

根据 最新高中新课标课程标准及配套教材 编写
《2015年普通高等学校招生全国统一考试(四川卷)考试说明》

高中新课标



夺冠金考卷

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丛书策划 邢学勇
本册主编 李洪刚

高一上册

英语必修一

- 单元试题夯基础
- 阶段试题练能力
- 模拟试题提水平



电子科技大学出版社

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编写说明

经过众多一线名师的努力，我们倾情为您奉上这本《夺冠金考卷·高一英语必修一》。

该试卷是以2015年高考英语新课标四川卷为经，以《2015年普通高等学校招生全国统一考试大纲·英语课程标准（外研版）》为纬，遵照循序渐进的原则，专门针对《必修一》各模块重点知识和能力，精编的训练和考核试题。

该试卷共包括单元综合创新检测试题6套，阶段综合强化检测试题2套，模块全真模拟试题2套，共计10套试题。

1. **实用性。**本试卷既服务于《必修一》同步教学，又以近三年（2013-2015年）的四川高考试题、各地市及各名校期中期末或模拟测试题为范本，将高考的常考内容进行合理分布和科学设计，有助于一线教师既快又准的完成日常教学与高考的对接，有助于学生在训练中巩固和提高英语能力、逐步锻炼迎战高考的技能。

2. **前瞻性。**本册试题，以四川考区最新的题型为主要出题形式和选题范畴，又精挑细选、借鉴其他考区的经典试题，再加上众多优秀一线名师在对《必修一》各模块重难点进行细致梳理和深入剖析的基础上的大胆编辑和创新，强烈凸显出考点覆盖的全面性和试题预测的导向性。

3. **方便性。**每套单元试题前的考点导航，直击要点，帮助师生快速抓住训练要点，强化高考中的易考点与必考点，能迅速提高学生的应试水平及临场解决问题的综合能力。所有试题都提供简洁、准确、无歧义的“参考答案”或“答题示例”。中难度试题除了给出正确选项外，也对容易误判的选项加以解析、点拨；非选择题在“参考答案”或“答题示例”，后提供简要的赋分说明或解答提示。每套试题的参考答案或答案提示置于本书后面，以方便学生平时自我训练和集中测试。

我们精心编辑、细心打磨，力求精益求精，只为更好地服务于广大师生朋友们。今后，《夺冠金考卷》还会以更高、更优的品质为越来越多的师生朋友们服务。

预祝广大师生朋友在使用完本册试题后，能有惊人的成效！

金考卷编委会
二〇一五年六月

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Module 1 My First Day at Senior High

(时间:90 分钟 总分:100 分)

第 I 卷(选择题 共 65 分)

第一部分 英语知识运用(共两节,共30分)

第一节 单项填空(共 10 小题;每小题 1 分,共 10 分)

从 A、B、C、D 四个选项中,选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

- The pronunciation of the English words is _____ of the Chinese words.
A. nothing like that
B. nothing like one
C. something like that
D. anything like that
- What the teacher said was a great _____ to me, and I felt more _____ about English study.
A. agreement; attractive
B. enjoyment; interested
C. encouragement; enthusiastic
D. movement; curious
- I'm very busy today. _____, I have much work to do today.
A. In other words
B. In a word
C. That to say
D. On a word
- Li Kang is very impressed _____ the teachers and the technology in his new school.
A. in
B. with
C. at
D. to
- Do you have enough money to _____ all your daily expenses?
— Oh, yes, enough and to spare.
A. cover
B. spend
C. fill
D. offer
- All the students are _____ of the _____ speech and begin to play games.
A. tired; boring
B. tired; bored
C. tiring; bored
D. tiring; boring
- You say he works hard, _____, and _____.
A. so he does; so you do
B. so he does; so do you
C. so does he; so do you
D. so does he; so you do
- How should I improve the _____ of learning English?
A. path
B. method
C. road
D. manner
- The number of registered participants in this year's marathon was half _____.
A. that of last year's
B. those of last year's
C. those of last year
D. of last year's

A. four times so big as
B. four times the size of
C. four times bigger than
D. one fourth as big as

阅读下面短文,从短文后各题所给的四个选项(A、B、C、D)中,选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

I learned how to accept life as it is from my father. 11 ,he did not teach me acceptance when he was strong and healthy, but rather when he was 12 and ill.

I was also 24 by his words. After that, when I began to feel irritated (愤怒的) at someone, I 25 remember his words and become 26. If he could replace his great pain with a feeling of love for others, then I should be 27 to give up my small irritations. In this 28, I learned the power of acceptance from my father.

11. A. Afterwards	B. However	C. Therefore	D. Meanwhile
12. A. tired	B. poor	C. weak	D. slow
13. A. already	B. still	C. only	D. once
14. A. took	B. threw	C. sent	D. put
15. A. impossible	B. difficult	C. stressful	D. hopeless
16. A. worrying	B. caring	C. talking	D. asking
17. A. decisions	B. experiences	C. ambitions	D. beliefs
18. A. as	B. since	C. before	D. till
19. A. seems	B. promises	C. suggests	D. requires
20. A. cheered	B. turned	C. spoke	D. opened
21. A. something	B. everything	C. nothing	D. anything
22. A. Surprisingly	B. Immediately	C. Naturally	D. Certainly
23. A. had	B. gained	C. accepted	D. enjoyed
24. A. moved	B. amazed	C. attracted	D. warned

- | | | | |
|---------------|------------|-----------|-----------|
| 25. A. should | B. could | C. would | D. might |
| 26. A. quiet | B. relaxed | C. calm | D. happy |
| 27. A. ready | B. able | C. free | D. likely |
| 28. A. case | B. form | C. method | D. way |
| 29. A. doubt | B. wonder | C. know | D. guess |
| 30. A. award | B. word | C. lesson | D. gift |

第二部分 阅读理解(共两节,共 35 分)

第一节 阅读下列短文,从每题所给的四个选项(A、B、C、D)中,选出最佳选项。(共 20 小题;每小题 1.5 分,共 30 分)

A

A neighbor of mine, while visiting his mother in Boston, took her to a shoe store to buy a new pair of shoes. While she was trying on different styles(款式), my neighbor took the manager aside. "When she picks out a pair that she likes," he said, "just tell her that the price is 12 dollars. I'll pay the regular(正常的)price. I don't care how much it is."

The following week, my neighbor was walking by the shoe store and the manager recognized him and called him in.

"What's the problem?" asked my neighbor as he entered the store. "Didn't I pay the bill last time?"

"That's not it," answered the manager, "The problem is that your mother is bringing all her friends in for those 12-dollar shoes!"

31. My neighbor went to Boston _____.
 A. to buy shoes for his mother
 B. to see his mother
 C. to pay for the shoes he had bought for his mother
 D. to see the manager of the shoe store
32. The regular price my neighbor had paid must be _____.
 A. 12 dollars
 B. lower than 12 dollars
 C. higher than 12 dollars
 D. unknown to himself at all
33. It seems very probable that my neighbor wanted to _____.
 A. please his mother
 B. cheat his mother
 C. cheat the manager
 D. please his mother's friends
34. The manager called my neighbor in when he saw him because _____.
 A. he didn't have enough shoes for his customers(顾客)
 B. my neighbor's mother had taken a wrong pair of shoes
 C. there was something wrong with his check
 D. he found it hard to satisfy his customers

B

Frogs are animals that can live both in water and on land. There are more than 5,000 kinds of frogs on the earth. The earliest known frogs lived about 190 million years ago and the frogs today still look the same. Here are some fun things that you might not know about frogs. Enjoy!

The Biggest and the Smallest Frogs

Some frogs can be very big. The biggest kind of frog is the Goliath Frog in West Africa. Its body can be nearly 30cm long, about the size of a large cat. The Gold Frog and the Poison Frog are the smallest frogs in the world. They are less than 1cm long. Though the Poison Frog is very small, it is not weak at all. It is dangerous. Any animal that eats it will die very soon.

The Best Jumpers

Frogs are very good at jumping. They developed jumping legs so that they would not be eaten by other large animals. Using their big strong legs, more frogs can jump over 20 times their own length. It is like a person jumping over about 30. 48. The Australian Rocket Frog can even jump over 2m, which is 50 times its body length(5.5cm). That might be the reason why frogs are called the best jumpers on the earth.

The Cryogenic Animal

Some frogs like the Common Wood Frog have a special ability to live in very cold places. When the temperature goes down, they become ice frogs. 2/3 of their body water freezes. Their hearts stop, and their breathing stops too. You may think they are dead, but in fact they are not. Maybe we humans can learn the way that the frogs do for medical purpose.

35. The earliest frogs lived about _____ million years ago.

- A. 20 B. 30 C. 50 D. 190

36. The Gold Frog is one of the _____ frogs on the earth.

- A. smallest B. biggest C. strongest D. weakest

37. _____ can jump over 2m.

- A. The Goliath Frog B. The Common Wood Frog
C. The Poison Frog D. The Australian Rocket Frog

38. What will happen to a Common Wood Frog at very low temperature?

- A. It will die very soon. B. It will be an ice frog.
C. It will become dangerous. D. It will become very small.

C

Michael Joseph Jackson (born August 29, 1958) is an American recording artist, entertainer, and businessman. In the early 1980s, he became an important figure in popular music. The popularity of his music videos, such as “Beat It”, “Billie Jean” and “Thriller”, helped bring the relatively new channel to fame. Videos such as “Black or White” and “Scream” made Jackson a famous person on MTV in the 1990s. With stage performances and music videos, Jackson popularized a number of physically complicated dance techniques, such as the robot and the moonwalk. His distinctive musical sound and sound style influenced hip hop, pop and contemporary R&B artists.

Jackson has donated and raised millions of dollars for beneficial causes through his foundation, charity singles and support of 39 charities. The singer has experienced health concerns since the early 1990s and conflicting reports regarding the state of his finances since the late 1990s. Jackson married twice and fathered three children.



One of the few artists to have been inducted (进入) into the Rock and Roll Hall of Fame twice, his other achievements include multiple Guinness World Records – including one for “Most Successful Entertainer of All Time” – 13 Grammy Awards, 13 number one singles in his solo career – more than any other male artist in the Hot 100 era – and the sale of over 750 million units worldwide. As one of the world’s most famous men, Jackson’s highly publicized personal life, coupled with his successful career, has made him a part of popular culture for almost four decades.

39. What is the main idea of the passage?

- A. The popularity of Michael Joseph Jackson’s music videos
- B. The health concerns and the finances of Michael Joseph Jackson
- C. Michael Joseph Jackson’s successful career
- D. The brief introduction of Michael Joseph Jackson

40. Which of the following statements is TRUE according to the passage?

- A. Since the late 1990s, Jackson has become an important figure in popular music.
- B. Jackson made a number of physically complicated dance techniques popular.
- C. The singer experienced health concerns in the early 1980s.
- D. Only in America the sale of Jackson’s works is over 750 million units.

41. What does the underlined word in the first paragraph mean?

- A. Outstanding.
- B. Interesting.
- C. Pleasant.
- D. Useful.

42. How many times has Jackson been inducted into the Rock and Roll Hall of Fame?

- A. Once.
- B. Twice.
- C. Three times.
- D. Five times.

D

Welcome to Franklin Hotel. We will make you stay here as enjoyable as possible. We hope we will give you the best service.

Room Service: You can use the service 24 hours a day.

Dining Room: You can have three meals a day in the dining room. Breakfast is from 8:00 to 9:30. Also the room waiter may bring breakfast to your room at any time after 7:00. If you need, please fill in a card and hang it outside your door before 6:00. Lunch is from 12:00 to 14:00. Dinner is from 18:30 to 20:30.

Telephone: There is a telephone in your room. Dial “0” before you make a call. We will tell you to wait a moment if the lines are busy.

Shop: The hotel shop is open from 9:00 to 17:30.

Coffee House; You can drink coffee here at the following times: 12:00 ~ 14:00 20:00 ~ 21:30

Other Services; There is a cinema in the hotel. A film begins at 19:00 on Sundays and Wednesdays.

Hot water is offered (提供) 24 hours.

43. If you want to have a meal as soon as possible at 7:30, what should you do?

- A. Phone the service desk.
- B. Go to the hotel shop to buy some food.
- C. Go to the hotel dining room.
- D. Put a message outside the room.

44. The underlined word “dial” means _____.

- A. 划
- B. 打
- C. 拨
- D. 摸

45. If you want to have a two-hour business talk in the coffee house, you may get there at _____.

- A. 12:00
- B. 1:00
- C. 10:00
- D. 11:30

46. The instructions tell us that we can _____.

- A. go shopping at any time in the hotel
- B. get at least six services
- C. see a film when you want to
- D. go to the coffee house twice a week.

E

Jim was 18 years old. His father wanted to take him to a bar. They went to a small bar, ate something and then drank beer. Then they left the bar. They walked slowly and unsteadily (摇晃的) along the road, and the boy asked his father, “Dad, what does the word ‘drunk’ mean?”

“This is an easy question, my dear son. Let me tell you.” said the father, “Can you see those two policemen just in front? If I look at them and see four or three policemen instead of two, then I’m drunk. Do you understand?”

Jim looked puzzled (迷惑不解). “I think so, Dad,” he said, “but there is only one policeman in front...”.

47. Jim and his father went to _____.

- A. a gambling house
- B. a bar
- C. a restaurant
- D. a hotel

48. Jim’s father was drunk. “was drunk” means “_____”.

- A. ate too much
- B. drunk too much
- C. wanted to sleep
- D. badly ill

49. Jim’s father saw _____ policemen instead of _____.

- A. two; four
- B. four; two
- C. two; one
- D. three; two

50. How many policemen were in the story?

- A. Four.
- B. None.
- C. One.
- D. Two.

第二节 补全对话

根据对话内容,从对话后的选项中选出能填入空白处的最佳选项。选项中有两项多余选项。(共5小题;每小题1分,共5分)

—James, can I have some black tea?

—Sure.

— 51

—Well, just a little, please.

—Two teaspoons?

— 52 I have gained some weight these days. (Minutes later.)

—How nice it is!

— 53

—Yes, please. Do you mind me smoking here?

— 54 I don't want to have secondhand smoke. Would you like some cookies, instead? Eating more and smoking less will do you good.

— 55

A. Of course!

B. Any sugar?

C. Okay, thanks.

D. Well, go ahead.

E. No, one is enough.

F. How do you want it made?

G. Would you like some more?

第Ⅱ卷(非选择题 共35分)

第三部分 写作(共三节,共35分)

第一节 汉译英(共5小题;每小题2分,共10分)

56. 我不相信他说的是真的。

57. 这条街是那条街的两倍长。

58. 我期待着尽早收到你的消息。

59. 我们班被分成了四个组。

60. 如果你可以及时完成,我也可以。

第二节 单句改错

每句仅涉及一个单词的增加、删除或修改。(共5小题;每小题1分,共5分)

增加:在缺词处加一个漏字符号(Λ),并在其下面写出该加的词。

删除:把多余的词用斜线(\)划掉。

修改:在错的词下划一横线,并在该词下面写出修改后的词。

61. He is very enthusiastic of football.

62. The art show was far from be a failure; it was a great success.

63. Children, please behave you , or I will punish some of you.

64. I would like you attend the meeting instead of me.

65. When I first got to London, I was amazing to find that it was such an international city.

第三节 书面表达(共20分)

现在大部分中学生没有足够的时间享受快乐假期。请根据要点提示写一篇80~100词的短文。文章开头已给出,不计入总词数。

要点提示:1. 中学生要上各种补习班;

2. 家长认为学生应该把更多的时间用在学习上;

3. 你的想法和建议。

Nowadays, few middle school students can fully enjoy their holidays. _____

Module 2 My New Teachers

(时间:90 分钟 总分:100 分)

第 I 卷(选择题 共 65 分)

第一部分 英语知识运用(共两节,共 30 分)

第一节 单项填空(共 10 小题;每小题 1 分,共 10 分)

从 A、B、C、D 四个选项中,选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

- I had the _____ that our head teacher is more a friend than a teacher to us.
A. impression B. idea C. heart D. relation
- Have you considered _____ the job as a teacher?
—Yes. I like it because a teacher is often considered _____ a gardener.
A. to take; to be B. to take; being
C. taking; being D. taking; to be
- I like swimming most, and what is your hobby?
—I'm crazy _____ dancing.
A. in B. about C. with D. among
- Tom _____ having broken the glass and made an apology to the teacher.
A. permitted B. avoided
C. admitted D. noticed
- I think Class Three _____ to win because Class Three _____ all football lovers.
A. is likely; are B. are likely; are
C. is likely; is D. are likely; is
- My daddy is lovely and _____, but sometimes he is not _____ me.
A. energy; patient to B. energetic; patient to
C. energy; patience with D. energetic; patient with
- The winter of 1990 was extremely bad. _____ most people say it was the worst winter of their lives.
A. At last B. In fact C. In a word D. As a result
- A _____ amount of money was soon _____ by the Chinese Red Cross for flood-stricken people.
A. considerable; collected B. considering; gathered
C. considered; collected D. consideration; gathered
- Whose advice do you think I should take?
—_____.
A. It's up to you B. You speak
C. That's it D. You got it
- It was said that the math test is rather difficult. _____, all the students got good marks.
A. Luckily B. Similarly C. Surprisingly D. Disappointedly

第二节 完形填空(共20小题;每小题1分,共20分)

阅读下面短文,从短文后各题所给的四个选项(A、B、C、D)中,选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

When we read books we seem to enter a new world. This new world can be similar to the one we are living in, or it can be very 11. Some stories are told 12 they were true. Real people who live in a 13 world do real things; in other words, the stories are about people just like us doing what we do. Other stories, such as the Harry Potter books, are not 14. They are characters and creatures that are very different from us and do things that would be 15 for us.

But there is more to books and writing than this. If we think about it, even realistic writing is only 16. How can we tell the difference between what is real and what is not real? For example, when we read about *Harry Potter*, we do seem to 17 something about the real world. And when Harry studies magic at Hogwarts, he also learns more about his real life than 18. Reading, like writing, is an action. It is a way of 19. When we read or write something, we do much more than simply look at words on a page. We use our 20—which is real—and our imagination—which is real in a different way—to make the words come to life in our minds.

Both realism and fantasy(幻想) 21 the imagination and the “magic” of reading and writing to make us think. When we read 22 realistic, we have to imagine that the people we are reading about are just like us, even though we 23 that we are real and they are 24. It sounds 25, but it works. When we read, we fill in missing information and 26 about the causes and effects of what a character does. We help the writer by 27 that what we read is like real life. In a way, we are writing the book, too.

Most of us probably don't think about what is going on in our 28 when we are reading. We pick up a book and lose 29 in a good story, eager to find out what will happen next. Knowing how we feel 30 we read can help us become better readers, and it will help us discover more about the real magic of books.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|---------------|---------------|------------------|
| 11. A. possible | B. easy | C. quiet | D. different |
| 12. A. that | B. what | C. whether | D. as if |
| 13. A. usual | B. normal | C. certain | D. common |
| 14. A. realistic | B. reasonable | C. moral | D. instructive |
| 15. A. difficult | B. impossible | C. important | D. necessary |
| 16. A. discovered | B. designed | C. imagined | D. planned |
| 17. A. learn | B. make | C. have | D. enjoy |
| 18. A. lessons | B. dreams | C. experience | D. magic |
| 19. A. working | B. thinking | C. living | D. understanding |
| 20. A. knowledge | B. skill | C. words | D. grammar |
| 21. A. make | B. get | C. use | D. have |
| 22. A. anything | B. something | C. everything | D. nothing |
| 23. A. find | B. learn | C. know | D. hope |
| 24. A. too | B. not | C. all | D. so |

- | | | | |
|------------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|
| 25. A. dangerous | B. serious | C. strange | D. terrible |
| 26. A. talk | B. learn | C. read | D. think |
| 27. A. telling | B. pretending | C. promising | D. guessing |
| 28. A. mind | B. life | C. world | D. society |
| 29. A. heart | B. time | C. money | D. ourselves |
| 30. A. what | B. how | C. when | D. why |

第二部分 阅读理解(共两节,共 35 分)

第一节 阅读下列短文,从每题所给的四个选项(A、B、C、D)中,选出最佳选项。(共 20 小题;每小题 1.5 分,共 30 分)

A

A famous teacher was speaking to the students at our school. He began his lesson by holding up a ¥100 bill. Then he said to the three hundred students, "Who would like this ¥100 bill?" The students began to put up their hands at once.

Then he said, "I am going to give this ¥100 to one of you, but first, let me do this." He then made the bill into a ball. Then he said, "Who wants it now?" The hands went back into the air.

"Well," he said, "What if I do this?" and he dropped it on the floor and stepped on it. He picked up the dirty, crumpled bill and said, "Who still wants it?" Hands went back into the air.

"My friends," he said, "you have learned a valuable lesson today. No matter what I did to the money, you still wanted it because it did not go down in value (价值). It was still worth ¥100!"

Many times in our lives, we are dropped, crumpled, and stepped on by the chances we take and the things that happen to us. We feel as if we are worth nothing. But remember, no matter what has happened to you, you will never lose your value; you are always valuable to those people who love you. Your value doesn't come from what you do or whom you know, but WHO YOU ARE.

You are special and valuable. Don't ever forget it!

31. Even though it was dirty, the money _____.

- | | |
|----------------------------|----------------------|
| A. still went up in value | B. was worth nothing |
| C. didn't go down in value | D. was still ours |

32. We are always valuable to the people _____.

- | | | | |
|---------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| A. who pay us | B. who call us | C. who hate us | D. who love us |
|---------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|

33. Your value doesn't come from what you do but _____.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|---------------------|----------------|
| A. who you know | B. who made you | C. who you remember | D. who you are |
|-----------------|-----------------|---------------------|----------------|

34. The sentence "Hands went back into the air" means "_____".

- | |
|--|
| A. the students put up their hands again |
| B. the students put down their hands |
| C. the students put their hands behind their backs again |
| D. the students put their hands in front of them |

B

One night last August, I tried everything I could think of — a warm bottle, songs etc. to make him

fall into sleep, but he just couldn't do it. Since I believed that a long night was waiting for me ahead, I had no choice but to bring a TV into his room to kill off the hours until dawn. I was surprised that the moment I turned on the TV the baby became quiet right away and fixed his little eyes brightly on the screen. Not willing to waste an opportunity for sleep, I then tiptoed (踮着脚) out of the room, leaving him to watch the boring TV programs.

I heard no more of the baby's crying that night and the next morning when I went into his room, I found him still watching TV by himself. I found there was a metaphor(暗喻) in my baby's behavior(行为) for the new generation. When I gave my boy some books to go over, he only spit upon them; when I read to him, he did not feel comfortable. And so it is in the schools with my students. I find that our students don't read and they look down upon reading and make light of those of us who teach it. All they want to do is watch TV. After this experience with the baby, however, I have drawn a conclusion: "Let them watch it!" If television is that much more attractive to children than books, why should we fight against it? Let them watch what they want!

35. The author(作者) _____ his kid to watch TV in the end.

- A. disagree B. allow C. advise D. dislike

36. Why did the father bring a TV set into his son's room?

- A. To enjoy some interesting programs together with his son.
B. To help himself pass the long hours ahead of him.
C. To help his son fall asleep sooner.
D. To keep his son from making noises.

37. How did the baby feel when watching TV?

- A. Interested. B. Surprised.
C. Bored. D. Pleased.

38. This experience with his baby helped the father _____.

- A. to know his baby better B. to know better how to educate his students
C. to change his opinions towards TV D. to know better about the new generation

C

If you wish to become a better reader, here are four important things to remember about reading rate:

- Knowing why you are reading or what you are reading to find out will often help you to know whether to read rapidly or slowly.
- Some things should be read slowly throughout. Examples are directions for making or doing something, arithmetic problems, science and history books, which are full of important information. You must read such things slowly to remember each important step and understand each important ideas.
- Some things should be read rapidly throughout. Examples are simple stories meant for enjoyment, news letters from friends, pieces of news from local, or hometown, papers, telling what is happening to friends and neighbors.
- In some of your reading, you must change your speed from fast to slow and slow to fast, as you go along. You will need to read certain pages rapidly and then slow down and do more careful reading when