you can hardly blame me for not taking their advice at that time.

We used to talk our problems with her. We could always depend on her to help us or to cheer us up. She had a great deal of faith in us and used to tell us that we should have more confidence in ourselves. She also used to say that we should be interested in getting ahead in the world, but, that at the same time we should be thankful for what we had.

1. What was the grandmother like? _____.

- A. She tended to spoil the children
- B. She liked punishing the children with firm hand
- C. She was strict but kind-hearted
- D. She was knowledgeable but obstinate(固执的)

2. Why didn't the parents allow the children to eat so many sweets? _____.

- A. Because they thought it bad for children's teeth
- B. Because they didn't want to waste money on it
- C. Because they didn't believe the grandmother



- D. Because they believed it was the way to spoil children
3. What probably happened to the writer when he said, "I now agree with my parents on that point."
_____.
- A. He didn't believe in his grandmother now B. His parents persuaded him to do so
C. He probably had tooth problem D. He regretted having blamed his parents
4. In the first paragraph, the word "lenient" has the same meaning as _____.
A. spoiling B. serious C. gentle D. strict
5. Which is not mentioned in the passage? _____.
A. The children depended on their grandmother
B. The grandmother took good care of the children
C. The grandmother always punished the children with stick
D. The grandmother was generous to the children

(2)

It's never easy to admit you are in the wrong. Being human, we all need to know the art of apologizing. Look back with honesty and think how often you've judged roughly, said unkind things, pushed yourself ahead at the expense of a friend. They count the occasions when you indicated clearly and truly that you were sorry. A bit frightening, isn't it? Frightening because some deep wisdom in us knows that when even a small wrong has been committed(犯), some mysterious moral feeling is disturbed; and it stays out of balance until fault is owned and regret expressed.

I remember a doctor friend, Clarence Lieb, telling me about a man who came to him with a variety of signs: headaches, insomnia(失眠) and stomach trouble. No physical cause could be found. Finally Dr. Lieb said to the man, "Unless you tell me what's worrying you, I can't help you."

After some hesitation, the man confessed that, as executor(执行者) of his father's will, he had been cheating his brother, who lived abroad, of his inheritance(遗产). Then and there the wise old doctor made the man write to his brother asking forgiveness and enclosing a cheque as the first step in reopening their good relation. He then went with him to the mail box in the corridor. As the letter disappeared, the man burst into tears. "Thank you," he said, "I think I'm cured." And he was.

A heartfelt apology can not only heal a damaged relationship but also make it stronger. If you can think of someone who deserves an apology from you, someone you have wronged, or judged too roughly, or just neglected, do something about it right now.

1. When we have done something wrong, we should _____.
A. look honest and think over the fault carefully
B. escape from being disturbed
C. admit the fault with regret
D. forgive ourselves
2. What will happen if we have done something wrong? _____.
A. Our logic(逻辑) of thinking will be disturbed B. We shall lose a friend
C. We shall go to the psychologist D. Our moral balance will be disturbed



3. What was the cause of the patient's disease? _____.
A. Headaches and insomnia
B. A variety of unknown reasons
C. Disturbance of conscience
D. Some physical weakness
4. What had the patient done to his brother? _____.
A. He had sent his brother abroad
B. He had cheated his brother out of his inheritance
C. He had given just a little share of the inheritance to his brother
D. He had gone abroad leaving his brother nothing
5. The patient was cured by _____.
A. writing his brother a letter
B. mailing a letter in the corridor
C. enclosing a cheque in the letter
D. asking his brother to forgive him

(3)

In 1849 a servant girl wrote home to her brother from Port Adelaide, South Australia: "I have accepted a situation at £ 20 a year, so you can tell the servants in your neighbourhood not to stay in England for such wages as from £ 4 to £ 8 a year, but come here." Letters such as these, which were passed on from kitchen to kitchen in English homes, were the best recruiting (招募) agents for the colonies (殖民地) which were then in need of young women to serve the pioneers who were trying to create a new life for themselves in their chosen countries. Other girls read about the much better future overseas in newspapers and magazines, which also published advertisements, while some servants, like the writer of the letter quoted above, were induced (引诱) to set forth after attending a public meeting on emigration (移民).

Now that Australia is not much more than a quick phone call and a day's flight away, it is difficult to imagine all the discomforts and dangers which young servant girls, and other emigrants, had to face on the long sea voyage a century or so ago. The journey took three to four months at least, according to the state of the sea and the winds, as clippers (快速帆船) continued to be used for reasons of economy well into the age of steam. The emigrants lived together in crowded and often ill-ventilated (通风不良的) quarters below deck. Whenever there was a violent storm, they were often battened (封闭) down below, with all their fears, their sickness and the smells, until danger had passed. Some of the women were usually pregnant (怀孕的), so that the passenger lists became longer by the time the ships reached port, though these increases were frequently balanced by a number of deaths among the adult emigrants and their young children.

1. The most effective way to persuade servant girls to work in Australia was _____.
A. passing on letters from emigrants who worked in Australia
B. setting up recruiting agents
C. publishing advertisements in newspapers and magazines
D. holding a public meeting on emigration
2. The writer of the letter went to work in Australia because _____.
A. she was persuaded by a personal letter from a servant girl who had actually gone there

- B. she was influenced by advertisements in newspapers and magazines
 C. she was induced by a public meeting on emigration
 D. she was recommended by a recruiting agent
3. The journey to Australia was made by clipper ship because _____.
 A. this was cheaper
 B. this was quicker
 C. this was safer
 D. this was more comfortable
4. According to the passage, which of the following is NOT TRUE? _____.
 A. The journey to Australia was most likely made by sailing ship
 B. The journey to Australia took no more than four months
 C. The journey to Australia was dangerous and discomfort
 D. Passengers would be caught in a violent storm on the sea voyage
5. It is implied but not stated in the passage that _____.
 A. emigrants had to face all the discomforts and dangers on the voyage
 B. births and deaths often occurred during the voyages
 C. passengers had to stay in quarters during a storm
 D. the time the journey took was determined by the state of the sea and the winds

(4)

During the American War of Independence, women were involved in the active fighting in three ways. First, as members of a branch of the Continental Army, referred to as "Women of the Army", women staffed field hospitals and acted as military support in such roles as water carriers. In an emergency, women water carriers, who had plenty of opportunity to observe the firing of guns, could replace a wounded comrade. The second way that women were involved in active fighting was as regular troop members who wore men's uniforms (制服) and fought side by side with the male. Theoretically, women were not supposed to be recruited (招募) into the Continental Army, but if a woman was a good soldier, no one made an issue (争论) of sex at a time when the army was so short of soldiers that boys not yet in their teens were also being recruited in violation (违反) of rules. Third, women were occasional fighters who served in local militia (民兵) companies or committees of safety formed to protect the town district.

1. What is the main idea expressed in the passage? _____.
 A. Women played an important role in military hospitals during the Revolutionary War
 B. The Continental Army was successful in teaching women to fire guns
 C. The services of women on committees of safety were essential in winning the war
 D. Women were active in fighting during the Revolutionary War
2. Women sometimes fired guns in battle because _____.
 A. they had observed the action and therefore could substitute themselves for disabled men
 B. local militia companies had trained them very carefully for emergency fighting
 C. they had a better safety record than men for using guns
 D. it was against the law for young boys to fire guns