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快捷英语

广东专版

依据广东省
最新 高考考试说明编写

阅读理解与完形填空

周周练

高二年级
上
修订版

丛书主编 世纪东方 分册主编 张人天



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《阅读理解与完形填空周周练 广东专版》

分周编写

根据实际教学课时，对每周的周一到周五均做了恰当的内容安排，保证学生每天有充足的阅读量，得到充分的练习。

精选精练

本书由教学一线的名师主笔，精心选材，设题精准到位，难易搭配合理，符合学生的兴趣爱好和学习规律。

专版专做

本书依据广东省《考试说明》，锁定广东省特有题型，精心编排，帮助学生进行有计划的、充分的训练，综合提升学生阅读能力。

细化目录

目录中对文章的主题进行索引，学生和教师可以根据自身兴趣或者教学需要选择文章精读。

本周专题辅导

在每周的周末部分设置“本周专题辅导”，点拨常用的技巧，提高实际解题能力，起到四两拨千斤之效。

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本书采取“阅读理解+完形填空+语法填空”三位一体的编写体例，集中训练了占高考分值最多的三大题型，符合学生实际需求。

总结文章主旨大意，提示
题目设题类型，点拨解题
思路。

Week One

关联及科学家对梦的研究

1. B dream 做动词, “做梦”之意。上句讲梦与人的情绪等内部因素有关, 此句则讲外部因素对梦的影响。

2. A blanket “毯子”。睡觉时毯子从床上掉到地上。

身体会感到冷,做梦时,就会梦见自己睡在冰天雪地上。

5. B 从本文开始两句可知, have an effect on sb

6. A young children 与后面的 older children 相对应。

7. C 从不同的人可能会梦见不同的东西/事情可知: 饥饿的人们就会梦见食物。

9. C 从下文可知这里应是通过试验来展示。

11. B 探视病人者一般坐在病床边,故选 sitting.

13. D mean “意味着”，此句意为：这些梦意味着什么。

14. B. offer “提供”，表示他们的解释提供了对做梦问题的一种有趣的研究方法，可供尝试。若选 find 则表示他们得到了对此问题的解法。

15. C come true 指希望或理想等变为现实。科

方式。

Passage 2

本文记述作者听闻哥哥生病住院手术的焦急心情,以至于在赶去医院的途中超速行驶而受到

前言

《快捷英语·阅读理解与完形填空周周练》系列丛书自出版以来,一直保持实用性和指导性并重的原则,是学生和老师平时训练和备考的最佳助手,备受广大读者的喜爱和推崇。2010年,在调研了近千名读者的基础上,又综合了广东省各地教研员和一线教师的意见和要求,我们出版了这套《快捷英语·阅读理解与完形填空周周练(广东专版)》。

本套丛书特色:

1. 专版专做,涵盖广东省高考热点题型

本书立足课改,以广东省高考考试说明为基点,锁定本地区热点题型,对必考内容进行整合、拓展和提升,所有选材都集中体现课改精神和难度系数,有助于本地区的师生使用。

2. 专题专练,体现“阅读理解+完形填空+语法填空”的组合阅读概念,综合提高学生阅读能力和应试能力

本书的编写体现“阅读理解+完形填空+语法填空”的组合阅读概念,在编写的过程中按题型的难易程度合理编排,通过浓郁的时代感、包罗万象的题材、规范的语言和最新命题走向的设题方式等让学生在训练的过程中了解世界、学习英语知识,从而达到总结解题规律、升华解题技巧的目的,综合提高学生的阅读能力。

3. 精练精析,选材经典,设题精准

本书联合广东省各地区和全国各地知名教学专家与教学一线教师精心编写。在编写的过程中,作者深入研究题型的分布和题量的设置,紧扣题型特点,深度剖析,严格把关,精选试题,原创新题,做到试题设置精准、难易搭配合理、解析准确到位,将最新考试信息和训练有机地结合在一起。

4. 名师主笔,优秀英语教师亲自把关和试用

本丛书由来自国家级示范中学和省级示范中学的一批特、高级教师及优秀骨干教师联合编写,并请多名优秀教师亲自把关和试用。

本套丛书结合日常的实际教学和新课标要求,根据实际教学课时,对每周的周一至周五都作了恰当的安排,保证学生每日都能定量练习,养成良好的阅读习惯。在阅读的过程中,针对不同题型、不同题材、不同体裁进行充分的训练,把握其特点和应对策略,认真分析和总结,提高解题能力。

我们力求以更加严谨的态度,编写优质、实用的英语图书,为考生冲刺铺路搭桥,成为考生备考的好助手!

本书编写组

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Monday 星期一

WEEK ONE

Passage 1

题材	体裁	词数	题数	阅读时间	正确率
学业考试	议论文	371	5	分钟	

Putting Kids to the Test

Just the sight of a test booklet makes some kids sweat. For others, it is a blank bubble (泡沫) sheet. Then there are the dreaded words, "Take out your Number 2 pencil." All three fill 10-year-old Chelsea Logo with fear. "I start to tap my pencil on the desk," says the fifth grader from Toluca Lake Elementary, near Los Angeles, California. "Then I feel the butterflies in my stomach."

Chelsea is not alone. In a recent survey by TFK and KidsHealth.org, more than 70% of kids ages 9 to 13 said they worry about tests. It's no wonder. Across the United States, public schools give more than 250 million standardized fill-in-the-bubble tests each year, according to FairTest, a nonprofit group that works to promote quality education and testing.

Why do kids have to take so many tests? The No Child Left Behind (NCLB) law requires that students in Grades 3 through 8 be tested each year. The law's goal is for all students to be at grade level by 2014. Students must pass the tests and meet other requirements or their schools may be shut down.

US Secretary of Education Arne Duncan wants to change NCLB. But that doesn't mean he favors getting rid of tests. Duncan believes tests should be used mainly to evaluate kids' strengths and weaknesses. That way, kids can get the help they need. Tests, Duncan says, should not be used to punish kids or their schools for failure.

"The goal is to focus on great instruction, great teaching and learning," Duncan told TFK. "When students have the knowledge they need, they can walk into a test absolutely confident that they will succeed."

Under NCLB, each state sets its own standards for students to meet. The result, Duncan says, is that states are "dumming down their standards" to make it easier for kids to pass the tests. To fix this problem, 48 states are now working together to create common standards. "I want to set a high bar for kids," Duncan says, "so they'll be in great shape to pursue their dreams."

Kids are under tremendous pressure. Still, we need tests to help us assess what students have yet to learn.

- This passage is mainly about
 - what kids worry about
 - the subjects that kids in US public schools like best
 - standardized tests that kids in US public schools must take
 - extending the school year
- Who are required by law to take tests each year?
 - Public school students in Grades 3 through 8.
 - Public school students in Grades 3 and 8.
 - Public school students in Grades 3 through 12.
 - All public school students.
- According to Arne Duncan, why are some states "dumming down their standards"?
 - To make it easier for kids to pass the tests.
 - To make it harder for kids to pass the tests.
 - To help kids tackle test stress.
 - To focus more attention on schoolwork other than tests.
- With which statement would Arne Duncan most likely agree?
 - More states should make their tests easier.
 - All testing should be stopped immediately.
 - Tests are a bad way to measure kids' learning.
 - Teachers can use test results to help kids.
- According to the passage which of the following statements is NOT true?
 - Chelsea worries about the tests.
 - There are butterflies in Chelsea's stomach.
 - Students must pass the tests to go on schooling.
 - The tests help to assess what students still have to learn.

Passage 2

题材	体裁	词数	题数	阅读时间	正确率
文艺作品	说明文	338	5	分钟	

A Painting Full of Fun

Pieter Bruegel was a famous artist who lived in Europe five hundred years ago. He is well-known for a painting called *Children's Games*. People like this painting because it is bursting with fun. It shows how children in Pieter's time amused themselves in a variety of ways. In all, there are about eighty games being played in the painting.

Children's Games shows a busy street scene in a town long ago. There is a stream flowing around the edge of the town, and the street is a wide and open space. There are no cars, just horses and buggies (轻便马车), so there is plenty of room to play. There are about two hundred children in the painting. Some play in groups and others play alone. Many of the games in the painting date back to ancient times, and some of the games are still played today.

Children may know games like leapfrog, tug of war, and follow the leader, but what about tag, king of the hill, and hopscotch (跳房子)? These games are often played outdoors. Stop and think about the happy children in the painting. They seem to be enjoying their freedom in the fresh air and their games.

The games in the painting do not require children to spend money on extra materials. Instead, they use simple everyday objects like hats and sticks. A game might call for a hoop, a rope, a spinning top, some chalk, or even a barrel. Some games are played without any toys at all. For instance, one scene in the painting shows children turning somersaults (翻筋斗) inside the fence.

Even though Pieter Bruegel lived a long time ago, children today can learn an important lesson from what he painted. The painting shows us how little we need in order to enjoy ourselves. All children really need is one another. It's not the toys or games that are found on store shelves that create fun. Using our imagination can do this for us.

1. The author included Paragraph 1 to describe the _____.

- A. games that people once played
- B. person who painted the picture
- C. jobs that people had in towns
- D. river that once flowed through towns

2. Which question does Paragraph 1 answer?

- A. What kind of games did Pieter like?
- B. What other paintings did Pieter paint?
- C. How many people are shown in *Children's Games*?
- D. Why do people enjoy the painting *Children's Games*?

3. A reader asks this question about the passage. "Where do the children have room to play?"

Which paragraph from the passage answers this question?

- A. Paragraph 2.
- B. Paragraph 3.
- C. Paragraph 4.
- D. Paragraph 5.

4. What does Pieter's painting show about children five hundred years ago?

- A. They found simple materials for their games.
- B. They played with barrels in most of their games.
- C. They spent most of their time playing indoor games.
- D. They liked to include pets in their games.

5. According to the passage, which statement is NOT true?

- A. *Children's Games* is exciting and full of fun.
- B. Pieter was an excellent artist.
- C. The games in the painting are easy to play.
- D. All of the games in the painting are out of date.



Tuesday 星期二

Passage 1

题材	体裁	词数	题数	阅读时间	正确率
科普知识	说明文	313	15	分钟	

All our dreams have something to do with our feelings, fears, longings, wishes, needs and memories. But something on the “outside” may affect what we 1. If a person is hungry or tired or cold, his dream may include a feeling of this kind. If the 2 on your body has slipped off your bed, you may dream that you are 3 or resting on the ice and snow. The material for the dream you will 4 tonight is probably to come from the experiences you have today.

So the subject of your dream usually comes from something that has a(n) 5 on you while you are sleeping (feeling of cold, a noise, a discomfort, etc.) and it may also use your past experiences and the wishes and interests you have now. This is why very young 6 are likely to dream of fairies (仙女), older children of school examinations, 7 people of food, homesick soldiers of their families and prisoners of freedom.

To show you how that is 8 while you are asleep and how your wishes or needs can all be joined together in a dream, here is the story of a(n) 9. A man was asleep and the back of his 10 was rubbed with a piece of cotton. He would dream that he was in a hospital and his girlfriend was visiting him, 11 on the bed and feeling gently his hand!

There are some scientists who have made a special 12 of why we dream, what we dream and what those dreams 13. Their explanation of dreams, though a bit reasonable, is not accepted by everyone, but it 14 an interesting approach (方法) to the problem. They believe that dreams are mostly expressions of wishes that didn't 15. In other words, a dream is a way of having your wishes carried out.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| 1. A. long | B. dream | C. think | D. wish |
| 2. A. blanket | B. book | C. coat | D. trousers |
| 3. A. working | B. running | C. sleeping | D. studying |
| 4. A. have | B. meet | C. see | D. think |
| 5. A. sense | B. effect | C. point | D. meaning |
| 6. A. children | B. fathers | C. drivers | D. gentlemen |
| 7. A. happy | B. sad | C. hungry | D. old |
| 8. A. taking | B. happening | C. dreaming | D. carrying |
| 9. A. adventure | B. expedition | C. experiment | D. discovery |
| 10. A. leg | B. head | C. body | D. hand |
| 11. A. waiting | B. sitting | C. smiling | D. speaking |
| 12. A. study | B. watch | C. sleep | D. way |
| 13. A. stand | B. do | C. form | D. mean |
| 14. A. makes | B. offers | C. finds | D. demands |
| 15. A. get into | B. arrive at | C. come true | D. believe in |

Passage 2

题材	体裁	词数	题数	阅读时间	正确率
亲情故事	记叙文	174	10	分钟	

My only brother, Tom, was born with a heart disease. My parents tried their best to take good care of him. So when I heard that Tom fell ill 1 (serious) and was in hospital, I was shocked. 2 (put) away my things and locked my desk, I made my way to the North Street Hospital immediately. I was anxious to know how he was, so I sped 3 my car at the speed of 120 kilometers per hour. Just then, a policeman waved to me to stop. He accused me 4 over speed. I 5 (take) up his accuse, explaining to him that I didn't do it 6 (deliberate). As a matter of fact, I am 7 man with sense of law and seldom do I break the rules. 8 the policeman showed his understanding, he still showed me the ticket. I accept that punishment—after 9, I did do wrong. When I arrived at the hospital, the doctor was operating on my brother. I couldn't do anything 10 wait outside the surgery.

1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____ 4. _____ 5. _____
6. _____ 7. _____ 8. _____ 9. _____ 10. _____



The Reason of Being Late

Teacher: Johnny, why are you late for school every morning?

Johnny: Every time I come to the corner, a guidepost says,

“School—Go Slow.”

迟到的理由

老师：约翰尼，为什么你每天早晨上学都迟到？

约翰尼：每当我经过拐角处，就看见牌上写着：

“学校——慢行。”



Wednesday 星期三

Passage 1

题材	体裁	词数	题数	阅读时间	正确率
民俗文化	议论文	340	5	分钟	

The Right to Possess Guns

When foreigners are sometimes asked what seems most strange about American society, somewhere on the top of the list will be the fact that the average citizen is allowed to possess guns.

Although it is true that many people carry guns legally in the United States, it is also known that many who possess guns carry them illegally. Others, who don't have guns, feel that guns can be acquired quite easily. A recent survey indicated that many high school students, especially in the inner cities, can acquire a gun with little difficulty. Some schools require students to pass through a metal detector similar to those found at airports before entering the school building.

Most people would never want to own a gun, but others have taken up hunting as a sport and enjoy hunting wild game in season. Hunting for deer, pheasants and duck in fall and winter is very much a part of the American culture. Also, some ranchers in rural areas who raise cattle and sheep feel they need to protect their animals against the mountain lions and wolves which attack their herds and flocks at night.

To defend and support their rights to possess firearms The National Rifle Association (NRA) was founded in 1871 by National Guard officers. Many citizens feel that owning one is a necessary for self-protection.

Recent events in America, however, have shown that the question of gun possession is now out of control and some organizations in Washington have called for immediate action to be taken. In seemingly peaceful schools students have gone into classrooms and dining rooms and opened fire upon their own classmates. In horror and shock America has been traumatized (心理受到创伤) by such incidents which seem to occur with greater frequency. Police statistics also show that death by firearms is one of the leading causes of death among children under twenty. The periodic deaths of innocent citizens and even foreign visitors from guns have forced legislators to pass laws to stop these senseless killings.

- What do many non-Americans find very strange about American culture?
 - The Americans are too independent.
 - The Americans have easy access to guns.
 - Many high school students want to own a gun.
 - Guns are found in almost every home.
- How do some schools check to see if students are carrying guns?
 - The administration searches their lockers.
 - They have employed security guards on every floor.
 - They have installed metal detectors at the entrance of the building.
 - They invite the police to make surprise searches for guns.
- What is a leading cause of death for children under twenty in the United States?
 - Cancer and other diseases.
 - Weapons of mass destruction.
 - Firearms which are either intended or accidentally shot.
 - Automobile accidents.
- Why do many people who are NOT interested in hunting choose to possess guns?
 - It is just a practical to have to deter crime.
 - Guns are easier to use than knives.
 - It is fashionable today to possess a gun.
 - They need a gun for self-protection.
- For those who do not own a gun for self-protection which reason is often given?
 - The enjoy hunting as a sport.
 - They need a gun to protect their livestock from dangerous animals.
 - They belong to the National Rifle Association.
 - It is part of American culture.

Passage 2

题材	体裁	词数	题数	阅读时间	正确率
民俗文化	说明文	348	5	分钟	

Janken, the “paper, scissors, stone” game may be a popular way to decide who “goes first” among people in Japan, but this practice has never caught on in America. The logic of the game is confusing to Americans because a paper can wrap almost anything even a pair of scissors, and who has ever heard of wrapping stones in paper? Anyway, Americans would be likely to sharpen the scissors on the stone and then recycle the paper rather than wasting it for wrapping stones. Such is the nature of American pragmatism (实用主义).

At any rate, for most Americans a much simpler toss (掷) of a coin may settle a dispute or decide an issue.

To appreciate the coin toss a word must be said about American currency. All American coins have a face (a presidents' profile) imprinted on one side of them; on the opposite side of the coin the imprints may vary but it is not the imprint of a face. The side of the coin with the face is called heads. The opposite side of the coin which does not show a face is called tails. Before tossing a coin, the two members of the choosing sides call out which they prefer, “heads” or “tails.” The coin is then flipped (弹) into the air. This is done by placing the coin between the tip of the index finger and the moon of the thumb. The coin is flipped about a foot into the air and it is caught with the right hand and placed on the back of the palm of the left hand. When the coin is uncovered the person who choose the side facing up is the winner. It is a quick resolution to a dispute and the results cannot be argued. Unfortunately, this tossing of a coin cannot be played with Japanese currency because there is no face imprinted on any of the coins and there is little to distinguish one side of the coin from another.

To the Westerner flipping a coin is far easier than “paper, scissors, stone.”

- Why is janken unpopular in America?
 - It's considered foreign.
 - It is considered confusing.
 - It's not logical.
 - There is no need for it.
- How do American coins differ from Japanese coins?
 - They are of different sizes.
 - They are not of the same color.
 - One side of each coin has a face.
 - They are worthless.
- Why is it impossible to toss heads or tails with Japanese coins?
 - They are too heavy.
 - Japanese prefer to use janken.
 - There is no need.
 - They have no face imprinted on them.
- Who is the winner in the game of tossing a coin?
 - The person who tossed the coin.
 - The person who chose the side facing up.
 - The person who called out “head”.
 - The person who called out “tail”.
- The passage mainly intends to _____.
 - tell us a game to settle dispute by tossing a coin
 - tell us the “paper, scissors, stone” game
 - inform us of different cultures in Japan and America
 - inform us of the importance of settling disputes



Thursday 星期四

Passage 1

题材	体裁	词数	题数	阅读时间	正确率
成功故事	记叙文	310	15	分钟	

Learn and Earn

Charlie and Jackie joined a wholesale company together just after graduation. They both worked very hard. After several years, the boss made Jackie sales manager but Charlie 1 a salesman. One day Charlie could not 2 it any more. He handed in his resignation letter (辞职信) to the boss and complained that the boss did not 3 hardworking employees, but only raised those who tried to please him. He thought that it was really 4.

The boss knew that Charlie had spared no 5 for the company all these years, but in order to help Charlie to realize the 6 between him and Jackie, the boss asked Charlie to do the 7. "Go and find out if there is anyone selling watermelons in the market." Charlie went, returned and 8 said, "Yes." The boss asked, "How much per kg?" Charlie went back to the market to ask and returned to answer, "\$12 per kg."

The boss told Charlie that he would ask Jackie the 9 question. Jackie went, returned and said, "Boss, only one person selling watermelons. \$12 per kg, \$100 for 10 kg. He has a 10 of 340 melons. On the table are 58 melons, and every melon weighs about 15 kg, bought from the South two days ago. They are fresh, red, and of good 11."

Charlie was 12 and he realized the difference between himself and Jackie. He decided not to 13 but to learn from Jackie.

My dear friends, you know, a more 14 person is more observant, thinks more and understands in depth. For the same matter, he sees several years ahead, 15 you see only tomorrow. The difference between a year and a day is 365 times, so how could you win?

Think: how far have you seen ahead in your life? How thoughtful are you?

- | | | | |
|-------------------|-----------------|---------------|----------------|
| 1. A. made | B. became | C. remained | D. kept |
| 2. A. take | B. do | C. get | D. put |
| 3. A. enjoy | B. meet | C. repay | D. value |
| 4. A. unusual | B. unfair | C. careless | D. selfless |
| 5. A. rest | B. trouble | C. effect | D. effort |
| 6. A. competition | B. relationship | C. difference | D. distance |
| 7. A. following | B. finding | C. shopping | D. searching |
| 8. A. still | B. again | C. even | D. only |
| 9. A. difficult | B. familiar | C. same | D. simple |
| 10. A. total | B. lot | C. pile | D. number |
| 11. A. value | B. quality | C. condition | D. shape |
| 12. A. struck | B. moved | C. puzzled | D. encouraged |
| 13. A. stay | B. stop | C. work | D. leave |
| 14. A. important | B. intelligent | C. successful | D. hardworking |
| 15. A. while | B. though | C. unless | D. since |