

高

英语星级题库丛书

主编 刘 弢 吕春昕

高中英语星级训练

阅读理解+完形填空

高考新题型

最新高考英语题型，各区一模、二模考题 分年级标准化训练

READING & CLOZE

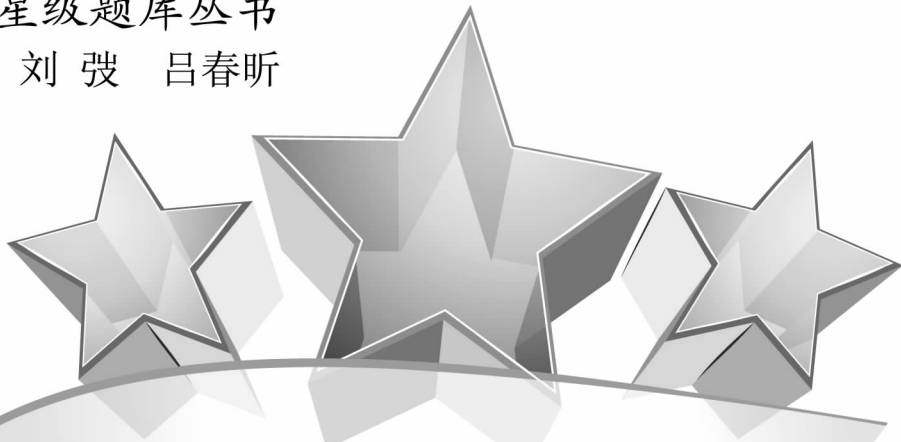


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高中英语星级训练

# 阅读理解+完形填空

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## 内容提要

本书采用阅读理解+完形填空的形式,将所选篇目编为3册。所选材料全部来自上海市历年高考真题及最近3年各区一模、二模试题,是上海地区高中学生提高英语应试能力及辅助教师教学的首选读物。

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## 前 言

自2014年起,上海市高考英语开始使用新题型,6篇阅读材料采用的考查方式依次为:选词填空、完形填空、选择类阅读理解(3篇)和问答类阅读理解。本套丛书即根据这一命题形式编写而成,其主要特点体现在以下两个方面。

(一) 题型、题量、文章体裁及难度完全依照上海市高考要求编写。目前上海市场上销售的图书大多兼顾全国市场,因此并不完全适合上海地区学生使用。如外地较少采用选词填空、问答类阅读理解,而这两种题型对上海考生来说需要重点训练;外地卷的完形填空通常难度不高,文体大多为夹叙夹议的小品文,而上海卷的完形填空连续多年采用说明文和议论文,难度大大高于全国其他省市试题,有些年份试题的难度甚至超过大学4级。而且上海卷整体难度较高,文章篇幅较长,凡此种种,造成的结果就是:如果选用图书不当,阅读效果无疑会大打折扣,而本套丛书则彻底解决了这些问题。

(二) 材料来源针对性强。本书内容绝大多数选自上海市历年高考真题及最近3年各区一模、二模试题,少数试题选自符合上海市要求的其他省市高考真题(这些题由于原创性较强,往往是各区一模、二模试题的来源)。高考真题的权威性毋庸置疑,一模、二模为各区统考,严格按照上海市考纲命题,历来为教师、学生及家长所重视。因而演练这些试题无疑具有更好的效果。我们采用难度分阶的形式,将所有文章由浅入深分别编入高一年级至高三年级3册,学生只需循序渐进,高考时自可得心应手。

由于时间仓促,错谬之处敬请广大读者不吝赐教。

编 者

## 目 录

Test 1 .....	(1)
Test 2 .....	(8)
Test 3 .....	(15)
Test 4 .....	(22)
Test 5 .....	(29)
Test 6 .....	(36)
Test 7 .....	(43)
Test 8 .....	(50)
Test 9 .....	(57)
Test 10 .....	(64)
Test 11 .....	(71)
Test 12 .....	(77)
Test 13 .....	(84)
Test 14 .....	(90)
Test 15 .....	(96)
Test 16 .....	(103)
Test 17 .....	(110)
Test 18 .....	(117)
Test 19 .....	(124)
Test 20 .....	(131)
Test 21 .....	(138)
Test 22 .....	(145)
Test 23 .....	(152)
Test 24 .....	(159)
Test 25 .....	(166)
Test 26 .....	(173)
Test 27 .....	(180)
Test 28 .....	(187)
参考答案 .....	(193)

# Test 1

**Directions: Complete the following passage by using the words in the box. Each word can only be used once. Note that there is one word more than you need.**

## A

A. blamed	B. predicted	C. demanding	D. measures	E. improve	F. influences
G. extinct	H. similar	I. lose	J. leading	K. consequences	

The next generation may lose the opportunity to swim over coral reefs or eat certain species of fish, scientists have warned, as the world's oceans move into a stage of widespread extinction due to human 1 such as overfishing and climate change.

A report from an international group of marine experts said that the condition of the world's seas was worsening more quickly than had been 2. The scientists, who gathered at Oxford University, warned that we should 3 the whole ecosystems, such as coral reefs in a generation. Already the number of fish is dropping, 4 to a risk of rising food prices and even starvation in some parts of the world.

"The experts 5 the increased amount of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere for pushing up ocean temperatures, the increased *algae* (海藻) concentration in the water, which made the water have less oxygen. The conditions are 6 to every previous mass extinction event in the Earth's history.

Dr. Alex Rogers, scientific director of the International Program on the State of the Ocean said the next generation would suffer if species are allowed to go 7. "As we considered the *cumulative* (积累的) effect of what humankind had done to the ocean were far worse than we had individually realized," he said. "This is a very serious situation 8 quick and effective action at every level. We are looking at 9 for humankind that will influence in our lifetime and, worse, our children's and generations beyond that."

The marine scientists called for a range of urgent 10 to cut carbon *emissions* (排放), reduce overfishing, create protected areas in the seas and cut pollution.

---

**Directions: For each blank in the following passage there are four words or phrases marked A, B, C and D. Fill in each blank with the word or phrase that best fits the context.**

## B

When 16-year-old Ella Fitzgerald stepped onto the stage to perform at Harlem's Apollo



Theater in 1934, she had no idea that her life was about to change. Her childhood had been 1. After the death of her parents, Fitzgerald had been placed in a boarding school. 2, the teachers at the school mistreated her, so she ran away. Homeless and orphaned, Fitzgerald was trying her best to 3 on the streets of New York City when she won a contest to perform during an amateur night at the Apollo. She had 4 planned to dance, but at the last second, she decided to sing her mother's favorite song instead. Her performance earned her 5 from several well-known musicians. Ella Fitzgerald went on to become a 6 jazz singer.

During a musical career that spanned six decades, Fitzgerald 7 more than 200 albums. She won 13 Grammy Awards, the last of which she received in 1990. She worked with some of the greatest American singers of the twentieth century, including Frank Sinatra, Louis Armstrong, Count Basie, and Dizzy Gillespie. Her talent and charm 8 a wide range of listeners around the world. The worldwide 9 of Ella Fitzgerald helped make jazz a more popular *genre* (风格).

Until the Civil Rights Movement of the 1960s, the United States 10 African American citizens the same treatment that white citizens received. Fitzgerald's manager and her band 11 to perform at places where *discrimination* (歧视) was practiced. They also decided not to perform unless they were paid the same amount as white singers and musicians. Ella's fight for 12 received support from numerous celebrity admirers, including Marilyn Monroe. Fitzgerald never took her good fortune for granted. She gave money to charities and organizations that contributed to 13 disadvantages children. For her many *civic* (公民的) contributions, in 1992 President George Bush awarded her the Presidential Medal of Honor, one of the highest honors 14 to civilians.

In 1991, Fitzgerald gave her 15 performance in New York's Carnegie Hall. Although Ella Fitzgerald died in 1996, the American "First Lady of Song" continues to live in the hearts and ears of music lovers worldwide.

- |                     |                  |                  |                  |
|---------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| 1. A. rich          | B. rough         | C. funny         | D. happy         |
| 2. A. Importantly   | B. Unforgettably | C. Naturally     | D. Unfortunately |
| 3. A. survive       | B. experience    | C. learn         | D. stand         |
| 4. A. strangely     | B. blindly       | C. originally    | D. probably      |
| 5. A. jealousy      | B. recognition   | C. reputation    | D. gratitude     |
| 6. A. creative      | B. dependent     | C. undiscovered  | D. distinguished |
| 7. A. released      | B. sold          | C. copied        | D. showed        |
| 8. A. compared with | B. appealed to   | C. composed of   | D. depended on   |
| 9. A. celebration   | B. admiration    | C. relaxation    | D. implication   |
| 10. A. denied       | B. supported     | C. offered       | D. hated         |
| 11. A. decided      | B. refused       | C. started       | D. afforded      |
| 12. A. wealth       | B. future        | C. equality      | D. agreement     |
| 13. A. caring for   | B. playing with  | C. preferring to | D. picking up    |
| 14. A. ignorant     | B. inadequate    | C. available     | D. official      |
| 15. A. best         | B. vivid         | C. open          | D. final         |



-----

**Directions:** Read the following three passages. Each passage is followed by several questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the one that fits best according to the information given in the passage you have just read.

### C

Some people believe that a Robin Hood is at work, others that a wealthy person simply wants to distribute his or her fortune before dying. But the donator who started sending envelopes with cash to deserving causes, accompanied by an article from the local paper, has made a northern German city believe in fairytales.

The first envelope was sent to a victim support group. It contained \$ 10,000 with a cutting from the *Braunschweiger Zeitung* about how the group supported a woman who was robbed of her handbag; similar plain white anonymous envelopes, each containing \$ 10,000, then arrived at a kindergarten and a church.

The envelopes keep coming, and so far at least \$ 190,000 has been distributed. Last month, one of them was sent to the newspaper's own office. It came after a story it published about Tom, a 14-year-old boy who was severely disabled in a swimming accident. The receptionist at the *Braunschweiger Zeitung* opened an anonymous white envelope to find 20 notes of \$ 500 inside, with a copy of the article. The name of the family was underlined.

"I was driving when I heard the news," Claudia Neumann, the boy's mother, told *Der Spiegel* magazine. "I had to park on the side of the road; I was speechless."

The money will be used to make the entrance to their house wheelchair-accessible and for a course of treatment that their insurance company refused to pay for.

"For someone to act so selflessly, for this to happen in such a society in which everyone thinks of himself, was astonishing," Mrs. Neumann said. Her family wonder whether the donator is a Robin Hood character, taking from banks to give to the needy.

Henning Noske, the editor of the *Braunschweiger Zeitung*, said: "Maybe it is an old person who is about to die. We just do not know." However, he has told his reporters not to look for the city's hero, for fear that discovery may stop the donations.

1. The *Braunschweiger Zeitung* is the name of \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. a church                      B. a bank                      C. a newspaper                      D. a magazine
2. Which of the following is true about the donation to Tom?  
A. The donation amounted to \$ 190,000.  
B. The donation was sent directly to his house.  
C. The money will be used for his education.  
D. His mother felt astonished at the donation.
3. It can be inferred from the passage that \_\_\_\_\_.





- A. the donator is a rich old man
  - B. the donation will continue to come
  - C. the donation comes from the newspaper
  - D. the donator will soon be found out
4. What would be the best title for the passage?
- A. Money Is Raised by the Newspaper.
  - B. Newspaper Distributes Money to the Needy.
  - C. Unknown Hero Spreads Love in Envelopes.
  - D. Robin Hood Returns to the City.

## D

Basketball, baseball and soccer are classic sports that people will always enjoy. And yet we keep changing popular games like these in new ways to keep them fresh.

### Underwater Hockey

This game is played in swimming pools with two teams of six players. Each player has *flippers* (蛙鞋), a snorkel and a stick used for hitting a *puck* (冰球). Each team earns points by hitting the puck into its underwater goal. Other team members must be ready to take the puck when a team member goes up for air. That makes underwater hockey a true team sport.

### Chessboxing

A sport can also be revised by mixing it with another game. In chessboxing, two players compete on the chess board and in the ring. First, their minds are tested in a game of chess. Then they use their strength in a round of boxing. They repeat this for 11 rounds. The winner beats the loser in chess, knocks him out while boxing or gets more boxing points.

### Bossaball

This exciting sport is part volleyball and part soccer. But unlike both of those sports, players jump up and down throughout the game. That's because it's played on an *inflatable* (充气式的) volleyball court with a *trampoline* (蹦床) on either side of the net. One player bounces on the trampoline while up to four others stand around it. A team can touch the ball six times before sending it back across the net. Each player may touch the ball once with arms or twice with other body parts.

### Cycleball

Another fun game to watch, cycleball is like indoor soccer on wheels. Each player rides a special bike designed for the game. Like soccer, a team must put the ball in a goal. However, there is a catch. The ball can only be touched with the bikes' wheels or the players' heads. This game requires a lot of practice to learn the skills needed.

Though these sports may not be common, give them a look or even a try.

1. Why does the author think Underwater Hockey is a true team sport?
- A. Because all players in a team wear the same flippers and use a stick to hit a puck.



- B. Because each player in a team has to cooperate with other team members in the match.  
C. Because it is played underwater, the game is more dangerous than the sports played on land.  
D. Because each team earns points by hitting the puck into its underwater goal.
2. In Chessboxing, the winner will be the one who \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. wins both in chess and in boxing  
B. defeats his opponent in chess  
C. wins in chess or in boxing  
D. can knock his opponent out of the boxing ring
3. According to the article, at most how many players in all can take part in a Bossaball match?
- A. 4.                      B. 6.                      C. 8.                      D. 10.
4. In Cycleball, the author mentions “*catch*”, whose meaning may be “\_\_\_\_\_”.
- A. sport                      B. skill                      C. rule                      D. practice

## E

Frederic Mishkin, who’s been a professor at Columbia Business School for almost 30 years, is good at solving problems and expressing ideas. Whether he’s standing in front of a lecture hall or engaged in a casual conversation, his hands are always waving and pointing. When he was in graduate school, one of his professors was so annoyed by this constant gesturing that he made the young economist sit on his hands whenever he visited the professor’s office.

It turns out, however, that Mishkin’s professor had it exactly wrong. Gesture doesn’t prevent but promotes clear thought and speech. Research demonstrates that the movements we make with our hands when we talk form a kind of second language, adding information that’s absent from our words. It’s learning’s secret code; Gesture reveals what we know. It reveals what we don’t know. What’s more, the agreement (or lack of agreement) between what our voices say and how our hands move offers a clue to our readiness to learn.

Many of the studies establishing the importance of gesture to learning have been conducted by Susan Goldin-Meadow, a professor of psychology at the University of Chicago. “We change our minds by moving our hands,” writes Goldin-Meadow in a review of this work. Particularly significant are what she calls “mismatches” between oral expression and physical gestures. A student might say that a heavier ball falls faster than a light one, for example, but make a gesture indicating that they fall at the same rate, which is correct. Such differences indicate that we’re moving from one level of understanding to another. The thoughts expressed by hand motions are often our newest and most advanced ideas about the problem we’re working on; we can’t yet absorb these concepts into language, but we can capture them in movement.

Goldin-Meadow’s more recent work shows not only that gesture shows our readiness to learn, but that it actually helps to bring learning about. It does so in two ways. First, it elicits helpful behavior from others around us. Goldin-Meadow has found that adults respond to children’s speech-gesture mismatches by adjusting their way of instruction. Parents and teachers apparently receive the signal that children are ready to learn, and they act on it by offering a greater variety of



problem-solving techniques. The act of gesturing itself also seems to quicken learning, bringing new knowledge into consciousness and aiding the understanding of new concepts. A 2007 study by Susan Wagner Cook, an assistant professor of psychology at the University of Iowa, reported that third-graders who were asked to gesture while learning algebra were nearly three times more likely to remember what they'd learned than classmates who did not gesture.

1. According to Paragraph 1, Frederic Mishkin was asked to sit on his hands because \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. he could better express his ideas that way
  - B. he always pointed his finger at his professor
  - C. his professor did not like his gesturing
  - D. his gestures prevented his professor from thinking
2. How is gesturing important in acquiring knowledge?
  - A. It draws useful responses from others and increases learning speed.
  - B. It promotes second language learning and quickens thinking.
  - C. It provides significant clues for solving academic problems.
  - D. It reduces students' reliance on teachers' instruction.
3. What can be inferred from the passage about gesture-speech mismatches?
  - A. They can stimulate our creativity.
  - B. Instructors should make full use of them.
  - C. Teachers can hardly explain new concepts without them.
  - D. They serve as a stepping stone to solving real life problems.
4. What could be the best title of the passage?
  - A. Hand Motions, a Second Language
  - B. Gesturing; Signal of Understanding
  - C. New Uses of Gesturing
  - D. The Secret Code of Learning

-----  
**Directions: Read the passage carefully. Then answer the questions or complete the statements in the fewest possible words.**

**F**

An African-born British scientist received an environment research prize at the Convention on Migratory Species (CMS) meeting for showing how bees can be used to reduce conflict between people and elephants. Lucy King's work proved that beehive "fences" can keep elephants out of African farmers' fields. The animals are scared of bees, which can bite them inside their long noses, and flee when they hear buzzing.

Dr. King's work offers an intelligent solution to an age-old challenge, while providing further confirmation of the importance of bees to people and a really clever way of preserving the world's largest land animal for current and future generations. Working in Kenya, Dr. King and her team showed that more than 90% of elephants will flee when they hear the sounds of buzzing bees.



Afterwards, they also found that elephants produce a special sound to warn their fellows of the danger. They used the findings to construct barriers where beehives are woven into a fence, keeping the elephants away from places where people live and grow food.

A two-year project involving 34 farms showed that elephants trying to go through the fences would shake them, disturbing the bees. Later, the fences were adopted by farming communities in three Kenyan districts—who also made increased amounts of money from selling honey. “Dr. Lucy King has designed a constructive solution that considers the needs of animals but also the economic benefits to the local communities linked to species preservation,” said CMS executive secretary Elizabeth Maruma Mrema.

As Africa’s population grows, competition for space between people and elephants is becoming more serious, and there are fatalities on both sides. The same is true in parts of Asia. Sri Lanka alone sees the deaths of an estimated 60 people and 200 elephants each year from conflict.

Working with the charity Save the Elephants, Lucy King now wants to see whether the Kenyan technique will work in other parts of Africa—and perhaps, eventually, in Asia. “With Asia, there are some issues we’d have to look at—it’s a totally different elephant species, the bee species are different, it rains a lot more, we have animals like bears that love honey—but I’d be very interested in sharing my research with anyone with experience in Asia to see whether it could work there,” she said.

**(Note: Answer the questions or complete the statements in NO MORE THAN TEN WORDS.)**

1. Lucy King’s research shows that by using bees, \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ can be reduced.
2. How do most elephants in Kenya respond to the sounds of buzzing bees?  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. Dr. King’s work is regarded as a constructive solution, for it considers \_\_\_\_\_.
4. What four issues should be thought about in the application of Lucy King’s findings in Asia?  
\_\_\_\_\_

## Test 2

**Directions:** Complete the following passage by using the words in the box. Each word can only be used once. Note that there is one word more than you need.

### A

A. debt	B. greatly	C. employee	D. weaknesses	E. guaranteed	F. test
G. intelligence	H. shoulders	I. reward	J. chance	K. control	

One of the advantages of being self-employed is that the profit the business makes belongs to the owner. If the self-employed person is successful in business, he or she has the 1 to earn a great deal of money and even become wealthy. The profit earned by a self-employed person is the 2 for his or her effort, ability and creativity.

Thus, a second advantage of being self-employed is that a person's intelligence and abilities have a direct effect on his or her earnings. People who have outstanding abilities or intelligence often find they can earn far more through self-employment than they can through working as an 3.

A third advantage of being self-employed is that a person can control his or her working hours. While not all self-employed people are completely free to choose whatever hours they want to work, most of them have more 4 over this area than the people who do for salaries or wages.

As with most things in life, being self-employed is not without problems. First, being one's own boss places the responsibility for success directly on that individual's 5. Abilities and intelligence will be put to the 6. Everyone has some 7 and is less capable in some things than in others. These weaknesses will affect how successful a self-employed person is. Second, though the self-employed can earn considerable profits with a successful business, losses can force them out of business and, in some instances, place them in 8. A third disadvantage concerns income security. Self-employed people have no 9 wage. Their earnings can vary 10 from year to year, depending on business conditions. Salaried people, on the other hand, can generally count on continued earnings from year to year.

---

**Directions:** For each blank in the following passage there are four words or phrases marked A, B, C and D. Fill in each blank with the word or phrase that best fits the context.

### B

Scientists in Norway have more good news for coffee drinkers. Researchers have already found

evidence that the drink or the beans can help with weight loss, 1 one's risk of developing some diseases, promote muscle growth, protect against certain types of cancers and can even reduce one's risk of premature death, among many other 2. Now comes word that a cup of 3 reduces physical pain.

The surprising finding is 4 a study involving 48 volunteers who agreed to spend 90 minutes performing computer tasks meant to finish office work. The tasks were known to 5 pain in the shoulders, neck, forearms and wrists. The researchers wanted to 6 how people with pain and those who were pain-free tolerated the pain of such tasks. As a matter of convenience, the scientists allowed people to drink coffee before taking the test "to avoid 7 effects of caffeine lack, e.g. decreased vigor and alertness, sleepiness, and exhaustion," they reported.

When it came time to analyze the data, the researchers from Norway's National Institute of Occupational Health and Oslo University Hospital noticed that the 19 people who drank coffee reported a lower 8 of pain than the 29 people who didn't. In the shoulders and neck, 9, the average pain was rated 41 (on a 100-point scale) among the coffee drinkers and 55 for noncoffee drinkers. Similar gaps were found for all pain sites measured, and coffee's apparent pain-reduction effect 10.

However, the authors of the study, which was published this week in the journal *BMC Research Notes*, warn that the results of the study come with many 11. For starters, the researchers don't know how much coffee the coffee drinkers consumed before taking the computer tests. 12, they doubt whether the coffee drinkers and non-coffee drinkers were 13 in all respects except for their coffee consumption. Problems like these tend to 14 the importance of the findings. But those doubts are 15 to trouble the coffee drinkers looking for any reason not to cut back on their daily caffeine habit.

- |                       |                  |                   |                   |
|-----------------------|------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| 1. A. take            | B. reduce        | C. increase       | D. face           |
| 2. A. profits         | B. advices       | C. benefits       | D. promotions     |
| 3. A. milk            | B. water         | C. coke           | D. coffee         |
| 4. A. based on        | B. fond of       | C. different from | D. qualified for  |
| 5. A. cause           | B. endure        | C. ease           | D. relieve        |
| 6. A. warn            | B. compare       | C. cure           | D. treat          |
| 7. A. unpleasant      | B. modest        | C. significant    | D. positive       |
| 8. A. tendency        | B. intention     | C. intensity      | D. extension      |
| 9. A. on the contrary | B. as a result   | C. for instance   | D. in one word    |
| 10. A. turned up      | B. took up       | C. put up         | D. gave up        |
| 11. A. satisfaction   | B. uncertainties | C. consequences   | D. qualifications |
| 12. A. Moreover       | B. However       | C. Otherwise      | D. Nevertheless   |
| 13. A. contemporary   | B. similar       | C. different      | D. initial        |
| 14. A. realize        | B. attach        | C. demonstrate    | D. weaken         |
| 15. A. unlikely       | B. sensible      | C. jealous        | D. miserable      |



-----

**Directions:** Read the following three passages. Each passage is followed by several questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the one that fits best according to the information given in the passage you have just read.

**C**

**Each day water-related diseases kill 3,900 of the world's children.**

Across the world, 1.1 billion people have no access to clean drinking water. More than 2.6 billion people lack basic *sanitation* (卫生条件).

The combination proves deadly. Each year, diseases related to inadequate water and sanitation kill between 2 and 5 million people and cause an estimated 80 percent of all sicknesses in the developing world. Safe drinking water is a precondition for health and the fight against child death rate, inequality between men and women, and poverty.

**Consider these facts:**

- The average distance that women in Africa and Asia walk to collect water is 6 kilometers.
- Only 58 percent of children in sub-Saharan Africa are drinking safe water, and only 37 percent of children in South Asia have access to even a basic toilet.
- Each year in India alone, 73 million working days are lost to water-borne diseases.

**Here are three ways you can help:**

**1) Write Congress**

Current U.S. foreign aid for drinking water and sanitation budgets only one dollar per year per American citizen. Few members of Congress have ever received a letter from voters about clean drinking water abroad.

**2) Sponsor a project with a faith-based organization**

Many U.S. religious groups already sponsor water and sanitation projects, working with partner organizations abroad. Simply put, a single project by a U.S. organization can make safe water a reality for thousands of people.

**3) Support nonprofit water organizations**

Numerous U.S.-based nonprofits work skillfully abroad in community-led projects related to drinking water and sanitation. Like the sample of non-profits noted as follows, some organizations are large, others small-scale; some operate worldwide, others are devoted to certain areas in Africa, Asia or Latin America. Support them generously.

1. The three facts presented in the passage are used to illustrate that \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. poverty can result in water-borne diseases
  - B. people have no access to clean drinking water
  - C. women's rights are denied in some developing countries
  - D. safe drinking water should be a primary concern



2. The intended readers of the passage are \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. Americans  
B. overseas sponsors  
C. Congressmen  
D. U.S.-based water organizations
3. The main purpose of the passage is to call on people to \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. get rid of water-related diseases in developing countries  
B. donated money to people short of water through religious groups  
C. fight against the worldwide water shortage and sanitation problem  
D. take joint action in support of some nonprofit water organizations
4. What information will probably be provided following the last paragraph?
- A. A variety of companies and their worldwide operation.  
B. A list of nonprofit water organizations to make contact with.  
C. Some ways to get financial aids from U.S. Congress.  
D. A few water resources exploited by some world-famous organizations.

## D

### Holiday News

*Vacancies* (空位) now and in the school holidays at a country hotel in Devon. This comfortable, friendly home-from-home lies near the beautiful quiet countryside, but just a drive away from the sea. The food is simple but good. Children and pets are welcome. Reduced prices for low season.

### The Snowdonia Centre

The Snowdonia Center for young mountain climbers has a mountain climbing lesson. The beginners' costs are £ 57 for a week, including food and rooms. Equipment is included except walking shoes, which can be hired at a low cost.

You must be in good health and prepared to go through a period of body exercises. This could be the beginning of a lifetime of mountain climbing adventure.

### The World Sea Trip of a lifetime

Our World Sea Trip of 2014 will be unlike any holiday you have ever been on before. Instead of one hotel after another, with all its packing and unpacking, waiting and travelling, you just go to bed in one country and wake up in another.

On board the ship, you will be well taken care of. Every meal will be first-class and every cabin like your home.

During the trip, you can rest on deck, enjoy yourself in the games rooms and in the evening dance to our musical team and watch our wonderful play.

You will visit all the places most people only dream about—from Acapulco and Hawaii to Tokyo and Hong Kong.

For a few thousand pounds, all you've ever hoped for can be yours.

1. What can you do if you like to go on holidays with pets?



