

总主编◎李朝东



# 中学英语 同步 阅读精编



●江苏国标

高一 上

(必修1+必修2)

宁夏人民教育出版社

## 图书在版编目( CIP ) 数据

中学英语同步阅读精编:江苏国标. 高一. 上/孙三五主编.  
—银川:宁夏人民教育出版社, 2010. 8

ISBN 978 - 7 - 80764 - 321 - 0

I. ①中… II. ①孙… III. ①英语—阅读教学—高中—教学  
参考资料 IV. ①G634. 413

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字( 2010 )第 155433 号

中学英语同步阅读精编——必修 1 + 必修 2( 江苏国标 )

孙三五 编写

责任编辑 朱晓灵

装帧设计 杭永鸿

黄河出版传媒集团 出版发行  
宁夏人民教育出版社

地 址 银川市北京东路 139 号出版大厦( 750001 )

网 址 [www.nxcbn.com](http://www.nxcbn.com)

网上书店 [www.hh-book.com](http://www.hh-book.com)

电子信箱 [nxhhsz@yahoo.cn](mailto:nxhhsz@yahoo.cn)

邮购电话 0951 - 5014294

经 销 全国新华书店

印刷装订 江苏竺桥印务有限公司

开 本 787mm×1092mm 1/16 印 张 9 字 数 180 千

印刷委托书号( 宁 ) 0005039 印 数 10000 册

版 次 2010 年 8 月第 1 版 印 次 2010 年 8 月第 1 次印刷

书 号 ISBN 978 - 7 - 80764 - 321 - 0/G·1254

定 价 16.00 元

版权所有 翻印必究



## 必修 1

Unit 1 School life/1

Unit 2 Growing pains/21

Unit 3 Looking good, feeling good/41

## 必修 2

Unit 1 Tales of the unexplained/62

Unit 2 Wish you were here/80

Unit 3 Amazing people/100

参考答案/121



## 必修 1

## Unit 1 School life

## 1 Passage 1

Monday, Week 1<sup>st</sup>

题 材	字 数	难 度	建议时间
美国高中生活	331	★★	6 分钟

In America, after middle school comes high school, which includes grades 9 through 12. Students are required to take certain subjects like English, social studies, math, science, and physical education. In addition, they choose among elective (可选修的) subjects to complete their high school education. Electives include subjects in technology, music, art, and foreign languages.

Each student in the school has their own locker for books and personal items, which saves students from carrying textbooks, and allows students a small space they can decorate with posters and favorite objects.

Cheating in any form is strictly prohibited in American schools. And in fact, a student caught in plagiarism (剽窃) faces serious punishment.

Each school holds certain activities for the entire school body, such as homecoming, prom (正式舞会) night, holiday celebrations, etc.

While homecoming is celebrated differently at each school, it usually includes a parade and the crowning of the Homecoming King and Queen, and ends with a football game and school dance. The prom is a formal dance for students in grades 11 and 12, and is generally accepted as the most important social event of the school year. It can also be a time of anxiety, as boys have to work up the courage to ask a date to the prom, and girls hope the right boy invites them.

Most high schools have at least one sports team that competes in local events, and all students are encouraged to take part in sports.

Many high school students have part-time jobs by the age of 15 or 16, some even earlier. Their first jobs are often babysitting or cutting lawns, but later they will likely get a job at a fast-food restaurant, video store, or clothing shop.

Sixteen years old is the legal driving age in most states, and students usually want to own a car



as soon as they can. Many teenagers feel it's a necessity to own a car, and will do whatever it takes to be able to drive.

### » 根据短文内容选择最佳答案

- ( ) 1. Which school activity includes a parade and the crowning of King and Queen?  
A. Prom night. B. Homecoming.  
C. Holiday celebrations. D. School dance.
- ( ) 2. The underlined word "prohibited" in the third paragraph can be replaced by "\_\_\_\_\_".  
A. dropped B. agreed C. not encouraged D. not allowed
- ( ) 3. Which of the following shows the structure of the passage?  
A. ①②/③④⑤/⑥⑦⑧ B. ①②③/④⑤⑥/⑦⑧  
C. ①②③/④⑤/⑥/⑦/⑧ D. ①/②③④⑤/⑥⑦/⑧
- ( ) 4. From the short passage we can infer that \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. all high schools hold some activities for students every year, like homecoming  
B. American parents usually buy cars as graduation presents for their children  
C. if the American boys and girls can earn enough money they can buy a used car to drive  
D. high school students must have part-time jobs by the age of 15 or 16
- ( ) 5. What's the best title for the passage?  
A. American High School Sports B. American High School Life  
C. American High School Homecoming D. American High School Education

## 1 Passage 2

Tuesday, Week 1<sup>st</sup>

题 材	字 数	难 度	建议时间
英国教育	299	★★	6 分钟

Education is an important part of British life. There are hundreds of schools, colleges and universities, including some of the most famous in the world. Education is free and compulsory (强制的) for all children between the ages of 5 - 16. Some children are educated at home rather than in the school.

Children's education in England is normally divided into two stages. They begin with primary education at the age of five and this usually lasts until they are eleven. Then they move to secondary school, there they stay until they reach sixteen, seventeen or eighteen years of age.

At the age of 16, students take an examination called the GCSE (General Certificate of Secondary Education). All students are tested in Mathematics, English Literature, English Composition, Chemistry, Biology, Physics, History or Classics, one modern language, and one other subject, such as Art or Computer Studies.



After completing the GCSE, some students leave school, others go to technical college, while others continue at secondary school for two more years and take a further set of standardized exams, known as A levels, in three or four subjects. These exams determine whether a student is fit for university.

About 94 percent of pupils in England, and the rest of UK, receive free education from public funds(资金), while 6 percent attend independent free paying schools.

All government-run schools follow the same National Curriculum(课程).

The school year is 39 weeks long and is divided into six terms: September to October, October to December, January to February, February to March, April to May and June to July.

The main school holidays include 2 weeks for Christmas, 2 weeks for spring and 6 weeks for summer. There are also one-week holidays at the end of October, in mid-February and at the end of May.

### » 根据短文内容选择最佳答案

- ( ) 1. Which of the following would be the best title for the passage?  
 A. Secondary Education in Britain  
 B. Primary and Secondary Education in Britain  
 C. School Holidays in Britain  
 D. The Most Important Examination in Britain
- ( ) 2. The passage doesn't mention \_\_\_\_\_ in the GCSE.  
 A. Mathematics  
 B. English Literature  
 C. History  
 D. Geography
- ( ) 3. According to the passage, students in Britain can enjoy at least \_\_\_\_\_ weeks of holidays each school year.  
 A. 10  
 B. 11  
 C. 12  
 D. 13
- ( ) 4. Which of the following statements is TRUE about education in Britain?  
 A. Primary education usually lasts six years.  
 B. Secondary school students have to pay to get educated.  
 C. All schools follow the same National Curriculum.  
 D. After completing the GCSE, all students must leave high school.

### 1 Passage 3

Wednesday, Week 1<sup>st</sup>

题 材	字 数	难 度	建议时间
大学入学条件	281	★★★	7 分钟

Earlier this year, Smith College and Wake Forest University decided to drop the standardized test as a requirement for admission. The colleges, two of the most famous among nearly 800 schools



to take the step, cited studies that the test favors (偏袒) richer students, and expressed growing worry that SAT results are not reasonable predictors (预言者) of college success.

This fall, the country's leading college admissions group, led by Harvard's admissions expert, asked colleges not to think too highly of test results in their acceptance decisions and to think about ending the SAT requirement.

At the same time, a new College Board policy that allows students to show colleges only their best scores drew criticism that it would mainly help wealthy students who could raise their scores with high-priced additional lessons.

"Time will show we're on the right side of history," said Audrey Smith, director of admission at Smith College. "We all know we can make well-informed admissions decisions without it."

Getting rid of the requirement, on the other hand, "completely changes the situation," said Kristen Tichenor from Worcester Polytechnic Institute, which last year became the first nationally well-known science and engineering university to make the SAT optional (非强制的) for admissions.

This year, the college had applications (申请) from many minorities increase by one-third, and more women and minorities finally were admitted this fall as well.

David Hawkins, director of public policy and research for the National Association, said high school grades are more accurate than they used to be, making the SAT, once seen as a way to "find jewels in the rough" less valuable. "It has gotten to the point where the research suggests that the SAT doesn't tell you much that the grades don't," he said.

» 根据短文内容选择最佳答案

- ( ) 1. What is the passage mainly about?
- A. SAT will be abandoned.
- B. SAT is a fair requirement for college applicants.
- C. SAT is losing its power.
- D. SAT will still stay strong in college application.
- ( ) 2. Why do so many schools begin to drop the SAT for admission?
- A. Because SAT is only a test for wealthy students.
- B. Because SAT is too expensive.
- C. Because SAT high score performers are all from rich families.
- D. Because SAT should not weigh that much as to predict college success.
- ( ) 3. How do you understand the underlined part?
- A. SAT used to play an important part in one's application to college.
- B. SAT could help students find a better life.
- C. SAT could help a student improve his study.
- D. SAT could bring students jewels.
- ( ) 4. What can we infer from the passage?
- A. No more schools will join the SAT-Optional group.
- B. More and more students will not have to sit SAT.
- C. SAT will eventually disappear.



D. SAT will still be favored by high school students.

## Passage 4

Thursday, Week 1<sup>st</sup>

题 材	字 数	难 度	建议时间
校外生活	348	★★★	7 分钟

On Saturday nights, A. J. Coston doesn't get much sleep. Usually three or four times a night, a loud bell rings, and he has to jump out of his bed. That's because he's a weekend volunteer firefighter in Northern Virginia. During the week, he lives at home, and does his main job: going to high school.

"I always wanted to get into firefighting since I was a little kid," he says. "One day I was on the Internet, and I found out that Loudoun County offered a junior firefighter program." He was only 16, but he was accepted.

A hard-working student, he managed to go to high school, and go to firefighting class two nights a week and all day Saturday for months.

Fighting fires is dangerous work. Firefighters never stop practicing the skills needed to stay safe. Once Coston learned those skills, he was allowed to work inside burning buildings.

Coston says what you carry into a fire depends on what position you're riding. "You might take in an axe, a flashlight that can shine through smoke, a thermal imager which can show images through smoke or a water can," he says. "Teamwork is huge. It's the whole team that puts the fire out, from the guy pulling the hose line(水龙带) to the guy holding the nozzle(管嘴)."

Coston is also a trained emergency medical technician. A fire company doesn't just get called to put fires out. They respond to 911 calls about everything from accidents to heart attacks.

Firefighters feel great about helping people. "My most dramatic call was probably the time four kids were struck by lightning," says Coston. "We had one kid whose heart stopped, and we did CPR(心肺复苏) and got a heartbeat back. He's pretty much fine now!"

Coston will be off to college next fall. "I'll get my degree in emergency medical care, and then apply to a fire and rescue company for a while. Finally I want to be a flight doctor on a helicopter," he says.

### » 根据短文内容选择最佳答案

( ) 1. Why doesn't A. J. Coston sleep well on Saturday nights?

- A. Because it's very noisy.
- B. Because he has to take a great deal of practice.
- C. Because he has a lot of homework to do.
- D. Because he is a weekend volunteer firefighter.

( ) 2. As a kid, A. J. Coston \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. would like to take part in firefighting work





- B. didn't think fires dangerous  
C. helped to pull the hose line  
D. was not allowed to work inside burning buildings
- ( ) 3. What do we know about A. J. Coston from the passage?  
a. He achieves a balance between his school lessons and firefighting class.  
b. He has been involved in firefighting since the age of 16.  
c. He hasn't given any emergency medical care.  
d. He feels proud of being a firefighter.  
A. a, b, c                  B. a, b, d                  C. a, c, d                  D. b, c, d
- ( ) 4. What would be the best title for the passage?  
A. How to Deal with Emergencies  
B. How to Become a Firefighter  
C. Cool Job: a Junior Firefighter  
D. Keep a Balance Between School and Hobby

## Passage 5

Friday, Week 1<sup>st</sup>

题 材	字 数	难 度	建议时间
英国住宿学校	322	★★	10 分钟

A boarding school is a school where some or all pupils not only study, but also live during term time, with other students and possibly teachers. The word “boarding” is used in the sense of “bed and board”, that is, food and lodging(住宿).

British boarding schools have three terms a year, about twelve weeks each, with a few days half-term holiday during which pupils are expected to go home or at least away from school. Boarding pupils nowadays often go to school within easy traveling distance of their homes, so may see their families frequently. Families are encouraged to come and support school sports teams playing at home against other schools.

Some boarding schools have only boarding students, while others have both boarding students and day students who go home at the end of the school day. Day students are often known as day boys or day girls. Some schools also have a class of day students who stay throughout the day including breakfast and dinner, which they call semi-boarders. Schools that have both boarding and day students sometimes describe themselves as semi boarding schools or day boarding schools. Many schools also have students who board during the week but go home on weekends; these are known as weekly boarders, or five-day boarders.

Day students and weekly boarders may have a clear view of the day school system, as compared to children who attend day schools without any boarding facilities. These students have a better understanding of boarding school life, even though they do not totally live in school; however, they may not completely become part of the boarding school experience. On the other hand, these



students have a different view of boarding schools as compared to full-term boarders who go home less often, perhaps only at the end of a term.

» 根据短文内容填入最恰当的单词

Title	Boarding school
Introduction	<p>▲ A boarding school is a school for students to study and 1. _____ in.</p> <p>▲ British boarding schools have three terms a year, each of which is about three 2. _____ long.</p>
Boarding students	<p>▲ Going home or away in each half of the term or at the end of the term</p> <p>▲ Being also known as 3. _____ boarders</p>
4. _____ students	<p>▲ Going home at the 5. _____ of the school day</p> <p>▲ Being also known as day boys or day girls</p>
Weekly students	<p>▲ Boarding during the week but going home at 6. _____</p> <p>▲ Being also known as 7. _____ boarders</p>
Differences	<p>▲ Day students and weekly boarders may have a 8. _____ view of day school system and 9. _____ boarding school life better than those who attend day schools with no boarding facilities.</p> <p>▲ Full-term boarders may view 10. _____ boarding schools when compared to others.</p>

## Passage 6

Saturday, Week 1<sup>st</sup>

题 材	字 数	难 度	建议时间
留学国外	283	★★	10 分钟

### Studying Abroad

Nowadays, studying abroad gains popularity in China. Many rich parents would rather send their children abroad to receive education than let them be educated in China.

As every coin has two sides, studying abroad is not an exception. There are advantages for people to attend school abroad. In the first place, he can use the foreign language in his daily life so that his ability in the second language may be greatly improved, as it is clear that there is no better chance to improve the second language than living in the country where it is spoken. While studying in a foreign country, he will most likely meet many others from overseas and it is possible to make friends from all over the world. This is not only exciting on the social level, but could lead to important overseas contacts in his career as well. He can get familiar with the latest knowledge in science and make use of the first-rate facilities(设备) available. In this way, there is every chance that he is able to widen his horizon(眼界) and broaden his mind.

Of course, attending schools abroad may bring about many problems. The most serious problem is language barrier(障碍). Most of the students who go abroad don't have enough skills in the language spoken there. As a result, on arriving there, they will find it difficult to understand what the teachers say. Besides, for lack of knowledge of the customs of the local people, they may constantly



run into trouble in dealing with various situations.

Therefore, given an opportunity to attend a school abroad, one must think about both sides of the factors carefully before making up his mind.

### » 根据短文内容填入最恰当的单词

Title: Studying Abroad	
Phenomenon	Sending children abroad to receive education is 1. _____ with many rich parents.
Advantages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Children have the 2. _____ chance to improve the second language because they can use it 3. _____.</li> <li>● They can make friends with other students from 4. _____.</li> <li>● They can 5. _____ of the latest knowledge in science and have access to the best facilities.</li> </ul>
6. _____	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Language barrier is the number one problem. Because students are not 7. _____ at the language spoken there, they will have difficulty in 8. _____ what the teachers say.</li> <li>● It is not easy for them to deal with cross-culture communication 9. _____ of lack of knowledge of the customs of the locals.</li> </ul>
Conclusion	Both sides of the factors should be 10. _____ about carefully before one makes a decision.

## 1 Passage 7

### 美文赏析

#### Sunday, Week 1<sup>st</sup>

漂亮、时尚、讲课深入浅出,这样的老师恐怕是许多人的 Dream Teacher。现实生活中,老师们未必都能如人所愿。可细心体会,你就会发现,但凡伟大的师者,必定有颗关爱学生的心。

I'll never forget the day when I met Mrs. Ferguson. That day, she walked into our tenth-grade biology class wearing a pink blouse with puffy<sup>1</sup> sleeves and white tennis shoes. Thick glasses made her eyes look so large. "Mrs. Peterson has had her baby," she announced, brushing a strand<sup>2</sup> of hair behind her ear. "She has decided not to return to teaching this year—so I'll be taking over this class."

I was sad. Everyone loved Mrs. Peterson, a pretty woman in her late twenties. She had a wonderful way of making the most boring lessons fun. She was really cool, but Mrs. Ferguson was surely not.

Right away, the popular kids started making fun of her. I was not proud of it, but I joined in. I felt bad about it. But I was a cheerleader<sup>3</sup>, and I felt I had to go along with the popular crowd.

Then one day after school and a long cheerleading practice, my friend Alex and I were looking for a place to get changed before the football match. We walked past Mrs. Ferguson's room and were surprised to see her at her desk, grading papers. "Girls, can I help you?"

We stopped. "We're just looking for a place to make up," I said. My face felt hot. She probably thinks we're vain<sup>4</sup>, stupid cheerleaders.

"You're welcome to use my room," she said, pointing to the mirror. I didn't know what to say. I couldn't imagine fixing my hair in Mrs. Ferguson's room.

"Sure, that's really nice of you," said Alex, pushing me. "Yeah, thanks," I said.



We set up our stuff by the mirrors and started primping<sup>5</sup>. Mrs. Ferguson was silent as she finished grading papers. Then she pulled a chair over near us. What's she doing? I wondered. Was she going to lecture us? "So how do you keep your hair from falling out of that style while you're cheering?" she asked Alex.

Then the strangest thing happened. Alex and Mrs. Ferguson started talking about hair products. That led to a discussion about makeup, and cheerleading, and guys... stuff you'd talk to your best girlfriend about. By the time we left, the three of us had covered everything in daily life.

After that, I started to see Mrs. Ferguson differently. She seemed to really care about her students. I stopped joining in when people talked behind her back.

One day after class, Mrs. Ferguson asked me if I was going to be cheerleading again. "I just can't do it," I told her. "My heart isn't in it. I feel like I need to make my grades first."

"I bet that was a hard decision for you," she said.

"But I know it's the right one," I said, my voice shaking.

"What about Alex?" she asked.

"Yeah," I said, hoping Mrs. Ferguson didn't notice I wanted to cry, "I plan to get some for her."

"What a nice idea!" she said.

On that day, I decided to go and watch, to support Alex. As I waited for things to begin, I glanced over at the gym door. Mrs. Ferguson was walking toward me. "Mrs. Ferguson, what are you doing here?" I asked.

"I wouldn't miss it for the world!" With that, she handed me a small bouquet<sup>6</sup> of blue flowers.

"What are these for?"

"I know today would be hard for you. It is the least I could do," she said, smiling.

I gave Mrs. Ferguson a huge hug. How luckily I was to have a teacher who took the time to care about me so much. Sure, Mrs. Ferguson may not have been the most fashionable person in the school. But looks really don't mean a thing. Take it from me—and my favorite teacher, Mrs. Ferguson.

【注释】 1. puffy *adj.* 肥胖的(此处指衣服肥大) 2. strand *n.* (线等的)股,缕 3. cheerleader *n.* 啦啦队长 4. vain *adj.* 爱慕虚荣的 5. primp *v.* (刻意)打扮 6. bouquet *n.* 花束



### Fall (up) on one's feet 特别走运;化险为夷

该短语有时亦作 land/light on one's feet, 其中 one's 还可用 both 来代替。一个人从高处跌下, 假若脚先落地, 就不一定会受重伤, 否则凶多吉少。英语中有句谚语说, 猫有九命 (A cat has nine lives), 意思是说猫的生命力特别强。这是因为猫生性谨慎多疑, 且动作灵活、反应迅速。猫从高处跌下时, 总是四脚先着地, 所以安然无损。Fall on one's feet 一语即由此而来, 按字面意思它表示“脚先着地落下”, 但它通常在口语中用于喻义, 表示“特别走运”、“化险为夷”或“转危为安”。例如:

Whatever risks Jim takes, he always seems to fall on his feet.

吉姆无论有什么危险, 似乎总能转危为安。

## 1 Passage 8

Monday, Week 2<sup>nd</sup>

题 材	字 数	难 度	建议时间
入学竞争	302	★★★	8 分钟

New York Times—The already heated competition for admission to the nation's most famous universities and colleges became even more intense(激烈的) this year, with many recording the lowest acceptance rates(比率).

Harvard College, for example, offered admission to only 7.1 percent of the 27,462 high school seniors who applied(申请)—or, put another way, it refused 93 of every 100 applicants, many with great achievements, like a perfect score on one of the SAT exams. Yale College accepted 8.3 percent of its 22,813 applicants. Both rates were records.

Columbia College admitted 8.7 percent of its applicants, Brown University and Dartmouth College about 13 percent, and Bowdoin College and Georgetown University 18 percent—also records.

“We love the people we admitted, but we also love a very large number of the people who we were not able to admit,” said William R. Fitzsimmons, dean(院长) of admissions and financial aid at Harvard College.

Some colleges said they placed more students on their waiting lists than in recent years, in part because of uncertainty over how many admitted students would decide to enroll(登记入学). Harvard and Princeton stopped accepting students through early admission this year; that meant that more than 1,500 students who would have been admitted in December were likely to have applied to many famous schools in the regular round.

Many factors led to the heated competition at the most famous colleges, admissions deans said. The number of high school graduates in the nation has grown each year over the last decade and a half, though experts guess that the number will reach the highest point this year or next, which might reduce the competition a little.

Other factors were the ease of online applications, expanded financial aid packages(扩大财政资助一揽子措施), and ambitious(有抱负的) students' applying to ever more colleges.



## » 根据短文内容选择最佳答案

- ( ) 1. What's the passage mainly about?
- A. Harvard has the lowest admission rate this year.
- B. Many factors have led to the intense competition.
- C. Famous universities prefer to have more students on their waiting lists.
- D. Admission to famous universities became even more difficult this year.



- ( ) 2. Which of the following has the highest acceptance rate this year?
- A. Yale College. B. Georgetown University.  
C. Columbia College. D. Dartmouth College.
- ( ) 3. How many of the 20,000 applicants would be rejected by Columbia College this year?
- A. 18,260. B. 1,740. C. 18,350. D. 1,950.
- ( ) 4. What can be inferred from the passage?
- A. Students with a perfect score can surely be admitted to famous colleges.  
B. The number of the US high school graduates will decrease this year.  
C. Some students didn't join the universities that they had been admitted.  
D. Students can't apply to over two universities at one time.

## Passage 9

Tuesday, Week 2<sup>nd</sup>

题 材	字 数	难 度	建议时间
美国网络教学	296	★★★	7 分钟

Recently, online high schools in America have sparked(激发) a debate about whether or not taxpayers'(纳税人的) money should be used to support online education. Online schools receive the same amount of funding as all other public schools, even though they don't have to pay for rent or school equipment. States should use their educational funds to improve education at real schools, not to support online programs.



Some students only use online classes to supplement(补充) their school work. They benefit from the social experience of a traditional high school, while still taking online courses.

However, about 90 thousand students in America receive their education only from online schools. 50 thousand of these students take courses at Florida Virtual School, the largest online school in the country. While this method of schooling helps students who live in distant areas, most school systems are upset that they are losing more students each year to these online programs.

Although online learning allows children to work at their own pace, these online schools have only one teacher per several hundred students. Often, teachers can't give struggling students the help they need as they are unable to talk face-to-face with them, to find exactly what they're having difficulty with.

Additionally, even though online schooling accommodates(顾及) students who live in more distant areas, students in online programs may suffer in social situations because they will not learn valuable communication skills from their schooling. Similar to students who are home schooled, those who take only online classes won't learn social etiquette(礼节), and will be treated differently by their peers(同龄人).

Online schooling might be useful for places where there are not enough students for a real



school, such as agricultural regions, but states should only spend taxpayers' money on online schools in extreme cases.

### » 根据短文内容选择最佳答案

- ( ) 1. What is the passage mainly about?
- A. Whether students should study at online schools.  
B. Whether online schools should be allowed to exist.  
C. Whether taxpayers should pay for online schools.  
D. Whether traditional schools should be replaced.
- ( ) 2. According to the passage, online schooling \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. is helpful to students living in distant areas  
B. allows students to work together  
C. makes it possible for students to get immediate help  
D. develops students' critical thinking
- ( ) 3. According to Paragraph 5, the author worries that students at online schools \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. might lose interest in learning  
B. would play online games  
C. could not receive teachers' help  
D. could not become fully developed
- ( ) 4. What is the author's attitude?  
A. Taxpayers should not pay for online schools at all.  
B. Taxpayers should pay more for online schools than real schools.  
C. Taxpayers' money should be spent on online schools conditionally.  
D. Taxpayers should support online schools in different ways.

## Passage 10

Wednesday, Week 2<sup>nd</sup>

题 材	字 数	难 度	建议时间
美国教育	230	★★	6 分钟

In the United States, most children begin attending school when they are five years old. Public education is free and most children go to schools near their homes. Schools in these early years are fun. The children learn to read and write. But they also play games and go on trips. There is no reason at such an early age for him to hit the books.



The situation changes as children become older. The subjects become more difficult. Students must learn about world history, algebra(代数), and the life sciences. Tests become more common.



Pressure is growing to hit the books, study hard, and advance. However, most serious students only really begin hitting the books for long hours when they reach high school.

High school students who hope to continue their education at a college or university must take a special national test called the SAT. The test has two parts. The first part tests the student's ability with numbers and mathematical skills. The second part tests the student's ability in the English language.

The SAT test is very important. A high school student who gets a high score on the two parts of the test has a good chance to enter a top American college. For this reason, many students hit the books for months to prepare for the SAT.

### » 根据短文内容选择最佳答案

- ( ) 1. From this passage, we can clearly know "hitting the books" means \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. working hard for the future  
 B. studying a subject carefully  
 C. reading books in a hurry  
 D. reading books with great effort
- ( ) 2. American children don't need \_\_\_\_\_ if they want to study in public schools.  
 A. to work hard at their lessons  
 B. to pay for the education  
 C. to hit the books  
 D. to take many tests
- ( ) 3. The students in high schools \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. have to take the SAT  
 B. are free and happy  
 C. have to hit the books if they want to go to college  
 D. don't hit the books until they pass the SAT
- ( ) 4. Which of the following is NOT true according to the passage?  
 A. In American the students have to pass certain test to continue their education.  
 B. Young children needn't work hard at their lessons because education is free.  
 C. Those who fail in the SAT cannot go to college.  
 D. The students must spend much time preparing for the SAT.

### Passage 11

Thursday, Week 2<sup>nd</sup>

题 材	字 数	难 度	建议时间
校规争议	304	★★	6 分钟

Tardiness (迟到) challenges teachers to help kids see themselves as members of a group in





which their presence matters. Detention(放学后留下) can have some effect, but they strengthen students' ideas that being late is a personal issue, not a group one. Encouraging students to show up on time for what's going to happen in class tends to work much better in preventing tardiness. This issue requires balancing the rights of the individual with the rights of the group.

Here, middle grades students point out what particularly matters to them:

Javier	I'm not saying you have to threaten(威胁) kids for them to show up on time for school. But my teacher gave me a detention because I was late three times. And that shamed me. I didn't want another detention. I just showed up on time every day.
Genesis	I think they should give us more time to get to class. Sometimes kids have to use the bathroom, and they don't get out by the time they're supposed to be there. But most teachers don't take excuses. You're trying to explain to them and they're like, "I don't care. You're late for my class, you get a detention."
Amelia	Teachers should do something good at the beginning of class to make kids want to come early. My teacher gives kids time to relax first, like if you answer a question, you get a prize. So kids come, because they don't want to miss the beginning of class.
Carmela	I think talking about the problem is better with the whole class. It can get chaotic(混乱的), but if you really want this to happen then it will work out. Because we realized how bad we had been and we found the problem, so we really try to work to become a better class.

### » 根据短文内容选择最佳答案

- ( ) 1. According to the first paragraph, if a student is given a detention, \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. he will think that being late has nothing to do with others  
 B. he will feel ashamed as a member of a class  
 C. he will ask for the rights of a student  
 D. he will be encouraged to care about his personal issues
- ( ) 2. Who thinks that detention may be a useful way to prevent kids from coming late?  
 A. Javier. B. Amelia.  
 C. Genesis. D. Carmela.
- ( ) 3. In the opinion of Genesis, what should teachers do to prevent tardiness?  
 A. To give students rewards for coming early.  
 B. To do games at the beginning of the class.  
 C. To give students enough time to get to class.  
 D. To have a discussion with students.
- ( ) 4. The passage is mainly about \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. punishing students for being late  
 B. accepting excuses for being late  
 C. treating students fairly  
 D. coming to class on time