

丛书根据**新课标**编写，由全国**18位**特级教师、**42位**骨干教师、**12位**周报和辅导报“功臣奖”“十佳作者”获得者实名联合编审推荐！



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全国名师
大联盟

原创 阅读理解 完形·写作·听力

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高考



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奇速英语—全国名师大联盟

原创 阅读理解 完形·写作·听力

每日练 + 周周测

高 考

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**全新命制
优质教辅**

**名师荟萃
收效奇速**

**选材新颖
时事热点**

**设题科学
难度适中
层层推进**

命题权威

练测结合

主播录音

**精心策划
实名原创**

**专项突破
重点训练**

1

《奇速英语—全国名师大联盟》的出版让人们眼前一亮，本书从创新的角度展现了众多名校名师的风采，提供了优质的教育资源，同时也让所有读到该书的教育工作者和学生感到优质教育资源可以让人们另辟蹊径，走向成功。

——新华网教育频道主编 荆克

2

全国各地近百位著名教师联手共创的一套“学习速度与质量兼得”的专项英语教辅，迄今为止是一种创举。相信各地师生将会受益匪浅！

——北京现代教育报主编 顾超雄

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《奇速英语—全国名师大联盟》所选编的短文尽显时代风采，与时俱进。包括了新课程标准所有24个话题，当前经济危机、海地地震、新时装主义、节水与环保……无一不在其中。名师大联盟中的几十位名师全都是教学第一线的强手，也是研究命题思路的高手。他们精心编纂了这套难度适宜、检测目标明确的练习题帮助同学们顺利走向重点院校的大门。依我看，无论是每日练或是周周练，此书都做到了教师好用，学生适用。是目前市场上难得的好书。

——中学英语教育专家、北大附中特级教师 范存智

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本书选材原汁原味，问题设计有难度、角度、深度和梯度。整体上难度适中，符合各层次的学生使用，是学生学习英语、提高成绩的有力的、必不可少的、又是难得的好书！

——江苏启东中学教研组长 陆建华

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本书主编的高考系列丛书向来采用“创新性、新颖性、原创性、生动性、图文并茂”，本书也不例外。但本书比以前有更大的优势：花大力气聘请了全国英语界3位专家18位英语特级和42位省级骨干教师，精心策划和编写。整书注意了语言的原滋原味，试题编写极具针对性：针对《教学大纲》、《考试大纲》、《考试说明》和学生实际。相信本书会在帮助中学生提高英语学习兴趣和提高应试成绩方面起到良师益友的作用。

——四川考试院英语教育专家 李作诗

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这书材料很新，题材丰富，每天做两篇，每周末进行综合检测，对我们特别实用。

——江苏启东中学学生 张阳

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听力部分语速适合，语音清晰，是学生练习听力难得的好材料。

——浙江余姚中学学生 周松

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看到这么多名师，开始还以为同市场上的其他书一样只是打些名师的名字在封面上，但看到目录和每周正文都详细写了命题人、审题人和调研人，所以就抱着很大希望做了做，材料非常新，试题出得很好，有表层次试题，又有很有深度的试题。真是名符其实的名师大联盟！

——湖南邵东创新实验学校学生 翟佳玲

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该书有四个大框架：“每日练+周周测+专项辅导+专题训练”，达到练、测、辅导相结合的效果。内容分为四个方面：“阅读理解+完形填空+听力+写作”，都是考试的重点项目，占全卷总分值的90%以上，该书做到了专项突破，重点训练，非常实用！

——重庆外国语学校骨干教师 曾晓敏

强大的编写阵容 完美的体例设置
最新的时事取材 科学的练习方式

WEEK ONE 第一周

命题人: 湖南英语特级教师 高利平
 审题人: 四川英语特级教师 高云霞
 调研人: 全国优秀英语教师 郭贤惠

Monday	1
Passage 1	网上纪念二战受害者
Passage 2	学生募集资金
Tuesday	2
Passage 1	20 年的误会
Passage 2	卡梅隆
Wednesday	3
Passage 1	CD 里的海景
Passage 2	气候快速列车
Thursday	5
Passage 1	战胜弱点
Passage 2	飞鞋雕塑
Friday	6
Passage 1	好莱坞黄金搭档
Passage 2	上海世博会中国馆
Weekend	8
本周专题辅导	英语阅读理解技巧与策略
周周测 1	听力专项测试·完形·阅读·写作

WEEK TWO 第二周

命题人: 四川英语特级教师 张石山
 审题人: 《英语周报》金笔奖作者 贾仁起
 调研人: 全国优秀英语教师 石海

Monday	11
Passage 1	2010 温哥华冬奥会
Passage 2	埃塞俄比亚空难
Tuesday	12
Passage 1	泥水匠的美好生活
Passage 2	中国贫富差距
Wednesday	13
Passage 1	奥巴马哥本哈根演讲
Passage 2	航空时刻表
Thursday	15
Passage 1	杰克逊生平
Passage 2	旅游胜地泰国
Friday	16
Passage 1	日食
Passage 2	上海迪士尼乐园
Weekend	18
本周专题辅导	完形填空复习策略
周周测 2	听力综合测试·完形·阅读

WEEK THREE 第三周

命题人: 《英语周报》金笔奖作者 王振祥
 审题人: 安徽英语特级教师 张云波
 调研人: 黑龙江省高级教师 赵香萍

Monday	21
Passage 1	暗示的力量
Passage 2	男女处理技术问题的差别
Tuesday	22
Passage 1	童年往事
Passage 2	冰冻雪灾
Wednesday	24
Passage 1	地球形状的发现
Passage 2	美国医改
Thursday	25
Passage 1	爱情存折
Passage 2	世界共同体网络人道主义项目
Friday	26
Passage 1	成功 vs. 幸福
Passage 2	撞击木星
Weekend	28
本周专题辅导	阅读理解题型(一)主旨大意题
周周测 3	听力专项测试·完形·阅读·写作

WEEK FOUR 第四周

命题人: 天津英语特级教师 吴守利
 审题人: 湖南英语特级教师 张建荣
 调研人: 山东英语骨干教师 张峰

Monday	31
Passage 1	智利大地震
Passage 2	不良饮食习惯
Tuesday	32
Passage 1	还乡
Passage 2	版画艺术
Wednesday	34
Passage 1	创造思维
Passage 2	中国有意向增加教育投资
Thursday	35
Passage 1	好心的陌生人
Passage 2	看电视玩电脑与孩子健康
Friday	36
Passage 1	有氧运动有益于长寿
Passage 2	人类自我进化
Weekend	38
本周专题辅导	完形填空(一)记叙文
周周测 4	听力综合测试·完形·阅读

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命题人:《英语周报》“双基”作者 陈金文
审题人:江苏英语特级教师 刘承群
调研人:山东英语高级教师 高呈宝

Monday 41

- Passage 1 小毛驴及其用途
Passage 2 固执

Tuesday 42

- Passage 1 野营遇险
Passage 2 三手烟危害

Wednesday 43

- Passage 1 索马里海盗
Passage 2 诺贝尔经济奖获得者

Thursday 45

- Passage 1 比赛所感
Passage 2 女演员意外身亡

Friday 46

- Passage 1 电动交通工具充电点
Passage 2 大学期间赚零用钱

Weekend 48

- 本周专题辅导 阅读理解点拨(二)细节理解题
周周测 5 听力专项测试·完形·阅读·写作

WEEK SIX 第六周

命题人:辽宁英语高级教师 刘心忠
审题人:河北英语特级教师 张彦军
调研人:山东英语骨干教师 张 静

Monday 51

- Passage 1 童话书与性格
Passage 2 乔治·华盛顿·卡弗

Tuesday 52

- Passage 1 应聘乡村教师
Passage 2 波兰人心中的事物

Wednesday 53

- Passage 1 写给奥斯卡的建议
Passage 2 局域网

Thursday 55

- Passage 1 事无好坏
Passage 2 十月日出

Friday 56

- Passage 1 文坛巨匠——兰斯顿·休斯
Passage 2 国印象派画家——莫奈

Weekend 58

- 本周专题辅导 完形填空(二)说明文
周周测 6 听力综合测试·完形·阅读

WEEK SEVEN 第七周

命题人:山东英语高级教师 刘景田
审题人:湖南英语特级教师 刘 松
调研人:四川英语高级教师 何朝平

Monday 61

- Passage 1 祖父母
Passage 2 能见度

Tuesday 62

- Passage 1 你救了我的命
Passage 2 Key2SafeDriving

Wednesday 64

- Passage 1 二手烟与抑郁症
Passage 2 非传统媒体观看赛事

Thursday 65

- Passage 1 谁能倾听
Passage 2 恰当的态度和思维方式

Friday 66

- Passage 1 炼油厂火灾
Passage 2 获诺贝尔奖的女性

Weekend 68

- 本周专题辅导 阅读理解点拨(三)推理判断题
周周测 7 听力专项测试·完形·阅读·写作

WEEK EIGHT 第八周

命题人:江西英语骨干教师 蔡银保
审题人:江西英语特级教师 廖晓林
调研人:河南英语高级教师 庞先庆

Monday 71

- Passage 1 与书为伴
Passage 2 生活这所学校

Tuesday 72

- Passage 1 特别的女性 Phoenix
Passage 2 回国有感

Wednesday 74

- Passage 1 缅怀父亲
Passage 2 动物之家

Thursday 75

- Passage 1 助人的小姑娘
Passage 2 远足

Friday 76

- Passage 1 等待时阅读
Passage 2 改善师生关系

Weekend 78

- 本周专题辅导 英语听力 功能意念项目
周周测 8 听力综合测试·完形·阅读

WEEK NINE 第九周

命题人: 四川英语特级教师 陈玉培
 审题人: 湖南英语特级教师 唐金娥
 调研人: 湖南英语高级教师 何高伦

Monday 81

- Passage 1 汽车防盗
 Passage 2 孩子心理健康问题

Tuesday 82

- Passage 1 蓝鸢鹑
 Passage 2 圣诞节

Wednesday 84

- Passage 1 戴维营
 Passage 2 冰岛利用地热

Thursday 85

- Passage 1 开始梦想
 Passage 2 据雷诺-日产计划

Friday 86

- Passage 1 美国网络运用情况
 Passage 2 办公室花园

Weekend 88

- 本周专题辅导 阅读理解题型(四)词义猜测题
 周周测 9 听力专项测试·完形·阅读·写作

WEEK TEN 第十周

命题人: 《英语周报》“金笔奖”作者 曾亚娟
 审题人: 陕西英语高级教师 李高辉
 调研人: 四川英语高级教师 徐龙国

Monday 91

- Passage 1 抵制儿童肥胖
 Passage 2 常规家庭餐

Tuesday 92

- Passage 1 生命之水
 Passage 2 2010 夏令营

Wednesday 94

- Passage 1 坏情绪的好处
 Passage 2 收集鞋子的学生

Thursday 95

- Passage 1 好雇工
 Passage 2 沉迷网络

Friday 96

- Passage 1 身势语
 Passage 2 青少年开车危害多

Weekend 98

- 本周专题辅导 完形填空(四)夹叙夹议
 周周测 10 听力综合测试·完形·阅读

WEEK ELEVEN 第十一周

命题人: 《英语周报》“金笔奖”作者 徐卫华
 审题人: 重庆英语特级教师 唐正华
 调研人: 山东英语骨干教师 崔金玲

Monday 101

- Passage 1 绿色屋顶
 Passage 2 打翻的牛奶

Tuesday 102

- Passage 1 怎样走向成功
 Passage 2 气电混合车

Wednesday 104

- Passage 1 环保名人
 Passage 2 小学生该用手机吗

Thursday 105

- Passage 1 修养
 Passage 2 书

Friday 106

- Passage 1 电子游戏改善视力
 Passage 2 垂直农场

Weekend 108

- 本周专题辅导 阅读理解点拨(五)文章结构题
 周周测 11 听力专项测试·完形·阅读·写作

WEEK TWELVE 第十二周

命题人: 四川英语特级教师 陆雅平
 审题人: 河南英语骨干教师 蔡建森
 调研人: 浙江英语骨干教师 卢建立

Monday 111

- Passage 1 贺岁片
 Passage 2 耳屎

Tuesday 112

- Passage 1 金币的作用
 Passage 2 儿童绑架案

Wednesday 113

- Passage 1 孔子学院
 Passage 2 小人国

Thursday 115

- Passage 1 爱
 Passage 2 汇丰银行广告

Friday 116

- Passage 1 基因与肥胖
 Passage 2 深海鱼类也吃素

Weekend 118

- 本周专题辅导 听力解题技巧点拨
 周周测 12 听力综合测试·完形·阅读

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WEEK THIRTEEN 第十三周

命题人: 湖南英语高级教师 刘 成
 审题人: 湖南英语特级教师 袁朝阳
 调研人: 四川英语高级教师 陈 鹏

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Passage 2	《阿凡达》电影
Tuesday	122
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Wednesday	124
Passage 1	海地地震中的华人
Passage 2	哥本哈根会议
Thursday	125
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Weekend	128
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周周测 13	听力专项测试·完形·阅读·写作

WEEK FOURTEEN 第十四周

命题人: 《英语周报》功臣奖作者 张顺伍
 审题人: 安徽英语特级教师 孙方彩
 调研人: 福建英语高级教师 周荣耀

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Passage 2	温哥华冬奥会上的一位银牌得主
Tuesday	132
Passage 1	那个靠自己的夏季
Passage 2	毕加索的画
Wednesday	133
Passage 1	海地地震引发的海啸
Passage 2	硬摇滚传奇乐队史密斯飞船
Thursday	135
Passage 1	最后一次说爱你
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第一周 Week One

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Introduction



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Monday

Passage 1

题材	体裁	难度	字数	题数	阅读时间
政治与生活	记叙文	★★★★	410	5	7分钟

Henio Zytomirski's Facebook profile picture stands out from others. The 6-year-old is captured in black and white and poses in an old-fashioned shirt and shorts. The photograph, shot in 1939, is probably the last taken of him before he was murdered in the Holocaust.

A group in the boy's hometown of Lublin is using the social networking site to breathe(使充满) virtual life into Henio's childhood and give people around the world the chance to get to know him, as well as mourn the millions of others killed by Nazi Germany.

With nearly 3,000 friends, Henio's page is one of the most striking examples of a new phenomenon in which people are setting up Facebook memorials for the victims of the past century's greatest tragedies.

Another project in Belgium attempts to create Facebook pages for each of the 27,594 soldiers who were killed in Belgium during WWII. Users of Facebook and MySpace have long been creating memorial pages for friends and family—but these new projects aim to rekindle(重新点燃) lives of the more distant dead who might otherwise be forgotten.

On Henio's page, postings made by Henio's cousin and others shift between third-person descriptions of his life and posts in the voice of the dead boy. One of Henio's pictures shows a book—the kind Henio would have studied from if the war hadn't broken out. The words in Polish read: “It will be September soon. I will go to school. I wonder what it's like at school. I'm a bit afraid. Daddy says there is no need to be afraid. After all he is a teacher.

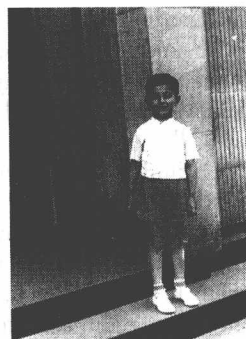
Today I saw my textbook.”

Some historians fear that postings like those in Henio's name could blur the boundaries between fact and fiction. Joy Sather-Wagstaff, a cultural professor at North Dakota State University said she saw the Henio phenomenon as one way people today figure out what death means

in an era of great tragedies of scale, from the Sept. 11 attacks to the 2010 earthquake in Haiti.

Henio and his family were forced in 1941 by the Nazis to live in Lublin's ghetto(犹太人区), one of the terrible places where many Polish Jews died from a lack of food, and diseases. In 1942 Henio and his father Szmuel were sent to the nearby Majdanek death camp, and he was killed there in early 1943.

- Henio Zytomirski was _____ years old when he died.
A. 7 B. 10 C. 13 D. 15
- People in Belgium try to set up Facebook pages _____.
A. in memory of victims of World War II
B. in honour of the heroes killed in the earthquake
C. in memory of their soldiers killed in Belgium during WWII
D. in honour of their killed soldiers during WWI
- It can be inferred that Henio Zytomirski _____.
A. was from Belgium
B. wanted to join the army
C. died from a lack of food
D. came from Poland
- How does the dead boy “speak” on Facebook?



- A. They use the recordings of the dead boy.
B. He speaks for himself.
C. They use a robot to speak instead of him.
D. Friends and family members pretend to speak in his voice.
5. The underlined word "blur" means "_____".
A. go bad B. become unclear
C. get tough D. become clean

Passage 2

题材	体裁	难度	字数	题数	阅读时间
校园生活	议论文	★★★★	329	4	7 分钟

It is time for students to sell such things as chocolate bars and greeting cards to raise money for their school, class or club. It is inevitable that they will knock on your door and you will easily hand over your cash for overpriced items that you really do not want. That is okay, though, because there are many reasons why children should be allowed to raise money for their schools and clubs.

Fundraising(募集资金) is a great way to help children learn social skills. It is not easy to go up to a complete stranger and ask him for his money. They have to nicely ask for help, show the interested buyer what they have to offer and explain how it will help them in school. If someone refuses to buy an item, that child has to take the failure in stride(不特别费力地), and that is a learning lesson as well.

Students can learn how to deal with money by fundraising. Of course, it might seem safer for us to take charge of our children's earnings from their fundraising before it is turned in to the school. However, by making them keep track of it, count it, and make sure everyone pays the right amount, they are learning an important lesson. Dealing with money is important to know about when they are older.

Fundraising helps improve their schools. It is the child's school. They have to learn there and grow there. Why not let them help in making it a better place?

Fundraising allows for more life experiences for the child. The raised money is used towards things like parties, trips, or for the music club to go see a Broadway play. The children receive the rewards for their hard work at raising the money. Without fundraising, these field trips and special school memories would be missed.

In a word, fundraising helps children a lot in many ways.

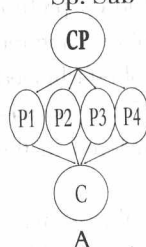
1. We can infer that the author is probably a _____.
A. teacher B. student
C. parent D. headmaster
2. One of the important indications that children are grown up is that _____.
A. children can deal with money
B. children learn to care for others
C. children make a date with friends of the other sex
D. children like to make up
3. The author thinks that fundraising _____.
A. adds to the family's burden
B. wastes the learning time
C. cultivates the children's character
D. builds up the children's bodies
4. Which of the following shows the structure of the passage?

CP: Central point

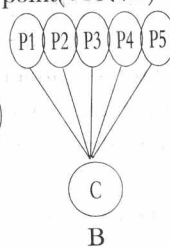
P: Point

Sp: Sub-point(次要点)

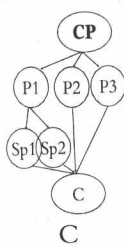
C: Conclusion



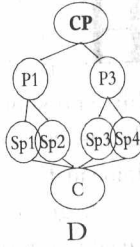
A



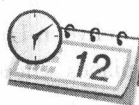
B



C



D



Tuesday

Passage 1

A merchant had twin sons, who worked for their father in the store. When he died, they had 1 the store. One day one of the brothers 2 a dollar bill on the cash register(收银台) and walked outside. When he returned, the 3 was gone.

When he asked his brother, he replied that he had not seen it. But the young man would not leave it 4. "Dollar bills just don't get up and 5 away! Surely you must have seen it!" So they began to 6. They refused to speak to each other. They 7 decided they could no longer work together and a 8 wall was built down the center of the store.

Some years 9 an expensive car stopped in front of the 10. A man walked in and said, "Twenty years ago I was very 11 and drove into this town. I hadn't 12 for three days and felt very hungry. I 13 into this store and saw a dollar bill on the cash register. I put the bill into my

14 and walked out. For all these years I haven't been able to forget that. I had to come back and ask your 15."

The stranger was amazed to see 16 well up in the eyes of the clerk. "Would you please go next door and tell that story to the man in the store?" He said. Then the man was even more 17 to see two middle-aged men, who looked very much 18, weeping together in the front of the store.

After twenty years, the wall of hate that divided them came down. It is so often the little things 19 finally divide people. And once divided, they may never come together again. The 20, of course, is to let it go.

1. A. taken over B. taken down
C. taken away D. taken up
2. A. picked B. spotted C. forgot D. left
3. A. pen B. money C. customer D. book
4. A. empty B. alive C. simple D. alone
5. A. smooth B. walk C. throw D. rot

6. A. quarrel B. work C. walk D. talk
7. A. luckily B. happily C. slowly D. finally
8. A. decorating B. defending C. dividing D. supporting
9. A. ago B. before C. past D. later
10. A. bank B. store C. school D. hospital
11. A. rich B. angry C. fat D. poor
12. A. eaten B. worked C. slept D. drunken
13. A. stepped B. broke C. rushed D. flew
14. A. car B. room C. truck D. pocket
15. A. permission B. name C. forgiveness D. number
16. A. cries B. tears C. lids D. smiles
17. A. amused B. touched C. amazed D. delighted
18. A. lovely B. ugly C. ordinary D. alike
19. A. who B. which C. that D. one
20. A. direction B. cause C. problem D. solution

Passage 2

题材	体裁	难度	字数	题数	阅读时间
人物介绍	记叙文	★★★★	406	4	7 分钟

With the nearly \$300 million in the first four days after its release (发行), *Avatar*, which cost about \$200 million to make, has now won another title: Most Successful Movie of 2009. Hollywood director James Cameron once again draws people's attention.

James Cameron was born in August, 1954 in Canada. His artist mother encouraged him to draw and paint when he was a child. She helped arrange an exhibition of his paintings in a local gallery(美术馆) when he was still in his teens. Inspired by the film 2001: *A Space Odyssey*, he began to experiment with 16mm film, photographing model spaceships he had built. The Cameron family moved to California when he was 17 and Cameron was admitted to Fullerton College, where he was not interested in what he learned. Uncertain of his direction in life, torn between art and science, he dropped out of college. He became a truck driver. After the film *Star Wars* reawakened his love of filmmaking, he quit his job and taught himself the technology of film-making.

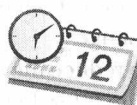
He borrowed money from friends to make a short film he showed to director Roger Corman. Corman gave Cameron

a chance to work as a model builder and production designer on his horror films. After two years with Corman, Cameron directed his first film, but it almost turned into his last. The producer of *Piranha II: The Spawning* fired him, saying the film Cameron had shot was unusable. In 1984, Cameron directed the film that was to change his life, *The Terminator*. With the international success of *The Terminator*, Cameron won the director's chair for *Aliens* in 1986 and went on to direct *The Abyss* (1989), *Terminator 2: Judgment Day* (1991) and three years later *True Lies*. Like *Avatar*, *Titanic* is a love story. Many people predicted the film would be a failure when Cameron began to make *Titanic* in 1997. Cameron proved them wrong when *Titanic* broke box office records all over the world and swept the Academy Awards, winning an unprecedented 11 Oscars.



Avatar, a science fiction film, based on a script(剧本) Cameron wrote in 1994, is the first big budget(预算) action film shot in 3D, using revolutionary camera technology Cameron developed himself. The technologies used in *Avatar* are expected to become a part of mainstream(主流的) film-making in five years.

1. The Cameron family moved to California in _____.
A. 1954 B. 1962
C. 1971 D. 1984
2. He probably majored in _____ when Cameron studied in Fullerton College.
A. physics B. music
C. film-making D. painting
3. Which of the following films is Cameron's turning point in his directing career?
A. *Star Wars*.
B. *Piranha II: The Spawning*.
C. *True Lies*.
D. *The Terminator*.
4. Both *Avatar* and *Titanic* share the feature that _____.
A. they tell a love story
B. they were made in 3D
C. they are science fiction films
D. they are based on real stories



Wednesday

Passage 1

题材	体裁	难度	字数	题数	阅读时间
广告	应用文	★★★	300	4	5 分钟

Learn To Paint Seascapes with Ease

You may think it hard to learn to paint seascapes because the ocean just keeps moving. Now, the Master of Seascapes shares his seascape painting instructions with you on CD and in his books! You will learn to paint

seascapes with ease, with his easy-to-follow lessons.

E. John Robinson is America's most famous seascape artist. See how quickly your own work takes on new energy as you learn to capture the living sea, the moving sensations of nature, and the dance of light by painting with E. John Robinson.

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Because of E. John Robinson's love of nature and the landscapes he paints, he has decided to no longer deplete

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(消耗) the forest in order to publish his instructional painting books. Instead, he has reproduced his books on CD. The new "Book on CD" has many advantages over the paper book:

◆ The colors in a painting lesson appear much brighter and truer to life.

◆ The CD provides students with

the advantage to enlarge and view even the smallest of detail of any lesson.

◆ The CD can be downloaded on to any computer for instant access.

John hopes you will enjoy this new "Book on CD" format and encourages you to call 800-962-4117, 9:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. (PST) with any questions regarding its use.

Shipping time is 6 to 10 business days to most international destinations.

Prices include postage & handling.

Testimonials

Dear Sir,

I received your seascape lessons, about ten days ago and I am impressed with your knowledge and experience in painting beautiful seascapes. I find the lessons most helpful. Thank you for inspiring others and myself to keep painting.

—Betty Rainey, Seguin, TX

- We learn that E. John Robinson _____.
A. is good at painting the sea
B. is good at painting the portrait
C. loves wild animals
D. is an art professor in a college
- If you buy two CDs, how much will you pay?
A. \$27.95. B. \$57.85.
C. \$29.90. D. \$55.90.
- Compared with the paper book, the new "Book on CD" is _____.
A. thicker
B. more environment-friendly
C. less colorful
D. bigger
- We can infer that Betty Rainey _____.
A. is experienced in teaching landscape painting
B. is learning to draw horses
C. is a sales girl selling the CD
D. is satisfied with the product

Passage 2

题材	体裁	难度	字数	题数	阅读时间
气候与环境	记叙文	★★★★	376	4	7分钟

European delegates Saturday boarded a special train called the "Climate Express" in Brussels and headed for the crucial UN conference in Copenhagen which aims to reach a new global climate agreement.

The passengers included officials for the governments of France, Belgium and Luxembourg who were joined by their German counterparts in Cologne.

Jean-Pascal van Ypersele, vice-chair of the Inter-governmental Panel on Climate Change(IPCC), told AFP he was very convinced that the world's nations could agree on

an accord to combat global warming during the conference which would open Monday and run to December 18.

Getting into the spirit of the "Climate Express", van Ypersele was wearing a railroad conductor's cap. The Belgian professor of climatology answered journalists' questions during the 12-hour journey as some of the train's cars were organised into workshops(研讨会) on climate issues.

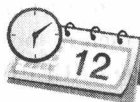
The "Climate Express" is also delivering a message on modes of transport. The transport industry is a major producer of CO₂ emissions, making up over one-fifth of global CO₂ emissions. Railways are crucial in reducing greenhouse gas emissions. A passenger is responsible for five times less carbon dioxide emissions travelling by train than by car. For the trip from Brussels to Copenhagen, the train at full capacity will produce 14.2 kilos of CO₂ emissions per passenger, compared to 43.6 kilos for a car, 82.4 kilos for a plane and 63.5 kilos for a ship, according to the organisers, the World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF) and the International Union of Railways (IUR).

Train operators from around the world participated in the Train to Copenhagen campaign with the aim of raising awareness of transport's influence on climate change.

The "Climate Express" passengers also included environmental activists like Alison Gannett from Colorado, who made the trip from London to Brussels on foot. "We have to save the snow which is the source of half of the world's drinking water," said the American champion skier.

Other activists just came to wish the delegates a good trip, while they were taking even more environment-friendly means to Copenhagen. Miriam Morena of Spain was cycling to the Danish capital. "I am very concerned about environmental issues; they are at the very heart of our lives," said the 24-year-old teacher from Barcelona.

- What does Jean-Pascal van Ypersele think of the accord to be reached at the Copenhagen conference?
A. He is very optimistic.
B. He is very pessimistic.
C. He is not sure.
D. He thinks it is boring.
- Why did European delegates board the "Climate Express"?
A. To save time.
B. To enjoy the views along the way.
C. To raise awareness of transport's influence on climate change.
D. To reduce the use of energy.
- We can infer that Alison Gannett _____.
A. hates hiking
B. is a professor of climatology in a university
C. is good at winter sports
D. is against taking the "Climate Express"
- Miriam Morena was to get to Copenhagen _____.
A. on foot
B. by bike
C. by "Climate Express"
D. by air



Thursday

Passage 1

Don't Allow Your Weaknesses to Limit You

We all have weaknesses and strengths. Sometimes the weaknesses seem to 1 the strengths and sometimes it's the other way around. Some people get sick easily. Some people are 2 communicators and struggle with 3. Many people accept it as just bad luck—4 not everyone. Some people facing huge limitations still 5 to achieve tremendous things. They rise 6 their weaknesses and do not allow them to limit their 7.

I attended a school prize-giving ceremony and the guest speaker was Andrew Becroft, who had a 8 stutter (结巴) as a child. Instead of allowing this to limit him, he chose to work hard to 9 it. He is now a famous judge in New Zealand. Not only did he become successful, but he did so in a profession 10 he had to speak in front of others regularly. If he hadn't worked on his 11 ability, it would have been very limiting to his life and 12 prospects.

Lots of people face far more 13 limitations than you do. But no matter what the limitation, you will 14 find people who have overcome it. At 19 months old, Helen Keller fell 15 and lost her sight and hearing. Yet, she became a world famous author and speaker. Mark Inglis lost both of his legs in a mountaineering 16, but has since climbed Mt Everest. If one of them had told you what they hoped to achieve you would have nodded kindly while 17 thinking to yourself that they had no chance. And yet the results 18 for themselves.

Most of us will never have to face the kinds of challenges these people faced. Yet most of us will never achieve to the 19 that these people have either.

If Mark Inglis can climb the highest mountain in the world without 20, what can you do?

1. A. output B. outline
C. outnumber D. outweigh
2. A. hopeless B. wonderful C. ordinary D. skilled
3. A. scholarships B. citizenships
C. relationships D. friendships
4. A. then B. but C. or D. so
5. A. manage B. fail C. wish D. pretend
6. A. in B. among C. above D. toward
7. A. possibilities B. challenges
C. imaginations D. actions
8. A. slight B. mild C. casual D. severe
9. A. defeat B. overcome C. win D. expand
10. A. which B. when C. why D. where
11. A. communication B. speaking
C. acting D. reading
12. A. career B. politics C. wealth D. health
13. A. interesting B. comfortable
C. puzzling D. significant

14. A. always B. seldom C. never D. rarely
15. A. asleep B. apart C. flat D. ill
16. A. accident B. incident C. event D. program
17. A. loudly B. swiftly C. quietly D. slowly
18. A. see B. hear C. speak D. feel
19. A. item B. degree C. distance D. stage
20. A. arms B. legs C. hands D. eyes

Passage 2

题材	体裁	难度	字数	题数	阅读时间
人物介绍	记叙文	★★★	324	5	6 分钟

For the war-beaten orphans of the northern Iraqi city of Tikrit, this big old shoe fits.

A huge sculpture of the footwear hurled at President Bush in December during a trip to Iraq has been unveiled in a ceremony at the Tikrit Orphanage.

Assisted by children at the home, sculptor Laith al-Amiri erected a brown replica of one of the shoes hurled at Bush and Prime Minister Nuri al-Maliki by journalist Muntadhir al-Zaidi during a press conference in Baghdad.

Al-Zaidi was jailed for his actions, and a trial is pending. But his angry gesture touched a defiant nerve throughout the Arab and Muslim world. He is regarded by many people as a hero. Demonstrators in December took to the streets in the Arab world and called for his release. The shoe monument, made of fiberglass and coated with copper, consists of the shoe and a concrete base. The entire monument is 3.5 meters (11.5 feet) high. The shoe is 2.5 meters (8.2 feet) long and 1.5 meters (4.9 feet) wide.

"Those orphans who helped the sculptor in building this monument were the victims of Bush's war," al-Naseri said. "The shoe monument is a gift to the next generation to remember the heroic action by the journalist."

"When the next generation sees the shoe monument, they will ask their parents about it," al-Naseri said. "Then their parents will start talking about the hero Muntadhir al-Zaidi, who threw his shoe at George W. Bush during his unannounced farewell visit."

Al-Zaidi marked his 30th birthday in jail last month. One of his brothers said he is "in good health and is being treated well".

Al-Zaidi's employer, TV network al-Baghdadia, keeps a picture of him at the top left side of the screen with a calendar showing the number of days he has spent in detention. The network has been calling for his release.

By tradition, throwing a shoe is the most insulting act in the Arab world.

1. Why have Iraqis constructed a huge sculpture of the footwear in an orphanage?
A. The Iraqis are interested in composing the great art works.
B. They want to show their talent in the well-known

- shoes.
- C. The orphans like the sculpture of the footwear created.
- D. The statue is in praise of some courageous behavior.
2. Who is the main character praised by Iraqis according to the passage?
- A. Laith al-Amiri. B. Al-Naseri.
- C. Muntadhir al-Zaidi. D. Al-Baghdadia.
3. What will their parents say when the next generation sees the statue?
- A. The statue is designed for you especially by people.
- B. You should remember the statue's meaning forever.
- C. The owner of the statue is very great in the world.

- D. You should take care of the great statue with heart.
4. Which of the statements about the hero presently is true EXCEPT _____?
- A. he has been released by the court
- B. people are appealing to his freedom
- C. he is in a good state of health
- D. he is abused by the police
5. When the Iraqis throw the shoe to you, we can conclude that _____.
- A. you are very popular with the Iraqis
- B. you must give out the things to people
- C. you are unacceptable in the Iraq much
- D. you are in need of a new pair of shoes



Passage 1

题材	体裁	难度	字数	题数	阅读时间
人物介绍	记叙文	★★★★	356	4	6 分钟

Tim Burton and Johnny Depp look alike. They sport equally wacky(古怪的) hair and tinted glasses, and stroke their artsy goatees as they talk. They refer to similar artistic influences, mention their deep friendship (Depp is godfather to Burton's first son) and even finish each other's sentences.

It's no wonder the two have turned into Hollywood's most productive director-actor partnership. The release of *Alice in Wonderland* in China this week, where Depp plays the crazy Mad Hatter, marks their seventh cooperation.

Director-actor partnerships seem to be as old as Hollywood. Sometimes directors are inspired by actors. Other times actors place complete trust in directors.

But in the case of look-a-likes Burton and Depp, their creative partnership is based on absurdity, trust, and a common love of dark, twisted story-telling.

When they first met, Depp was on his way to becoming a teen idol. Burton challenged Depp, casting him as Edward in *Edward Scissorhands*(1990): a twisted fairytale about a boy with hands made out of scissors who yearns to find love.

Depp's faultless performance as a freak(怪人) in suburb made the film a modern classic. It also created the bonds of the Burton-Depp team. "When we first met, we connected on all these super absurd levels," says Depp in *Esquire*.

Now with a trusted partner, Burton went on to cast Depp in six more absurd roles. So, when Burton signed on to make *Alice in Wonderland*, there was little doubt he would take Depp down the rabbit hole.

Burton and Depp, in their unique style, re-imagined *Wonderland* as *Underland*—a creepy and colorful jungle of wonder. They transformed the legendary Hatter into a

gangly circus clown, a man driven crazy by poison, who speaks in riddles and giggles like a school girl.

Again the Burton-Depp combo—Depp's performance in Burton's fairytale—has proved a huge success.



Alice in Wonderland arrives in China after topping global box offices three weeks in a row.

If their partnership is anything to go by, more directors should stick with a formula once perfected.

- What information is conveyed to us in the first paragraph?
 - Tim Burton and Johnny Depp's strange behavior.
 - Tim Burton and Johnny Depp's deep friendship.
 - Tim Burton and Johnny Depp's relationship.
 - Tim Burton and Johnny Depp's same interest.
- What made Tim Burton and Johnny Depp cooperate seven times?
 - Their strong family relationship.
 - Their common love of dark, twisted storytelling.
 - Their absurd art pursuit.
 - Their mutual understanding of each other.
- What marked the establishment of the gold partners?
 - The release of *Alice in Wonderland* in China.
 - When they first met, Depp was on his way to becoming a teen idol.
 - Depp's faultless performance in *Edward Scissorhands*.
 - Burton signing on to make *Alice in Wonderland*.

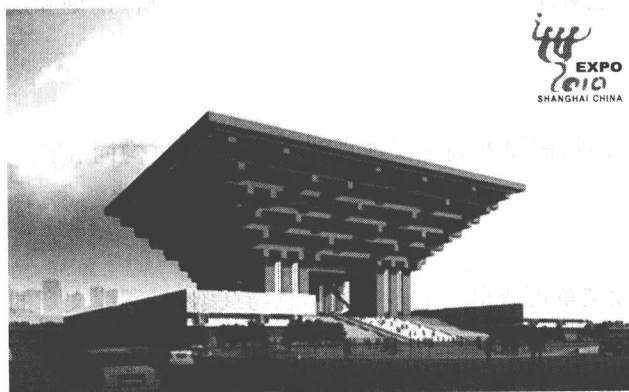
4. What does the author write this passage for?
- To show director-actor formula is important.
 - To disclose the secret of their great success.
 - To make clear how *Alice in Wonderland* succeeded.
 - To report the private life of the two successful men.

Passage 2

题材	体裁	难度	字数	题数	阅读时间
旅游景点	说明文	★★★★	366	5	6 分钟

World Expo 2010 Shanghai China is to be staged in Shanghai from May 1 to October 31, 2010. If you plan to visit the Shanghai Expo this summer, China Pavilion is a must-see area for you.

China Pavilion, which is called Oriental Crown (东方之冠), is located at the center of the Expo site. Standing 63 meters tall, the China Pavilion takes the shape of an emperor's crown, with the upper layers larger than the lower ones. Covering 160,000 square meters in floor space, the pavilion consists of a national hall and a regional hall. Construction on the China Pavilion began on December 18, 2007. The design of the China Pavilion was picked from a total of 344 designs put forward by Chinese from around the world. The pavilion possesses both traditional and modern features, which helps develop the theme of the 2010 Expo: "Better City, Better Life". For example, it is red in appearance, which contains the elements of traditional Chinese culture, and it is green indoors, with the use of energy-saving techniques. The Shanghai World Expo is expected to attract 70 million visitors from across the globe. It is estimated that 400,000



people will visit the Expo and its 140 pavilions every day during the period, but the China Pavilion is only able to receive about one tenth of the total. How to accommodate so many people in the pavilion remains a tough task. Luckily, the China Pavilion is built as a permanent landmark.

During the Expo, the main structure will be used for an exhibition based on the theme of "Chinese wisdom in urban development" by explaining the values of harmony, nature and spirit. The three-story pavilion has three sections. The top floor's "Footprint of the East" will show some of the changes in Chinese cities. There, you can see a film which shows how Chinese cities have changed, especially in the past 30 years. According to Lu Chuan, director of the film, the scenery is like something from *Lord of the Rings*. On the second floor, "Journey of Wisdom" will explain China's four great inventions. And the ground's "Blossoming City" will display scenes from cities of the future.

- World Expo 2010 is expected to last _____.
A. half a year B. four months
C. ten months D. one year
- Which of the following words can be used to describe the China Pavilion?
A. Tiny. B. Round.
C. Exotic (异国情调的). D. Environment-friendly.
- The China Pavilion can receive _____ visitors at most per day.
A. 40,000 B. 400,000
C. 100,000 D. 20,000
- From the passage, we can infer that _____.
A. China Pavilion will be pulled down after the World Expo 2010 is over
B. China Pavilion will probably continue to be open to visitors after the Expo is over
C. you can continue to visit the Japanese Pavilion after the Expo is over
D. some foreign friends took part in the designs of the China Pavilion
- On the second floor, you can _____.
A. enjoy a film about the changes of cities in China
B. learn what Shanghai looked like in the 1920s
C. find out how paper was invented
D. see how Chinese cities will look like in the future

You cannot make an omelet without breaking eggs.

不劳则不获。

本周专题辅导

英语阅读理解技巧与策略

一、了解题干,带着问题读文章

首先,要掌握题干所设的问题类型——是客观信息题,还是主观判断题。客观信息题可以从文章中直接找到有关信息;而主观判断题则需要对整篇文章进行深一层的理解推理等。其次,了解题干以及各个选项所包含的信息,然后有针对性地对文章进行扫读,对有关信息进行快速定位,将相关信息进行整合、甄别、分析和对比,有根据地排除干扰项,选出正确答案。此法特别适用于对图形表格类题材的理解。

二、速读全文,掌握大意,归纳主题

阅读的目的是获取信息,阅读速度是阅读最应具备的基本能力,只有速读才能尽量在短时间内掌握文章大意。运用略读、扫读、跳读等技巧快速阅读,重点搜寻关键词和主题句,捕捉时空、顺序、情节、人物、观点,并且理清文章脉络,把握语篇实质,归纳文章大意。

三、详读掌握其细节,理顺思路与文章脉络

记叙文多以人物为中心,以时间或空间为线索,按事件的发生、发展、高潮、结局脉络展开故事;议论文主要包括论点、论据、结论三大要素,通过解释、举例来阐述观点。考生可以根据文章的特点,详读细节,以时间、地点、事件、因果等为线索,找出关键词语,运用“画图列表法”,勾画出一幅完整清晰的文章主题和细节的认知图。

四、逻辑推理,做好深层理解题

在实际阅读过程中,有时作者并未把意图直截了当地说出来,需要考生根据字面意思,通过语篇逻辑关系,研究细节的暗示,推敲作者的态度,理解文章的寓意。这一点必须忠实于原文,要以文章提供的事实和线索为依据,立足已知推断未知,不能凭空想象,随意揣测;它要求考生对文字的表面信息进行分析、挖掘和逻辑推理,不能就事论事,以偏概全。

五、左顾右盼,前后联系,猜词悟义

猜测词语是英语运用中的一个重要环节,在题目考查时,需要准确无误地理解上下文,通过构词、语法、定义、同位、对比、因果、常识、上下文等线索确定词义。

六、养成习惯,潜移默化结硕果

1. 养成默读习惯,使注意力集中在文字符号上。默读文章可获得绝大多数的信息与线索,是阅读文章的最好习惯。

2. 克服指读、回视、重读等不良习惯,因为这样容易使理解只停留在某个词或句子上,使获得的信息支离破碎。要善于抓住句子中的核心词,从一个句子快速地扫视到另一个句子,进行连贯性理解。

英语阅读能力的培养是一个渐进的复杂过程,要养成每天阅读英语的习惯,循序渐进,持之以恒,精泛结合,广泛涉猎。在潜移默化中你会感觉到你的阅读能力有了长足的提高。



周周测 ①

(测试时间 45 分钟)

答题卡

一、听力部分										二、完形填空 (11-20)									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
二、完形填空 (21-30)										三、阅读理解									
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34						

一、听力专项测试 地点与场合

请听下面 10 段对话。根据所听录音,从 A、B、C 三个选项中选择最佳答案。每段对话仅读一遍。

- Where does this conversation take place?
A. At a gas station. B. At a railway station.
C. In an airport.
- Where are the speakers?
A. At a department store. B. In a restaurant.
C. At the office.
- Where does this conversation most probably take place?
A. At the coffee shop. B. At a bar.
C. At the woman's house.
- Where is Dr. Steward now?
A. In his office. B. In another city.
C. In his waiting room.
- Where does this conversation most probably take place?
A. At the office. B. At a shop.
C. At school.
- Where did the conversation most probably take place?
A. In a clothing store. B. At a park.
C. At a flower store.
- Where did the conversation probably take place?
A. In the library. B. In the restaurant.
C. In the class.
- Where can the talk mostly happen?
A. At the woman's office. B. At the police station.
C. On the accident site.
- Where does this conversation probably take place?
A. In a hospital. B. At a flower shop.
C. In a ward.
- Where does this conversation probably take place?
A. At the office. B. In the classroom.
C. In the meeting room.

二、完形填空

阅读下面短文,掌握其大意,然后从各题所给的四个选项(A、B、C 和 D)中,选出最佳选项。

At 56 years old, Jennifer Figge from Aspen, Colorado, has become the first woman on record to swim from one side of the Atlantic Ocean to the other.

Figge got the 11 of swimming across the Atlantic Ocean in the 1960s. She was on a bumpy trans-Atlantic flight

and thought that if she needed she could put on a life vest and 12 the rest of the way.

Decades later, Figge began 13 in extreme sports and endurance 14. She said she had run 3,000 miles, 15 Iowa and Mexico. She trained for swimming across the Atlantic Ocean for months by swimming in an outdoor pool in Aspen in rough 16.

To cross the Atlantic, Figge swam in a 19-foot-by-13-foot cage made of steel that 17 her from predators. She didn't 18 any sharks, but she did encounter whales, turtles, 19, and Portuguese men-of-war dermatitis. The cage was pulled by a sailboat 20 was manned by a crew of engineers from NASA and Boeing.

During her 21, Figge would sleep on the boat. She would wake up at 7:00 a.m. and eat while the crew 22 the weather. She would spend 23 eight hours swimming, or as little as 21 minutes, 24 weather conditions. But some days, the weather was 25 bad that she wasn't able to swim 26. The weather was so extreme and the waves were so high that her 27 had trouble seeing her.

She ended up swimming 19 of 24 hours. 28 Figge didn't swim the whole way, the boat crew is working on 29 how many miles she actually swam. The final score 30 be known until Figge completes the last leg of her swim. She plans on swimming another 559 miles from Trinidad to the British Virgin Islands.

- A. idea B. opinion C. view D. suggestion
- A. travel B. fly C. play D. swim
- A. participating B. attending
C. taking D. involving
- A. difficulties B. train
C. challenges D. failures
- A. including B. except C. as D. besides
- A. condition B. conditions
C. situation D. situations
- A. kept B. prevented C. stopped D. protected
- A. come into B. come up
C. run into D. run up
- A. dolphins B. tigers C. fish D. birds
- A. where B. that C. what D. it
- A. efforts B. attempts C. adventure D. voyage