

锦囊妙解

中学生 英语 系列

龚为标 主编

科学组合
完美升级

第 2 版

适合各种教材版本

高二

阅读理解与
完形填空
强化训练



机械工业出版社
CHINA MACHINE PRESS



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本书是“锦囊妙解中学生英语系列”的《阅读理解与完形填空 强化训练 高二》分册。全书共分为 25 个单元,每个单元有 5 篇阅读理解文章和 1 篇完形填空文章,供学生进行强化训练使用。书后参考答案中配有文章大意介绍及详细的解析,可帮助学生更好地理解文章,做好题目。本书注重对高二年级学生英语阅读理解能力的培养,在学中练,在练中发现问题,力求从本质上提高学生的阅读理解能力,达到信息的真正交流。

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前言

随着社会生活的信息化和经济的全球化,英语的重要性已日益突出。英语作为最重要的信息载体之一,已成为人类生活各个领域中使用最广泛的语言。学习和掌握英语,开展对外交流已是对 21 世纪国民素质的基本要求。

为了激发和培养学生学习英语的兴趣,为了帮助学生养成良好的学习习惯和形成有效的学习策略,为了使 学生掌握一定的英语基础知识和听、说、读、写技能,形成一定的综合语言运用能力,我们组织了教学一线的特、高级英语教师编写了锦囊妙解中学生英语强化训练系列,它包括初、高中的《词汇与语法 强化训练》和《阅读理解与完形填空 强化训练》以及初中部分的《单项选择与情景交际 强化训练》、《听力 强化训练》、《口语 强化训练》和高中部分的《单项选择与新题型 强化训练》共计 24 种。本丛书遵循了教育部制定的英语课程标准,从语言技能、语言知识、学习策略、情感态度、文化意识等方面着手,让同学们在学习过程中磨砺意志、陶冶情操、拓展视野、丰富生活经历、开发思维能力、发展个性和提高人文素养。丛书不仅能帮助学生更好地理解教材、提升英语语言能力,而且充分体现了“教材”与“教辅”、“知识”与“能力”的互动性。

本丛书具有以下鲜明的特色:

一、同步性

本丛书完全与英语课程标准同步,不但词汇、语法、话题同步,而且题型也与中、高考完全吻合。丛书以最新的教改精神为理念,以现行的初、高中课改教材为蓝本,设题紧扣教材、逐层深入。丛书的所有素材源于教材,但又不拘泥于教材;既讲求课内知识的巩固与拓展,又注重知识“点”与“面”的完美结合。

二、全面性

本丛书的知识分布全面,涵盖所有的中、高考考点。一方面从各小点突破,另一方面做到点、线、面的完美结合。同时进行了语言技能、语言知识、学习策略、情感态度、文化意识等内容的全面融合。

三、新颖性

本丛书不但题目原创、题型新颖,而且编写理念超前,有耳目一新之感。全部题目都精心编写,覆盖考点;所有题型都精心设计,仿真中、高考。各学段或年级的题目、题型的设置都充分体现了循序渐进、稳步上升的指导性原则。

四、示范性

本丛书的所有习题均附有详细的解析,且阅读文章还附有语篇解读。讲解精练,极具权威性,旨在培养学生的发散思维能力和创新精神。

愿这套内容厚重、形式简约的丛书能伴您走向成功!

本丛书从策划、编写到出版,都精心设计、细致操作,可谓尽心尽力,但仍不免有疏漏之处,敬请广大读者不吝指正。

丛书编委会

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Unit 1

Russia Greets China

Peking Opera, acrobatics(杂技), Chinese folk music, and tea ceremonies(仪式) all make up parts of a great Chinese party. But this party was not in Beijing. It was in Moscow.

Russian people enjoyed a big Chinese party at the Kremlin(克里姆林宫) last Monday. With Chinese President Hu Jintao and Russian President Vladimir Putin in attendance, the party marked the opening of the Year of China in Russia.

It's more than just a cultural festival. During Hu's three-day visit in Russia, the two countries agreed to start a joint(共同的) unmanned mission(任务) to Mars(火星) in two years and voiced their desire to push forward cooperation(合作) in many areas.

"In 2006 the Year of Russia in China achieved full success, and I believe that the Year of China in Russia will also be successful," Hu said.

But, in history the Sino-Russian relationship has not always been so relaxed.

The former Soviet Union(前苏联), in which Russia was the biggest part, was among the few countries that recognized the new China in 1949. It also helped China to develop its heavy industry during the 1950s and early 1960s.

But in the late 1960s, the relationship became difficult. Soviet leaders wanted China to do whatever it said, but China refused. The relationship worsened in 1969, when a border conflict over an island in Heilongjiang Province almost caused a war.

The tension(紧张关系) continued until the Soviet Union fell apart in 1991. Then both the two countries' new leaders opened a new door to get the relationship back to normal.

Since the two countries set up the strategic(战略的) partnership of cooperation 11 years ago, cooperation in dif-

ferent areas has been developing smoothly(平稳地).

China has become the fourth biggest trade partner of Russia, and Russia is China's ninth biggest. The year 2005 had seen an effort to decide the location of the China-Russia border. It ended a decades-long dispute about the border and opened a new page for long-term friendly relations.

"The increasing exchanges between China and Russia have brought more job opportunities to Chinese-speaking Russians. I hope the friendship can last from generation to generation so that it will bring more benefits(益处) to both peoples," said Irina Ivanova, a tour guide who studied Chinese at university for five years.

What reminds Russians of China?

2004 survey:

1. Clothes

2. Population

3. Rice

4. Small toys

5. Communism

6. Chopsticks

7. Green tea

8. Great Wall

2006 survey:

1. A power with quick economic growth

2. World's biggest foreign exchange reserve(外汇储备)

3. Rich culture

4. Shenzhou spaceship

(1) 1. What is the story mainly about?

A. The Sino-Russian relationship.

B. The big Chinese party held at the Kremlin.

C. President Hu Jintao's three-day visit in Russia.

D. The increasing exchanges between China and Russia.

(2) 2. Which of the following is not mentioned to show the cooperation between the two countries?

- A. Cultural exchange.
- B. Business and trade.
- C. Space and border.
- D. Student exchange programs.

() 3. Which of the following best describes the Sino-Russian relationship over all these years?

- A. Lasting friendship.
- B. Ups and downs.
- C. On the down turn.
- D. Strategic partners.

() 4. Chinese President Hu Jintao attended the party to _____.

- A. enjoy the Chinese traditional art
- B. put forward the cooperation between China and Russia
- C. solve the problem about the China-Russia border
- D. get the relationship between China and Russia to normal

B

In some children who go blind, certain parts of the brain that normally control vision appear to switch jobs and focus instead on sound, a new study had found.

The study, by researchers at the University of Montreal, involved 7 adults who could see and 12 adults who had lost their vision when they were children. Each participant sat in a room with 16 loudspeakers at different locations. The room was designed so that there were no echoes. During the experiment, the speakers irregularly produced sounds. Participants had to point to where the sounds were coming from. Meanwhile, the researchers monitored blood flow in the brains of the participants to see which brain structures were working during the task.

The results showed that five of the blind participants were very good at pointing to where sounds were coming from. In these people, blood flow increased in the visual cortex—an area at the back of the right side of the brain. This part of the brain is usually associated with vision.

The other seven blind participants showed no increase in activity in the visual cortex. These people didn't do very well at picking out where sounds were coming from. Now,

the researchers are looking at whether these people have gained an enhanced sense of touch instead of sound to replace their lost vision.

The scientists say that their study shows how adaptable parts of the brain can be.

() 1. The purpose of the experiment described in the passage is to find whether _____.

- A. blind children can regain their sight
- B. blind people have a better sense of sound
- C. the sense of touch is better among blind people
- D. blood flow in the brains of blind people is slower

() 2. The participants of the experiment were asked _____.

- A. to tell the difference between 16 sounds
- B. to take down the time each sound lasted
- C. to identify the direction the sound came from
- D. to detect the number of the loudspeakers

() 3. During the experiment, blood flow in the brains of the participants was measured in order to _____.

- A. learn about the way they react to echoes
- B. look for the way of enhancing hearing ability
- C. find which parts of the brain were functioning
- D. expose the relationship between seeing and touching

() 4. Which of the following statements best summarizes the main idea of the passage?

- A. Most blind people have a well-developed sense of touch.
- B. People go blind because of the breakdown of their visual cortex.
- C. Most blind people have a better sense of sound than normal people.
- D. Human brains can adjust themselves after the loss of a certain function.

C

Even at school there had been an unhealthy competition between George and Richard.

"I'll be the first millionaire in Coleford!" Richard used to boast.

"And you'll be sorry you knew me," George would



reply, "because I'll be the best lawyer in town!"

George never did become a lawyer and Richard never made any money. Instead both men opened bookshops on opposite sides of Coleford High Street. It was hard to make money from books, which made the competition between them worse.

Then Richard married a mysterious girl. The couple spent their honeymoon on the coast—but Richard never came back. The police found his wallet on a deserted beach but the body was never found. He must have drowned.

Now with only one bookshop in town, business was better for George. But sometimes he sat in his narrow, old kitchen and gazed out of the dirty window, thinking about his former rival (竞争对手). Perhaps he missed him?

George was very interested in old dictionaries. He'd recently found a collector in Australia who was selling a rare first edition. When the parcel arrived, the book was in perfect condition and George was delighted. But while he was having lunch, George glanced at the photo in the newspaper that the book had been wrapped in. He was astonished—the smiling face was older than he remembered but unmistakable! Trembling, George started reading.

"Bookends have bought ten bookstores from their rivals Dylans. The company, owned by multimillionaire Richard Pike, is now the largest bookseller in Australia."

- () 1. George and Richard were _____ at school.
- A. roommates B. good friends
C. competitors D. booksellers
- () 2. How did George feel about Richard after his disappearance?
- A. He envied Richard's marriage.
B. He thought of Richard from time to time.
C. He felt lucky with no rival in town.
D. He was guilty of Richard's death.
- () 3. George got information about Richard from _____.
A. a dictionary collector in Australia
B. the latter's rivals Dylans
C. a rare first edition of a dictionary
D. the wrapping paper of a book

() 4. What happened to George and Richard in the end?

- A. Both George and Richard became millionaires.
B. Both of them realized their original ambitions.
C. George established a successful business while Richard was missing.
D. Richard became a millionaire while George had no great success.

D

My father was a foreman (工头) of a sugar-cane farm in Rio Piedras, Puerto Rico. My first job was to drive the oxen that ploughed the cane fields. I would walk behind an ox, guiding him with a broomstick. For \$1 a day, I worked eight hours straight, with no food breaks.

It was very tedious work, but it prepared me for life and taught me many lasting lessons. Because the farm owners always watching us, I had to be on time every day and work as hard as I could. I've never been late for any job since. I also learned about being respectful and faithful to the people I worked for. More important, I earned my pay; it never entered my mind to say that I was sick just because I didn't want to work.

I was only six years old, but I was doing a man's job. Our family needed every dollar we could make because my father never earned more than \$18 a week. Our home was a three-room wood shack (小木屋) with a dirty floor and no toilet. Nothing made me prouder than bringing home money to help my mother, father, two brothers and three sisters. This gave me self-respect.

When I was seven, I got work at a golf-course near our house. My job was to stand down the fairway and spot the balls as they landed, so the golfers could find them. Losing a ball meant you were fired, so I never missed one.

Some nights I would lie in bed and dream of making thousands of dollars by playing golf and being able to buy a bicycle.

The more I dreamed, the more I thought. Why not? I made my first golf club out of guava limb (番石榴树枝) and a piece of pipe. Then I hammered an empty tin can in to the shape of a ball. And finally I dug two small holes in the ground and hit the ball back and forth. I practised with

the same devotion and intensity. I learned working in the field—now I was driving golf balls with a club, not oxen with a broomstick.

- () 1. The writer's first job was _____.
 A. to stand down the fairway at a golf-course
 B. to watch over the sugar-cane plantation
 C. to drive the oxen that ploughed the cane fields
 D. to spot the balls as they landed, so the golfers could find them
- () 2. The word "tedious" in Paragraph 2 most probably means "_____".
 A. difficult B. boring
 C. interesting D. unusual
- () 3. The writer learned that _____ from his first job.
 A. he should work for those who he liked most
 B. he should work longer than what he was expected
 C. he should never fail to say hello to his owner
 D. he should be respectful and faithful to the people he worked for
- () 4. Which of the following statements is true according to the passage?
 A. He wanted to be a successful golfer.
 B. He wanted to run a golf-course near his house.
 C. He was satisfied with the job he got on the plantation.
 D. He wanted to make money by guiding oxen with a broomstick.

E

The surprising experiment I am about to describe proves that air is all around you and that it presses down upon you. Air pressure is a powerful force. When you swim underwater, you can feel water pushing on your body. The air all around you does the same. However, your body is so used to it that you do not notice this. The pressure is caused by a layer of air called the atmosphere. This layer surrounds the Earth, extending to about five kilometers above the Earth's surface.

The following experiment is an easy one that you can do at home. But make sure that you are supervised, because you will need to use matches. Now for the experi-

ment!

What you need

- A hard-boiled egg without the shell
- A bottle with a neck slightly smaller than the egg
- A piece of paper
- A match

Method

- 1) Check that the egg will sit firmly on the neck of the bottle.
- 2) Tear the paper into strips and put the strips into the bottle.
- 3) Light the paper by dropping a burning match into the bottle.
- 4) Quickly sit the egg on the neck of the bottle.

Result

Astonishingly, the egg will be sucked into the bottle. Your friends will be amazed when you show them the experiment. But be careful when you handle matches.

Why it happened

As the paper burns, it needs oxygen and uses up the oxygen(air) in the bottle. The egg acts as a seal in the neck of the bottle, so no more air can get inside. This reduces the air pressure inside the bottle. The air pressure must equalize, so more air from outside must enter the bottle. The outside air presses against the egg and then the egg is pushed into the bottle! This proves that air is all around and that it is pressing down on us!

- () 1. Why is there the need to take care when you are doing the experiment?
 A. The bottle could break.
 B. You need to light the paper with a match.
 C. The egg needs to be shelled.
 D. The egg has to be perfectly placed on the neck of the bottle.
- () 2. In the experiment, the burning inside the bottle can _____.
 A. equalize the air pressure inside and outside
 B. make a seal in the neck of the bottle
 C. finish up the oxygen inside the bottle
 D. produce more oxygen inside the bottle
- () 3. How did the egg get into the bottle?
 A. The oxygen inside the bottle sucked the egg in.

B. It became soft without the shell.

C. The neck of the bottle was wide enough.

D. The outside air pressure forced it into the bottle.

() 4. The experiment is carried out to prove _____.

A. water pushes on your body when you swim underwater

B. the earth is surrounded by a layer of air called the atmosphere

C. the pressure of air around us has a powerful force

D. the air pressure is not equalized around us

F

Throughout history man has had to accept the fact that all living things must die, but people now live longer than they used to. Yet, all 1 things still show the effect of aging, which will eventually 2 death. The body and the 3 they form do not function as well as they 4 in childhood and adolescence (青春期). The body provides less 5 against disease and is more prone (易于……的) 6 accident.

A number of related causes may 7 to aging. Some cells of the body have a 8 long life, but they are not 9 when they die. As a person ages, 10 of brain cells and muscle cells decreases. Other body cells die and are replaced by new cells. In an aging person, however, the 11 cells may not be as viable (能生存的) or as capable 12 growth as those of a young person.

Another factor in aging may be changed within the cells 13. Some of the protein chemicals in cells 14 known to change 15 age and become less elastic. This is why the skin of old people wrinkles and hangs loose. This is also the reason old people shrink in 16. There may be other more important chemical changes in the cells. Some complex cell chemicals, 17 DNA and RNA, store and 18 information that the cells need. Aging may 19 this process and change the information carrying molecules 20 they do not transmit the information as well.

() 1. A. living

C. lively

() 2. A. result in

C. end in

() 3. A. hands

C. organs

() 4. A. made

C. grew

() 5. A. prevention

C. strength

() 6. A. of

C. with

() 7. A. contribute

C. strength

() 8. A. fairly

C. more

() 9. A. repeated

C. replaced

() 10. A. the amount

C. the number

() 11. A. remaining

C. old

() 12. A. of

C. with

() 13. A. themselves

C. by themselves

() 14. A. is

C. was

() 15. A. with

C. for

() 16. A. height

C. heighten

() 17. A. as such

C. as though

() 18. A. pass on

C. pass into

() 19. A. cancel

C. benefit

() 20. A. so that

C. in case

B. natural

D. lovely

B. result from

D. conclude

B. brains

D. legs

B. did

D. had

B. protection

D. vitamin

B. to

D. at

B. compare

D. be drown

B. little

D. less

B. replied

D. rearranged

B. any amount

D. a number

B. other

D. new

B. to

D. for

B. itself

D. of themselves

B. are

D. were

B. within

D. on

B. high

D. higher

B. as that

D. such as

B. pass by

D. pass off

B. affect

D. damage

B. providing that

D. if



Unit 2

A

Time and how we experience it always puzzled us. Physicists have created fascinating theories, but their time is measured by a pendulum and is not psychological time, which leaps with little regard to the clock or calendar. As someone who understood the distinction observed, "When you sit with a nice girl for two hours, it seems like a minute, but when you sit on a hot stove, a minute seems like two hours."

Psychologists have long noticed that larger units of time, such as months and years, fly on swifter wings as we age. They also note that the more time is structured with schedules and appointments, the more rapidly it seems to pass. For example, a day at the office flies compared with a day at the beach. Since most of us spend fewer days at the beach and more at the office as we age, an increase in structured time could well be to blame for why time seems to speed up as we grow older.

Expectation and familiarity also make time seem to flow more rapidly. Almost all of us have had the experience of driving somewhere we've never been before. Surrounded by unfamiliar scenery, with no real notion of when we'll arrive, we experience the trip as lasting a long time. But the return trip, although exactly as long, seems to take far less time. The novelty of the outward journey has become routine. Thus taking a different route on occasions can often help slow the clock.

When days become as identical as beads on a string, they blend together, and even months become a single day. To counter this, try to find ways to interrupt the structure of your day—stop time, so to speak.

Learning something new is another way to slow the passage of time. One of the reasons the days of our youth seem so full and long is that these are the days of learning and discovery.

() 1. The passage is meant to _____.

A. state the principles of time

- B. explain why time flies and how to slow it down
C. describe various definitions about time
D. show the different ideas of physicists and psychologists on time

() 2. According to the passage, when people live an identical and routine life, time seems to _____.

- A. slow down
B. to stop
C. speed up
D. be in a psychological sense

() 3. The quotation in the first paragraph is used to indicate _____.

- A. the distinction between physical time and psychological time
B. that time should not be measured by a pendulum
C. that physical theory has nothing to do with the true sense of time
D. that with little regard of a clock or calendar, psychological time is quite puzzling

() 4. Which of the following examples does not make time seem to flow more rapidly?

- A. Office work structured with schedules.
B. A journey to a familiar place.
C. The learning of something difficult and interesting.
D. Life of a businessman filled with appointments.

() 5. Near the end of the third paragraph, the word "novelty" could be best replaced by _____.

- A. excitement
B. unfamiliarity
C. illusion
D. amusement

B

If you ask people to name the person who had the greatest effect on the English language, you will get answers like "Shakespeare" "Samuel Johnson" and "Webster", but none of these men had any effect at all com-

pared to a man who didn't even speak English—William the Conqueror.

Before 1066, in the land we now call Great Britain lived peoples belonging to two major language groups. In the west-central region lived the Welsh, who spoke a Celtic language, and in the north lived the Scots, whose language, though not the same as Welsh, was also Celtic, in the rest of the country lived the Saxons, actually a mixture of Anglos, Saxons, and other Germanic and Nordic peoples, who spoke what we now call Anglo-Saxon (or Old English), a Germanic language. If this state of affairs had lasted, English today would be close to German.

But this state of affairs did not last. In 1066 the Normans led by William defeated the Saxons and began their rule over England. For about a century, French became the official language of England while Old English became the language of peasants. As a result, English words of politics and the law come from French rather than German. In some cases, modern English even shows a distinction (区别) between upper-class French and lower-class Anglo-Saxon in its words. We even have different words for some food, meat in particular, depending on whether it is still out in the fields or at home ready to be cooked, which shows the fact that the Saxon peasants were doing the farming, while the upper-class Normans were doing most of the eating. When Americans visit Europe for the first time, they usually find Germany more "foreign" than France because the German they see on signs and advertisements seems much more different from English than French does. Few realize that the English language is actually Germanic in its beginning and that the French influences are all the result of one man's ambition.

() 1. The two major languages spoken in what is now called Great Britain before 1066 were _____.

- A. Welsh and Scottish
- B. Nordic and Germanic
- C. Celtic and Old English
- D. Anglo-Saxon and Germanic

() 2. Which of the following groups of words are, by inference, rooted in French?

- A. President, lawyer, beef.
- B. President, bread, water.

C. Bread, field, sheep.

D. Folk, field, cow.

() 3. Why does France appear less foreign than Germany to Americans on their first visit to Europe?

- A. Most advertisements in France appear in English.
- B. They know little of the history of the English language.
- C. Many French words are similar to English ones.
- D. They know French better than German.

() 4. What is the subject discussed in the text?

- A. The history of Great Britain.
- B. The similarity between English and French.
- C. The rule of England by William the Conqueror.
- D. The French influences on the English language.

C

Art museums are places where people can learn about various cultures. The increasingly popular "design museums" that are opening today, however, perform quite a different role. Unlike most art museums, the design museum shows objects that are easily found by the general public. These museums sometimes even place things like fridges and washing machines in the center of the hall.

People have argued that design museums are often made use of as advertisements for new industrial technology. But their role is not simply a matter of sales—it is the honoring of excellently invented products. The difference between the window of a department store and the showcase in a design museum is that the first tries to sell you something, while the second tells you the success of a sale.

One advantage of design museums is that they are places where people feel familiar with the exhibits. Unlike the average art museum visitors, design museum visitors seldom feel frightened or puzzled. This is partly because design museums clearly show how and why mass-produced products work and look as they do, and how design has improved the quality of our lives. Art museum exhibits, on the other hand, would most probably fill visitors with a feeling that there is something beyond their understanding.

In recent years, several new design museums have

opened their doors. Each of these museums has tried to satisfy the public's growing interest in the field with new ideas. London's Design Museum, for example, shows a collection of mass-produced objects from Zippo lighters to electric typewriters to a group of Italian fish-tins. The choices open to design museums seem far less strict than those to art museums, and visitors may also sense the humorous part of our society while walking around such exhibits as interesting and unusually attractive toys collected in our everyday life.

() 1. Showcases in design museums are different from store windows because they _____.

- A. show more technologically advanced products
- B. help increase the sales of products
- C. show why the products have sold well
- D. attract more people than store windows do

() 2. The author believes that most design museum visitors _____.

- A. do not admire mass-produced products
- B. are puzzled with technological exhibits
- C. dislike exhibits in art museums
- D. know the exhibits very well

() 3. The choices open to design museums _____.

- A. are not as strict as those to art museums
- B. are not aimed to interest the public
- C. may fail to bring some pleasure to visitors
- D. often contain precious exhibits

() 4. The best title for this passage is _____.

- A. The Forms of Design Museums
- B. The Exhibits of Design Museums
- C. The Nature of Design Museums
- D. The Choices Open to Design Museums

D

The Romeo & Juliet Museum is at Juliet's house. The Verona's authorities(当局) are slapping a ban on Romeos leaving written love notes near a balcony made famous by Shakespeare's *Romeo and Juliet*. They say the scribbled(乱写) messages are being fixed on by chewing gum—making a mess of the 13th century walls. Lovers will be urged to post their notes by text or online—to be flashed on a screen being set upright instead. "It seemed the best

solution to us," said a tourism official, adding it would be attractive to young people. Tourists in the northern Italian city of Verona make a point of visiting Juliet's house, in reality a former inn. The tiny marble(大理石) balcony and courtyard has become the place where, in William Shakespeare's 16th century play, Romeo declares his love for Juliet.

"This house is the thing of legends(传奇). It has an effect on people—not just our younger visitors," said Francesca Tamellini, responsible for tourism at Verona city council. But romantics forced to leave their own poems at the site has caused unforeseen problems for the authorities.

Many of the notes have been stuck on with chewing gum, which is destroying the ancient building. "It is time to clean the building, because people aren't just writing on the walls of the entrance arch, they are sticking notes on the wall with gum," Ms Tamellini said. "It has become really ugly." She said they want people to send text messages, which will flash up on a giant glass screen to be put up in the courtyard, possibly by next summer.

() 1. Juliet's house _____.

- A. isn't allowed to be visited by Verona authorities
- B. has a small balcony and a large courtyard
- C. was an inn as a matter of fact
- D. was in a city of England

() 2. Which of the following statements is NOT true?

- A. Verona's authorities are banning Romeos leaving written love notes on the walls of Juliet's house.
- B. The house has an effect on people including younger visitors.
- C. Romeo declared his love for Juliet in this house in reality.
- D. The building has become ugly because of chewing gum.

() 3. The best way of keeping Juliet's house beautiful is _____.

- A. people sending text message, which will flash on a screen being set upright in the courtyard
- B. that the people don't write love notes any more



- C. that love notes should be stuck on with chewing gum
- D. that people write love notes on the walls
- ()4. It can be inferred from the passage that ____.
- A. many people are not satisfied with the condition of the building
- B. all the visitors to Verona want to visit the building
- C. tourists will disobey the ban by the authorities
- D. the building would fall into pieces if there were no such ban

E

“Old wives’ tales” are beliefs passed down from one generation to another. For example, most of us remember our parents’ telling us to eat more of certain foods or not to do certain things. Is there any truth in these teachings? Some of them agree with present medical thinking, but others have not passed the test of time.

Did your mother ever tell you to eat your carrots because they are good for your eyes? Scientists now report that eating carrots can help prevent a serious eye disease called macular degeneration. Eating just one carrot a day can reduce the possibility of getting this disease by 40%. Garlic(蒜) is good for you, too. It can kill the type of virus that causes colds.

Unfortunately, not all of Mom’s advice passed the test of medical studies. For example, generations of children have been told not to go swimming within an hour after eating. But research suggests that there is no danger in doing so. Do sweets cause tooth problems? Well, yes and no. Sticky sweets made with grains tend to cause more problems than sweets made with simple sugars.

Even though science can tell us that some of our traditional beliefs don’t hold water, there is still a lot of truth in the old wives’ tales. After all, much of this knowledge has been accumulated(积累) from thousands of years of experience in family health care. We should respect this body of knowledge even as we search for clear scientific support to prove it true or false.

- ()1. Which of the following is TRUE according to the text?

- A. Eating garlic is good for our eyes.
- B. Sticky sweets are damaging to our teeth.
- C. Swimming after a meal is dangerous.
- D. Carrots prevent people from catching colds.
- ()2. The author develops the third paragraph mainly ____.
- A. by cause and effect
- B. by order in space
- C. by order in time
- D. by examples
- ()3. The phrase “hold water” in the last paragraph most probably means “____”.
- A. to be believable B. to be valuable
- C. to be admirable D. to be suitable
- ()4. What is the author’s attitude toward “old wives’ tales” in the text?
- A. Subjective. B. Objective.
- C. Dissatisfied. D. Curious.

F

Even though it was only October, my students were already whispering about Christmas plans. With each passing day everyone became more 1, waiting for the final school bell. Upon its 2 everyone would run for their coats and go home, everyone except David.

David was a small boy in ragged clothes. I had often 3 what kind of home life David had, and what kind of mother could send her son to school dressed so 4 for the cold winter months, without a coat, boots, or gloves. But something made David 5. I can still remember he was always 6 a smile and willing to help. He always 7 after school to straighten chairs and mop the floor. We never talked much. He 8 just simply smile and ask what else he could do, then thank me for letting him stay and slowly 9 home.

Weeks passed and the 10 over the coming Christmas grew into restlessness until the last day of 11 before the holiday break. I smiled in 12 as the last of them hurried out the door. Turning around I saw David 13 standing by my desk.

“I have something for you,” he said and 14 from behind his back a small box. 15 it to me, he said

anxiously, "Open it." I took the box from him, thanked him and slowly unwrapped it. I lifted the lid and to my 16 saw nothing. I looked at David's smiling face and back into the box and said, "The box is nice, David, but it's 17."

"Oh no, it isn't," said David. "It's full of love. My mum told me before she died that love was something you couldn't see or touch unless you know it's there."

Tears filled my eyes 18 I looked at the proud dirty face that I had rarely given 19 to. After that Christmas, David and I became good friends and I never forgot the meaning 20 the little empty box set on my desk.

- () 1. A. anxious B. courageous
C. serious D. cautious
- () 2. A. warning B. ringing
C. calling D. yelling
- () 3. A. scolded B. wondered
C. realized D. learned
- () 4. A. modestly B. naturally
C. inaccurately D. inappropriately
- () 5. A. popular B. upset
C. special D. funny
- () 6. A. expressing B. delivering
C. wearing D. sharing
- () 7. A. practised B. wandered
C. studied D. stayed

- () 8. A. would B. should
C. might D. could
- () 9. A. aim at B. turn to
C. put off D. head for
- () 10. A. argument B. excitement
C. movement D. judgment
- () 11. A. school B. year
C. education D. program
- () 12. A. relief B. return
C. vain D. control
- () 13. A. weakly B. sadly
C. quietly D. helplessly
- () 14. A. searched B. found
C. raised D. pulled
- () 15. A. Holding B. Handing
C. Sending D. Leaving
- () 16. A. delight B. expectation
C. appreciation D. surprise
- () 17. A. cheap B. empty
C. useless D. improper
- () 18. A. as B. until
C. because D. though
- () 19. A. advice B. support
C. attention D. command
- () 20. A. from B. behind
C. over D. towards

Unit 3

A

Most animals use more than one species as food. Therefore, the term "food web" is a better description of food relationships than "food chain". A food web is a complex feeding system that contains several food chains. For example, mice, rabbits, and deer eat plants. Owls (猫头鹰) eat mice and rabbits. Mountain lions eat rabbits and deer. These five species are parts of food chains that together form a food web.

The first link in a food chain is always a green plant. Only organisms (有机体) with chlorophyll (叶绿素), such as green plants, can make food. For example, the first link in aquatic (水生的) food chains is algae (海藻). Most algae are microscopic (显微的) green plants that produce food by photosynthesis (光合作用). In photosynthesis energy from sunlight converts (转变) carbon dioxide (二氧化碳) and water to sugar. Tiny fish in lakes, streams and oceans eat algae. In turn, these tiny fish are eaten by larger fish. The larger fish are eaten by still larger fish. The food supply for fish is made by algae. This food is then passed through the food chains as one animal eats another.

Organisms may be divided into three groups based on how they obtain food. These groups are producers, decomposers (分解者), and consumers.

Organisms containing chlorophyll are producers. Thus, green plants are producers. Animals that eat other animals and plants are consumers. Microbes (细菌), one celled organisms that cause the decay (腐烂) of dead plants and animals, are decomposers. Since decomposers can not make their own food, they are also consumers.

- () 1. The main purpose of the passage is to .
- A. determine which food chain is most efficient
B. describe the food network among plants and animals
C. explain the process for photosynthesis in green

plants

D. appeal to (呼吁) people to protect plant species from possible dangers

- () 2. According to the author, what is a "food web"?

- A. A complicated (复杂的) system of several food chains.
B. A society that distributes food.
C. The relationships of one green plant to another.
D. The device (设计) that spiders (蜘蛛) use to catch food.

- () 3. Which of the following would most likely be the first link in a food chain?

- A. Ants. B. Fish.
C. Lions. D. Green plants.

- () 4. The author divides organisms according to .

- A. how they use energy
B. how they obtain food
C. how much energy they require in order to move
D. whether they live on the land or in the sea

- () 5. Which of the following organisms could NOT be a consumer as described in the passage?

- A. A microbe. B. A rabbit.
C. A tree. D. A fish.

B

London Thursday July 26 (Reuters)—Ian Johnstone missed his girlfriend so much that he flew back to Britain from Australia to propose (求婚) to her. The problem is that she flew in the opposite direction.

He and Amy Dolby even managed to miss each other when they sat in the same time to wait for connecting flights.

Dolby, heartbroken when she arrived at Johnstone's Sydney apartment only to find he had flown to London, told the *Times*, "It was as though someone was playing a cruel joke on us. He is the most romantic person I have ever known. I think our problem is that we are both quite im-

pulsive(冲动的) people. We are always trying to surprise each other."

After an 11, 000-mile flight across the globe, she was greeted by Johnstone's astonished flatmate asking what she was doing there.

"The terrible truth became clear when I found that Ian's rucksack(帆布背包) and most of his clothes were missing. I sat on the end of his bed and cried my eyes out. And that really annoyed(惹恼) me," she said.

Johnstone, a 27-year-old bricklayer, had taken a year off to travel round Australia. But he was missing Dolby, a 26-year-old secretary, so much that he got a job on a Sydney construction site and started saving for a surprise.

He then flew home to Britain and went to her apartment armed with an engagement ring, champagne(香槟酒) and flowers.

"I really missed Amy and I'd been thinking about her all the time. I thought she was winding me up when she phoned me from Australia," he said.

Johnstone then asked Dolby to marry him on the phone. "I didn't know whether to laugh or cry but I accepted," she said.

Dolby was given a short tour of Sydney by Johnstone's friends and Johnstone had to stay in Britain for two weeks because he could not change his ticket.

() 1. It can be learned from the text that ____.

- A. Dolby was not so impulsive as Johnstone
- B. Dolby was heartbroken because someone was playing a cruel joke on her
- C. Dolby was greeted by Johnstone's flatmate at the airport
- D. Johnstone got a job in Sydney so that he could start saving money for a surprise to Dolby

() 2. According to the text, it seemed that ____.

- A. Johnstone and Dolby could have seen each other in the same airport waiting-room
- B. the young love-struck couple had both intended to propose to each other
- C. Dolby stayed longer in Sydney than Johnstone stayed in Britain
- D. the couple pretended not to see each other in

the same airport waiting-room

() 3. When Johnstone asked her to marry him on the phone, Dolby didn't know whether to laugh or cry because she had a mixed feeling of ____.

- A. love, hatred and sadness
- B. sadness, anger and shyness
- C. cheer, regret and annoyance
- D. happiness, surprise and sadness

() 4. Which of the following shows the right order of what happened in the story?

- a. Johnstone flew back to Britain to propose to his girlfriend, Amy Dolby.
- b. Johnstone went to Amy's apartment in Britain with an engagement ring.
- c. Johnstone proposed to Dolby over the phone.
- d. Dolby called Johnstone from Australia.

A. a, c, d, b

B. a, b, d, c

C. b, a, d, c

D. a, d, b, c

C

A man came home from work late, tired, to find his 7-year-old son waiting for him at the door.

"Daddy, may I ask you a question?"

"Yeah, sure, what is it?" replied the man.

"Daddy, how much do you make an hour?"

"That's none of your business. Why do you ask such a thing?" the man said angrily.

"I just want to know. Please tell me, how much do you make an hour?" pleaded the little boy.

"If you must know, I make \$20 an hour."

"Oh," the little boy replied, with his head down.

Looking up, he said, "Daddy, may I please borrow \$10?"

The father was curious, "If the only reason you asked that is so you can borrow some money to buy a silly toy or some other nonsense, then you march yourself straight to your room and go to bed."

The little boy quietly went to his room and shut the door. The man sat down and started to get even angrier about the little boy's questions. How dare he ask such