

总主编◎李朝东



# 中学英语 同步 阅读精编



●江苏国标

**高二 上**

(必修5+选修6)

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.高二.上/丁允书主编.  
—银川:宁夏人民教育出版社, 2010.8

ISBN 978 - 7 - 80764 - 320 - 3

I. ①中… II. ①丁… 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 155459 号

## 中学英语同步阅读精编——必修 5 + 选修 6( 江苏国标 )

丁允书 编写

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黄河出版传媒集团  
宁夏人民教育出版社 出版发行

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 南京新华泰实业有限责任公司印刷厂

开 本 787mm×1092mm 1/16 印 张 10 字 数 200 千

印刷委托书号( 宁 ) 0005040 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 - 320 - 3/G · 1253

定 价 16.00 元

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# 必修5

## Unit 1 Great scientists

### 1 Passage 1

As the increase of A/H1N1 flu cases in the city slows, worries are growing among some patients and families not only about their lives, but about the *financial*<sup>1</sup> burdens.

“My husband had been here for more than 10 days, and it has cost me about 200,000 yuan,” said a young woman waiting outside of ICU at Ditan Hospital, one of the two best hospitals for treating *infectious*<sup>2</sup> diseases alongside You’an Hospital.

The Beijing woman, who declined to be named, said she had been forced to borrow money from her relatives.

For families like her who live in Beijing, healthcare insurance does help to cover some medical bills.

But for those *migrants*<sup>3</sup> from other provincial areas, curing A/H1N1 is a heavy burden.

On the morning of Dec. 18, an A/H1N1 patient from Heilongjiang province died in Beijing, leaving 70,000 yuan of debt to the hospital, according to *the Beijing Youth Daily*.

An unnamed doctor at the hospital revealed it was not the first time for A/H1N1 patients not to pay for medical treatment.

*The Beijing Youth Daily* reported yesterday a similar case of a 32-year-old pregnant farmer from Hebei province who had been in hospital for more than three weeks, but couldn’t afford the expensive medical treatment.

Doctors told *the Beijing Youth Daily* that most patients who cannot afford the medical payment are either poor or migrant workers, lacking in medical *insurance*<sup>4</sup>.

The government said from Aug. 20, it would no longer provide free medical treatment for A/H1N1 patients. Those citizens with medical insurance can get part of the payment back from insurance companies.

However, migrants without medical insurance cannot get financial support from insurance companies.

Even for citizens with medical insurance, when the policy is actually put into practice, much of the medicine and equipment isn’t listed in the insurance details.

Deng Xiaohong, a press official from the Beijing health bureau, said in early December that the average cost to treat a mild patient of A/H1N1 flu was about 500 to 600 yuan, but 70,000 to

80,000 yuan was needed for a severe case. But for some cases, the medical fees can rise even higher. If the patient needs to use extracorporeal blood circulation, they must pay 350,000 yuan for a single treatment, a doctor told *the Beijing Youth Daily* yesterday.

By far the cheapest *option*<sup>5</sup> is prevention. By last Tuesday, 2.3 million people had received inoculations in Beijing and the rate of adverse effects was less than three in every 10,000. Inoculation remains free in the city until Jan. 15.

【注释】 1. financial *adj.* 经济的,金融的 2. infectious *adj.* 具有传染性的 3. migrant *n.* 移民 4. insurance *n.* 保险 5. option *n.* 选择

### » 根据短文内容选择最佳答案

- ( ) 1. Which of the following is true about Ditan Hospital?
- A. It is the best hospital in China.  
B. It is beside You'an Hospital.  
C. It charges high when treating A/H1N1.  
D. It is good at treating infectious diseases.
- ( ) 2. If a Shanghai A/H1N1 patient who works in Beijing comes to Ditan Hospital for treatment now, \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. He will probably have to pay for the treatment all by himself.  
B. Healthcare insurance will help to cover some medical bills.  
C. Healthcare insurance will help to cover all the medical bills.  
D. He will get free medical treatment from the hospital.
- ( ) 3. What do you guess the meaning of the underlined word "revealed"?  
A. made something known  
B. showed something that was previously hidden  
C. discovered  
D. found
- ( ) 4. What can we infer from the last paragraph?  
A. There is no adverse effects in receiving inoculations.  
B. All the people had been given inoculation for free.  
C. Prevention is the best choice for A/H1N1.  
D. inoculation hardly has any effect on the patient.
- ( ) 5. What's the main idea of the passage?  
A. A/H1N1 is spreading widely and quickly.  
B. The best hospital to cure A/H1N1.  
C. A/H1N1 treatment is of economic worry.  
D. Who will pay for the bill of A/H1N1?

## 1 Passage 2

The common cold is the world's most widespread illness, which is a *plague*<sup>1</sup> that flesh receives.



The most widespread fallacy of all is that colds are caused by cold. They are not. They are caused by *viruses*<sup>2</sup> passing on from person to person. You catch a cold by coming into contact, directly or indirectly, with someone who already has one. If cold causes colds, it would be reasonable to expect the Eskimos to suffer from them forever. But they do not. And in isolated arctic regions explorers have reported being free from colds until coming into contact again with infected people from the outside world by way of packages and mail dropped from airplanes.

During the First World War soldiers who spent long periods in the *trenches*<sup>3</sup>, cold and wet, showed no increased tendency to catch colds.

In the Second World War prisoners at the notorious *Auschwitz concentration camp*<sup>4</sup>, naked and starving, were astonished to find that they seldom had colds.

At the Common Cold Research Unit in England, volunteers took part in experiments in which they gave themselves to the discomforts of being cold and wet for long stretches of time. After taking hot baths, they put on bathing suits, allowed themselves to be with cold water, and then stood about dripping wet in drafty room. Some wore wet socks all day while others exercised in the rain until close to exhaustion. Not one of the volunteers came down with a cold unless a cold virus was actually dropped in his nose.

If, then, cold and wet have nothing to do with catching colds, why are they more frequent in the winter? Despite the most pains-taking research, no one has yet found the answer. One explanation offered by scientists is that people tend to stay together indoors more in cold weather than at other times, and this makes it easier for cold viruses to be passed on.

No one has yet found a cure for the cold. There are drugs and *pain suppressors*<sup>5</sup> such as aspirin, but all they do is relieve the symptoms.

【注释】 1. plague *n.* 瘟疫, 麻烦, 灾祸 2. virus *n.* 病毒 3. trench *n.* 沟, 沟渠 4. Auschwitz concentration camp 奥斯维辛集中营 5. pain suppressor 止痛片

### » 根据短文内容选择最佳答案

- ( ) 1. What does the underlined word mean?
- A. a wrong idea or belief                      B. a true option
- C. collapse                                      D. virus
- ( ) 2. Which of the following does not agree with the chosen passage?
- A. The Eskimos do not suffer from colds all the time.
- B. Colds are not caused by cold.
- C. People suffer from colds just because they like to stay indoors.
- D. A person may catch a cold by touching someone who already has one.
- ( ) 3. Arctic explorers may catch colds when \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. they are working in the isolated arctic regions
- B. they are writing reports in terribly cold weather
- C. they are free from work in the isolated arctic regions
- D. they are coming into touch again with the outside world
- ( ) 4. According to the passage if a man lives in isolated arctic areas alone, he will surely



- \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. be infected with colds  
B. suffer from loneliness  
C. be kept away from colds  
D. pass the virus to others
- ( ) 5. The passage mainly discusses \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. the experiments on the common cold  
B. the fallacy about the common cold  
C. the reason and the way people catch colds  
D. the continued spread of common colds

### Passage 3

Five Element Constitutional Acupuncture <sup>1</sup>		
Author: Angela Hicks, John Hicks, Peter Mole		
Item	Regular Price	AAMA Practice Member Price
95 – 53	\$69.95	\$59.45

**Description:** This exciting textbook gives a clear, detailed, and accessible presentation of the main features of constitutional five element acupuncture treatment. It covers the context and history of this form of acupuncture, as well as the relevant Chinese medicine theory. After examining the elements themselves, and the functions of the organs, the book explores the basis of *diagnosis*<sup>2</sup> in five element acupuncture, possible blocks to treatment, and the treatment itself. It puts this style of treatment into the context of other styles of acupuncture treatment especially Traditional Chinese Medicine (TCM) as it is used in the West today.

- ★ A clear and trustworthy exploration of five element constitutional acupuncture.
- ★ A description of the principle aspects of diagnosis within this system, solving *inconsistencies*<sup>3</sup> often present in discussions of these aspects.
- ★ An encouragement of a particular style and approach in acupuncture, of interest to all schools of thought in Chinese medicine.
- ★ Overall revisions keep the material in this book up-to-date.
- ★ New information on calculation of sample size and effect size features material of increasing importance in the field.
- ★ Updating of all references keep the reader current with the latest real-work in the field.
- ★ Additional student activities within the text offer the reader even more help in learning new material or brushing up on the latest.
- ★ New appendix features an exceptional *critique*<sup>4</sup> of a published research paper.
- ★ Two-color *format*<sup>5</sup> makes the text visually appealing.

【注释】 1. acupuncture *n.* 针灸, 针治 2. diagnosis *n.* 诊断 3. inconsistency *n.* 前后矛盾  
4. critique *n.* 书评 5. format *n.* 版式

#### » 根据短文内容选择最佳答案

- ( ) 1. The above table and passage is mainly \_\_\_\_\_.



- 6

Patients and doctors alike have long believed in the *healing*<sup>1</sup> power of humor. It is claimed that humor not only affects patients' moods, but can actually help them recover faster.

Despite all this, many researchers are not convinced. They point out the fact that many sufferings have been known to disappear naturally, with or without a daily dose of laughter. They also say that while optimism in general does seem to be related to better health, it is hard to tell which comes first.

Humor in times of stress, however, clearly makes us feel better. On one level, it takes our minds off our troubles and relaxes us. On another, it releases powerful *endorphins*<sup>3</sup>, a chemical produced by your body that reduces pain.

There are cases where the appreciation of a good joke is indeed directly related to a person's health. It can show, for example, whether a person has suffered damage to one particular area of the brain: the right frontal *lobe*<sup>4</sup>.

Scientists confirmed this by having people read jokes and asking them to choose the funniest endings from a list. Subjects with normal brains usually chose endings that were based on a relatively complex *synthesis*<sup>5</sup> of ideas. Subjects with specifically located brain damage, however, responded only to *slapstick*<sup>6</sup> endings, which did not depend on a particular context. When pressed, the brain-





damaged subjects saw the logic in the correct endings. They simply did not find them funny.

Of course, humor is largely an individual matter. Next time your friend does not get one of your jokes, there is no need to accuse him of being a lamebrain. However, you might suggest that he lighten up—for the health of him.

【注释】 1. healing *adj.* 治愈的 2. immune *adj.* 免除的, 免疫的 3. endorphin *n.* 内啡肽  
4. lobe *n.* 脑叶 5. synthesis *n.* 综合 6. slapstick *n.* 闹剧

### » 根据短文内容选择最佳答案

- ( ) 1. We can infer from the passage that \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. all researchers have agreed on the healing power of humor  
B. people seldom accuse their friends of not understanding jokes  
C. the author holds a positive attitude to the healing power of humor  
D. reading comics will surely become a popular way of treating diseases
- ( ) 2. Which of the following statements is NOT true?  
A. Many researchers are not convinced of the healing power of humor.  
B. Patients in bad moods are known to have higher immune cell counts.  
C. Optimism in general does seem to be related to better health.  
D. People should try their best to cheer up for their good health.
- ( ) 3. Scientists had some people read jokes and asked them to choose the funniest endings from a list to confirm that \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. the brain-damaged people are different from those with normal brains  
B. a person with a normal brain usually responds to slapstick endings  
C. a person suffering certain brain damage doesn't appreciate a good joke  
D. humor takes our minds off our troubles by releasing powerful endorphins
- ( ) 4. Which would be the best title for the passage?  
A. Which comes first, humor or health?  
B. Humor can cure different illnesses  
C. People need humor in times of stress  
D. Humor contributes to good health

## 1 Passage 5

We've found the simplest, most powerful steps you can take—without adding more jobs to your to-do list or expenses to your monthly budget—to protect your heart the way nature intended.

It can be as simple as laughing at a bad situation rather than getting angry. It means going for walks after dinner, not watching game shows. It means giving an apple for dessert rather than apple pie, or spending 15 minutes sipping a cup of home-made cocoa and *curling*<sup>1</sup> up on the sofa with your family instead of watching the 11 o'clock news with a bag of chips. It's doing a 5-minutes-a-day strength-training program while the coffee boils in the morning or taking a 3-second silent pause when the “you've got mail” alert sounds on your computer.



Here is the plan that lets you take them all on and win.

### 1. Focus on Small Changes for Big Results

Fast, simple diet can cut *cholesterol*<sup>2</sup> by 30 percent. A 5-minutes-a-day weight-training program can replace 10 years' worth of lost muscle tissue.

### 2. Eat Fresh Foods

Fresh, whole foods don't have to cost more or take more time to prepare than the packaged stuff. These wholesome, delicious foods—fresh fruits and veggies, grains, fish, meats, dairy products, and even soy—not only taste good, they also protect your heart by greatly reducing blood fats, driving down raised blood sugar, fighting destructive free radicals<sup>3</sup>.

### 3. Find Joy

Accumulated researches link impatience and complaints with poor heart health; in contrast, forgiveness, friends, and optimism are linked with healthier hearts. Do you have a heart-threatening personality type? Find out and learn how to live a more joyful life.

【注释】 1. curl *v.* 卷曲, 卷缩 2. cholesterol *n.* 胆固醇 3. radical *n.* 原子团

## » 根据短文内容选择最佳答案

- ( ) 1. As is suggested in the passage, you will keep a healthy heart if you \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. often dine out with friends in restaurants  
 B. laugh off unimportant bad happenings  
 C. watch late evening news eating a bag of chips  
 D. have packaged foods instead of wholesome foods
- ( ) 2. \_\_\_\_\_ person is more likely to have a poor heart.  
 A. A bad-tempered  
 B. A kind-hearted  
 C. A good-natured  
 D. A broad-minded
- ( ) 3. The best title should be \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. Economical Ways of Keeping Fit  
 B. The Path to a Healthy Heart  
 C. Making a Difference—Small Changes  
 D. Fresh Foods—Key to a Healthy Heart

## 1 Passage 6

Aspirin is one of the safest and most effective drugs invented by man. This most popular medicine in the world today is an effective pain reliever. Its bad effects are relatively mild. It is also cheap.

For millions of people suffering from *arthritis*<sup>1</sup>, it is the only thing that works. Aspirin, in short, is truly the 20th century wonder drug. It is also the second largest drug to kill oneself and is the leading cause of poisoning among children. It has side effects that, although relatively mild, are largely unrecognized among users.

Although aspirin was first sold by a German company in 1899, it has been around



【注释】 1. arthritis *n.* 关节炎 2. Hippocrates 希波克拉底(古希腊名医) 3. inflammation *n.* 发炎 4. crush *vt.* 捣碎

( ) 1. According to this passage, \_\_\_\_\_ may not be the right way to take aspirin.

A. chewing the tablets                      B. swallowing the crushed tablets

C. crushing the tablets in milk          D. putting the tablets in dishes

( ) 2. The third paragraph describes the \_\_\_\_\_ of aspirin.

A. uses    B. history

C. effects                                        D. value

( ) 3. A good title for this passage would be \_\_\_\_\_.

A. Why to Take Aspirin

B. How to Take Aspirin

C. Aspirin , the Unknown Side Effects

D. Aspirin , the Most Popular Medicine

The short answer is, no one is sure. Some scientists blame a lack of exposure to similar strains of the flu; some suggest young people's immune responses go into overdrive. Regardless, a better



understanding of this flu will be crucial to developing ways to fight it in the future. Here's a closer look at the mysteries of this flu strain.

### Are pregnant women really more at risk?

Yes, yes, yes. Many of them are young, so they \_\_\_\_\_ be affected. And their immune systems are operating at lower capacity than usual so their bodies don't reject the fetus.

### What's so special about the swine flu?

Many things, not the least of which is its refusal to follow the standard cold-weather transmission patterns. The virus made a splash in the late spring, at the end of the traditional flu season, *lingered*<sup>1</sup> through the summer and *resurged*<sup>2</sup> well before the start of flu season in the winter. It's also easily spread, very easily spread, affecting young people more than old, and is a previously unseen combination of viruses found in pigs, humans and wild birds. Interesting, not?

### How do I know if I have the flu?

If you have a fever, chills, head and chest congestion, assume that you do. If you simply feel a little peaked or have the sniffles, assume that you don't.

### How do I know which flu I have?

If you have the flu, you can pretty much bet it's the novel H1N1 strain. Don't be fooled by the limited number of "confirmed" flu cases in your school or office. Health officials aren't even bothering to test because, right now, that virus is pretty much the only game in town.

【注释】 1. lingered *vi.* 逗留,徘徊 2. resurge *vi.* 复活

### » 根据短文内容完成下列题目

1. What's the best title of the passage? ( within ten words )

\_\_\_\_\_

2. Which sentence in the passage can be replaced by the following one?

Although it may be difficult, you have no choice unless there is enough vaccine.

\_\_\_\_\_

3. Fill in the blank with proper words to complete the sentence. ( within ten words )

\_\_\_\_\_

4. As a student, what should you do to keep away from the flu?

\_\_\_\_\_

5. Translate the underlined sentence into Chinese.

\_\_\_\_\_

## Passage 8

Advice to "sleep on it" could be well founded, scientists say. After a good night's sleep a problem that couldn't be solved the night before can often appear more manageable, although the evidence until now has been *anecdotal*<sup>1</sup>. But researchers at the University of Luebek in Germany have designed an experiment that \_\_\_\_\_ *insight*<sup>2</sup> and problem-solving.

"If you have some newly-got memories in your brain, sleep acts on these memories and restruc-



tures them, so that after sleep the insight into problem which you could not solve before increases”, said Dr Jan Born, a *neuroscientist*<sup>3</sup>, at the university. To test the theory, they taught volunteers two simple rules to help them turn a string of numbers into a new order. There was also a third, hidden rule, which could help them increase their speed in solving the problem. The researchers divided the volunteers into two groups: half were allowed to sleep after the training while the rest were forced to stay awake. Dr Jan Born and his team noticed that the group that had slept after the training were twice as likely to figure out the third rule as the other group. “Sleep helped,” Born said in a telephone interview. “The important thing is that you have to have a memory representation in your brain of the problem you want to solve and then you sleep, so it can act on the problem.” But Born admitted that he and his team don’t know how restructuring of memories occurs or what governs it. Pierre Maquet and Perrine Ruby of the University of Liege in Belgium said the experimental evidence supports the anecdotal suggestions that sleep can help develop creative thinking. Although the role of sleep in human creativity will still be a mystery, the research gives people good reason to fully respect their periods of sleep, they added.

【注释】 1. anecdotal *adj.* 逸话的,多逸事趣闻的,轶事一样的 2. insight *n.* 顿悟 3. neuroscientist *n.* 神经科学家

### » 根据短文内容完成下列题目

1. What’s the best title of the passage? ( Please answer within 10 words. )

\_\_\_\_\_

2. Please fill in the blank in the first paragraph with proper words or phrases to complete the sentence. ( Please answer within 10 words. )

3. Which sentence can be replaced by the following one?

What is important is that only when you represent your problem that you want to solve in your brain before you sleep, can it work on it.

\_\_\_\_\_

4. If you have a question that you can’t figure out, what should you do after reading the passage? ( Please answer within 10 words. )

\_\_\_\_\_

5. Translate the underlined sentence in the last paragraph into Chinese.

\_\_\_\_\_



# Unit 2

## The United Kingdom

### 1 Passage 1

*Guy Fawkes Night*<sup>1</sup> or Bonfire Night is an annual celebration held on the evening of November 5 to mark the failure of the Gunpowder Plot of November 5, 1605, in which a number of Catholic *conspirators*<sup>2</sup>, including Guy Fawkes, attempted to destroy the United Kingdom's Houses of Parliament, in London. One night a year comes alive as colorful fireworks explode in the night sky and smoke from giant bonfires floats across the land. All the noise and fires are made to remember the country's greatest traitor, named Guy Fawkes.

It is called Guy Fawkes Night or Bonfire Night and is held on November 5. Across the country parties are held where people light big fires. Often they throw models of Guy Fawkes on to the fire. Fireworks are also an important part of the evening, with many local government holding big displays.

This tradition was started after an attempt was made to blow up Parliament and murder the king in 1605. Guy Fawkes was found in a room under the Houses of Parliament in London with a large amount of gunpowder.

He was immediately arrested and later tried in court and killed. Over a period of months other people in the "gunpowder plot" were discovered and killed too.

Fawkes and his friends were very angry because of a law that said they could not follow their religion. They were Catholic at a time when the king, James I, and most people in England were Protestant and violently opposed to them.

On the night that people found out the king had been saved and the traitor caught, they lit fires in celebration. This has become a tradition continued to this day.

The occasion is primarily celebrated in the United Kingdom where, by an Act of Parliament called The Thanksgiving Act, it was compulsory until 1859, to celebrate the deliverance of the King of England, Scotland, and Ireland. It is also celebrated in some former British colonies including New Zealand, Newfoundland, South Africa, parts of the Caribbean and the British Overseas Territory of Bermuda. Bonfire Night was celebrated in Australia until the mid-to-late 1970s, when sale and public use of fireworks was made *illegal*<sup>3</sup> and the celebration was effectively *abolished*<sup>4</sup>. Festivities are centred on the use of fireworks and the lighting of bonfires.

【注释】 1. Guy Fawkes Night 盖伊·福克斯之夜 2. conspirator *n.* 同谋者, 阴谋者, 谋叛者 3. illegal *adj.* 不合法的, 非法的 4. abolish *vt.* 废止, 革除

» 根据短文内容选择最佳答案

- ( ) 1. How long has Bonfire Night continued?  
A. 400 years. B. Over 400 years.  
C. Over 1000 years. D. We don't know.
- ( ) 2. Which of the following about Bonfire Night is false according to the passage?  
A. Colorful fireworks explode in the night sky.  
B. People light big fire at night.  
C. Many local government hold big displays.  
D. People dance over night.
- ( ) 3. Why did Guy Fawkes and his friends plan to blow up Parliament and murder the king?  
A. Because Guy Fawkes wanted to be the king.  
B. Because the king, James I, and most people didn't allow them to believe in their religion.  
C. Because the king, James I, was a cruel king.  
D. Because the king order some people to arrest his friends.
- ( ) 4. The underlined phrase "blow up" in the third paragraph means \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. explode B. set fire to  
C. attack D. damage

1 Passage 2

The BBC was founded in 1922, including radio and television services. It is based at Broadcasting House in London.

The BBC is controlled by some governors chosen by the government, but these people have freedom and the government can't *interfere*<sup>1</sup>. That is, the BBC is supposed not to be the *mouthpiece*<sup>2</sup> of the government. It has to be as fair as possible in giving radio and television time to, for example, political parties and religious groups.

There is a kind of interesting service in British-rental services. Many people prefer to rent their television sets instead of buying them.

The rent for a black and white set is about 80 pence a week( 1980 ). The rent of a color set is more than twice that of a black and white set. If the sets go wrong, people can have them repaired free of charge or replaced immediately.

Everyone has to buy a yearly *licence*<sup>3</sup>, since there is no advertising on BBC radio or television. It is from the sale of licences that the BBC gets most of its money. A licence for a black and white set costs 8 pounds, and for a colour set 18 pounds a year.

There are four specialized radio channels, which broadcast different kinds of programmes. Radio 1 is mainly pop music. Radio 2 deals with light music, sports and other programmes. Radio 3 broadcasts serious music, talks on serious subjects etc. News broadcasts are mainly given by Radio 4.



There are special programmes for Northern Ireland, Scotland, Wales, and certain parts of England. It also broadcasts programmes about Britain—in many different languages as well as in English to all parts of the world.

【注释】 1. interfere *vt.* 干扰;干涉 2. mouthpiece *n.* 代言人 3. licence *n.* 执照,许可,特许,自由

» 根据短文内容选择最佳答案

- ( ) 1. The officials in charge of the BBC \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. must say what the government wants to say  
 B. should give more time to political parties than to religious groups  
 C. are elected by the citizens from all over the country  
 D. can decide things without the permission of the government
- ( ) 2. If he wants to watch TV at home, everyone \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. has to buy a television set of his own  
 B. must rent a TV set  
 C. had to buy a licence once a year  
 D. can change his damaged TV set for a new one without payment
- ( ) 3. How does the BBC get most of its money?  
 A. It gets money from all kinds of advertisements.  
 B. The BBC depends on the rent of TV sets.  
 C. The BBC gets money mainly by selling licences and TV sets.  
 D. It gets its money mainly by selling licences.
- ( ) 4. Which of the following is true?  
 A. If you rent a television set and there is something wrong with it, you should pay to fix it with your own money.  
 B. It costs more to rent a color TV set than a black and white one.  
 C. You can listen to classical( 古典的 ) music from Radio 1.  
 D. You needn't buy the licence if you pay the rent on time.
- ( ) 5. Which of the following is NOT true?  
 A. The BBC radio services include 4 specialized radio channels.  
 B. The BBC broadcasts to foreign countries only in English.  
 C. The programmes of the four radio channels are not the same.  
 D. The BBC programmes are not only for foreign countries but also for different areas in its own country.

1 Passage 3

UK's Biggest Scary Cat

As one of nature's top predators, the tiger is not an animal that we would ordinarily think of as



being *chicken*<sup>1</sup>.

However, one tiger, which lives in an English zoo, turned out to be more cowardly than his keepers could ever have imagined.

Tanvir, a two-year-old Bengal tiger, got stuck at the top of a new 5m-high activity tower in his enclosure, after climbing it for the first time.

The branching tower had been designed to provide mental stimulation for Tanvir by testing his *ingenuity*<sup>2</sup>, but after scaling the exercise structure in just a few seconds, he lost his nerve when it came to coming back down.

Tanvir went on to spend nearly two days at the top of the tower trying to *pluck up the courage*<sup>3</sup> to attempt a descent.

A spokesperson for the zoo said that Tanvir had taken half an hour to come down from a smaller structure only 1.5m high previously, and that the taller tower had clearly been too much for him.

“Every time he gets to the edge, he looks out, puts a paw over, and thinks, ‘no, I’m not doing it!’,” said Samantha Cordrey.

In the end Tanvir’s hunger got the better of his fear, and after almost 48 hours he made his way down in order to eat.

It appears that Tanvir is none the worse for his experience, but it is not known if he will find the *guts*<sup>4</sup> to go back up his exercise tower again.

The whole episode only serves to underline the difficulties faced by zoo staff in creating environments that will stimulate the animals living in enclosed spaces.

“It was made to challenge him but he’s a bit of a wimp”, said Tanvir’s keeper.

【注释】 1. *chicken* *adj.* 懦弱的,胆小的 2. *ingenuity* *n.* 智巧,创造力 3. *pluck up the courage* 鼓起勇气 4. *gut* *n.* 胆量,勇气



## » 根据短文内容选择最佳答案

- ( ) 1. Which of the following is true according to the passage?
- A. Tigers are not usually seen as easily frightened animals.  
B. Tanvir had never climbed to a place that is high before.  
C. Tanvir can’t climb up anything at all.  
D. Tanvir’s cowardliness is not beyond his owner’s expectation.
- ( ) 2. The branching tower was built \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. to shut Tanvir in his enclosure  
B. to test Tanvir’s courage  
C. to test Tanvir’s cleverness  
D. to frighten Tanvir
- ( ) 3. What’s the meaning of the underlined phrase?  
A. lost his temper  
B. lost his heart  
C. lost his courage  
D. lost his way
- ( ) 4. Tanvir came down in the end because \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. he was brave enough  
B. he had practiced it enough  
C. he was too hungry  
D. he got some help from his owner