

根据最新全国统一考试大纲编写



No.1

荣德基
CETC 高考攻略

第一卷

第3期

专题卷(三)

巅峰
撰稿
团队

05年清华北大高考状元

05年全国高考一线教学精英

05年全国高考创升学率新高名校

高考判卷老师

资深高考命题研究专家

英语

内蒙古少年儿童出版社



荣德基 CETC 高考攻略

第一卷

英语

第3期 专题卷(三)

北京荣德基基础教育研究中心 编
荣德基教育网

曾经有一份高考模拟试卷放在我面前,我没有珍惜,等我失去的时候我才后悔莫及,人世间最痛苦的事莫过于此。如果上天能够给我一个再来一次的机会,我会对那一份高考模拟试卷说三个字:我爱你。如果非要在这份爱上加上一个期限,我希望是——一万年!

内蒙古少年儿童出版社

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

荣德基 CETC 高考攻略第一卷. 专题卷. 3/荣德基主编. —通辽:内蒙古少年儿童出版社, 2005. 7
ISBN 7 5312-1858-5

I. 荣… II. 荣… III. 课程-高中-习题-升学参考资料 IV. G634

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2005)第 067855 号

责任编辑/朝 日

装帧设计/典点瑞泰

出版发行/内蒙古少年儿童出版社

地址邮编/内蒙古通辽市霍林河大街西 312 号(028000)

经 销/新华书店

印 刷/北京仰山印刷有限责任公司

总 字 数/900 千字

规 格/880×1230 1/16

总 印 张/36

版 次/2005 年 7 月第 1 版

印 次/2005 年 7 月第 1 次印刷

总 定 价/45.00 元(全 9 册)

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荣德基英雄帖

尊敬的老师：您诲人不倦的最佳愿望是什么？

敬爱的家长：您望子成龙的最终期盼是什么？

亲爱的同学：您十载寒窗的最好回报是什么？

——高考战场上看我独领风骚！这是我们共同的梦想！

“黄沙百战穿金甲，不破楼兰终不还。”古战场上，兵戈铁马中的英雄战歌壮怀激烈。

古人不再，英雄辈出！恰逢同学少年，风华正茂，指点江山，激扬文字。

年少即立凌云志，他日龙吟在九霄。

然，智者，当借力而行！条条大路通罗马，关键你要第一个到达，你就应做出最好的选择。你有凌云志，我有通天梯！荣德基老师伏案十载潜心钻研，今率 05 年清华北大高考状元、05 年金国高考一线教学精英、05 年金国高考创升学率新高名校、高考判卷老师、资深高考命题研究专家高考五强联袂打造《荣德基 CETC 高考攻略第一卷》（以下简称《第一卷》），全面整合出一套高考复习攻略（即三大战役、十二步战略、总十六期考卷），早已形成“虎踞龙盘”之势，只待高考决战、成就你英雄榜上叱咤风云之时！

高考是莘莘学子十年寒窗的最后战役，要做最后的英雄，不仅需要坚定的信心和旺盛的斗志，更需要有制胜的谋略和精锐的武器。《第一卷》，以荣德基老师独创的 CETC 循环学习法为科学依据，其中的三大战役是高考破关必经的三个阶段，也是 CETC 循环学习法的精髓。

一号战役：锁定差距

荣德基老师认为，学习应从“差距”抓起。考生首先通过完成《专题卷》（第 1 至 4 期），重新整合知识板块，透视知识点链接本质、多个知识点解题规律和技巧、同种问题多种高考考查方式。然后通过模拟测试（第 5、6 期）进行目标测试，锁定学习差距即锁定下一轮的复习目标。

二号战役：缩小差距

考生首先结合本身学习成绩状况，相应地完成一般卷、中等卷、重点卷（第 7 至 9 期），以此巩固基础、实现最近目标。然后依次完成由 05 年北大清华高考状元推荐的一模卷（第 10 期）、由 05 年全国高考毕业班成绩突出的一线教师和高考试题资深研究专家共同推荐的二模卷（第 11 期）、由 05 年全国高考创升学率新高的百所重点中学推荐的三模卷（第 12 期），以此缩小学习差距。最后阅读 2006 年高考考试大纲解读（第 13 期），全面地掌握最详尽、最精确、最权威的高考信息。

三号战役：消灭差距

在高考的最后阶段，高考五强为考生把握 2006 年高考的方向和脉搏，实现与高考零距离！预测卷（第 14 期）帮助考生将差距消灭在最后一道关卡，前瞻卷（第 15 期）让考生亲身体验 2006 年高考第一现场，压轴卷（第 16 期）将彻底揭开 2006 年高考神秘的层层面纱，圆考生名校梦想。

《第一卷》为你提供更科学的备考方略、更权威的专家队伍、更精妙的重点题和原创题、更高的高考命中率，全方位多角度的设计，调动一切可利用元素助你突破高考玄关。

高考本是一场没有硝烟的战争，一年一度的六月决战，有人横刀立马，英姿勃发；有人铩羽而归，蓄势以待。然而，每一年的六月，仍然有那么多的人为它执著着。因为它可以改变你的一生，它可以影响你的前程，它装载着你的梦想！

《第一卷》，一纸英雄帖。你有凌云之势，我们助你气贯九霄；你有落马之危，我们帮你力挽狂澜！你要做英雄，我们要打造英雄！

要做第一，《第一卷》是你的第一选择!!!

尽管我们对本丛书的编审工作高度重视，作风严谨，态度认真，但疏漏之处在所难免，恳请读者不吝赐教。请读者给我们提出宝贵的意见和建议。电话：(010)86991251 来函请寄：北京 100077-29 信箱 丛书编委会裴立武老师（收），邮编：100077。读者也可通过该地址邮购各期《第一卷》，3 本以下加收 1.50 元邮挂费用；3 本（含）以上免收邮挂费。

2005 年 7 月于北京

面向全国教育系统

倾力征集原创高(中)考模拟试卷

体现价值的机会! 施展才华的舞台!

本活动已在《中国教育报》2005年7月2日第4版刊出,同时,荣德网(www.rudder.com.cn)也有整个活动说明。关于活动具体细节及对应征试卷的具体要求请查看上述两个媒体资料。请务必仔细阅读,写出符合标准的原创题。

近几年来,教育改革脚步走得轰轰烈烈,新课程标准的颁布与实施令一批批优秀的教学精英和先进教学单位脱颖而出,其亮点都聚集在历年的高(中)考上,而命题水平在很大程度上能反映出命题者对教学、课程改革的深度和广度,因此,越来越多的教育工作者把目光锁定在高(中)考的命题环节的研究上,知名的一线教师们亟须通过编写原创高(中)考模拟试卷来施展才华,充分体现对课改的责任感和荣誉感;重点学校的校长们希望通过交流考试命题成果来增强学校的影响力和美誉度。但是,供给老师们施展才华的机会实在是太少了,社会上普遍缺乏一些来肯定和支持高(中)考命题和考试研究工作的组织。

北京荣德基础教育研究中心多年来致力于高(中)考试卷研究,其研究成果《特高级教师点拨》丛书和《综合应用创新题·典中点》丛书已深受全国各地千千万万读者的欢迎,已成为中国著名的教辅品牌图书。我们深感高(中)考试卷命题的权威性和价值体现在对新试题资源的研究开发和对原有试题资源的革新利用上。为了加大对高(中)考命题的研究力度,充分展现教学精英们在学术研究领域的卓越表现,鼓励那些“身怀绝技”的教学一线教师展现他们自身的价值,推动教育改革进程,北京荣德基础教育研究中心根据高(中)考命题方式,面向全国教育系统征集原创试卷,让先进的教育模式以最快的速度 and 最好的方式使于千万万的学子尽早受益。我们此次原创试卷征集活动的任务就是挖掘名师、鼓励研究、开发资源、助教报国,对于表现突出的试卷命题者,将给予更多和更大的鼓励和支持。

一、征集对象

1. 各省、市、地、县的重点高中一线教师,特别是高三特、高级老师。
2. 各省、市、地、县的重点初中一线教师,特别是九年级(初三)特、高级老师。
3. 各省、市、地、县教研室和考试中心的研究员。

二、征集内容

- (一)原创高考模拟试卷
- (二)原创中考模拟试卷

三、征集要求

1. 试卷必须为命题者原创,应充分体现命题者的才智、经验、创新精神和预见性。

2. 原创试卷包括自命题和改编题两种。自命题指此题没有最初模型,是从命题角度、命题方式和考查知识点等方面完全由命题者全新构思和创作的。改编题指根据某些原始资料中的某个原有试题进行命题角度、命题方式和考查知识点等方面的改造,使其成为一道全新的试题。

若命题者有除自命题和改编题之外的其他类原创题更好,并请以注明是什么类型的题。

3. 原创试卷应符合以下基本要求:

(1)未在社会上任何图书、报刊或其他媒介上公开发表。更不得抄袭他人之作。

(2)命题者个人或集体依据最新《考试大纲》等资料进行全新编写的。

(3)充分体现最新教育改革精神和新课程标准理念,具有前瞻性和预见性。

(4)没有向其他单位投过稿的;

(5)不是本校或本教研室现有的。

(6)不存在任何版权问题的。

4. 对应征原创试卷的其他要求:

(1)高考模拟试卷共12个学科,包括语文、数学、英语、文科综合、理科综合、大综合、物理、化学、生物、历史、政治、地理。中考模拟试卷共5个学科,包括语文、数学、英语、物理、化学。

(2)在题量、题型、题分和时间分配、知识点覆盖率等方面,与全国统一高考或自主命题省份高考、本省中考或本市中考的标准保持一致。对于应征高考试卷的,在2006年《考试大纲》颁布前,以2005年《考试大纲》和《考试说明》中的样卷为依据;在2006年《考试大纲》颁布后,则必须以2006年《考试大纲》和《考试说明》中的样卷为依据。

(3)原创试卷以试卷为单位(并非单一的试题)进行征集,每套试卷应附有标准答案及相应的点拨,包括本题考查知识点、命题意图、解题方法技巧、解题过程和正确答案。要做到题题有答案、题题有点拨。答案及点拨统一附在原创试卷正文后,不能紧跟题后。

(4)应征的本套原创试卷内或不同原创试卷间,不得有重题。

(5)原创试卷均要求字迹工整、容易辨认。手写或Word文件格式均可,但数学、物理、化学、生物四个学科一律要求用手写稿,并做好插图(精确清晰,可直接扫描使用)。电子文件请附软盘一起邮寄或直接用电邮发送至:rdjsj_zx@163.com。

(6)同一命题者可应征一科原创试卷,也可应征多科原创试卷。可在应征全国统一高考模拟试卷的同时应征自主命题省份高考模拟试卷,更欢迎组织多学科命题者联合编写成套系列的模拟试卷。

(7)北京荣德基础教育研究中心已邀请全国知名的专家教授、资深研究员、高考命题老师、高考判卷老师、一线特高级教师等组成“专家审定委员会”,对每套应征的试卷进行审定。“专家审定委员会”有权决定原创试卷予以全部采用、部分采用或适当修改后采用。

5. 请命题者在应征原创试卷的同时,附加四份资料。

(1)试卷资料

A. 试卷说明:包括试卷性质、试卷难度(难、中、易)。高考试卷性质指全国统一高考模拟试卷、自主命题省份高考模拟试卷两种;中考试卷性质指新课标教材中考模拟试卷,必须注明是用哪一个版本的教材,适用于哪个地区的。

B. 总体评价:对本套试卷做一个总体评价,内容包括:①知识点覆盖率:即统计本卷考查的所有知识点对考纲要求考点个数覆盖面,用百分比表示为: $x\% = \frac{\text{本卷考查知识点个数}}{\text{考纲要求考点个数}}$;②考查重点:即本套原创试卷重点考查了哪些内容和能力;③规律总结及预测:即从本套原创试卷中总结2005年考试规律和走向,并对2006年可能考查的题型、重点等进行预测。④复习对策:即在

总结与预测的基础上,指导考生复习的具体方法、技巧和注意事项等。

注:对于原创试卷的总体评价,提倡命题者邀请当地或熟悉的知名专家进行点评,其评语将作为评选过程中重要的参考依据。

(2)作者资料

请命题者同时提供本人的姓名、性别、年龄、工作单位、职务、职称、通信地址、邮政编码、联系电话、手机、宅电、传真、E-mail、个人简历及获奖情况等。并附2寸免冠照片两张,以便在原创试卷入选并予以出版时,在作者介绍等宣传工作中使用。

(3)点评专家资料

如果命题者请专家对原创试卷进行点评,请附带专家相应个人资料及2寸免冠照片一张,同样用于介绍与宣传。如果没有请专家点评,则无需附此份资料。

(4)改编题的原始资料

请作者在原创试卷的每道题前标明是“自命题”还是“改编题”。对于每一道改编题,都应有一份原始资料及该资料的准确出处(如《中国教育报》2005年6月20日第7版)。请命题者提供改编题的原始资料并注明此改编题在原创试卷中的题号,以便对号入座。

四、征集时间

1. 应征高考原创试卷的,希望每位命题者出六套试卷(但也可只出一套卷)

在2006年高考考试大纲颁布之前:

征集第一套高考原创试卷的截止时间(以当地邮戳为准)为2005年8月30日。它是针对普通学生编写的一般难度的试卷,目标为考上大学。

征集第二套高考原创试卷的截止时间(以当地邮戳为准)为2005年9月30日。它是针对优秀学生编写的中等难度的试卷,目标为考上重点大学。

征集第三套高考原创试卷的截止时间(以当地邮戳为准)为2005年10月30日。它是针对尖子学生编写的重点难度的试卷,目标为考上清华北大。

在2006年高考考试大纲颁布之后:

征集第四套高考原创试卷的截止时间(以当地邮戳为准)为2006年3月10日。命题者依据2006年高考考试大纲及相关说明,前瞻性地猜题,把握高考脉搏。

征集第五套高考原创试卷的截止时间(以当地邮戳为准)为2006年3月31日。命题者依据2006年高考考试大纲及相关说明,预见性地押题,探寻高考秘密。

征集第六套高考原创试卷的截止时间(以当地邮戳为准)为2006年4月10日。命题者依据2006年高考考试大纲及相关说明,最后一次押题,揭开高考秘密。

2. 应征中考原创试卷的,希望每位命题者出四套试卷(但也可只出一套卷)

在2005年九年级(初三)上学期:

征集第一套中考原创试卷的截止时间(以当地邮戳为准)为2005年9月30日。它是针对普通学生编写的中等难度的试卷,目标为升入市重点高中。

征集第二套中考原创试卷的截止时间(以当地邮戳为准)为2005年10月10日。它是针对优秀学生编写的重点难度的试卷,目标为升入省重点高中。

在2006年九年级(初三)下学期:

征集第三套中考原创试卷的截止时间(以当地邮戳为准)为2006年3月10日。命题者依据本省或本市中考的要求和趋势,前瞻性地猜题,把握中考脉搏。

征集第四套中考原创试卷的截止时间(以当地邮戳为准)为2006年4月10日。命题者依据本省或本市中考的要求和趋势,最后一次押题,揭开中考秘密。

五、征集报酬

您的一份投入将帮助千千万万的学子提高学习成绩并最终圆他们的大学梦想,您的一份关爱将汇聚成推动教育改革的源泉。

对于您付出的心血,北京荣德基础教育研究中心将给予最丰厚的回报!对于每套原创试卷,命题者最多可获三次报酬和奖励。

★第一次:征卷报酬

(1)命题者只要按照征集要求应征原创试卷,并且原创试卷经“专家审定委员会”审定合格的,即可获得“征卷报酬”,试卷进入“荣德中心题库”。

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六、征集提示

1. 北京荣德基础教育研究中心(www.rudder.com.cn)

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IV. 阅读理解专项



一、人物、叙事类

卷一：2005 年全国高考经典模拟题(B)

(120 分 100 分钟 难度系数 0.75)

(一)(北京西城区 2005 高三抽样测试)



crocodile



silkworm

Pets are no strangers to the White House. Many of America's Presidents have been animal lovers. In recent times, White House pets have been tame dogs and cats. Long ago, however, presidential pets, like our nation itself, were wilder!

In 1806, President Thomas Jefferson lived in the White House. Passersby often caught sight of his pet bears. Explorers had discovered these fierce bears, caught a pair of small ones, and sent them to Jefferson. While the President was excited about his bears, his enemies in Congress constantly laughed at his pets, calling the White House "The President's Bear Garden."

By 1825, the bears were long gone from the White House scene. Now the building was home to President John Quincy Adams and his crocodile. The green beast actually belonged to General Lafayette, a French hero who had helped the United States win the Revolutionary War. When Lafayette asked Adams to keep the crocodile for him, the President couldn't refuse. While President Adams babysat the huge crocodile, First Lady Louisa Adams was busy raising thousands of silkworms. She used the silk from the silkworms to make cloth for her dresses.

When President Martin Van Buren moved into the White House in 1837, he brought his tigers with him. At least, Van Buren said the tigers were his. The Sultan of Oman had sent the tigers when Van Buren was elected, so Congress argued that the cats belonged to the American people. A fight over the tigers continued for months. In the end, Congress sent someone to seize the tigers and put them in a zoo.

Twenty years later, President James Buchanan received another valuable gift when he was in his first year in the White House. This time, the King of Siam sent several elephants! Buchanan had no desire to share his building with the big creatures, so he sent them to the zoo. Buchanan did, however, keep another gift—a pair of birds. They were a fitting symbol of presidential power.

- According to the passage, we can infer that _____.
 - the pets the Presidents raised were all huge ones
 - the pets the Presidents owned were all their favorite ones
 - the Presidents kept the pets not only at home but in the zoo
 - the Presidents' pets were not only cared about by their families
- How did the Presidents mentioned get their unusual pets?
 - They got them in the forest.
 - They bought them at the market.
 - The pets were given to them by others.
 - Their family members offered them the pets.
- What similar political effect did Jefferson's bears and Van Buren's tigers have?
 - The pets made them happy and gay.
 - It took them too much time to look after them.
 - It made people believe that they were animal lovers.
 - It brought about dissatisfaction with them in Congress.
- President James Buchanan got elephants, while President Bill Clinton, who came to power about _____ years later, kept dogs as pets.
 - nearly two hundred
 - over one hundred and thirty
 - about one hundred
 - around forty-five

(二)(湖南省高中毕业班综合练习)

What do literary greats Sir Arthur Conan Doyle and Robert Burns have in common? They both lived and wrote in Edinburgh, along with many other big names in the field of literature. This fact helped UNESCO(联合国教科文组织) award the city the title of world's first City of Literature on October 14.

Edinburgh left a lasting impression on Arthur Conan Doyle (1859—1930). Although he was born there, he went to school in England but returned home for medical school. After graduating, he moved to London and began writing his Sherlock Holmes stories. His inspiration for the character came from one of his professors at university. Holmes' methods were so clever that they actually furthered the advance of the study of criminology(犯罪学).

Robert Burns (1759—1796) is still regarded as Scotland's national poet, more than 200 years after his death. He is celebrated all over the world through translations of his work and the annual Burns Night supper on his birthday. One of his songs, "My Love Is Like A Red Red Rose" ranks among the finest love songs ever written and "Auld Lang Syne"(友谊地久天长) is sung all around the world.

As one of the first literary societies in Europe, the Scottish Parliament passed the world's first compulsory(有义务的) education law in 1496. By the 1790s, almost all Scots could read. Visitors to Scotland often observed that even the lowest members of society had copies of Burns' poems and other books.

- Edinburgh was awarded the title of world's first City of Literature because _____.
 - the first award ceremony of literature was held there
 - many literary greats like Sir Arthur Conan Doyle and Robert Burns were born there
 - it left a deep impression on many literary greats like Sir Arthur Conan Doyle
 - many literary greats like Sir Arthur Conan Doyle and Robert Burns often wrote about it
- Arthur Conan Doyle was remembered mainly for his _____.
 - detective stories
 - love poems and songs
 - contribution to the study of criminology
 - clever writing skill
- In honour of Robert Burns, _____.
 - "My Love Is Like A Red Red Rose" and "Auld Lang Syne" are sung all around the world
 - his works are translated into many languages every year
 - a celebration is held more than 200 years after his death
 - a celebration is held every year on his birthday
- In the last paragraph, the writer mainly discussed _____.
 - the impression of visitors to Scotland
 - how Burns' poems are popular in Scotland
 - the possible history reasons for many literary greats in Scotland
 - how the world's first compulsory education law was made

(三)(湖北省部分重点中学 2005 高三联考)

Liu Xiang, a 21-year-old Chinese athlete, got the gold medal of the fascinating men's 110m hurdles(跨栏) before a crowd of 70,000 at the Olympic Stadium in the 28th Olympics in Athens late Friday local time. He clocked an excellent 12.91 seconds to equal the world record set by Britain's Collin Jackson in 1993. Terrence Trammell of the United States, silver medallist at both the Sydney Olympics and last year's world championships, won the silver in 13.18. Anier Garcia of Cuba took the bronze in 13.20.

It is the first gold that Chinese men's athlete has ever won from the track and field in the Olympic history. China has won over 100 gold medals from the summer Olympic Games since 1984 but its male athletes only got one medal from Olympic most popular sport. That was high jumper Zhu Jianhua's bronze in the 1984 Los Angeles Games.

The Shanghai native, with his father a truck driver and moth-

er an out-of-work housewife, loved sports when he was very little. Liu was selected to the Junior Sports School of Putuo District of Shanghai to practice jumping as a fourth grader in the primary school. But after a bone test showing that he will not be able to become a tall man, Liu was asked to give up sports one year later, although he had won the national champion at that level.

The year of 1998 was a turning point for Liu's career, when he attracted coach Sun Haiping's attention as a 15-year-old jumper. Sun was a well-known hurdle coach who had nurtured Asian champion Chen Yanhao and he believed a star was born at the first sight of Liu. He visited Liu's parents several times and finally persuaded them to let Liu transfer to the 110m hurdles.

After only three years, Liu launched his career in style in the IAAF Grand Prix in Lausanne in 2001 by breaking the world youth and Asian record with a time of 13.12. And in the next two years leading to the Olympics, he has won titles at the Asian championships, the World University Games and the Asian Games.

But the first warning he sent to the world was his bronze-winning feat at the world indoor championships in Birmingham, England, last year. He went on to capture the bronze in the world outdoor championships in Paris to record a surprise season in 2003.

In 2004, Liu came back stronger and more confident. He won the silver in the world indoor championships in Budapest in March. Two months later, he proved the winner in a race against American great Allen Johnson in the IAAF Grand Prix in Osaka, Japan, where he clocked a new Asian record and world's season best time of 13.06 seconds.

He went on to win two Johnson-absent races in Lille, France, on June 26 and Zagreb, Croatia, three days later. He put up an exciting show at the Golden Gala meet in Rome on July 3, when he and Johnson clocked an identical time of 13.11. Race officials had to examine a photo finish to declare Johnson the winner. Liu did a better job of clearing the hurdles than Johnson, but Johnson's stronger start ended up making all the difference. The race boosted Liu's optimism for the Olympics, although Johnson bettered his season best time by 0.01 second in Lausanne, Switzerland, on July 6.

The world has put the Olympics a Johnson-Liu duel, but surprisingly Johnson crashed out of the Games after falling at the ninth hurdle at round two. Johnson's early exit paved the way for Liu's win. He finally took the gold medal and put a Chinese man's name on the record book.

1. According to Paragraph One, which of the following is TRUE?

- A. Liu Xiang is the fastest of the four mentioned athletes.
- B. Liu Xiang has set a new world record in the event of the men's 110m hurdles.
- C. Both Liu Xiang and Jackson have got a gold medal at the Olympics.
- D. In the Olympic history, Liu Xiang is the fastest in this event.

2. Before the 28th Olympics in Athens, _____.

- A. no Chinese athlete got a gold medal from the track and field at the Olympics
- B. there was already a Chinese male medallist in the track and field at the Olympics
- C. Terrence Trammell got a gold medal from the men's hurdles at the Sydney Olympics
- D. Zhu Jianhua got a bronze medal from the men's hurdles in the 1984 Los Angeles Games

3. In the last paragraph, the underlined word "duel" most probably means "_____".

- A. contest B. friendship C. partner D. company

4. From the passage, we can conclude that _____.

- A. Liu Xiang had no gift for jumping when he was a little boy
- B. Liu Xiang set a new world youth record when he was 17 years old
- C. Liu Xiang has succeeded because of his coach Sun
- D. Johnson might have won the gold medal if he had not dropped out

(四)(湖南省娄底市 2005 届高三第一次模拟考试)

On May 29, 1973, Thomas Bradley, a black man, was elected mayor of Los Angeles. Los Angeles is the third largest city in the United States, with a population of three million. About sixteen percent of the city's population are black.

News of this election appeared on the front pages of news

papers everywhere in the United States. Here is how one of the newspapers reported the event;

LOS ANGELES ELECTS BRADLEY MAYOR UNSEATING YORTY BLACK WINS 56% OF VOTES

Bradley called his victory over Yorty "the fulfillment (实现) of a dream". During his childhood and youth, people had kept telling him, "You can't do this, you can't go there, because you are a Negro." Nevertheless he had won a decisive victory over a man who had been the city's mayor for three terms. Bradley had won 43.7 percent.

Los Angeles have had many opportunities to judge Thomas Bradley and had to form an opinion of him. The son of a poor farmer in Texas, he joined the Los Angeles police force in 1940. During his twenty-one years on the police force he earned a law degree by attending school at night. He was elected to the city council ten years ago.

At the time of the Los Angeles election, three other American cities already had black mayors, but none of those cities had as large a population as Los Angeles. Besides, the percentage of blacks in those other cities was much larger. Cleveland, Ohio, had thirty-six percent black when Carl Stokes was elected mayor of Cleveland in 1967. In the same year Richard Hatcher was elected mayor of Gary, Indiana which had fifty-five percent black. In Newark, New Jersey, sixty percent of the population were black when Kenneth Gibson was elected in 1970. Thus election of a black mayor in those cities was not very surprising.

In Los Angeles thousands of white citizens voted for Thomas Bradley because they believed he would be a better mayor than the white candidate. Bradley had spent forty-eight of his fifty-five years in Los Angeles. Four years ago Bradley lost mayoral election to Yorty. This time Bradley won.

1. In the author's opinion, it was surprising that _____.
 - A. the whites would vote for a black mayor
 - B. a black mayor would be elected in such a large city
 - C. a black from a poor farmer's family could be elected mayor of Los Angeles
 - D. there would be so many black mayors
2. From the passage we can infer that people _____.
 - A. voted for Bradley because of his black color
 - B. didn't care much about his color when they voted
 - C. voted for him to give him a chance to fulfill his dream
 - D. voted for Bradley because they trusted him
3. Bradley hit the front page headline for _____.
 - A. he was the first black mayor in the history
 - B. he was the first black mayor in the south of USA
 - C. he was the first black mayor of one of the largest cities in the USA
 - D. a poor farmer's son could also win an important election
4. From Bradley's victory in the election we can see that _____.
 - A. blacks had equal rights as whites in the USA
 - B. black people's situation began to be improving much more than before
 - C. one can be successful through hard work in the USA no matter what color he is
 - D. it is certain that someday USA will have a black president

(五)(湖北省部分重点中学 2005 高三联考)

US president George Bush said Monday that the present US-China relationship is full of vitality (活力), and this is vital for the two countries.

He said this during the talks with visiting Chinese Foreign Minister Li Zhaoxing, Chinese diplomats said.

"The US is willing, together with China, to continue pushing forward the bilateral (双边的) relationship," Bush said at a meeting with Li, who arrived in Washington on Sunday on his first visit to the US since he became the Chinese Foreign Minister in spring.

Bush reiterated (重申) that the US adheres (坚持) to the one-China policy, obeys the three joint communiques between the two nations and opposes the "independence of Taiwan".

He spoke highly of the constructive role China has played in the international affairs, including the nuclear issue of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and Iran.

Bush also said he looks forward to meeting again with Chinese President Hu Jintao during the coming meeting of the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation forum set to be held in Thailand next month, and to an early visit by Chinese Premier Wen Jiabao

to the United States.

Li said the two countries have recently made fresh headway in exchanges and cooperation in all fields adding that the coming meeting between the leaders of the two countries will be of importance in promoting the development of the bilateral relationship.

Li said that both China and the US have witnessed rapid development in economic and trade cooperation, and such a cooperation of mutual(相互的) benefits has given impetus(推进) to the prosperity(繁荣) of the two countries.

Sino-US cooperation in economy and trade, as well as the anti-terror fight and other world issues, has proved that the two countries have shared extensive and important interests, Li noted. He added that this will contribute to peace, stability and prosperity in the region and the whole world.

On the Taiwan issue, the Chinese Foreign Minister said it has been the most important and sensitive issue in the Sino-US relationship, and he hopes the US side takes it seriously and, with actual deeds, abides(坚持,遵守) by the one-China policy and complies with the three joint communiques.

1. From the passage we know that _____.
A. US president George W. Bush visited China on Monday
B. Chinese Foreign Minister Li Zhaoxing visited the USA on Monday
C. Chinese president Hu Jintao visited US president George Bush on Monday
D. US president George W. Bush will go to China for a visit
2. According to what George W. Bush said, which of the following is NOT true?
A. The USA sticks to the one-China policy.
B. The USA abides by the three joint communiques between the two nations.
C. The USA is against the "independence of Taiwan".
D. The USA affords a support against the "independence of Taiwan".
3. According to Li Zhaoxing, China and the USA cooperated in the areas of _____.
A. economy and education B. education and military affairs
C. economy and trade D. trade and military affairs
4. What is the most important and sensitive issue in the Sino-US relationship?
A. The Taiwan issue. B. The Iran issue.
C. The nuclear issue of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.
D. Both the Taiwan issue and the nuclear issue of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

(六)(黄冈中学 2005 届高三阶段测试)

He had travelled thousands of miles in the hope of earning some money, but 18-year-old Lin Kongming never knew danger was waiting for him.

He and six other migrant workers from Fujian Province spent 36 hours in Iraq as international hostages(人质). But luckily, they were set free last Tuesday morning, unharmed by the people who had taken them hostage.

After hard work by Chinese diplomats(外交官) in the region, the Iraqi kidnappers(绑架者) agreed to hand them over to a local religious group. "The friendly relations between the Chinese and Iraqi people have played a key role in the release of the hostages," said Foreign Ministry Spokesman Kong Quan. China refused to join the US-led coalition(联盟) in the Iraq war.

Since April 4, over 60 hostages from 12 countries, including America, Italy and Japan, have been taken in Iraq. Some have been released, others were killed.

The Iraqi resistance(反抗) groups have started taking foreigners hostage in an attempt to force the US-led troops out of their country. As a result, many foreigners have left, fearing the situation will get worse. Some nations are also considering removing their troops from Iraq. Thailand has ordered its forces not to leave their camp and may bring them home before September as originally planned. New Zealand Prime Minister Helen Clark is considering similar action.

But Dan Senor, spokesman for the US-led coalition in Baghdad, said that it would not negotiate(谈判) with "terrorists or kidnappers" to get hostages released.

1. The seven workers from Fujian were set free mainly because _____.
A. they were too poor to pay anything
B. kidnappers didn't know they were Chinese

- C. China didn't take sides with the US-led coalition
D. kidnappers were friendly to the Chinese

2. Why did the Iraqi resistance groups start taking foreigners hostage?
A. To show their anger towards the occupation by foreign troops.
B. To tell the world they would fear nothing.
C. To make foreign armies leave their country.
D. To resist the American troops.
3. The author mentioned Dan Senor to show the US _____.
A. wouldn't give in to Iraqi terrorists or kidnappers
B. had enough power to station in Iraq
C. wouldn't give up unless it could get something
D. had no plan to bring its troops home
4. The passage mainly tells us _____.
A. the hostage crises(危机) in Iraq
B. foreigners were not welcome in Iraq
C. the Chinese hostages were set free
D. keeping away from Iraq is a wise choice

(七)(湖北省部分重点中学 2005 高三联考)

While Thais and Cambodians share the same branch of Buddhism(佛教), many linguistic and cultural traits(特点), the neighbors have had many slight quarrels over the countries, many of which were lined to the Angkor Wat temple.

For 500 years, from the early ninth century, Angkor Wat, was the capital of Khmer(Cambodian) empire that stretched over much of modern Indo-China. The Thais captured it in 1431 and Cambodia became a battleground sandwiched between Siam, as Thailand was called, and Vietnam.

France officially declared Cambodia a colony in 1867 but allowed Thailand's control of two provinces, including Siam Reap, the home of Angkor Wat. Forty years later France regained the two provinces for Cambodia in a treaty with Bangkok.

After Cambodia declared its independence in 1953, a bitter dispute(争论) broke out between the neighbors over possession of another temple, Preah Vihara, located on a border escarpment(悬崖). The International Court Of Justice at last sided with Cambodia in 1962.

During the rule of the Khmer Rouge in Cambodia in 1975 -- 1979, and after its overthrow, there was little formal contact between the countries.

Relations were not normalized until after the UK-sponsored election in 1993 restored democracy to Cambodia. But several borders still remain disputed.

1. The underlined word "it" (Paragraph 2) refers to _____.
A. Khmer B. Angkor Wat
C. Thailand D. Cambodia
2. The two provinces controlled by Thailand were returned to Cambodia in _____.
A. 1867 B. 1431 C. 1827 D. 1907
3. Which of the following statements is WRONG according to the passage?
A. Cambodia was founded in 1953.
B. During the rule of the Khmer Rouge in Cambodia, there was little formal contact between Thailand and Cambodia.
C. Preah Vihara belonged to Thailand according to the judgment of the International Court in 1962.
D. Relations between Thailand and Cambodia were normalized in 1993.
4. What is the best title for this passage?
A. Temple of Discussion. B. Preah Vihara.
C. The Angkor Wat Temple. D. Temple of Disturbance.

(八)(杭州市 2005 高三模拟)

A HOMELESS teenager who hid in the wheel well of a passenger plane survived a 700-kilometre flight across southwestern China while a companion fell to his death, Beijing Youth Daily reported on Friday.

The 13-year-old boy was on an hour-long flight from Kunming, Yunnan Province to Chongqing on Thursday. He was found by airport staff after the plane landed, the paper reported.

He said his 12-year-old friend fell out from the aircraft when it was taking off. Witnesses thought at first that he was a piece of baggage.

The security conditions at the airport have been questioned by the media because the survivor said they got onto the runway through a broken fence without being questioned. But the boy, now in a stable condition, refused to tell why they did it.

According to the airport, the two boys, both from broken families, climbed into the compartment just for fun and were trapped inside before they saw they should try to get out.

The airport said on Monday that it would take responsibility, the Chongqing Evening News reported. The negotiation for compensation is going on.

- Where had the two children hidden when the plane took off?
A. Under the chairs of the plane.
B. In the engine room of the plane.
C. In the toilet of the plane.
D. In the wheel well of the plane.
- Which is right according to the news?
A. The 13-year-old boy fell out from the aircraft when it was taking off.
B. His friend was on an hour-long flight from Kunming.
C. Two boys are from broken families.
D. The 12-year-old boy refused to tell why they did it.
- Why could the two children climb into the compartment?
A. Because there is a broken fence.
B. Just for fun.
C. The security conditions are good.
D. They have enough ability to survive.
- Which is the best if let you choose a subject for the text?
A. The poor children
B. Whose responsibility is it
C. The security conditions
D. Boys survive plane ordeal

(九)(湖南省娄底市 2005 届高三第一次统一考试)

Sarah Williams went to a boarding school. Here is one of the letters she wrote to her parents from the school:

Wentworth Girls' School
Beachside
July 20th

Dearest Mom and Dad,

I'm afraid I have some very bad news for you. I have been very naughty and the school principal is very angry with me. She is going to write to you. You must come and take me away from here. She does not want me in the school any longer.

The trouble started last night when I was smoking in bed. This is against the rules, of course. We are not supposed to smoke at all.

As I was smoking, I heard footsteps coming towards the room. I did not want a teacher to catch me smoking, so I threw the cigarette away.

Unfortunately, the cigarette fell into the waste-paper basket, which caught fire.

There was a curtain near the waste-paper basket which caught fire, too. Soon the whole room was burning.

The principal phoned the fire department. The school is a long way from the town and by the time the fire department arrived, the whole school was in flames. Many of the girls are in the hospital.

The principal said that the fire was all my fault and you must pay for the damage. She will send you a bill for about a million dollars.

I'm very sorry about this.

Much love,
Sarah

P. S. None of the above is true, but I have failed my exams. I just want you to know how bad things could have been!

- Why did Sarah write home?
A. To tell her parents about the fire.
B. To ask for a lot of money.
C. To tell her parents she had failed her exams.
D. To tell her parents she had to leave school.
- Why did Sarah tell her parents the story about the fire?
A. She wanted to worry them.
B. She wanted to make them laugh.
C. She wanted to make them less angry at the real news.
D. She wanted to warn them about what the principal was going to do.
- The letter before the P. S. was _____.
A. mostly true B. partly true
C. all true D. completely untrue
- Sarah said the principal was angry because _____.
A. she had failed her exams
B. it was her fault that had caused the fire

C. she had not made the phone call in time

D. she had been caught smoking in bed

(十)(潍坊市 2005 高三统考)

I had my first job at the age of thirteen, when a friend of my mother's who owned a bookshop hired me for six hours a week to help her in the shop. I was very proud to earn my own pocket money and my parents never *interfered* (干涉) with how I spent it, even when I was spending it foolishly. They believed that by earning money, spending it, and learning from my mistakes, I would become more mature and responsible about how to handle work, relationships with others, and money.

Like many American parents, my parents also let me and my brothers do things over which they worried a great deal. When I was sixteen, for example, after I finished high school and before I entered university, I wanted to spend the summer months travelling around Europe. My mother was against the idea of my travelling alone at such a young age, but my father felt that it would be a great experience for me. In the end, my father won the argument on the condition that I limited my travelling to France, my mother's home, where I had many uncles, aunts and cousins spread out through the country who could provide shelter and help if I needed it.

Three years later, when he was eighteen, my younger brother decided to take a year off after his first year in university and travel through the United States and the Caribbean. Again my mother was very worried and not eager to see my brother leave school, but my father encouraged him and my brother had a fascinating year working his way on trains and ships to earn the passage to different ports and cities, and discovering many fascinating places and people.

These kinds of experiences are probably rare for children in many countries but in the US they are fairly common. Most parents start pushing their children at a young age to do small things by themselves. By the time they have finished high school, many American kids have already had part-time jobs, travelled around the US or other countries on their own, have selected the university they plan to attend and maybe even decided on their future career, and so on.

- Why did the writer's parents allow their children to do what they want?
A. Because they thought that their children would become braver.
B. Because they believed that their two sons would earn some pocket money.
C. Because they thought that their children would find a job easier.
D. Because they thought that it would bring good to their children's future.
- What did the writer think of his brother's travel?
A. He thought his brother gained valuable experiences during the travel.
B. He thought his brother earned a lot of money by working.
C. He thought his brother didn't disappoint his father.
D. He thought his brother's travel was better than his to France.
- Which of the following statements is true?
A. The author went to France in order to see his relatives.
B. The writer's mother managed to prevent the children doing what she thought might be dangerous.
C. The writer's brother gave up his university to travel through the USA and the Caribbean.
D. American kids do things by themselves to make preparations for the future with the encouragement of their parents.
- The best title of the passage probably is _____.
A. Part-time Jobs B. Independence
C. Pocket Money D. Experiences

(十一)(内蒙古 2005 届高三第一次大联考)

On September 22, 1986, Jay Brunkella, a police-officer in the Rogers Park district in Chicago, was shot during a drug arrest and died. Shortly afterwards, fellow officer Ken Knapcik, a 20-year veteran (老警官) of the force, returned home after work to find a note from his 15-year-old daughter on the dining table.

Dad — This poem came directly from my heart. I love you so much! It scares and amazes me that you go out every day and risk everything to provide us with all that we have. I wrote this to express how much I love you and how much lost I'd be without you — Laura. P. S. : Hey, let's be careful out there.

Titled "The Ultimate Cop", Laura's poem was dedicated "To all the cops in the world who have daughters who love them with all their hearts. And especially to my dad." It was about a police officer's daughter who sees on the night time news that her father has been shot. Part of poem: "Daddy, my Daddy, can you hear me cry? Oh, God, I need my Daddy, please don't let him die."

Ken Knapcik stood alone as he read the poem. "It took me several minutes," he said. "I'd get through part of it and have to stop before I could go on. I was weeping. She had never told me she was scared." He took the poem to work the next day and showed it to his fellow officers. "I've never seen so many grown men cry. Some couldn't finish it."

Knapcik keeps Laura's poem in the pocket of his police jacket. He takes it with him every time he leaves the house for a new shift. "I don't want to be out there without it," he said. "I'll probably carry it with me forever."

- Laura wrote the poem _____.
A. in memory of her father who was shot in the drug arrest
B. to show her great sorrow in losing her father
C. to show her respect to all the cops who lost their lives
D. to tell officer Ken Knapcik how much she loved him
- All the officers cried because _____.
A. Jay Brunkella was shot and died
B. they were greatly touched by the poem
C. the poem was so sad that they couldn't hold back their tears
D. they thought of their dangerous life
- Knapcik keeps Laura's poem in his pocket _____.
A. to treasure her daughter's love and to value his own life
B. to keep it from missing
C. because he can't go out without it
D. to mourn over the death of officer Jay Brunkella
- Which of the following is the best title for the passage?
A. Poem for a cop
B. An officer's death
C. Daughter's love
D. Love my job, love my daughter

(十二)(北京市宣武区2005年高三年级质量检测)

Parts of Africa are covered by a dark cloud. But this is no rain cloud. It is a living cloud made of billions of locusts(蝗虫) that are traveling across the continent eating everything in their path.

And now in the battle to stop this disaster, a radio station in Senegal, West Africa, is offering listeners 50 kilograms of rice if they can catch and kill 50 kilograms of locusts. "We think this idea will get more people to take part in the war on the locusts," said Abdoulaye Ba, from Sud-Fm, a radio station in one of Senegal's worst affected areas.

This is West Africa's biggest locust disaster in 15 years, and it is moving east, causing huge damage to crops. As they move they produce young and increase their number and will soon threaten(威胁) Sudan in the northeast of Africa. Some say it could reach Asia.

Experts say the harmful effect on crops in areas already suffering from food shortage and war could cause many people to go hungry. Governments in the areas are not well equipped to fight the pest.

Although leaders of 12 countries have agreed on a plan, it is not expected to be enough. "We are now treating 6,000 hectares(公顷) per day with pesticide(杀虫剂), but we need to treat 20,000 hectares per day in order to have any hope of controlling this disaster," said Mohamed Abdallahi Ould Babah, director of locust control in Mauritania.

Requests are being made for international aid, which is the only way to limit the disaster, the UN's Food and Agriculture Organization warned.

- By using "dark cloud" to describe locusts in the first paragraph, the author of the article _____.
A. showed the size and speed of the mass of locusts
B. suggested the great damage that locusts can cause
C. warned that locusts would sweep the continent like rain clouds
D. both A and B
- The story is about _____.
A. West Africa's united effort in fighting a disaster
B. the difficulty in controlling locusts
C. how locusts caused great damage to West Africa
D. a struggle to fight against a disaster brought by locusts in West Africa

- The locust disaster _____.
A. would be even more serious in Asia
B. is(was) out of control
C. affected only the warning areas
D. can not be stopped unless twice as much pesticide is provided for the affected areas
- Which of the following is WRONG?
A. Sud-Fm offered a reward for fighting locusts so that more people would join in the effort.
B. Senegal is to the southwest of Sudan.
C. The locusts can cause such damage mainly because they have no natural enemy in West Africa.
D. 12 countries affected by locusts have united but still lack pesticide.

(十三)(苏、锡、常、镇四市高三教学情况调查)

Our world is getting smaller and smaller. Miss Yamada, whose plane could cover eight hundred kilometers an hour, flew around the world in less than fifty hours. The newest planes could go 600 miles (one mile equals 1,609 kilometers) every sixty minutes, and we are now developing planes that are even faster.

But it used to take a lot longer to go around the world. Magellan's men were the first to make the trip. It took them more than two years to do so by ship.

Magellan was from Portugal, but he sailed for the king of Spain. On September 20, 1519, he left Spain with five ships and 240 men. After passing the tip of South America, they reached the Pacific Ocean, on which they sailed more than one year. Very often they could not see a piece of land for months and they suffered greatly from the lack of food and fresh water. Many of them died of hunger and diseases. They even had to live on sawdust(锯末). Finally in April 1521, Magellan got to the Philippine Islands, where he was killed. His men fled and continued their voyage across the Indian Ocean. It was with the greatest difficulty that they passed the Cape of Good Hope. By the time they returned to Spain on December 21, 1521, seven out of every eight men had died.

Magellan's voyage proved that men could sail around the world and that our earth is but a huge ball.

- Miss Yamada could fly round the world in less than fifty hours because _____.
A. our world was getting smaller and smaller
B. her plane was the fastest at the time this passage was written
C. they had developed planes that could go more than 600 miles an hour
D. her plane was very fast
- According to the passage, the newest plane at that time could go around the world in about _____.
A. fifty hours
B. thirty-five hours
C. forty-one hours
D. thirty-eight hours
- Which of the following shows correctly the route by which Magellan's men sailed around the world?



- Which of the following do you think is the best title for this passage?
A. The World Is Round
B. Going Around the World
C. Sailing Around the World
D. Magellan's Voyage

(十四)(黄冈中学2005届高三阶段性测试)

Having returned from her round trip, the angry woman stood outside the ticket office of the station. "The railway owes me £12," she said to Harry Jenks, the young man working at the office. "You sold me a ticket for May 22nd, but there was no ship from Jersey that night. So my daughter and I had to stay in a hotel. It cost me £12."

Harry was worried. He remembered selling the woman a return ticket. "Come into the office, Madam," he said politely. "I'll just check the Jersey timetable for May 22nd."

The woman and her little girl followed him inside. She was quite right, as Harry soon discovered. There was no sailing on May 22nd. How could he have made such a careless mistake? He shouldn't have sold her a ticket for that day. Wondering what to do, he smiled at the child. "You look sunburnt," he said to her. "Did you have a nice holiday in Jersey?"

"Yes," she answered, shyly. "The beach was lovely. And I can swim too!"

"That's fine," said Harry.

"My little girl can't swim a bit yet. Of course, she's only three ..."

"I'm four," the child said proudly. "I'll be four and a half."

Harry turned to the mother. "I remember your ticket, Madam," he said. "But you didn't get one for your daughter, did you?"

"Er, well..." the woman looked at the child. "I mean... she hasn't started school yet. She's only four."

"A four-year-old child must have a ticket, Madam. A child's return ticket to Jersey costs... let me see... £13. 50. So if the railway pays your hotel, you will owe £1. 50. The law is the law, but since the fault was mine..."

The woman stood up, took the child's hand and left the office.

1. Harry was worried because
A. the woman was angry with him
B. he had not done his work properly
C. the Jersey timetable was wrong
D. the little girl didn't have a return ticket
2. Harry started talking to the little girl
A. because he was in difficulty and did not know what to do
B. because he had a little girl about the same age as this girl
C. because he wanted to be friendly to the little girl who looked so nice
D. when he suddenly realized that he could find a way out from the little girl
3. When Harry said, "The law is the law, but since the fault was mine..." he meant that
A. they must follow it without other choice, even though the fault was his
B. he had to be strict with the woman because of the law, although he didn't want to
C. the woman had to pay him £1. 50 and the railway would pay her for the hotel
D. she should pay £1. 50, but he had made a mistake, she could go without paying
4. The woman left the office without saying anything because
A. she wanted to go home and get money for the child's ticket
B. she was so angry that she didn't want to have anything more to do with the young man
C. she was moved by Harry's kindness
D. she knew she would have to pay the railway if she insisted

卷二: 2005 年全国统一和自主命题省份高考题(A)

(110分 90分钟 难度系数 0.8)

(一)(2005, 湖南省)

Paula Radcliffe, chasing(角逐) a third London marathon title(冠军), says she has become a stronger person after her terrible experience at the 2004 Athens Games.

Radcliffe, who failed to complete the Olympic marathon and the 10,000m last August, said: "Athens made me a stronger person and it made me care less about criticism(批评)"

"In the past I wanted to please everyone, but now I am going to listen even more to the people around me."

She didn't care about criticism made at the weekend by Liz McColgan, who felt Radcliffe should have rested and let her body recover after her failure in Athens.

"Liz is someone I look up to but she hasn't spoken to me since last year and if she really cared for me, I'm sure she would have contacted(联系) me."

Instead Radcliffe won the New York City marathon just 11 weeks after Athens.

"In New York I wasn't in my best state but I did know I was good enough to win the race."

(十五)(苏、鲁、浙、豫四市高三数学情况调查)

"Writing was a passion(激情) for me since I was very young," said Bujor, now 15.

Bujor, who lives in Paris, was in New York last week for the American release(发行) of her book, *The Prophecy of the Stones*. It's the story of a young girl who imagines another world where three heroines band together with the help of some magical stones to save their land.

The book has made it onto best-seller lists in Europe. More than 20 publishers elsewhere in the world have bought the rights to publish it.

Success comes as a surprise to Bujor, who wrote the book just to see if she should. She would write a chapter and then hand the work to her family and friends to see if they liked it and thought she should continue.

"For me it's like a dream," said Bujor, a soft-spoken, slender, tall young woman with long brown hair. "I really didn't think it was possible to publish it."

The Prophecy of the Stones caught the attention of a French publishing house when a family friend sent in some pages Bujor had mailed to him for his opinion.

Since then, the novel has sold 20,000 copies in France and Italy, and more than 30,000 in Germany. In the United States, the first print run is 65,000 copies.

Bujor doesn't want to be seen only as a young adult author. She's already at work on her second novel, which she says will be nothing like her first.

Different, but also determined to be a normal teenager. That means promotional(促销) tours only during school holidays, continuing her schooling, and going on with plans to attend university. Her book royalties(版税) will be used to pay for that.

1. The reason why Bujor takes her success as a surprise is most probably that
A. she didn't expect too much of her novel
B. she thinks the book is overvalued
C. her book is only an interesting story
D. she didn't write the book with enough passion
2. How did a French publishing house get to know about her novel?
A. She had a family friend working in the publishing house.
B. A family friend recommended the novel to the publishing house.
C. She mailed some pages of the book to the publishing house for their opinion.
D. The passage doesn't mention this.
3. What is the most important proof the writer of the passage provides for Bujor's success?
A. The age at which she began writing.
B. The numbers of copies sold.
C. Her skill of writing.
D. Her passion for writing.
4. Which of the following is true of Bujor's second book?
A. It will be a continued part to her first novel.
B. It will tell a different story of the same type as the first one.
C. She is no longer writing it with passion.
D. She doesn't want her second book a twin of the first.

Radcliffe insisted her only goal in Sunday's race would be winning a third title and not chasing world records.

However, Radcliffe has not ruled out(排除) in the future chasing her "final" world record time and questioned sayings that marathon runners have the ability in their career to produce only four or five world-class times.

"I don't think that—although I can't put a number on it," said Radcliffe. "That changes from person to person."

Radcliffe is sure she can better her winning London 2003 performance at some point in the future. Following a successful three-month training period in the United States, the 31-year-old will chase a third title on Sunday after her first victory in 2002 and again 12 months later.

Radcliffe clocked a time of 2:18:56 in her first 42.2-kilometre race three years ago.

Afterwards she set a "mixed course" mark of 2:17:18 five months later in Chicago before lowering that to a time of 2:15:25 in the 2003 London event.

1. Radcliffe's failure in Athens made her

- A. develop respect for Liz B. love people around her more
C. rest for five months D. face criticism calmly
2. Which of the following is true according to the passage?
A. Radcliffe broke the world record in the New York City marathon.
B. Radcliffe didn't fully recover before the New York City marathon.
C. Radcliffe won her first marathon title in the New York City marathon.
D. Radcliffe had a 3-month training before the New York City marathon.
3. By saying "I can't put a number on it," Radcliffe means she's not sure _____.
A. if she has the ability to set a new world record
B. if she can win another race though she has won many times
C. how many times a marathon runner can set the world record
D. if she has the ability to produce four or five world-class times
4. According to the text, Radcliffe has won _____ London marathon title(s).
A. four B. three C. two D. one
5. What can we learn from Radcliffe's story?
A. Practice makes perfect.
B. Well begun is half done.
C. A friend in need is a friend indeed.
D. Where there is a will there is a way.

(二)(2005, 山东省)

Millions of people visit Yosemite National Park every year to see the tall waterfalls and mountains. These mountains are a splendid sight when viewed from the valley floor. Lots of stores, hotels, and restaurants are needed to handle the crowds. Also, water, roads, and other service systems are part of the infrastructure(基础设施) that must be maintained.

Unfortunately, these systems are starting to break down. It's not just in Yosemite but in national parks around the nation.

Yosemite is thirty years old according to Dennis Galvin, a National Park Service worker. The park is not only old but worn out. Two or three times as many visitors come every year. That is too many visitors for the park to deal with.

Four years ago a storm washed out a water pipeline in the Grand Canyon. The National Park Service had to send water trucks to provide water for the visitors. Last month pipes almost broke again and roads had to be closed for a while.

Why hasn't the National Park Service kept up the park repairs? There is a lack of money. The United States has 378 monuments, parks, and wilderness areas. Between three and four billion dollars are needed for repairs.

Yosemite is one national park that does have money for repairs. It has two hundred million dollars but cannot spend it any way it chooses. When the park workers started widening the road, they were forced to stop by the Sierra Club. The club claimed that the road work was damaging the Merced River that runs through the park.

A Sierra Club lawyer, Julia Olson, feels that the infrastructure needs to be moved out of Yosemite. That way less pressure will be put on the already crowded park.

1. According to the text, the mountains in Yosemite look most splendid when they are appreciated from _____.
A. the bottom of the valleys B. the top of the mountains
C. the side of the mountains D. the edge of the valleys
2. National parks like Yosemite in the U. S. find it increasingly difficult to meet the need of visitors because _____.
A. their transport management needs improving
B. they spend too much on their service systems
C. their service systems frequently go out of order
D. they need help from environmental organizations
3. The main problem of Yosemite National Park is its _____.
A. rundown water pipes B. overcrowdedness
C. lack of money D. narrow roads
4. According to the text, the Sierra Club is most likely to be _____.
A. an environmental group B. an information center
C. a travel service D. a law firm

(三)(2005, 山东省)

Last August, Joe and Mary Mahoney began looking at colleges for their 17-year-old daughter, Maureen. With a checklist of criteria in hand, the Dallas family looked around the country visiting half a dozen schools. They sought a university that offered the teenager's intended major, one located near a large city, and a

campus where their daughter would be safe.

"The safety issue is a big one," says Joe Mahoney, who quickly discovered he wasn't alone in his worries. On campus tours other parents voiced similar concerns, and the same question was always asked: what about crime? But when college officials always gave the same answer — "That's not a problem here." — Mahoney began to feel uneasy.

"No crime whatever?" comments Mahoney today. "I just don't buy it." Nor should he; in 1999 the U. S. Department of Education had reports of nearly 400,000 serious crimes on or around our campuses. "Parents need to understand that times have changed since they went to college," says David Nichols, author of *Creating a Safe Campus*. "Campus crime mirrors the rest of the nation."

But getting accurate information isn't easy. Colleges must report crime statistics(统计数字) by law, but some hold back for fear of bad publicity, leaving the honest ones looking dangerous. "The truth may not always be obvious," warns S. Daniel Carter of Security on Campus, Inc., the nation's leading campus safety watchdog group.

To help concerned parents, Carter promised to visit campuses and talk to experts around the country to find out major crime issues and effective solutions.

1. The Mahoneys visited quite a few colleges last August _____.
A. to express the opinions of many parents
B. to choose a right one for their daughter
C. to check the cost of college education
D. to find a right one near a large city
2. It is often difficult to get correct information on campus crime because some colleges _____.
A. receive too many visitors
B. mirror the rest of the nation
C. hide the truth of campus crime
D. have too many watchdog groups
3. The underlined word "buy" in the third paragraph means _____.
A. mind B. admit C. believe D. expect
4. We learn from the text that "the honest ones" in the fourth paragraph most probably refers to colleges _____.
A. that are protected by campus security
B. that report campus crimes by law
C. that are free from campus crime
D. that enjoy very good publicity
5. What is the text mainly about?
A. Exact campus crime statistics.
B. Crimes on or around campuses.
C. Effective solutions to campus crime.
D. Concerns about kids' campus safety.

(四)(2005, 辽宁省)

When Babbage was working at Cambridge, a new idea occurred to him. He wanted to construct a calculating machine to work out the solutions(解法) to maths problems not only with correctness but also with a speed beyond the power of any human mind. His machine could solve problems involving(涉及) long rows of figures in one continuous operation(运算).

In 1822 Babbage exhibited his invention and won a prize from the government. After that, he immediately started to work on a larger machine designed to solve more difficult problems. Although he received some money left by his father, the money was not enough to support his design. He wrote to the government about his plan and was given £2,500 to start with, a sum worth much more in those days than it is now.

Babbage continued his work in London for four years. Then his health broke down, and he had to take a long holiday abroad. When he returned to London in 1828, he was at the end of his resources. Many bills remained unpaid. His chief assistant and co-workers quarreled with him and left with many expensive tools. For one year no work was done. During this period, Babbage, whose mind was always active, suddenly thought of a completely new idea for the machine. He rushed to meet the government officials to explain his new idea. But this time, they were unwilling to help him. For eight years, they refused to say whether they wanted the machine or not, and their final answer was "No."

From 1828 to 1839, Babbage held the position of professor at Cambridge very successfully. But his greatest work was the unfinished calculating machine which stood covered in dust in his house. It was the beginning of the modern computer.

1. The machine Babbage designed would solve difficult maths

problems _____.

- A. in one operation with few mistakes
 - B. in more than one operation without any mistakes
 - C. in more than one operation with slight mistakes
 - D. in one operation without any mistakes
2. Babbage failed to continue his research work in 1828 mainly because _____.
- A. he was in poor health
 - B. he almost ran out of money
 - C. his co-workers argued with him
 - D. he spent all his money on his bills
3. Babbage explained his new idea to the government officials, expecting that _____.
- A. they would agree to his plan
 - B. they would pay for his new idea
 - C. they would support him with money
 - D. they would exhibit his new design
4. From the passage, we can infer that _____.
- A. Babbage failed to be a famous scientist at Cambridge
 - B. Babbage always had new ideas but gave them up easily
 - C. Babbage always needed support from the government officials
 - D. Babbage was the first designer of the modern computer

(五)(2005.江苏省)

Jane Austen, a famous English writer, was born at Steven-ton, Hampshire, on December 16, 1775, and died on July 18, 1817. She began writing early in life, although the prejudices of her times forced her to have her books published anonymously (匿名).

But Jane Austen is perhaps the best known and best loved of Bath's many famous local people and visitors. She paid two long visits here during the last five years of the eighteenth century and from 1801 to 1806, Bath was her home. Her deep knowledge of the city is fully seen in two of her novels, *Northanger Abbey* and *Persuasion*, which are largely set in Bath. The city is still very much as Jane Austen knew it, keeping in its streets and public buildings the well-ordered world that she described so well in her novels. Now the pleasure of learning Jane Austen's Bath can be enhanced (增强) by visiting the Jane Austen Centre in Gay Street. Here, in a Georgian town house in the heart of the city, you can find out more about Bath in Jane Austen's time and the importance of Bath in her life and work.

The Centre has been set up with the help and guidance of members of the Jane Austen Society. After your visit to the Centre, you can look round the attractive shop, which offers a huge collection of Jane Austen related books, cards and many specially designed gifts. Jane Austen quizzes are offered to keep the children busy.

You can also have walking tours of Jane Austen's Bath, which is a great way to find out more about Jane Austen and discover the wonderful Georgian city of Bath. The tour lasts about one and a half hours. The experienced guides will take you to the places where Jane lived, walked and shopped.

1. Jane Austen paid two long visits to Bath _____.
- A. in her early twenties
 - B. in her early teens
 - C. in her late twenties
 - D. in her late teens
2. What can we learn about Bath from the passage?
- A. Bath has greatly changed since Jane Austen's death.
 - B. The city has changed as much as Jane Austen knew it.
 - C. Bath remains almost the same as in Jane Austen's time.
 - D. No changes have taken place in Bath since Jane Austen's time.
3. The author writes this passage in order to _____.
- A. attract readers to visit the city of Bath
 - B. ask readers to buy Austen's books
 - C. tell readers about Jane Austen's experience
 - D. give a brief introduction to the Jane Austen Society
4. It takes you about one and a half hours _____.
- A. to get to the Jane Austen Centre in Gay Street
 - B. to buy Jane Austen related books, cards and gifts
 - C. to find a guide to take you to the Centre
 - D. to look around the city of Bath on foot

(六)(2005.天津市)

The house was quiet at 5 am and Tim's mother was asleep. Only the sound of the big freezer broke the quiet. He'd dreamt of the cave last night the purring (轻微震动声) of the freezer had been the sea.

Tim pulled on a sweater and put some apples into his school

bag. It was too early for breakfast. He'd eat after he'd been through the cave, sitting on the rocks and staring at the sea.

He wished he had a proper pack. His schoolbag would have to do. What else? Sandwiches—but his mother might wake up if he started pulling out bread for sandwiches, she'd want to know why he had to leave so early. He settled for some biscuits, and left a note stuck to the table.

Gone to Michael's. Back tonight. Tim.

The sky was high and soft and light outside, though the sun still wasn't up. Even the highway up the hill was quiet as he made his way down the street. The wind from the sea was fresh and sweet.

The sandhills still breathed heat from yesterday's sun, though the top of the sand was cool. He ran down to the beach impatiently, but there was no one, just dry sand dancing in the early wind and seabirds matching up and down watching the waves.

The light changed suddenly. The first stretched (延伸) across the sea. The sun was pushing its way over the edge of the world.

Over the first rocks, along to the point. Tim glanced back. The beach was still empty. The sun sailed higher in the sky.

He could see the cave now, even darker in the morning light. The sand turned silver then dark gold as the water flowed away from it. He had to force himself to go closer. Why was it so much more mysterious (神秘的) now? But it would be silly to go back now after so much trouble. He needn't go in all the way...

1. What did Tim do at the beginning of the story?
- A. He left the house quietly.
 - B. He had breakfast at home.
 - C. He left a note on the freezer.
 - D. He put a sweater in his schoolbag.
2. "He settled for some biscuits" (in Paragraph 3) means that Tim _____.
- A. had to leave the biscuits on the table
 - B. liked biscuits better than sandwiches
 - C. had to take biscuits instead of sandwiches
 - D. could only find some biscuits in the kitchen
3. What made it possible for Tim to see the entry to the cave?
- A. The height of the first rocks.
 - B. The ups and downs of the waves.
 - C. The change in the position of the sun.
 - D. The vast stretch of the sunlit beach.
4. Which of the following statements is TRUE according to the story?
- A. The sea looked like a piece of gold.
 - B. Seabirds flew away when Tim arrived.
 - C. Tim was the only person on the beach.
 - D. The sky got dark as Tim reached the cave.
5. In the story, Tim's mood (心情) changed from _____.
- A. Loneliness to craziness
 - B. anxiousness to excitement
 - C. helplessness to happiness
 - D. eagerness to nervousness

(七)(2005.福建省)

Three months after the government stopped issuing (发放) or renewing permits for Internet cafes because of security (安全) concerns, some cafe owners are having financial (经济的) concerns of their own.

The permits were stopped suddenly three months ago by the government until new safeguards could be put in place to prevent misuse of the information superhighway, but for cafe owners it's a business breakdown with no fix in sight.

"I handed in a request to open up an Internet cafe and received the conditions," said the businessman Obeidallah. "I rented a place in the Sharafiah district at SR45,000 and prepared the place with equipment that cost me more than SR100,000. When I went to the local government after finishing everything, I was surprised to find that they'd stopped issuing permits for Internet cafes."

Having an Internet cafe without Internet is much like having a coffee shop without coffee. "I'm avoiding closing the place, but it's been more than three months with the situation ongoing as it is," Obeidallah said. "Who will bear the losses caused by the permit issue?"

The decision took many cafe owners by surprise. "I asked to open an Internet cafe, and I was handed a list of all the things that

were needed to follow through, such as a sign for the place, filling out forms," said Hassan Al-harbi.

"I did all that was asked and rented a place. And after the Haj vacation I went to the local government and they surprised me, saying that there are new rules that forbid the issuing of any more Internet cafe permits and that one can't even renew his permit. I've lost more than SR80,000," Al-Harbi added.

As for the government, officials say a method to deal with it is on the way, but security concerns come before profit (盈利).

- The government stopped issuing or renewing permits for Internet cafes _____.
A. to prevent misuse of new safeguards in Internet cafes
B. to make cafe owners earn less profit from their business
C. to stop the use of the information superhighway on Internet
D. to make sure of the proper use of the information superhighway
- The government's decision led to the fact that many cafe owners _____.
A. suffered heavy financial losses
B. asked to open up Internet cafes
C. continued to operate Internet cafes
D. asked the government for payment
- The underlined phrase in the last paragraph "on the way" means _____.
A. to be studied
B. to be put into practice
C. to be changed
D. to be improved
- The cafe owners found the government's decision _____.
A. surprising and unacceptable
B. understandable and acceptable
C. reasonable but surprising
D. surprising but acceptable

(八)(2005, 重庆市)

My parents were in a huge argument, and I was really upset about it. I didn't know who I should talk with about how I was feeling. So I asked Mom to allow me to stay the night at my best friend's house. Though I knew I wouldn't tell her about my parents' situation, I was looking forward to getting out of the house. I was in the middle of packing up my things when suddenly the power went out in the neighborhood. Mom came to tell me that I should stay with my grandpa until the power came back on.

I was really disappointed because I felt that we did not have much to talk about. But I knew he would be frightened alone in the dark. I went to his room and told him that I'd stay with him until the power was restored. He was quite happy and said, "Great opportunity."

"What is?" I asked.

"To talk, you and I," he said. "To hold a private little meeting about what we're going to do with your mom and dad, and what we're going to do with ourselves now that we're in the situation we are in."

"But we can't do anything about it, Grandpa," I said, surprised that here was someone with whom I could share my feelings and someone who was in the same "boat" as I was.

And that's how the most unbelievable friendship between my grandfather and me started. Sitting there in the dark, we talked about our feelings and fears of life -- from how fast things change, to how they sometimes don't change fast enough. That night, because the power went out, I found a new friend, with whom I could safely talk about all my fears and pains, whatever they may be.

Suddenly, the lights all came back on. "Well," he said, "I guess that means you'll want to go now. I really like our talk. I hope the power will go out every few nights!"

- I wished to get out of the house because _____.
A. I was angry about my parents' quarrel
B. I found nobody to share my feelings with
C. I wanted to escape from the dark house
D. I planned to tell my friend about my trouble
- Grandpa was happy to see me because _____.
A. he could discuss the problem with me
B. he had not seen me for a long time
C. he was afraid of darkness
D. he felt quite lonely
- What can be inferred from the passage?
A. The grandchild was eager to leave.
B. They would have more chats.
C. The lights would go out again.

D. It would no longer be dark.

(九)(2005, 江西省)

He wishes the holiday season would end already. His back aches, his red suit feels like a spacesuit, his cheeks have gone tight from smiling for 12 hours -- and still the kids keep coming and coming, like ants at a picnic. As Christmas becomes more commercialized (商业化) across the U. S. and Canada, so must Santas. As the holiday begins earlier each year, so must its spokesmen.

The questions from children these days are harder than ever. Now, with thousands of children expecting a father or mother serving in Iraq or Afghanistan, the questions are as heart-breaking as they are unanswerable. For example, "Can you please bring Daddy home from the war in time for Christmas morning?"

Santas also have a pretty good chance of getting sued (指控). A professional Santa Claus in Canada told a story: A Santa had a girl on his knee, and he commented, "You have nice eyes and nice hair." The girl later said it was sexual harassment (骚扰). When a Santa feels anxious, he often shows it in the same ways ordinary people do: The Santas were always seen to hang around at the dinner table when the show ended. Many of them just sleep in bed for several days and don't see other children again.

- In the first paragraph, "spokesmen" refers to _____.
A. businessmen
B. political leaders
C. organizers of the activities
D. Santa Clauses
- The passage implies that the job of Santa Claus is _____.
A. well-paid
B. very hard
C. worth doing
D. dangerous
- According to the third paragraph, Santas may sometimes be blamed for _____.
A. doing something against the law
B. hanging around the dinner table
C. being lazy and sleeping in bed for days
D. not playing their roles as expected
- What would be the best title for the passage?
A. Christmas; Not a Good Festival for Santas.
B. Is Santa Claus Really Alive?
C. A Christmas Story.
D. What Does Santa Claus Do for Children?

(十)(2005, 江苏省)

The Sahara Festival is a celebration of the very recent past. The three-day event is not fixed to the same dates each year, but generally takes place in November or December. It is well attended by tourists, but even better attended by locals.

During the opening ceremonies, after the official greetings from the government leaders, people who attend the festival begin to march smartly before the viewing stands, and white camels transport their riders across the sands. Horsemen from different nations display their beautiful clothes and their fine horsemanship. One following another, groups of musicians and dancers from all over the Sahara take their turn to show off their wonderful traditional culture. Groups of men in blue and yellow play horns and beat drums as they dance in different designs. On their knees in the sand, a group of women in long dark dresses dance with their hair; their long, dark, shiny hair is thrown back and forth in the wind to the rhythm of their dance.

The local and visiting Italian dogs are anxious to run after hares. The crowd is on its feet for the camel races. Camels and riders run far into the distance and then return to the finish line in front of the cheering people.

Towards the evening, there comes the grand finale of the opening day, an extremely exciting horserace. All the riders run very fast on horseback. Some riders hang off the side of their saddles. Some even ride upside down -- their legs and feet straight up in the air -- all at full speed. Others rush down the course together, men arm in arm, on different horses. On and on they went. So fast and so wonderful!

- The Sahara Festival is a festival which _____.
A. has a very long history in North Africa
B. is held in the same place on the same day
C. is attended mainly by the people in the Sahara
D. is celebrated mostly by travelers from different countries
- Before the races begin, _____ take part in the activities during the opening ceremonies.
A. musicians, dancers, horses and hares
B. camel riders, musicians, dogs and hares
C. horsemen, dancers, camels and dogs

- D. musicians, officials, camels and horses
3. The underlined word "finale" in the fourth paragraph most probably means the _____ of the opening day.
A. first part B. middle
C. last part D. whole
4. This passage mainly tells readers _____.
A. what happens on the opening day of the Sahara Festival
B. how people celebrate during the three-day Sahara Festival
C. what takes place at the closing ceremonies of the Sahara Festival
D. how animals race on the first and the last days of the Sahara Festival

(十一)(2005, 全国卷 I)

MONTREAL (Reuters) — Crossing the US—Canada border (边界) to go to church on a Sunday cost a US citizen \$ 10,000 for breaking Washington's strict new security(安全) rules.

The expensive trip to church was a surprise for Richard Alhert, who lives right on the Canadian border. Like the other half-dozen people of Township 15, crossing the border is a daily occurrence for Albert. The nearby Quebec village of St. Pamphile is where they shop, eat and go to church.

There are many such situations in these areas along the largely unguarded 5,530-mile border between Canada and the US — which in some cases actually runs down the middle of streets or through buildings.

As a result, Albert says he did not expect any problems three weeks ago when he returned home to the US after attending church in Canada, as usual. The US customs(海关) station in this area is closed on Sundays, so he just drove around the locked gate, as he had done every weekend since the gate appeared last May, following a tightening of border security. Two days later, Albert was told to go to the customs office, where an officer told him he had been caught on camera crossing the border illegally(非法).

Ottawa has given out special passes to some 300 US citizens in that area so they can enter the country when Canadian customs stations are closed, but the US stopped a similar program last May. That forces the people to a 200-mile detour along hilly roads to get home through another border checkpoint.

Albert has requested that the customs office change their decisions on the fine, but he has not attended a Sunday church since. "I feel like I'm living in a prison," he said.

1. We learn from the text that Richard Albert is _____.
A. an American living in Township 15
B. a Canadian living in a Quebec village
C. a Canadian working in a customs station
D. an American working in a Canadian church
2. Albert was fined because he _____.
A. failed to obey traffic rules
B. broke the American security rules
C. worked in St. Pamphile without a pass
D. damaged the gate of the customs office
3. The underlined word "detour" in Paragraph 5 means _____.
A. a drive through the town
B. a race across the fields
C. a roundabout way of travelling
D. a journey in the mountain area
4. What would be the best title for the text?
A. A Cross-country Trip. B. A Special Border Pass.
C. An Unguarded Border. D. An Expensive Church Visit.

(十二)(2005, 浙江卷)

When Lew Alcindor was 13, and obviously still growing, a group of schools began offering him scholarships(奖学金). The Alcindors decided to send their only child to Power Memorial Academy, a small school on Manhattan's West Side.

At Power, Alcindor came under the control of Coach Jack Donohue, a strict young man who already gained his fame as one of the best coaches in the city. Donohue brought Alcindor along slowly. As a first-year student, the boy was not able to do much but wave his long skinny arms and shoot a basket now and then. But by the second year, when he was 15 years old and nearly 7 feet tall, Alcindor was quick and skillful enough to make the high school All-American team and to lead Power to an undefeated season.

From then on he simply got better. Some rival coaches(对方教练) used to take their teams quickly away from the floor before Power warmed up so that their players would not see him any

sooner than they had to. Wearing size 16D shoes and sucking a lollipop(棒棒糖), Alcindor would loosen up by starting his leaping lay-ups(擦板球). Then he would casually shoot the ball with either hand, to the delight of the fans.

When reporters and photographers began to follow Alcindor closely, Donohue protected his boy firmly. He simply ordered Lew to talk to no member of the press, and this suited Lew fine. He was not comfortable talking to grown-ups, perhaps because he towered over them. Discouraged photographers began following him in secret as though he were an easily-frightened giraffe. Once after ducking into a subway to escape, Alcindor told a friend that it was all becoming like policemen and robbers. "People want you not for yourself," Donohue warned him, "but because you're a basketball player. Don't forget that."

1. Many schools offered Alcindor scholarships because _____.
A. he was young
B. he was hardworking
C. he was tall for his age
D. he was skillful at playing basketball
2. Which of the following best describes Donohue as a young coach?
A. serious, popular and slow
B. tall, skillful and successful
C. kind, powerful and undefeated
D. well-known, strict and experienced
3. Why did some rival coaches take their teams away from the floor before Power warmed up?
A. Their teams refused to play Power.
B. Their teams feared to see Alcindor.
C. Their teams would lose courage.
D. Their teams would lose interest.
4. What does the last paragraph mainly discuss?
A. How Donohue protected Alcindor from the press.
B. How Alcindor disliked meeting reporters.
C. Why the press followed Alcindor closely.
D. Why the public wanted Alcindor badly.

(十三)(2005, 全国卷 III)

Taiwan police cannot decide whether to treat it as an extremely clever act of stealing or an even clever cheat(诈骗). Either way, it could be the perfect crime(犯罪), because the criminals are birds—horning pigeons!

The crime begins with a telephone message to the owner of a stolen car: if you want the car back, pay up then, the car owner is directed to a park, told where to find a bird cage and how to attach money to the neck of the pigeon inside. Carrying the money in a tiny bag, the pigeon flies off.

There have been at least four such pigeon pick-ups in Changwa. What at first seemed like the work of a clever stay-at-home car thief, however, may in fact be the work of an even lazier and more inventive criminal mind—one that avoid(避免) not only collecting money but going out to steal the car in the first place. Police officer Chen says that the criminal probably has pulled a double trick; he gets money for things he cannot possibly return. Instead of stealing cars, he lets someone else do it and then waits for the car-owner to place an ad(启事) in the newspaper asking for help.

The theory is supported by the fact that, so far, none of the stolen cars have been returned. Also, the amount of money demanded—under 3,000 Taiwanese dollars—seems too little for a car worth many times more.

Demands for pigeon-delivered money stopped as soon as the press reported the story. And even if they start again, Chen holds little hope of catching the criminal. "We have more important things to do," he said.

1. After the car owner received a phone call. He _____.
A. went to a certain pigeon and put some money in the bag it carried
B. gave the money to the thief and had his car back in a park
C. sent some money to the thief by mail
D. told the press about it
2. The "lazier and more inventive" criminal refers to _____.
A. the car thief who stays at home
B. one of those who put the ads in the paper
C. one of the policemen in Changwa
D. the owner of the pigeons
3. The writer mentions the fact that "none of the stolen cars have been returned" to show _____.
A. how easily people get fooled by criminals