

# 英语周计划

阅读与完形填空 **2+1**

**YINGYU**

**ZHOUJIHUA**

YUEDU YU WANXING TIANKONG

(全国通用，不受版本限制)

**高中一年级.下**

主编 张 辉

审读 [美] Howard Hewett

[美] Kylie Ailsa

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## 图书在版编目 (CIP) 数据

英语周计划. 高一/张辉主编. —2 版.—海口: 南海出版公司, 2009.7 (2010.12 重印)

ISBN 978-7-5442-1682-1

I. 英… II. 张… III. 英语课—高中—课外读物 IV. G634.413

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字 (2009) 第 101506 号

YINGYU ZHOU JIHUA

英 语 周 计 划 高一 (下)

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主 编	张 辉
责任编辑	黄 昭
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出版发行	南海出版公司 电话 (0898) 66568511
社 址	海口市海秀中路 51 号星华大厦五楼 邮编 570206
电子信箱	nanhaicbgs@yahoo.com.cn
经 销	新华书店
印 刷	四川煤田地质制图印刷厂
开 本	787×1092 1/16
印 张	16
版 次	2009 年 7 月第 2 版 2010 年 12 月第 5 次印刷
书 号	ISBN 978-7-5442-1682-1
定 价	28.00 元

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## 编写说明

“多读胸中有本，多写笔下生花”。大量的阅读，是提高英语水平的必由之路。选择一个好的读本，能使你省时省力，事半功倍。

我们精心打造的《英语周计划阅读与完形填空》能使你在经过循序渐进的阅读训练之后，英语的阅读速度和理解能力迅速提高，快速适应英语考试阅读量大的问题。有了这本书，阅读将变成一种自觉的行为。题材丰富的阅读材料和灵活多变的训练题型，将带你进入一个全新的英语世界，感受学习的快乐和成功的喜悦。

本书具有八大特点：

### 一、适合面广，不受版本限制。

本书所选阅读材料，涉及社会生活的方方面面，仅题材本身就具有无限的吸引力。但这些阅读材料绝不是教材的无效重复，而是与各年级学生的认知能力相适应的补充读物。阅读这些材料，不仅能有效地巩固学生现有的知识，而且能拓宽学生的知识面，开扩学生的眼界。同时，本书不受版本的限制，适合于使用各类不同版本的学生阅读。

### 二、可塑性大，不与教材同步。

本书意在通过大量阅读，潜移默化地渗透、积累，达到随心所欲地运用英语的境界。因此，本书摒弃了以往各类阅读材料必须与教材同步的惯例，采用了非同步材料。对材料中可能出现的难点，本书在“阅读理解”篇目后面设置了“小词典”栏目，解释一些生词和短语的含义；同时配置了“难句解读”栏目，帮助学生理解难句并提供难句的译文。任何学生，无论其原来的功底如何，阅读本书之后，都有不同程度的提高。

### 三、计划性强，按日按周推进。

本书按每学期的周时设计，按周一至周五的顺序编写，其中，每天两篇“阅读理解”和一篇“完形填空”。每日三篇的阅读量，不多不少，足以让学生们过一把阅读瘾。每周设有“周末休闲”栏目，下设“轻松一得”、“快乐驿站”和“美文赏析”三个子栏目，让学生们在轻松中有所得，在笑声中有所悟，在美文中有所感。

### 四、限时训练，提高阅读速度。

本书中的所有篇目，均根据字数限定了阅读时间。这样做的目的是为了训练学生的阅读速度，以便他们能多快好省地捕捉文章的信息，及时有效地完成文后的题目。

## 五、梯级设计,篇目从易到难。

本书中所选篇目在内容上不与教材对应,但在难度上基本上与不同年级的学生的认知水平相符,并且按从易到难的顺序排列。

## 六、题型多样,对接各类考题。

根据历年来各地中考和高考的常见题型,如:词义理解题、句意理解题、概括归纳题、细节反馈题、推理判断题、综合推理题、观点态度题、人物评价题、辨别正误题、内容排序题、计算推理题、任务型阅读等,每篇后面设置几个题目,分类别、多角度地挖掘文章资源。

## 七、技术指导,传授点金之术。

本书的“周末休闲”之“轻松一得”栏目中有不少的篇目是关于学习秘诀和解题技巧的。阅读这些篇目,能打开你的智慧之门,令你茅塞顿开,恍然大悟。

## 八、答案解析,名师与你同行。

本书后面附有全部答案及详细解析,便于学生进行自查自评。由于本书的作者均是教学一线的经验丰富的名师,他们对学生在答题中存在的知识性和技术性缺陷了如指掌,因此,他们对答案的解析更具有针对性和实用性。学生们在遇到难题时,看一下答案解析,就仿佛名师在你身旁为你指点迷津。

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# Week 1



## Monday

### A 阅读理解

题材：人物故事 难度：中 词数：278 建议用时：7'

I live in New York. One day last winter when we received our first huge snowfall, I looked outside and knew that I could not go out of the house. My neighbor elderly people like me, would also be in the same difficulty.

An hour later I ventured to walk my dog. To my surprise, the sidewalk and the path before my house were cleaned. I had no idea who did this.

A week later we had another heavy snowfall and I vowed (发誓) to pay attention this time just in case our snow angel would visit us once again, but I was busy inside and forgot to keep a look out all the time. Sure enough when I finally remembered to look, the snow had once again been cleared away.

About three weeks went by when the snow started to fall again. I went to get a book and sat at the window, but my reading was interrupted by the sound of a shovel (铲). I rose to my feet to look out and was so shocked that I just stood there. I knew then if I went outside to say thank you, I might be spoiling something special.

I waited for a month to catch Earl outside. I called him over and asked him if he knew of anybody who had done the cleaning for me. With the sweetest face, he said "Granny, I guess it was someone who likes you." So without receiving thanks for his good deeds, he turned and left.

In the short time I have known this child. I can honestly say he is an angel to everyone, not just me.

- ( ) 1. The author wrote this passage mainly to \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. advise people to help others clear away the snow  
 B. show thanks to the cleaners who swept away the snow  
 C. express her thanks and love to a helpful boy  
 D. find the person who helped her
- ( ) 2. The author was surprised when she went out after the first snowfall because \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. it was dangerous to go out after the snowfall  
 B. someone had cleared the snow for her  
 C. she had never seen such heavy snow before  
 D. she hadn't expected to meet a snow angel
- ( ) 3. Why didn't the old lady see the one who cleared away the snow the second time?  
 A. She had a visitor and couldn't go out.  
 B. She didn't hear the sound of a shovel.  
 C. She was busy reading and had no time to go out.

- D. She was so busy that she forgot to look outside.
- ( ) 4. We know from the passage that \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. the author has a sense of adventure  
 B. Earl has helped many people  
 C. there were three heavy snowfalls in New York last winter  
 D. the sound of the shovel annoyed the author greatly
- ( ) 5. Which of the following is the best title for the passage?  
 A. An Old Lady                      B. Snow Angel  
 C. Heavy Snowfalls                D. An Unforgettable Winter



### 小词典

- ① look outside 向外看      ② in case 以防, 万一      ③ wait for 等待



### 难句解读

To my surprise, the sidewalk and the path before my house were cleaned. 令我吃惊的是, 人行道和我房前的小路都被清理干净了。

## B 阅读理解

题材: 人物传记    难度: 难    词数: 299    建议用时: 6'

Mario Capecchi, 70, is the winner of the 2007 Nobel Prize in medicine. He was only 3 when his mother, Lucy Ramberg, was sent to the Dachau concentration camp in Germany as a political prisoner for blaming Nazism. Before the arrest Ramberg sold her possessions, giving money to a peasant family so that they brought up him. But the money ran out in a year so he went on the streets. Capecchi moved from town to town, traveling with some homeless children.

He spent years on the streets and nearly died of malnutrition in a hospital, where he lay naked and feverish on a bed, existing on a daily bowl of coffee and a small piece of bread. His mother who was liberated by US troops found him after searching for more than a year. She showed up on his ninth birthday. In 1946, Capecchi's uncle Edward Ramberg, a physicist, sent money so that his sister and nephew could live with his family in the United States.

After attending Quaker schools through high school, Capecchi got a doctorate in biophysics from Harvard University in 1967. Working independently, both Capecchi and Smithies developed a method known as "gene targeting" that allowed them to make genes in mice less active. Such mice, now commonly used in laboratory experiments, could help researchers better understand the origins of disease and find treatments and medicines. "You can make a mouse have that disease and then you have something which you can try to help cure it," Smithies said.

"He has a strong, independent mind and a willingness to pursue good ideas and important projects," said Ray White, who was Capecchi's colleague. "The National Institute of Health has long funded the research, but not always. In 1980, it refused Capecchi's application for experiments on the possibility of gene targeting, deeming them unlikely to succeed."

- ( ) 1. Young Mario had been wandering for nearly \_\_\_\_\_ before his mother found him.

- A. one year      B. three years      C. five years      D. seven years
- ( ) 2. We can know Mario Capecchi's mother \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. believed the peasant family could look after him  
B. got some help from her husband's brother  
C. gave him only a cup of coffee and some bread a day  
D. was sent to prison for blaming US troops
- ( ) 3. Mario Capecchi is a (n) \_\_\_\_\_ person according to the article.  
A. generous      B. brave      C. determined      D. honest
- ( ) 4. From the article we can know \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Mario Capecchi's discovery can be used to cure human beings now  
B. Mario Capecchi is always supported by the National Institute of Health  
C. Capecchi and Smithies helped each other during their research  
D. Capecchi nearly lost his life due to the malnutrition



## 小词典

- ① travel with sb. 与某人旅行      ② pursue v. 追逐, 追击      ③ allow...to... 允许



## 难句解读

"He has a strong, independent mind and a willingness to pursue good ideas and important projects," said Ray White, who was Capecchi's colleague.

"他有坚强、独立的思想和意志去追逐美好的想法和重要的计划。" Capecchi 的同事 Ray White 说道。



## 完形填空

题材: 育人故事    难度: 中    词数: 300    建议用时: 7'

It was a bright Saturday morning in the late fall. I had stopped at a cafe to enjoy a cup of coffee and 1 the morning newspaper. Suddenly I felt a hand on 2 back of my jacket and heard someone say, "Hey Steve! How are you?"

3 up, I saw a boy wearing a mechanic's uniform (技工制服) worn by employees of the gasoline station next to the cafe. He looked 4, but at first, I was unable to 5 do where we had met.

He also held a cup of coffee, so I asked him to join me. Very soon, his 6 and probably my coffee began to thaw (解冻) out my 7.

Five years earlier, he had been traveling home late on a February night. A fierce 8 had arrived that afternoon, and by midnight, the snowdrifts (雪堆) were getting 9. He recalled (回忆) 10 a drift just down the road from my house.

He had walked to my house for 11. I had taken my pickup and a tow-rope and 12 his car out of the snowdrift and up to the high way where maintenance trucks (维护车) had 13 away the snow. This has been a 14 occurrence here during the winter. I can't 15 the times someone has also pulled my car from a snowdrift. 16, it was an unforgettable experience for him, and his memory of unexpected meeting in a snowstorm 17 my entire day. Leo wrote, "Too often we underestimate (低估) the 18 of a

touch, a smile, a kind word, a listening ear, an honest compliment, or the smallest act of 19, all of which have the potential to turn a 20 around."

- ( ) 1. A. look from B. look through C. look at D. look on  
 ( ) 2. A. it B. a C. my D. the  
 ( ) 3. A. Looking B. Standing C. Rising D. Sitting  
 ( ) 4. A. similar B. friendly C. familiar D. sensitive  
 ( ) 5. A. reflect B. determine C. regain D. recall  
 ( ) 6. A. story B. experience C. appearance D. greeting  
 ( ) 7. A. heart B. feeling C. memory D. wonder  
 ( ) 8. A. sandstorm B. snowstorm C. rainstorm D. wind  
 ( ) 9. A. high B. hard C. thin D. deep  
 ( ) 10. A. blocking B. hitting C. knocking D. crashing  
 ( ) 11. A. help B. advice C. emergency D. shelter  
 ( ) 12. A. pull B. push C. press D. dig  
 ( ) 13. A. collected B. cleared C. threw D. melted  
 ( ) 14. A. basic B. common C. forgettable D. practical  
 ( ) 15. A. count B. keep C. master D. predict  
 ( ) 16. A. Besides B. Therefore C. However D. Otherwise  
 ( ) 17. A. covered B. influenced C. brightened D. filled  
 ( ) 18. A. meaning B. relation C. value D. power  
 ( ) 19. A. caring B. offering C. sharing D. forgiving  
 ( ) 20. A. course B. fate C. troth D. life



小词典

- ① ask...to... 让……做…… ② at first 起初 ③ potential *n.* 潜力, 潜能

Tuesday



阅读理解

题材: 时事动态 难度: 中 词数: 254 建议用时: 7'

The first ancient Olympic Games for which we still have written records were held in 776 BC. Coroebus won the only event at the Olympics. This made him the very first Olympic champion in history. Then the Olympic Games grew and continued to be held every four years. In 393 AD, the Roman emperor Theodosius I, a Christian, put a stop to the Games.

In 1892, a young Frenchman named Pierre de Coubertin suggested starting the Olympic Games again but failed. Two years later, Coubertin organized a meeting with 79 people representing nine countries. At this meeting he got what he wanted. All the delegates (代表) at the meeting voted for the Olympic Games. They also decided to have Coubertin found an international committee (委员会) to organize the Games. This committee became the International Olympic Committee (IOC) and Demetrious Viketas from Greece was chosen to be its first president. Athens was chosen for the revival (复兴) of the Olympic Games and the planning began.

The very first modern Olympic Games spent in the first week of April, 1896. Since the Greek government didn't have enough money to build a stadium, a wealthy Greek man, Georgios Averoff, donated over \$ 100,000 to repair the Panathenaic Stadium built in 330 BC.

Since the Games were not well publicized (宣传) internationally, athletes were not nationally chosen but rather came by themselves. Some athletes were tourists who happened to be in the area during the Games.

- ( ) 1. What can we know about the first Olympic Games?
- A. It opened in the first week of April, 1896.  
B. There was only one event in it.  
C. Coroebus was the first man to take part in it.  
D. It was stopped by the Roman emperor Theodosius I.
- ( ) 2. Coubertin made his dream come true in \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. 776 BC      B. 1892      C. 1894      D. 1896
- ( ) 3. Which of the following is the right order according to the passage?
- a. Coubertin first brought forward his idea to start the Olympic Games.  
b. Demetrios from Greece was selected the first president of IOC.  
c. Coroebus became the Olympic champion.  
d. Georgios donated money to repair the Panathenaic Stadium.  
A. c, a, b, d    B. a, c, d, b    C. d, c, b, a    D. b, d, a, c
- ( ) 4. In the first modern Olympic Games, \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. winners were given \$ 100,000 as a prize  
B. IOC invited athletes to tour around Greece  
C. there were no strict rules for athletes  
D. many countries chose national athletes to compete
- ( ) 5. The best title for the passage could be \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. The History of the Olympics      B. How Coubertin Set up IOC  
C. The First Modern Olympic Games    D. Great Changes in Olympic Games



### 小词典

- ① organize a meeting 组织一个会议  
③ continue to do sth. 继续做某事

- ② donate v. 捐赠



### 难句解读

All the delegates (代表) at the meeting voted for the Olympic Games. 在会上的所有代表投票支持奥林匹克运动会。

## B 阅读理解

题材：生活百态 难度：易 词数：314 建议用时：6'

As well known, the British love to wait in line. But a new research (调查) shows that the British are only about average (平均数) at waiting politely in a queue. The French are the best. It's the Germans who don't have a good habit of standing in line. They can't stand to wait for anything. They begin to shout loudly and noisily if the line doesn't seem to be moving fast enough. Sadly it never moves fast enough for them.

The experts studied 940 people across Europe. They watched secretly as they waited in line to get tickets to order fast food and to wait for the bus. They found people who are good at forming (排成) queues feel that they move along faster. For example, in Britain, the average waiting in a queue needs about three and a half minutes. In Germany or Sweden people hate waiting in line. In fact, people spend double the time as the British in queues. They get to the front of the queue without thinking about others, so they waste others' time.

The expert who did the research had asked a person to break into a queue to see what, people would do. In Britain, people shouted loudly at him but when he said, "I'm terribly sorry. I didn't realize there was a queue. Do go before me." People smiled and said, "Oh, that's all right, one more won't matter much." It was also found in France, where 80% of the people didn't mind standing in line. Only if they were treated politely. While in Germany everyone was angry and wore an unhappy face. The expert said, "If only they could learn from the British and the French to think of queuing as an exercise in making the best of an unhappy thing, they might find that the queue then moves faster."

- ( ) 1. The research shows that the people in \_\_\_\_\_ are the most polite in standing in line.  
A. Sweden      B. Britain      C. France      D. Germany
- ( ) 2. The Germans spend more time than the British in queues because they \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. always talk a lot with others      B. like waiting in line  
C. don't follow the rule of queuing      D. don't know the rule of queuing
- ( ) 3. According to the research which of the following is TRUE?  
A. The British didn't care about the queue jumper.  
B. The Germans were angry with the queue jumper.  
C. The French treated the queue jumper badly.  
D. The Swedish enjoyed themselves while queuing.
- ( ) 4. From the last sentence we know the expert wished the Germans could \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. have a good habit of standing in line  
B. save others' time while queuing  
C. move quickly when queuing  
D. take exercise in queues
- ( ) 5. The result of the research shows that \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. people in Europe hate waiting in line  
B. standing in line is a kind of exercise  
C. there are always queue jumpers all over the world  
D. people good at standing in line think they move along faster



小词典

① wait in a queue 排队等候

② mind v. 介意

③ learn from 向……学习



难句解读

As well known, the British love to wait in line, but a new research (调查) shows that the British are only about average (平均数) at waiting politely in a queue. 众所周知的, 英国人爱排队等候。但是一个新的调查显示, 英国人平均只有在排队等候礼貌 (平均数)。

## C 完形填空

题材：地域风情 难度：易 词数：285 建议用时：9'

## How Can I Get to the Post Office

Traveling without a map in different countries, I find out about different "styles" of  
 1 every time I ask "How can I 2 the post office."

3 tourists are often confused in Japan because most streets there don't have 4  
 signs; in Japan, people use 5 in their directions instead of 6 names. For example,  
 the Japanese will say to 7, "Go straight down to the corner. Turn 8 at the big hotel  
 and go 9 a fruit market. The post office is across from the bus stop."

People in Los Angeles, the US, have no 10 of distance on the map they measure  
 distance by 11, not miles. "How far away is the post office?" you ask. "Oh," they  
 answer, "it's about five minutes from here." You don't 12 completely. "Yes, but how  
 many miles away is it, please?" To this question you won't get a (n) 13, because  
 most probably they don't 14 it themselves.

People in Greece sometimes do not even try to give directions because tourists 15  
 understand the Greek 16. Instead, a Greek will often say, "Follow me." Then he'll  
 17 you through the streets of the city to the post office.

Sometimes a person doesn't know the answer to your 18. What happens in the situation? A  
 New Yorker might say, "Sorry, I have no idea." But in Yucatan, Mexico, no one answers "I don't  
 know." People there believe that "I don't know" is 19. They usually give an answer, but often a  
 wrong one. So a tourist can get 20 very easily in Yucatan!

However, one thing will help you everywhere in the world. It's body language.

- |                      |               |              |              |
|----------------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|
| ( ) 1. A. nations    | B. directions | C. languages | D. views     |
| ( ) 2. A. work in    | B. stay in    | C. get to    | D. live in   |
| ( ) 3. A. City       | B. Country    | C. Native    | D. Foreign   |
| ( ) 4. A. notice     | B. road       | C. name      | D. warning   |
| ( ) 5. A. landmarks  | B. signs      | C. numbers   | D. roads     |
| ( ) 6. A. city       | B. street     | C. people's  | D. building  |
| ( ) 7. A. travelers  | B. others     | C. farmers   | D. citizens  |
| ( ) 8. A. to right   | B. left       | C. the left  | D. the right |
| ( ) 9. A. on         | B. over       | C. past      | D. across    |
| ( ) 10. A. sight     | B. knowledge  | C. through   | D. idea      |
| ( ) 11. A. time      | B. days       | C. hours     | D. minutes   |
| ( ) 12. A. feel      | B. understand | C. know      | D. hear      |
| ( ) 13. A. book      | B. question   | C. answer    | D. map       |
| ( ) 14. A. hate      | B. like       | C. say       | D. know      |
| ( ) 15. A. seldom    | B. always     | C. never     | D. forever   |
| ( ) 16. A. language  | B. customs    | C. habits    | D. names     |
| ( ) 17. A. take      | B. lead       | C. fell      | D. direct    |
| ( ) 18. A. puzzle    | B. require    | C. question  | D. request   |
| ( ) 19. A. difficult | B. simple     | C. polite    | D. impolite  |
| ( ) 20. A. excited   | B. lost       | C. surprised | D. puzzled   |



小词典

- ① find out 找出, 发现, 查明      ② distance *n.* 距离      ③ post office 邮局

Wednesday

A 阅读理解

题材: 人物故事 难度: 中 词数: 246 建议用时: 7'

Dick was a twenty-year-old man. His father was a teacher and taught chemistry in a middle school and his mother worked in a shop. They lived a happy life until his parents died one night when suddenly an earthquake broke out. Luckily his sister took him to see their aunt in the city and they did not stay at home. Everything was destroyed in the earthquake and the two children got into trouble. Thanks to their aunt who was not rich enough, they grew up but they lived a hard life. His sister was so sad that she became a nun (修女). After he finished middle school, he was introduced to an owner of a hotel and began to work there.

One day the young man fell to the ground while he was cleaning a window on the second floor. He was sent to the hospital and the doctor looked him over. One of his legs was broken and he had to be in hospital. He said to the nurse, "I'm a poor man, madam. Arrange a third-class ward (病房) for me please."

"Can't anybody help you?"

"No, madam," answered Dick.

"I have only a sister. She's a nun and she's poor too."

"I don't think so," the nurse said angrily. "Nuns usually marry God. And God is the richest in the world, you know!"

"Well, then," Dick said with a smile. "Please arrange a first-class ward for me and post the bill to my brother-in-law."

- ( ) 1. Dick's parents died \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. in an accident      B. in the war  
C. in the earthquake      D. from the disease
- ( ) 2. Dick and his sister escaped from the earthquake because \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. they played outside      B. they were in a safe place  
C. their parents saved them      D. the aunt saved them
- ( ) 3. The sister and brother lived a hard life because \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. they lost all      B. they were too young  
C. they were hurt in the earthquake      D. they had to look after themselves
- ( ) 4. After Dick finished middle school \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. he stayed at home      B. he began to look for a job  
C. he broke his leg      D. he began to work in a hotel
- ( ) 5. Which of the following is TRUE?  
A. The nurse would arrange a third-class ward for Dick.  
B. The nurse would arrange a first-class ward for Dick.  
C. The nurse would post Dick's bill to God.