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全国名师  
大联盟

# 原创 阅读理解 完形·写作·听力

Reading Cloze Writing Listening

每日练 + 周周测

## 高二(上)



英语教育专家 蔡章兵



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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

高二(上)

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## 来自媒体/专家/名师/学生的声音

## 本书特点

**全新命制  
优质教辅**

**名师荟萃  
收效奇速**

**选材新颖  
时文热点**

**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

**3**

《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，这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

**4**

本套书选材原汁原味，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

**5**

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

**6**

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

**7**

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

**8**

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

**9**

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  
最新的时文取材 科学的练习方式



## WEEK ONE 第一周

命题人: 湖南英语特级教师 刘 松  
 审题人: 北京英语特级教师 范存智  
 调研人: 江苏英语高级教师 陆建华

<b>Monday</b> .....	1
Passage 1	车里有黑熊
Passage 2	幸福会传染
<b>Tuesday</b> .....	2
Passage 1	爸爸的诺言
Passage 2	空中法国餐
<b>Wednesday</b> .....	4
Passage 1	预防孩子酗酒
Passage 2	唱给春天的歌
<b>Thursday</b> .....	5
Passage 1	上帝与我同在
Passage 2	交流方式新宠——发短信
<b>Friday</b> .....	6
Passage 1	笑话惹的祸
Passage 2	说脏话的原因
<b>Weekend</b> .....	8
本周专题辅导	英语阅读理解
周周测 1	听力专项测试·完形·阅读·写作

## WEEK TWO 第二周

命题人: 安徽英语特级教师 孙方彩  
 审题人: 河南英语高级教师 庞先庆  
 调研人: 湖北英语命题专家 龚源来

<b>Monday</b> .....	11
Passage 1	大厅里的鬼
Passage 2	焦虑出汗
<b>Tuesday</b> .....	12
Passage 1	我的妈妈是天使
Passage 2	与消极抗争
<b>Wednesday</b> .....	13
Passage 1	星巴克刨冰
Passage 2	竹地板
<b>Thursday</b> .....	15
Passage 1	搭车者的帮助
Passage 2	美国大学入学考试
<b>Friday</b> .....	16
Passage 1	智利地震
Passage 2	《梦想法案》
<b>Weekend</b> .....	18
本周专题辅导	阅读理解题型·细节理解题
周周测 2	听力综合测试·完形·阅读

## WEEK THREE 第三周

命题人: 山东英语高级教师 王玉海  
 审题人: 全国优秀英语教师 石 海  
 审题人: 湖南英语特级教师 高利平  
 调研人: 成都市石室中学 吴崇平

<b>Monday</b> .....	21
Passage 1	姚明与上海鲨鱼
Passage 2	滑冰场广告
<b>Tuesday</b> .....	22
Passage 1	知足常乐
Passage 2	台湾同胞游北京
<b>Wednesday</b> .....	24
Passage 1	男人选妻子的标准
Passage 2	杨澜采访陈至立
<b>Thursday</b> .....	25
Passage 1	倾听我的故事
Passage 2	网恋
<b>Friday</b> .....	26
Passage 1	奥兰多海洋杀手
Passage 2	谷歌与百度
<b>Weekend</b> .....	28
本周专题辅导	阅读理解题型·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: 全国优秀英语教师 郭贤惠  
 审题人: 湖南英语特级教师 陈金文  
 调研人: 安徽英语特级教师 张云波

<b>Monday</b> .....	31
Passage 1	睡懒觉无益
Passage 2	保护汉语
<b>Tuesday</b> .....	32
Passage 1	站在老师的肩膀上
Passage 2	反串演员李玉刚
<b>Wednesday</b> .....	34
Passage 1	金房子
Passage 2	家居整理
<b>Thursday</b> .....	35
Passage 1	关于小狗 Sadie 的故事
Passage 2	歌唱对脑中风病人有益
<b>Friday</b> .....	36
Passage 1	绿色环保标志
Passage 2	一切都会过去
<b>Weekend</b> .....	38
本周专题辅导	阅读理解题型·推理判断题
周周测 4	听力综合测试·完形·阅读

## WEEK FIVE 第五周

命题人: 安徽英语高级教师 王振祥  
审题人: 中学英语教育专家 蔡章兵  
调研人: 甘肃英语高级教师 李军强

### Monday ..... 41

- Passage 1 缅甸州手机辐射议案  
Passage 2 垃圾食品与老年痴呆症

### Tuesday ..... 42

- Passage 1 富人返乡  
Passage 2 海盗与索马里内战

### Wednesday ..... 44

- Passage 1 奥巴马与美国教育  
Passage 2 拱形温室

### Thursday ..... 45

- Passage 1 寄明信片  
Passage 2 阅读的影响

### Friday ..... 46

- Passage 1 英语交流与生活  
Passage 2 给“爸爸”的一封信

### Weekend ..... 48

- 本周专题辅导 阅读理解题型·词义猜测题  
周周测 5 听力专项测试·完形·阅读·写作

## WEEK SIX 第六周

命题人: 河北英语高级教师 王会慈  
审题人: 成都英语高级教师 何东亮  
调研人: 江苏扬州中学 徐勤红

### Monday ..... 51

- Passage 1 碧昂斯获 6 项格莱美奖  
Passage 2 奥克兰 vs. 惠灵顿

### Tuesday ..... 52

- Passage 1 老当益壮  
Passage 2 林丹

### Wednesday ..... 54

- Passage 1 鲨鱼口脱险  
Passage 2 喊出爱

### Thursday ..... 55

- Passage 1 爸爸的草帽  
Passage 2 足球 3D 实况转播

### Friday ..... 56

- Passage 1 博客经济  
Passage 2 男人懂浪漫吗

### Weekend ..... 58

- 本周专题辅导 完形填空解题策略  
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 张峰  
审题人: 湖南英语特级教师 龚朝阳  
调研人: 湖北英语高级教师 段永华

### Monday ..... 61

- Passage 1 迪拜塔观景台关闭  
Passage 2 学校饮食规定

### Tuesday ..... 63

- Passage 1 出租车司机  
Passage 2 明星援助海地

### Wednesday ..... 64

- Passage 1 田纳西飞机撞楼事件  
Passage 2 著名艺术博物馆

### Thursday ..... 65

- Passage 1 折扣店里的天使  
Passage 2 有机产品

### Friday ..... 67

- Passage 1 小学禁送情人节贺卡  
Passage 2 美国樱花节

### Weekend ..... 68

- 本周专题辅导 完形填空(一)——记叙文  
周周测 7 听力专项测试·完形·阅读·写作

## WEEK EIGHT 第八周

命题人: 四川英语高级教师 陈鹏  
审题人: 四川英语高级教师 何朝平  
调研人: 四川英语特级教师 张石山  
《英语周报》“金笔奖”作者 曾亚娟

### Monday ..... 71

- Passage 1 无网络咖啡馆  
Passage 2 植物与环境

### Tuesday ..... 72

- Passage 1 邂逅意大利人  
Passage 2 蚂蚁的交通体系

### Wednesday ..... 74

- Passage 1 如何让孩子获得幸福  
Passage 2 给孩子取名

### Thursday ..... 75

- Passage 1 奶奶的黄瓜种子  
Passage 2 抽象画奠基人杰克逊·波洛克

### Friday ..... 76

- Passage 1 咖啡店里的女人  
Passage 2 如何选宠物

### Weekend ..... 78

- 本周专题辅导 完形填空(二)——说明文  
周周测 8 听力综合测试·完形·阅读



## WEEK NINE 第九周

命题人: 黑龙江英语高级教师 赵晋萍  
 审题人: 四川英语高级教师 徐龙国  
 命题人: 河北英语高级教师 张顺伍  
 审题人: 江苏海门中学 杜一飞

<b>Monday</b> .....	<b>81</b>
Passage 1	美国托业考试
Passage 2	和孩子一起煮饭
<b>Tuesday</b> .....	<b>82</b>
Passage 1	上班路上的遭遇
Passage 2	网络游戏
<b>Wednesday</b> .....	<b>84</b>
Passage 1	如何与美国人交朋友
Passage 2	伦敦景点
<b>Thursday</b> .....	<b>85</b>
Passage 1	爱的花园
Passage 2	美国读书日
<b>Friday</b> .....	<b>86</b>
Passage 1	甜菜
Passage 2	芝加哥的绰号
<b>Weekend</b> .....	<b>88</b>
本周专题辅导	完形填空(三)——议论文&夹叙夹议
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 贾仁起  
 审题人: 四川英语高级教师 陈玉培  
 命题人: 陕西英语高级教师 李高辉

<b>Monday</b> .....	<b>91</b>
Passage 1	搭车
Passage 2	孩子与网络
<b>Tuesday</b> .....	<b>92</b>
Passage 1	我不喜欢你对我撒谎
Passage 2	生日或影响能否成为运动员
<b>Wednesday</b> .....	<b>94</b>
Passage 1	光与学生的生物钟
Passage 2	捡到的包
<b>Thursday</b> .....	<b>95</b>
Passage 1	坏孩子好心眼
Passage 2	兼职工作广告
<b>Friday</b> .....	<b>96</b>
Passage 1	身势语
Passage 2	合理饮食
<b>Weekend</b> .....	<b>98</b>
本周专题辅导	英语完形填空解析
周周测 10	听力综合测试·完形·阅读

## WEEK ELEVEN 第十一周

命题人: 浙江英语骨干教师 卢建立  
 审题人: 江苏英语特级教师 刘永群  
 命题人: 福建英语高级教师 周荣耀

<b>Monday</b> .....	<b>101</b>
Passage 1	手机监视你的家
Passage 2	锯鳐
<b>Tuesday</b> .....	<b>102</b>
Passage 1	儿子入学
Passage 2	拉小提琴的老人
<b>Wednesday</b> .....	<b>103</b>
Passage 1	舞蹈
Passage 2	iPod 时代
<b>Thursday</b> .....	<b>105</b>
Passage 1	亲情就是“废话”
Passage 2	遭遇抢劫
<b>Friday</b> .....	<b>106</b>
Passage 1	Pentop 电脑
Passage 2	生物燃料
<b>Weekend</b> .....	<b>108</b>
本周专题辅导	书面表达(一)——写作策略
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: 河南英语高级教师 蔡建森  
 审题人: 四川英语特级教师 高云霞  
 命题人: 四川英语高级教师 杨树根

<b>Monday</b> .....	<b>111</b>
Passage 1	禁用人造反式脂肪酸
Passage 2	文化异同
<b>Tuesday</b> .....	<b>112</b>
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# 第一周

## Week One

命题人: 湖南英语特级教师 刘松  
 审题人: 北京英语特级教师 范存智  
 调研人: 江苏英语高级教师 陆建华

### 本周编审名师介绍

### Introduction



**刘松** 湖南祁阳一中中学英语特级教师, 英语学科带头人, 中学高级教师评审会成员, 多次担任中学高、中级教师职称评审英语组长。二十多年来在潜心教书育人的同时, 积极进行教育、教学、教研的探索。先后被全国二十余家报社聘为特约编辑, 中国管理科学院特约研究员。先后提出了“英语‘三段八句’快速、优质书面表达教学”及“话题——虚拟”外语教学法。



**范存智** 北大附中英语教师, 中学英语特级教师, 资深高中教学、高考辅导专家, 是在全国享有盛誉的英语高考辅导大师级专家。北京市助教协会秘书长、学科主任, 教育部考试中心《中国考试》学科编委, 《光明日报·考试》专家委员会委员。从教近40年, 是一个既具有一线教育教学实践经验、讲求教学效果的教师, 又善于研究、总结、提升的研究型学者、教育家。北京市高中英语实验教材编委, 《轻松英语》杂志编委, 北京市英语学科带头人。



**陆建华** 中学英语高级教师, 江苏启东中学教研组长, 启东市英语骨干教师, 连续五年担任启东中学高三毕业班教师, 50多位学生考上北大、清华等名校, 主编《高考零距离》《五年高考三年模拟》等几十部教辅, 发表过多篇论文。

## Monday

### Passage 1

题材	体裁	难度	字数	题数	阅读时间
车里的黑熊	记叙文	★★★	316	5	6分钟

The Davies were invited to Christmas drinks at a hotel once. They left their car in the car-park outside and went in. Mr. Davies was proud of the fact that he never got drunk, so he was careful not to drink too much, in spite of his host's attempts to press more and more on him.

During the party, Mrs. Davies found she had forgotten to bring a handkerchief, so she asked her husband to go out to the car and get her one. He did so, but on his way back, he heard a car horn blowing in the car-park. Thinking someone might be in trouble, he went over to the car from which the noise was coming. He found a small black bear sitting in the driving-seat and blowing the horn.

When Mr. Davies got back to the party, he told people about the black bear, but of course they did not believe him and thought he was drunk. When he took them out to the car-park to show them that he was serious, he found the car with the bear in had gone.

There were so many jokes about Mr. Davies's black bear during the following days that he at last put an advertisement in the local paper: "Will anybody who saw a black bear blowing a horn in a car outside the Central Hotel at about 7:00 p.m. on Christmas Day please phone ..."

Two days later a Mrs. Richards phoned to say she and her husband had left their pet bear in their car outside the Central Hotel for a few minutes that evening and that it was quite possible that he had been blowing the horn. Mrs. Richards did not seem to think there was anything strange about that. "It likes blowing car horns," she said, "and we don't mind as long as we are not actually driving the car."

- What was Mr. Davies careful of during the party?
  - Not drinking too much.
  - Not facing the black bear.
  - Not getting pressed by the host.
  - Not forgetting his wife's handkerchief.
- Why did Mr. Davies go to the car from which came the noise?
  - He wanted to see the bear.
  - He thought he might help one in need.
  - He wanted to check whose bear it was.
  - He thought the bear was in trouble.
- What did Mr. Davies put the advertisement for?
  - He wanted to find the bear.
  - He wanted to prove he was not drunk.
  - He planned to make a joke.
  - He hoped to make friends with the bear.
- Who might be Mrs. Richards?
  - A friend of the Davies.
  - The hostess of the party.
  - A stranger to the Davies.
  - A lady who liked to train bears.
- Which of the following will serve as the best title of the passage?
  - A Bear Blowing a Car Horn
  - A Christmas Party with a Bear
  - A Man Never Gets Drunk
  - A Couple in a Christmas Party

### Passage 2

题材	体裁	难度	字数	题数	阅读时间
幸福感可以传递	说明文	★★★★	334	5	7分钟

Happiness is contagious (传染的), researchers reported on Thursday. People with the most social connections—spouses, friends, neighbors, relatives—were also the happiest, the

data showed. "Each additional happy person makes you happier," Christakis said.

"Imagine that I am connected to you and you are connected to others and others are connected to still others. It is this fabric of humanity, like an American patch quilt."

Each person sits on a different-colored patch. "Imagine that these patches are happy and unhappy patches. Your happiness depends on what is going on in the patch around you," Christakis said.

"It is not just happy people connecting with happy people, which they do. Above and beyond, there is this contagious process going on."

And happiness is more contagious than unhappiness, they discovered.

"If a social contact is happy, it increases the likelihood that you are happy by 15%," Fowler said. "A friend of a friend, or the friend of a spouse or a sibling (兄弟姐妹), if they are happy, increases your chances by 10%," he added.

A happy third-degree friend—the friend or a friend of a friend—increases a person's chances of being happy by 6%.

"But every extra unhappy friend increases the likelihood that you'll be unhappy by 7%," Fowler said.

The finding is interesting but it is useful, too, Fowler said.

"Among other benefits, happiness has been shown to have an important effect on reduced mortality(死亡率), pain reduction, and improved cardiac(心脏的) function. So better understanding of how happiness spreads can help us learn how to promote a healthier society," he said.

The study also fits in with other data suggested in 1984 that having \$5,000 extra increased a person's chances of becoming happier by about 2%.

"A happy friend is worth about \$20,000," Christakis said.

His team also is

examining the spread of depression, loneliness, and drinking behavior.

- According to the research, your happiness \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. has nothing to do with your workmates or school-mates  
B. has something to do with anyone who has a close relationship with you  
C. has much to do with those who are in favour of you or against you  
D. has little to do with what social connections you have
- The underlined word "spouses" in the second paragraph probably refers to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. employer and employee  
B. customer and boss  
C. wife and husband  
D. teacher and student
- Which of the following will increase your chances of becoming happier most?  
A. Being in a party with a happy atmosphere yourself.  
B. A happy experience of your brother or your parents.  
C. A happy trip to a foreign country of your friends.  
D. Happiness of your friend's friend.
- The main purpose of the research is \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. to help reduce the death rate from unhappiness  
B. to illustrate that happiness can replace pain in everyone's life  
C. to prove whether the results of a research done in 1984 are correct  
D. to find ways to help promote a healthier society
- It can be inferred that \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. happiness spreads as fast and widely as unhappiness  
B. happiness spreads less fast and widely than unhappiness  
C. happiness spreads faster and more widely than unhappiness  
D. the spread of unhappiness has not been studied by researchers



Tuesday

### Passage 1

When I returned from a trip abroad, I sensed that something was wrong between Bill, one of my two sons, and me. So I asked him, "Bill, have I done anything that really 1 your feelings?"

Immediately, he said, "Yes. Last Christmas you promised us a special 2 that we really wanted but you 3 gave it to us."

The 4 was that I'd completely forgotten about it. I 5, "Is there anything else I've done wrong, but I haven't apologized for?"

Again, his 6 was immediate, "Remember last

Christmas when Mom said you had to go to the 7 because Kate, my little sister, was going to be born? You left us at home and 8 in a hurry. Remember?"

"Well, you left and 9 the suitcase." I couldn't believe he 10 all the details! "After you came back from the hospital, you were 11 to see the suitcase had been opened and 12 had been thrown all over the place, and then you 13 me."

"And you didn't do it?" I asked.

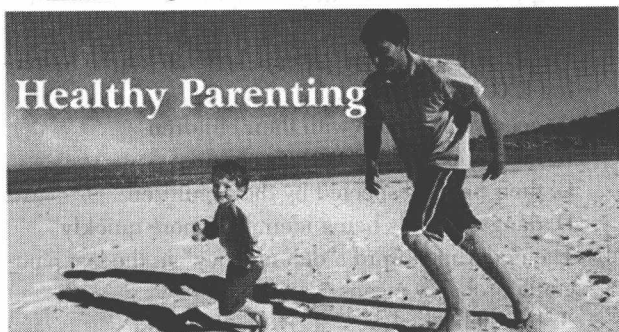
"No, I didn't. I was just searching for my gift."

My heart sank. I felt 14. I hugged Bill and asked him to 15 me. His honesty made me think of my other son, Kevin. Maybe I'd hurt his feelings, too. I went to ask



him the 16 question. Kevin answered as immediately as his 17, "Last Christmas you 18 us a special toy, but you forgot about it."

19 Christmas had passed, I took my two sons to the store that day and bought them what I had promised. The 20 thing wasn't the toy. The problem was that I



had made a promise too rashly and didn't keep it as their father.

1. A. showed B. hurt C. attended D. expressed
2. A. candy B. book C. picture D. toy
3. A. never B. often C. always D. ever
4. A. challenge B. message C. idea D. fact
5. A. complained B. apologized C. continued D. explained
6. A. suggestion B. answer C. action D. blame
7. A. hospital B. church C. school D. garden
8. A. settled down B. went on C. set off D. got up
9. A. replaced B. forgot C. brought D. opened
10. A. knew B. imagined C. discovered D. remembered
11. A. angry B. worried C. happy D. satisfied
12. A. nothing B. somebody C. everything D. nobody
13. A. praised B. punished C. helped D. educated
14. A. terrible B. hopeless C. inspired D. encouraged
15. A. support B. criticize C. suspect D. forgive
16. A. easy B. direct C. same D. funny
17. A. mother B. brother C. sister D. father
18. A. bought B. borrowed C. left D. promised
19. A. Though B. Because C. Since D. Until
20. A. strange B. interesting C. important D. difficult

### Passage 2

题材	体裁	难度	字数	题数	阅读时间
奇闻趣事	新闻报道	★★★★	319	4	6分钟

**P**ARIS—For the last five days, those with a few hundred extra euros in their pockets have been able to enjoy the best of French cuisine (菜肴) while seated high in the sky.

From Friday until today (local time), a French lifestyle and best food magazine has tried out lunches and dinners prepared by elite chefs.

For 924 euros per person, guests can eat in a place above the Tuileries Gardens with a bird's eye view of the city. So how do the diners get to eat in the sky?

A metal table seating 22 people is available to a platform and suspended(悬挂) by metal cords from a glass roof that is connected to a crane (起重机).

The crane slowly lifts the table some 50 metres into the air. The guests are tied into large, cushioned black chairs not unlike those of a roller coaster. Two large lights hang from the glass roof.

"I have worked in this park for 28 years, and I have never seen anything like this," said Lansana Goudiaby, 52, who works for a cleaning company helping out at the event. "It's wonderful."

The event is not only about luxury dining—100 euros from every customer's meal goes to France's Federation of Rare Diseases, which funds research.

"This event shows the human dimension of French chefs, and we are very thankful for their generosity," said the federation's president, Marie-Christine Louppe.

The 12 chefs taking part represent the city's best dining establishments, and will have prepared a total of 550 meals by the time the five days of sky dining concludes.

Lunchtime customers on Friday dined under a brilliant blue sky, while evening guests sat under the stars.

The alfresco(壁画) attraction was launched at a time when the French capital is trying to hold onto tourists.

Paris registered an 11.1% drop in foreign visitors in the first half of this year, compared with the first half of 2008.

1. The underlined word "elite" in the second paragraph probably means "\_\_\_\_\_".  
A. brave B. excellent  
C. handsome D. young
2. From the first 5 paragraphs, we know that \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. there are only 22 people in the platform  
B. the guests could move around while dining  
C. the diners are lifted and put down by the crane  
D. the platform was hung from the roof of a building
3. Marie-Christine Louppe expressed her gratitude to French chefs because \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. she can have a taste of French cuisine  
B. 12 French chefs will take part for free  
C. her federation will get part of the profit  
D. they will cook 550 meals for the project
4. What is the best title of the text?  
A. The Restaurant in the Sky  
B. Enjoy French Cuisine in Paris  
C. Serve Lunch and Supper in the Air  
D. Dining High in the Sky for Big Price in Paris



Wednesday

### Passage 1

题材	体裁	难度	字数	题数	阅读时间
戒酒	议论文	★★★★	310	5	7分钟

Some kids don't use alcohol. If the statistics are correct, about 30% of high school seniors don't use alcohol, and an even higher percentage of younger kids are abstinent(节制的). What helps promote abstinence? Research indicates that kids are less likely to engage in underage drinking when some or several of the following conditions exist:

1. \_\_\_\_\_: Parents and siblings(兄弟姐妹) who do not drink or drink little are set up to be stronger influences and role models for their teens for abstinence.

2. **Monitoring:** Teens who are guided in positive structure of their time and home environment are less likely to be bored and left alone to make their own decisions. High-risk situations are more readily recognized by parents and acted upon before they become problem areas.

3. **Supervision(管理):** Parents who stay actively involved with their children, showing interest in their activities and participating when possible, earn the respect and appreciation of their children. They also understand their children better and can identify danger signals more quickly.

4. **Limit setting:** Parents who engage in active limit setting and always fair discipline give their children a clear signal that they are valuable and that certain things are a high priority(优先).

5. **Communication:** Children benefit from healthy, open communication with their parents and other significant adults. Shutdown or failure to communicate leaves children isolated and vulnerable(脆弱的). Parents who listen as well as speak—and when they speak, do so with respect and kindness, instead of ordering or scolding—have a stronger rapport(亲善) with their children.

6. **School support:** Failure in school damages self-esteem(自尊) and is one of the biggest reasons for child delinquency. When parents, teachers, and administrators administer a program that is child-sensitive, that helps children to be successful in school with a strength-based approach, children have a better chance of maintaining interest and motivation.

- Which of the following can be used to fill in the second paragraph?  
A. Proper parenting      B. Good relationship  
C. Role modeling      D. A happy family
- Monitoring is important because \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. teenagers are forbidden to make their own decisions  
B. teenagers are seldom left alone to be bored or annoyed  
C. parents never allowed teenagers to go high-risk

areas

- problems are usually recognized and solved in time
- Proper supervision of parents leads to all the following EXCEPT \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. good relationship with their children  
B. their appreciation of their children  
C. their being respected by their children  
D. danger signals being identified more quickly
- The underlined word "delinquency" in the last paragraph probably means \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. bad behavior      B. good habits  
C. failures      D. successes
- Which would be the best title for this passage?  
A. Tips on How to Educating Children  
B. What Helps Promote Abstinence?  
C. Drinking is Bad for Your Children  
D. Better to Prevent Children from Drinking

### Passage 2

题材	体裁	难度	字数	题数	阅读时间
文学	说明文	★★★★	336	4	6分钟

Spring is a wonderful season to celebrate rebirth and new life. The long, cold winter is over. The weather is warmer and sunnier. The trees again have leaves and the flowers are blooming. The season represents hope, joy and beauty.

However, not all songs about spring are happy. This song written and sung by K.D. Lang is about dreaming of spring in cold dark places. She recorded *I Dream of Spring* in 2008.

Unlike the other seasons, there are not many rock songs about spring. Most of the songs about this season were written in the 1930s–40s by famous modern composers. The songs became "standards", popular songs recorded by many singers.

*It Might as Well Be Spring*, which Richard Rodgers and Oscar Hammerstein wrote for the movie *State Fair* in 1945, is the example. Frank Sinatra sings about having "spring fever". This is not a real sickness. It is a feeling of restlessness or excitement brought on by the coming of spring.

Richard Rodgers also wrote *Spring Is Here*, this time with Lorenz Hart. Ella Fitzgerald sings this song about feeling lonely during this season.

Frank Loesser wrote this sad song, *Spring Will be a Little Late This Year*. Why has the season been delayed? Because the singer's lover has left her. Sarah Vaughn released her version of the song in 1953.

By now you may be thinking: "Enough with the sad songs, already!" OK, then how about a cowboy song? Gene Autry was one of America's most famous singing cowboys. He recorded *When It's Springtime* in the Rockies in 1937.

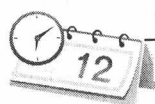


In most of the United States, spring is a warm and pleasant season. But this is not the case in the northwestern state of Alaska. According to Johnny Cash, it can be extremely cold. He sings "When It's Springtime in Alaska (It's Forty Below)".

We leave you with a sunny song called *Up Jumped Spring*. Freddie Hubbard wrote this jazz song and the Billy Taylor Trio performs it.

- If you are in a bad mood, you'd better listen to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. *Up Jumped Spring*  
B. *I Dream of Spring*  
C. *Spring Is Here*  
D. *Spring Will Be a Little Late This Year*
- The song *It Might as Well Be Spring* \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. is also called *State Fair*  
B. is sung by Ella Fitzgerald

- C. is showing a lonely feeling  
D. was written by two people
3. According to the passage, which of the following is TRUE?  
A. Most songs about spring are written by Italian composers.  
B. K.D. Lang was good at writing happy songs.  
C. Sarah Vaughn sang the song *Up Jumped Spring* first.  
D. Gene Autry was a famous cowboy singer before K. D. Lang.
4. Which of the following songs was first written or recorded?  
A. *Spring*.  
B. *I Dream of Spring*.  
C. *When It's Springtime in the Rockies*.  
D. *Spring Will Be a Little Late This Year*.



## Thursday

### Passage 1

I was in hospital for weeks because of a serious disease. After my operation I had a problem with 1 and I found walking was a huge problem. I had to have nurses 2 me with everything. It was a really 3 time because it was close to Christmas and I really 4 my children.

While I was in hospital, one nurse that 5 me had a huge influence on my recovery. One day she gave me a gift. I was deeply 6. It was a poster with a picture of an empty beach and a poem 7 on it.

I 8 to get back home four days before Christmas, and since then I have made significant 9. I can even walk by myself now. I have the poster up on my bedroom wall. The 10 of the poem is Footprints. It's about a man and his 11 with the Lord. He would always walk along the beach with the Lord. There were 12 two sets of footprints in the sand: one 13 to him, and the other to the Lord. However, once he found that along the 14 of his life there was only one set of footprints at the very lowest and 15 times of his life. This really 16 him so he questioned the Lord about it, "Lord, you said you'd walk with me 17, but I have noticed that during the most troublesome times in my life, there is only one set of footprints. I don't understand why it is that when I 18 you most, you always leave me."

The Lord replied, "I would 19 leave you. During your times of suffering 20 you see only one set of footprints, it was then that I carried you."

Sometimes I forget and think I am alone but I am never, and none of us are.

- A. adjustment B. challenge  
C. direction D. balance
- A. assist B. undertake C. prepare D. inspire
- A. embarrassing B. difficult  
C. critical D. exciting

- A. considered C. missed  
A. reminded of C. operated on  
A. surprised C. disappointed  
A. printed B. written C. fixed D. attached  
A. managed B. agreed C. adjusted D. devoted  
A. contribution C. impression  
A. end B. content C. topic D. title  
A. story C. appointment  
A. roughly B. simply C. usually D. seldom  
A. belonged B. pointed C. owed D. related  
A. border B. corner C. path D. exit  
A. longest B. latest C. happiest D. saddest  
A. bothered C. relaxed  
A. by the way C. on the way  
A. need B. disturb C. charge D. trust  
A. never B. even C. ever D. so  
A. since B. until C. when D. unless
- B. attended  
D. troubled  
B. looked after  
D. dealt with  
B. satisfied  
D. touched  
B. development  
D. progress  
B. dialogue  
D. agreement  
B. delighted  
D. disabled  
B. all the way  
D. in the way  
B. all the way  
D. in the way

### Passage 2

题材	体裁	难度	字数	题数	阅读时间
手机短信	新闻报道	★★★	306	4	6分钟

Many people prefer text messages to actually talking. Almost overnight, text messages have become the preferred form of communication for millions.

But even as industry calculations show that Americans are now using mobile phones to send or receive more text messages than phone calls, those messages are under great pressure because of the danger they can pose by

distracting (分散注意力) users. Though there are no official casualty (伤亡) statistics, there is much evidence that the number of fatal (致命的) accidents resulting from texting while driving, crossing the street or engaging in other activities is on the rise.

"The act of texting automatically removes 10 I.Q. points," said Paul Saffo, a technology trend forecaster in Silicon Valley. "The truth of the matter is that there are hobbies that are incompatible (不相容的). You don't want to do mushroom-hunting and bird-watching at the same time, and it is the same with texting and other activities. We have all seen people walk into parking meters or walk into traffic and seem greatly surprised by oncoming cars."

In the latest fight against text-messaging, the California Public Utilities Commission announced an emergency measure on Thursday temporarily banning the use of all mobile devices by anyone at the controls of a moving train.

The ban was adopted after federal investigators announced that they were looking at the role that a train engineer's text-messaging might have played here last week in the country's most deadly rail accident in four decades.

A California lawmaker is also seeking to ban text-messaging by drivers, a step already taken by a handful of other states. "We have had far too many tragic (悲剧的) incidents around the country that are painful proof that this is a terrible problem," said Joe Simitian, who wrote the California law requiring drivers who are talking on a cell phone to use hands-free devices.

- What can we know from the second paragraph?
  - Texting may result in many accidents.
  - Text messaging has caused most of the accidents recently.
  - Many people are going to text message instead of telephoning.
  - The government is now trying to stop text messaging.
- Why does Paul Saffo mention mushroom-hunting and bird-watching?
  - To show people's variety of interests.
  - To explain the danger of text messaging.
  - To develop his idea about text messaging.
  - To warn people of the danger while walking.
- According to the passage, what has been done about text messaging?
  - Evidence is now being collected to fight against text messaging.
  - Bus drivers and train drivers are forbidden to text message.
  - Some laws about text messaging have been put into effect in America.
  - Some actions have been applied to solve the text messaging trouble.
- What is the author's attitude to text messaging?
  - He seems against it.
  - He shows no idea on text messaging.
  - He supports text messaging.
  - He has no interest in it.



Friday

### Passage 1

题材	体裁	难度	字数	题数	阅读时间
争辩场面	记叙文	★★★	332	5	6 分钟

"Why do we even live in this part of the country?" Mr. Smitty asked. He was standing on the school playground with Mr. El as they watched their students playing in the snow.

Suddenly Mr. El noticed movement by the far corner of the building. "Look who's coming," he announced loudly.

The two men could see Miss Joan leading a line of little people marching toward the playground.

Miss Joan was smiling and obviously in a very good mood. "Run and play, children," she said in her usual quiet and pleasant voice. "And how are you, gentlemen?" she asked.

"Almost warm," Mr. Smitty replied.

"Yes, thank goodness for global warming," Mr. El added.

"I beg your pardon!" Miss Joan responded, looking not at all pleased. "It's December!"

"If the average temperature of our planet would shoot up, for example fifteen or twenty degrees, living

around here in the winter would be bearable," Mr. El went on.

"What about the summer?" Miss Joan asked.

"I like hot weather."

"Oh, you like hot weather!" Miss Joan shot back sarcastically (讽刺地).

She turned to Mr. El. "I suppose it's fine if people living near the oceans are washed away by the rising water when the polar ice caps become water, just so that you can be warmer without moving farther south."

"Don't be silly," Mr. El said in as sincere a voice as he could manage. "It won't be one huge wave. People will have time to gather up their belongings."

Clearly, Miss Joan was no longer in any kind of good mood. "Come, children," she called, "we are going in!"

Miss Joan's kindergartners were not happy about their surprisingly short rest, but they lined up dutifully and followed their teacher into the building.

"When are you going to tell her that you were kidding?" asked Mr. Smitty.

Mr. El laughed. "I guess I'll wait till both the weather and Miss Joan cool down."

- Why did Miss Joan take her class back after only a

- very short rest?
- Because it was cold outside on the playground.
  - Because she was angry about the global warming.
  - Because Mr. El's talk made her angry.
  - Because Mr. Smitty didn't like the cold place.
- What does the underlined word "kidding" in the passage mean?
    - Joking.
    - Kicking.
    - Quarrelling.
    - Arguing.
  - Which of the following statements is NOT true?
    - Miss Joan is humorous and cares about the environment very much.
    - The story takes place in the northern part of the world.
    - Mr. El is humorous and loves to chat.
    - Mr. Smitty loves to live in a warmer place.
  - When do you think Mr. El would apologize to Miss Joan?
    - Soon.
    - Never.
    - Till it becomes cool.
    - Till she calms down.
  - Which would be the best title for the passage?
    - A Short Rest
    - Global Warming
    - Cold Winter
    - Winter Heat

### Passage 2

题材	体裁	难度	字数	题数	阅读时间
说脏话能减轻痛苦	说明文	★★★★★	384	4	7分钟

Dirty language is commonly said after a painful injury. Do they serve a purpose in reducing physical pain? To test the theory, psychologist Richard Stephens at Keele University in Britain asked more than sixty college students to take part in an experiment.

The students were asked to write down five words they might say after hitting their finger with a hammer. One of the words was chosen as their swear word. The students were also asked to choose five words they might use to describe another object: a table. These words were their control words.

The students were then asked to hold their hand in cold water for as long as they could. While holding their hand underwater, they were asked to repeat a swear word. Then they repeated the experiment using their control word instead.

The researchers found a link between swearing and an increased ability to deal with pain. When students repeated a swear word, they were able to hold their hands longer in the cold water. On average, students using swear words were able to keep their hands in the water for about two minutes. Those using control words removed their hands after about one minute fifteen seconds. In addition, those using swear words said they experienced less pain than those who used control words.

The experiment showed that swearing caused people's heart rate to increase. It also found interesting differences between men and women. The heart rate of both men and women increased. Yet swearing had a greater effect on the women.

Researchers believe the increase in heart rate might demonstrate what they call the flight or fight response. They say this permits the body to experience or ignore pain better.

It is unclear to scientists exactly how swearing affects physical reactions to pain. Professor Stephens believes that swearing activates a different part of the brain than normal language. He says more experiments on different kinds of pain are needed to better understand the effect of swearing.

The researchers note that swear words have existed for hundreds of years. They say their findings offer one reason why the custom of cursing may have continued for so long. Swear words are said with emotion. For that reason, says Stephens, the more someone swears, the less of an effect the words have.

- Psychologist Richard Stephens at Keele University in Britain wants to know \_\_\_\_\_.
  - why dirty language is commonly said
  - whether dirty language reduces physical pain
  - how often dirty language is used among college students
  - what purpose dirty language serves
- Why were the students asked to hold their hands in cold water?
  - To see who can hold his/her hand in cold water the longest.
  - To see who has the strongest will against physical pain.
  - To see whether a swear word helps reduce physical pain.
  - To see why a swear word helps reduce physical pain.
- Which of the following is NOT about swear words?
  - Swearing causes people's heart to beat faster.
  - Swearing has a greater effect on the men than women.
  - Swear words help people ignore physical pain.
  - Swear words help students to hold their hand in cold water for 45 seconds longer.
- The underlined word "demonstrate" in the 6th paragraph probably means \_\_\_\_\_.
  - declare
  - notice
  - observe
  - prove



## 本周专题辅导

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# 英语阅读理解

新的高中英语教学大纲明确规定侧重提高阅读能力。纵观近几年的英语试题,我们不难看出,阅读理解能力是考试考查的重点,自始至终占着主导地位,并且有逐年增加的趋势。可以毫不夸张地说,做好阅读理解题,是获得英语高分的关键!

阅读理解能力测试的主要要求是:

1. 读懂材料的主旨和大意以及用以说明主旨和大意的事实和细节。
2. 既理解具体的事实,也理解抽象的概念。
3. 既理解字面的意思,也理解深层的含义,包括作者的态度、意图等。
4. 既理解某句、某段的含义,也理解全篇的逻辑关系,并据此进行推理和判断。
5. 既能根据所提供的信息去理解,也能结合中学生应有的常识去理解。

根据这五项要求,我们可将阅读理解题归纳为以下几种题型:细节理解题,主旨大意题,词义猜测题,推理判断题等。下面谈一谈做英语阅读理解题的技巧与策略。

一般来说,阅读一篇文章可以分为以下四步:

**第一步,阅读题干,明确问题。**在阅读文章之前,可以通过题干对文章进行初步了解。这样,在下一步阅读时就可以针对问题直接找答案,减少了盲目性。

**第二步,快速掌握大意,不在细节上纠缠。**在第一步的基础上迅速阅读并对文章有大致地了解。这是选出正确答案的前提。

**第三步,阅读问题题干及其选项,在文中寻找相关的材料并预选答案。**可在文中相应处做出标记,以便进一步了解并最终确定答案。

**第四步,带着问题略读原文,确定答案。**答完所有题目后,再快速阅读一遍文章,检查各题所选答案是否正确。查看各题答案是否前后照应,与原文有无矛盾,文中是否有疏漏的重要线索。

总之,有了好的方法,还要培养好的阅读习惯。良好的阅读习惯也是帮助学生获得成功的基石。只要你坚持这四步阅读法,相信在不久的将来,你就会阅读自如,理解能力大大提高。

但是,在历年高考中,考生读懂了文章却做错了题的现象普遍存在,究其原因,与他们没看懂题中的干扰项有关系。阅读理解题中的干扰项可分为四种类型:

1. **矛盾型。**即选项与文章内容相矛盾。这种选项的干扰性较小,只要仔细阅读就可排除。
2. **无根型。**即选项与文章内容不矛盾,但在文中没有相关信息支持,没有根据。这类选项的干扰较大。同学们在做此类题时,切忌把自己或他人观点作为选择依据。
3. **错位型。**选题与题目关系不大,选项没有针对题目来阐述。这类题目干扰性也较大。同学们在做此类题时,不仅要判断选项内容的正确性,还应注意选项是否针对题目。
4. **偏激型。**干扰项与文章内容相符,而且在文中也可找到相关信息支持。但与原文相比,其范围过宽或过窄。另外,这类题的正确选项一般使用近义词或者阐释性语句。所以,同学们平时应试着用英语解释词汇和句子,这样,对付这类题就很得心应手了。



# 周周测 ①

(测试时间 45 分钟)

## 答题区

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 就餐和就医

听下面 10 段对话,每段对话后有一个小题,从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳选项,并标在试卷的相应位置。听完每段对话后,你都有 10 秒钟的时间来回答有关小题和阅读下一小题。每段对话仅读一遍。

- What does the woman ask the man to have?  
A. Apple tea. B. Green tea.  
C. Black tea.
- What will the woman have?  
A. Beer. B. Coke. C. Juice.
- Where does the conversation most probably take place?  
A. At a waiting room. B. At a restaurant.  
C. At a classroom.
- What is the man's favorite food?  
A. Fried potatoes. B. Fish soup.  
C. Potato salad.
- Where does the conversation most probably take place?  
A. At a restaurant. B. In a food market.  
C. In a post office.
- What does the woman allow the man to have?  
A. Dessert. B. Chocolate cake.  
C. Vegetables.
- Where does the conversation most probably take place?  
A. At home. B. At hospital.  
C. At school.
- Where is Mr. Smith now?  
A. At home. B. In his clinic.  
C. On his way to office.
- How is the woman now?  
A. She feels hot and hungry.  
B. She feels cold and tired.  
C. She feels warm and painful.
- What is wrong with the woman?  
A. She has a fever. B. She has a cold.  
C. She feels quite tired.

### 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。

Warriner, 21, of Cary took off running this month from the state line near Trade, Tenn., to help raise money

for research on multiple sclerosis(多发性硬化), the disorder that has left his mother's legs weak and unsteady. He 11 he raised about \$3,000 for the National MS Society.

Warriner, a 12 minted(创造的) Appalachian State University graduate, also made the 13 to satisfy his thirst for adventure. He ran from town to town, along 14 and back roads, and crashed with 15 acquaintances, all while running a(n) 16 of more than 30 miles a day.

17 keeps track of such cross-state runs, but there is no 18 Warriner logged an impressive jog. Most people 19 after a single, 26.22-mile marathon, but he just kept going. "It was absurd," Warriner said.

Warriner says he keeps 20 himself that he should not 21 such a hard task again because he thinks "there are some negative side 22 to running that intense kind of quantity."

But still ...

"The whole thing was just 23," he said. "The best 24 was how vivid the world was during the 12-day period. Everything I ate 25 so good, all my sleep was the best sleep I ever had. It was really 26 to be living like that. 27 was ever boring."

Once Warriner 28 his run, he did little except laze around Holden Beach with friends. "Even when they play soccer on the beach," he said, "I just sit around and watch."

Warriner's next 29 will not involve running but it will feature North Carolina. He is 30 to China in August to work as a liaison between a university in Shanghai and the University of North Carolina system.

- A. requires B. decides C. estimates D. proves
- A. new B. old C. strong D. strange
- A. voice B. suggestion C. speech D. trip
- A. rivers B. highways C. lakes D. seas
- A. college B. childhood  
C. hometown D. village
- A. amount B. average C. number D. lot
- A. Somebody B. Everybody  
C. Anybody D. Nobody
- A. wonder B. doubt C. point D. need
- A. went up B. moved on  
C. gave up D. went on