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科力英语

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锦囊妙解

高考

优化重组专项卷

阅读理解与完形填空



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锦囊妙解

高考

优化重组专项卷

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阅读理解与完形填空



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图书在版编目(CIP)数据

高考锦囊妙解优化重组专项卷. 阅读理解与完形填空/
刘宗寅主编. —长春: 吉林出版集团有限责任公司,
2009. 8
ISBN 978-7-5463-0713-8

I. 高… II. 刘… III. 英语课—高中—习题—升学参考
资料 IV. G634.415

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字 (2009) 第 142310 号

网 址: www.360hours.com
邮 箱: expresskey@yahoo.cn
发行电话: 0431-86012826(Fax)
0431-86012675/86012812

高考锦囊妙解优化重组专项卷. 阅读理解与完形填空

主 编: 刘宗寅

责任编辑: 聂迎庆

封面设计: 科力视觉设计中心

出 版: 吉林出版集团有限责任公司
(长春市人民大街 4646 号 130021)

开 本: 880×1230 1/16

发 行: 吉林出版集团外语教育有限公司
(长春市泰来街 1825 号 130011)

印 张: 13.5

印 装: 莒南县汇源印务有限公司
版 次: 2009 年 8 月第 1 版

字 数: 380 千字

书 号: ISBN 978-7-5463-0713-8

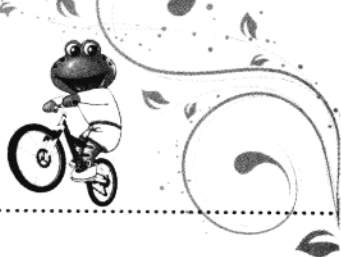
定 价: 23.90 元

2009 年 8 月第 1 次印刷

如有印刷、装订质量问题请与印厂调换。

编者的话

Foreword



“优化重组卷”项目组全体研发人员致同学们的话：

首先祝在不平凡的 2010 年参加高考的所有同学马到成功！

本套“锦囊妙解·优化重组”系列英语专项卷选取各地优秀高考模拟题中最为经典的题目，由数十位一线教师和编辑人员通力合作，历时八个月精心编辑制作而成。此套试题来自全国各省区教育较发达地区统考及名校模拟考试试题，考试时间跨度为 2008 年 10 月—2009 年 5 月，具有题源广、新颖度高、科学性、针对性、权威性强等显著特点，非常适合参加 2010 年高考的高三毕业生进行专项强化、能力拔高使用，也可作为部分层次较高的高二学生进行针对性的预备训练之用，还可作为广大高中英语教师的教学参考资料，具有极高的实用性。

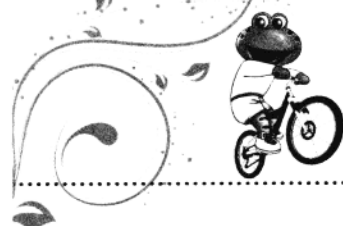
本书项目组还开全国教辅书之先河，聘请了有多年高考辅导经验的教师对所有试题进行了语音讲解，他们的讲解生动、详尽，有试题讲解，有高考知识穿插，更有学习方法指导，这又可成为同学们学习的有力助手。本录音将上传至“科力英语”网站，同学们可以免费下载。

另外，“科力英语”网站为本书开辟了论坛专栏，进行网上互动，同学们可以登录 www.cleverway.cn 进行提问、提出意见、亮亮分数、上传自己的“成长足迹”等有用、有趣又有激励性的互动。

在本套试题的制作过程中，得到了全国各地多所学校师生的大力支持，大家纷纷给我们献计献策、提供题源，部分学校的老师对试题进行了解析撰稿及语音讲解，在此对下列学校的师生表示特别的感谢：

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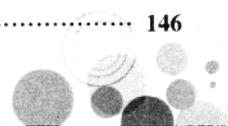
因篇幅所限，不能一一列出，敬请谅解。虽然项目组对本书的制作力求完美，但金无足赤，欢迎广大师生就书中瑕疵之处给我们提出宝贵意见和建议，在此先行致谢！



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Test 1

答对题数 _____ 得分率 _____

一、阅读下面短文,从短文后各题所给的四个选项(A、B、C和D)中,选出最佳选项。

It was a bitter cold evening in Virginia many years ago. The old man's beard was frozen by winter's frost while he was waiting for a ride across the river. The 1 seemed endless.

He heard the steady rhythm of 2 hooves(马蹄) along the frozen path. 3, he watched as several horsemen came near. He let the first one pass by. 4 another passed by, and another. Finally, the last rider 5 the spot where the old man stood like a snow statue. As this one drew near, the old man caught the rider's 6 and said, "Sir, would you mind giving an old man a ride to the other side?"

Reining(勒住) his horse, the rider replied, "Sure." The horseman 7 and helped the old man onto the horse. The horseman took the old man not just across the 8, but to his destination, which was just a few miles away.

As they neared the cottage, the horseman's 9 caused him to inquire, "Sir, I notice that you let several other riders 10 without asking for a ride. I wonder why, on such a 11 night, you would wait and ask the last rider. 12 if I had refused and left you there?"

The old man 13 the rider straight in the eyes, and replied, "I've been around here for a long time. I looked into the eyes of the other riders and immediately saw there was no 14 for my situation. It would have been 15 even to ask them for a ride. But in your eyes, kindness and compassion were 16. I knew, then and there, that your gentle spirit would give me assistance in my time of 17."

Those heart-warming comments 18 the horseman deeply. "I'm so grateful for what you have said," he told the old man. "19 I never get too busy in my own affairs that I fail to 20 the needs of others with kindness and compassion."

With that, Thomas Jefferson turned his horse around and made his way back to the White House.

(湖北省荆州市2009届高中毕业班质量检查II)

- | | | | |
|------------------|----------------|--------------|-------------------|
| 1. A. wait | B. path | C. ride | D. river |
| 2. A. walking | B. flying | C. moving | D. approaching |
| 3. A. Peacefully | B. Cautiously | C. Anxiously | D. Delightedly |
| 4. A. Then | B. However | C. Also | D. Still |
| 5. A. reached | B. neared | C. left | D. rounded |
| 6. A. leg | B. hand | C. eye | D. arm |
| 7. A. took off | B. put down | C. got off | D. broke away |
| 8. A. spot | B. river | C. cottage | D. road |
| 9. A. kindness | B. curiosity | C. surprise | D. responsibility |
| 10. A. break off | B. set off | C. slow down | D. pass by |
| 11. A. scary | B. bitter | C. nice | D. starry |
| 12. A. How | B. What | C. Only | D. Why |
| 13. A. saw | B. listened to | C. looked | D. noticed |
| 14. A. devotion | B. concern | C. love | D. attention |
| 15. A. possible | B. useless | C. funny | D. harmful |
| 16. A. available | B. special | C. evident | D. full |
| 17. A. need | B. danger | C. life | D. hope |
| 18. A. warmed | B. educated | C. shocked | D. touched |
| 19. A. May | B. Ensure | C. Require | D. Believe |
| 20. A. adapt to | B. turn to | C. add to | D. respond to |

二、阅读下列短文,从每题所给的四个选项(A、B、C和D)中,选出最佳选项。

When Ben delivered milk to my home one morning before Christmas, he wasn't his usual sunny self. He told me a customer had left without paying the bill, \$ 79, nor leaving her new address. So it meant that he had to cover the loss.

"She was a pretty woman," he said, "With six children and another on the way. She was always saying, 'I'm going to pay you soon when my husband gets a second job.' I believed her, but she left. Isn't it amazing?"

"Give her the milk. Make it a Christmas present to the kids who need it." I said.

The holidays came and went. On a sunny January morning two weeks later, Ben was rushing to deliver milk when he saw a woman running down the street, waving money. He recognized her immediately—the woman who didn't pay her bill.

"I'm so sorry," she said. "I really have been meaning to pay you."

She explained that her husband had come home one night and announced he'd found a cheaper apartment. He'd also got a new job. With all that happened, she'd forgotten to leave the new address. "But I've been saving," she said. "Here's \$20 toward the bill."

"That's all right," Ben replied. "It's been paid."

"Paid!" she exclaimed(惊叫). "What do you mean? Who paid it?"

"I did," Ben said. "It went to the children as a Christmas present!"

(吉林省 2009 年高考复习质量检测)

21. Ben was upset one morning because _____.
A. a customer left without paying the bill
B. he lost \$79 on the way of the delivery
C. he had to buy a present for the children
D. he was going to lose his job
22. The author helped Ben by offering him _____.
A. a Christmas present
B. the debtor's new address
C. some money to cover the loss
D. a suggestion to cheer him up
23. We can probably infer from the passage that the woman _____.
A. cheated to raise her children
B. moved to escape paying back the debts
C. was a person with honesty
D. wanted to give her children a Christmas gift
24. Which is the best title of the passage?
A. An Unhappy Christmas
B. An Unusual Present
C. A Poor Couple's Life
D. A Helpful Customer

B

For Chinese students the end of their senior year is filled with studying and stress as they prepare for the college entrance exams in June. But for American high school seniors the experience couldn't be more different. The end of senior year is a celebration of their time in high school and involves parties, games and fun.

Senioritis is a commonly used expression. It means seniors who have a disease which makes them unable to do work. This starts in April when seniors find out where they have been accepted to university.

Unwilling to do school work, seniors have plenty of other activities to focus on.

Many schools have a "Senior Show", in which only seniors are allowed to perform. Some seniors sing or dance but many of them perform skits(小喜剧), where they make fun of their favorite teachers or their friends. For example, a group of boys may dress up and imitate a group of their girl friends. It is all very light-hearted.

The "Senior Show" is usually a part of Senior Week, which is a week specifically dedicated(专用的) to seniors. During this week, seniors usually get academic or athletic awards they have won over their high school careers. The seniors also vote for one of their male and female classmates who they believe is the best-looking or funniest or most involved, etc. These are then published in the yearbook.

The yearbook is an important part of high school for seniors. It is usually dedicated to them and has all their pictures and a quote from them in it. Then seniors go around and get it signed by their friends so they can always remember their time together.

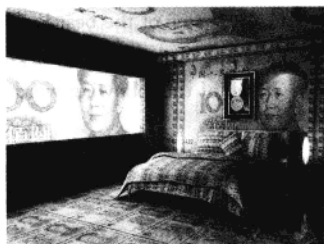
Of course during all of this time, seniors are preparing for the Senior Prom, which is an important moment in American culture. It is the most important dance in a young American's life.

The end of senior year is a truly special and wonderful time for American students. It's something they will remember for the rest of their lives.

(四川省乐山市 2009 届高中第一次调查研究考试)

- C

D. Climate Changes in the European Alps



No one gets through life without experiencing many disappointments. Strangely, though, most people seem unprepared for disappointment and react to it in negative ways. They feel depressed or try to escape from their troubles instead of using disappointment as an opportunity for growth.

One negative reaction to disappointment is depression. A woman trying to win a promotion, for example, works hard for over a year in her department. Helen is so sure she will get the promotion. However, the boss names one of Helen's co-workers for the spot. Deeply depressed, Helen loses her enthusiasm for her job and can barely force herself to show up every day. Helen tells herself that she is a failure and that doing a good job just isn't worth the work.

Another negative reaction to disappointment is the desire to escape. Kevin fails to get into the college his brother is attending, the college that was the focus of all his dreams, and decides to escape his disappointment. Why worry about college at all? Instead, he covers up his real feelings by giving up on his school-work and getting completely involved with friends, parties and "good times".

The positive way to react to disappointment is to use it as a chance for growth. This isn't easy, but it's the only useful way to deal with an inevitable part of life. Helen, the woman who was not promoted, could have handled her disappointment by looking at other options. If her boss did not recognize her talent and hard work, perhaps she could transfer to another department. Or she could ask the boss how to improve her performance so that she could prepare for the next promotion. Kevin, the boy who didn't get into the college of his choice, should have looked into other schools. Going to another college may encourage him to be his own person, step out of his brother's shadow, and realize that being turned down by one college isn't a final judgment on his abilities or potential(潜能).

Disappointments are unwelcome, but regular visitors to everyone's life. We can feel depressed about them or we can try to escape from them. The best thing, though, is to accept a disappointment and then try to use it somehow. Step over the unwelcome visitor on the doorstep and get on with life.

(江苏省东台市 2009 届高三上学期期末测试)

37. In this passage, the author _____.
 A. analyzes the cause of disappointment
 B. describes his personal experience in dealing with disappointment
 C. criticizes Helen and Kevin's negative responses to disappointment
 D. offers specific examples of the ways people deal with disappointment
38. From the passage, the word "option" (Para. 4) means "_____".
 A. way B. choice C. place D. job
39. In the author's opinion, Helen should _____ instead of feeling depressed.
 A. work even harder to get better than her promoted co-worker
 B. stand the pressure and competition
 C. win a good opinion from the boss by seeking his advice
 D. move into another department to have her talent and hard work appreciated
40. Which of the following best expresses the main idea of this passage?
 A. Disappointment is an inevitable part of life and we have to handle it in a positive way.
 B. Life is made up of a series of disappointments. We have to accept them.
 C. There are two kinds of reactions to disappointment.
 D. Most people react to disappointment in negative ways.

一、阅读下面短文,从短文后各题所给的四个选项(A、B、C和D)中,选出最佳选项。

We always celebrated Dad's birthday on Thanksgiving Day, even after he entered a nursing home. As years went on, these events took on a 1 meaning for me: A traditional birthday party for Dad, and thanking for all that he had been doing to me in my life. When we knew it might be his 2 birthday, the whole family decided to 3 together for a huge birthday celebration at the nursing home.

Dad was a good story-teller and here was the 4 he had had. During a quiet moment, I announced it was now Dad's 5 to listen to stories for a change. I wanted everyone to tell Dad what we loved about him. The room became 6. Then one after another, people told stories from their hearts, while Dad 7 with tears in eyes. People 8 kinds of stories—stories about when they were little, stories about when Dad was young, and stories that shared family treasures.

The stories 9. Everyone seemed to have more than one story. Even the little grandchildren couldn't 10 to tell Dad why they loved him. For a man who had been kind to so many people in his life, here was our 11 to celebrate him. A few months later, at Dad's memorial service, we more fully realized what we had 12 Dad that night. Those are the stories people 13 tell at a funeral after a loved one is no longer 14 to hear the words. They tell stories, full of 15. But we had given those memories to Dad in his 16, and we had told them through laughter, accompanied by hugs and joys. He had them to 17 and roll over in his mind during his last days and months.

Words do 18, and they are enough. We just need to say them or to speak them 19 to the ones we love. That's the way to 20 love and our chance to celebrate a person in his or her life.

(江苏省盐城中学 2009 届高三第五次综合考试)

- | | | | |
|-----------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| 1. A. special | B. valuable | C. double | D. complex |
| 2. A. another | B. last | C. important | D. fiftieth |
| 3. A. unite | B. arrange | C. move | D. gather |
| 4. A. career | B. pride | C. happiness | D. audience |
| 5. A. choice | B. wish | C. turn | D. right |
| 6. A. lively | B. still | C. cosy | D. noisy |
| 7. A. thought | B. nodded | C. listened | D. accepted |
| 8. A. understood | B. invented | C. recalled | D. discussed |
| 9. A. flowed | B. passed | C. unfolded | D. differed |
| 10. A. stop | B. stand | C. afford | D. wait |
| 11. A. responsibility | B. situation | C. chance | D. desire |
| 12. A. returned | B. left | C. given | D. owed |
| 13. A. sincerely | B. gently | C. normally | D. regularly |
| 14. A. available | B. happy | C. eager | D. alive |
| 15. A. tears | B. feelings | C. joy | D. peace |
| 16. A. mind | B. life | C. world | D. work |
| 17. A. hold | B. share | C. consider | D. continue |
| 18. A. suit | B. fail | C. survive | D. matter |
| 19. A. willingly | B. publicly | C. actually | D. truly |
| 20. A. get back | B. call up | C. give back | D. keep up |

二、阅读下列短文,从每题所给的四个选项(A、B、C和D)中,选出最佳选项。

The cane toad (癞蛤蟆) was introduced to northern Queensland 70 years ago to control sugarcane beetles (甘蔗害虫). But the toads failed in that duty and spread across Queensland and into neighboring northern areas.

Now it calmly invades the states of Western Australia and New South Wales (NSW). NSW wildlife experts fear the amphibians—which have poisonous backs that kill hungry predators (食肉动物)—will have a terrible effect on native animals.



Those fears may be about to be realized. Australia's Commonwealth Science and Industry Research Organization (CSIRO), predicts that a rise in average temperatures will make NSW an ideal living place for the cane toads.

Tony Robinson, head of CSIRO, said, "Climate change is increasing the amount of suitable living place for the cane toads. With climate change, the cane toads might go down as far as Sydney and some areas of Western Australia." Robinson also noted, "More southerly cities, such as Melbourne and Adelaide, would likely remain too cold and dry to ever suit the toads, but Perth could expect cane toads in five years time. Sydney could see their arrival in the next 20 years."

The cane toads already cover at least half of Queensland and most of the northern country.

A new virus was tried in the 1990s but was given up after it was found to also kill native frogs. Scientists believe a national approach is needed.

The main threat the toads cause to species, such as dingoes and crocodiles, is the poison contained in their bodies. The poison sprays out when the toads are threatened or handled roughly and it is made up of 14 different chemicals.

Cane toads also compete, and usually win the hunt for food and living space.

(四川省成都市 2009 届毕业班第一次诊断性检测)

21. Which of the following can be the best title of the passage?
- A. Poison Toads Is Covering Australia
 - B. Ways to Keep the Toads Under Control
 - C. The Main Threat the Cane Toads Cause
 - D. Climate Favours the Spread of Cane Toads
22. It can be learnt from the passage that _____.
- A. the cane toads are strong enough to kill dingoes or even crocodiles
 - B. the cane toads were taken to Australia 70 years ago to kill pests
 - C. the cane toads move westward and northward because there is plenty of food
 - D. with 14 different kinds of poisons in its body, a cane toad usually wins the hunt for food
23. The underlined words "the amphibians" in the second paragraph refer to _____.
- A. hungry predators
 - B. sugarcane beetles
 - C. the cane toads
 - D. dingoes
24. According to the passage, the cane toad is the least likely to live in _____.
- A. Queensland
 - B. Perth
 - C. Sydney
 - D. Melbourne

..... B

Dear Cary,

I'm writing because I've understood you've struggled with drinking. I've been fighting mine ever since I went through 9—11. After that, I've been more or less useless professionally—I'm a lawyer—and have had to resign from my job because I was discovered passed out drunk in front of my computer. I've taken some medicine and it has helped somewhat. I can manage about a month without drinking, but after that I end up having a crazy stage where nothing matters except drinking. After a week or so of heavy drinking, I start having nightmares of people jumping. After that, it's a week of not being able to get out of bed.

I was supposed to travel to a conference but didn't make it because I got so drunk at the airport that I fell down on my face and spent the rest of the day in the emergency room. I have been hiding from my family since then. Fortunately, they won't be expecting me to come back for a week or so. Otherwise, they would notice the bump on my forehead and two black eyes.

I don't really know what I'm asking you, Cary, I need a way out that doesn't involve causing pain to my family. I'm taking medicine, but I still have these attacks every few months. If there's alcohol in the house, I can't stay away from it. It seems that this will never end. I'm afraid of what will happen if something bad happens, like a family member dying, or getting fired again.

Thanks for reading.

Yours,

T

(天津市和平区 2009 届高三第一次质量调查)

- A. that the author is a lawyer by profession
B. that the author is a lawyer and he seldom gets drunk
C. the reason why the author had to resign
D. that the author was once discovered drunk as a fish

- A. offer advice B. tell a story
C. avoid nightmares D. ask for help

- A. T's family members don't want to see him because of his alcoholism.
- B. Getting drunk once prevented T from attending a conference.
- C. T will have nightmares when he stops drinking.
- D. T never attempted to give up his alcoholism.

- A. likes to talk about the details of his life B. is an expert on treating alcoholism
C. is probably a recovered alcoholic D. never suffered from alcoholism

C

I work part-time in a supermarket from a building for the elderly. These old people are our main customers, and it's easy to lose patience over their slowness. But last Sunday, one aged gentleman appeared to teach me a valuable lesson. This untidy man walked up to my register (收款机) with a box of biscuits. He said he was out of cash, had just moved into his room, and had nothing in his cupboards. He asked if we could let him have the food on trust. He promised to repay me the next day.

I couldn't help staring at him. I wondered what kind of person he had been ten or twenty years before, and what he would be like if luck had gone his way. I had a hurt in my heart for this kind of human soul, all alone in the world. I told him that I was sorry, and the store rules didn't allow me to do so. I felt stupid and unkind saying this, but I valued my job. Just then, another man, standing behind the first, spoke up. If anything, he looked more pitiable. "Charge it to me," was all he said.

What I had been feeling was pity. Pity is soft, safe and easy. Compassion, on the other hand, is caring in action. I thanked the second man but told him that was not allowed, either. Then I reached into my pocket and paid for the biscuits myself. I reached into my pocket because these two men had reached into my heart and taught me compassion.

(广西柳州市 2009 届高中毕业班第一次模拟考试)

- A. promised to obey the store rules
B. forgot to take any money with him
C. hoped to have the food first and pay later
D. couldn't afford anything more expensive

- A. Warm and lucky.
B. Shameful and lonely.
C. Thankful and excited.
D. Hurt and disappointed.

- A. he wanted to keep his present job
B. he felt no pity for the old gentleman
C. he considered the old gentleman dishonest
D. he expected someone else to pay for the old gentleman

Ever since the invention of the first telegraph at the end of the 19th century, English has been spreading around the world. It has a powerful influence in the media, on the Internet and in pop music that is not going to go away. This communication revolution has turned the world into a “global village” in which everyone needs to talk to each other and so often nowadays that means in English.

More people now speak English as a second language across the world than as a native language. It is estimated that 1.3 billion people will use English as either a first or second language by 2050. But what will that form of English be like? Traditionally, British English has been taught across the world, but it is only one variety. Experts believe that the future shape and grammar of English, especially in its spoken form, will no longer be determined in the traditional English-speaking countries like Britain and America but in the rest of Europe, Asia and Africa.

International organizations and business communicate with each other in English. But a new pattern of using English is developing that does not look the same to native speakers as “traditional” English. Researchers are now investigating “non-native” English which is a new form of the language with changes in grammar, pronunciation and meaning. Often meanings and words from other languages find their way into English to produce a new dialect such as “Franglais” which combines aspects of French and English. You could say this gives English a French flavor. All of these processes are a form of natural evolution. New dialects acquire their own complex features until they become real languages in their own right. Experts are convinced that this will happen in the future as more and more people learn English and call it their own.

(湖北省八校 2009 届高三第二次联考)

37. What does the term “global village” mean?
 - A. The world is a single community which has just the same size of a village.
 - B. The world has a single economy and culture.
 - C. The world is a single community linked by fast communication.
 - D. The world is a single community in which everyone likes family member.
38. It is believed that _____ will largely influence the spoken form of English in the future.
 - A. Britain and America
 - B. traditional English-speaking countries
 - C. English-speaking countries except Britain and America
 - D. non-English-speaking countries in the world
39. How do dialects become languages in their own right?
 - A. By borrowing pronunciation and grammar rules from English.
 - B. By making up new rules by a great language expert.
 - C. By developing their own new features.
 - D. By combining with British and American English.
40. According to the passage, the writer holds the view that in the future _____.
 - A. British English will die out
 - B. no one will speak traditional English
 - C. there will be more new forms of English
 - D. American English will completely take the place of British English

一、阅读下面短文,从短文后各题所给的四个选项(A、B、C和D)中,选出最佳选项。

Once, my father and I were standing in the line to buy tickets for the circus. 1, there was only one family between us and the ticket counter.

This family made a big impression on me. There were eight children, all probably under 12. Their clothes were not 2, but they were clean. The children were 3, all of them standing in line, two-by-two behind their parents, 4 hands. They were excitedly jabbering(喋喋不休地说) about what they would see.

One could 5 they had never been to the circus before. It 6 to be a highlight of their young lives.

The ticket lady asked the father how many tickets he wanted. He 7 responded, "Please let me buy 8 children's tickets and two adult tickets so I can take my family to the circus." The ticket lady 9 the price. The mother's head 10, and her lip began to quiver(抖动). The father leaned a little 11 and asked, "How much?"

The ticket lady quoted the price 12. The man didn't have enough money. Seeing what happened, my dad put his hand in his pocket, 13 a \$20 bill and dropped it on the ground. (We were not rich in any sense of the word!) Then he reached down, 14 the bill and said, "Excuse me, sir, this fell out of your 15."

The man knew what was going on. He wasn't begging for a handout 16 certainly appreciated the help in a desperate, heart-breaking 17. He looked into my dad's eyes, took my dad's 18 in both of his, and with a tear running down his 19, he replied, "Thank you, sir. This really means a lot to me and my family."

My father and I went back to our car and 20 home. We didn't go to the circus that night, but we didn't go without.

(江苏省启东市2009届高三第一学期第一次调研考试)

- | | | | |
|---------------------|----------------|-----------------|-------------|
| 1. A. Immediately | B. Finally | C. Hopefully | D. Suddenly |
| 2. A. expensive | B. cheap | C. plain | D. bad |
| 3. A. badly-behaved | B. polite | C. well-behaved | D. lovely |
| 4. A. holding | B. shaking | C. putting | D. waving |
| 5. A. know | B. understand | C. feel | D. sense |
| 6. A. advised | B. recommended | C. promised | D. allowed |
| 7. A. lowly | B. honestly | C. bravely | D. proudly |
| 8. A. six | B. eight | C. ten | D. two |
| 9. A. answered | B. quoted | C. spoke | D. said |
| 10. A. dropped | B. bent | C. shook | D. nodded |
| 11. A. nearer | B. harder | C. tighter | D. closer |
| 12. A. too | B. again | C. as usual | D. as well |
| 13. A. turned out | B. handed out | C. pulled out | D. put out |
| 14. A. picked up | B. took up | C. sent up | D. made up |
| 15. A. trousers | B. clothes | C. children | D. pocket |
| 16. A. and | B. but | C. or | D. so |
| 17. A. situation | B. condition | C. surrounding | D. position |
| 18. A. hand | B. arm | C. leg | D. shoulder |
| 19. A. head | B. mouth | C. cheek | D. nose |
| 20. A. went | B. got | C. drove | D. walked |

二、阅读下列短文,从每题所给的四个选项(A、B、C和D)中,选出最佳选项。

Each year, road accidents kill a million people and injure millions more. The economic costs are greatest for developing countries. Earlier this year, the United Nations called for a campaign to improve road safety.

One way to avoid accidents is better driving. Another is better roads and bridges. Engineers in the United States have designed ten new concrete mixtures that they think could make bridges last longer.

锦囊妙解·优化重组·阅读理解与完形填空

12

Professor Tikalsky says particles(颗粒) of fly ash are almost exactly the same size and chemical structure as Portland cement. This is the most costly material in concrete. So using fly ash to replace some of it would save money.

〔天津市十二区县 2009 年重点学校高三毕业班联考(二)〕

21. Why did the United Nations launch the campaign?

22. What does the underlined word "This" in the sixth paragraph refer to?

- A. Fly ash. B. Portland cement. C. Sand. D. Chemical.

23. Which of the following statements is TRUE?

- A. Ten new concrete bridges have already been built in the United States.
B. A new concrete bridge could last 50 more years than an ordinary concrete one.
C. People didn't know how to build with cement until the late 1800s.
D. Water and salt won't do any damage to bridges over time.

24. What can we conclude from the passage?

- A. Engineers have to pay a lot of money to use the new bridge technology.
B. Pennsylvania State University is paying all the money for the research.
C. Bridges built with fly ash are cheaper than common bridges.
D. Fly ash is much more expensive than Portland cement.

25. What does the passage mainly tell us?

- A. The causes of road accidents.
- B. The advantages of fly ash.
- C. The measures of avoiding road accidents.
- D. Latest information about long-life concrete bridges.

You either have a sense of direction, or you don't. But why is it that some people could find their way across the Sahara without a map, while others can lose themselves in the next street?

Scientists say we're all born with a sense of direction, but it is not properly understood how it works. One theory is that people with a good sense of direction have simply worked harder at developing it. Research being carried out at Liverpool University supports this idea and suggests that if we don't use it, we lose it.

"Children as young as seven have the ability to find their way around," says Jim Martland, Research Director of the project. "However, if they are not allowed out alone or are taken everywhere by car, they never develop the skills."

Jim Martland also emphasizes that young people should be taught certain skills to improve their sense of direction. He makes the following suggestions:

- If you are using a map, turn to it so it relates to the way you are facing.

●If you leave your bike in a strange place, put it near something like a big stone or a tree. Note landmarks on the route as you go away from your bike. When you return, go back along the same route.

●Simplify the way of finding your direction by using lines such as streets in a town, streams or walls in the countryside to guide you. Count your steps so that you know how far you have gone and note any landmarks such as tower blocks or hills which can help to find out where you are.

Now you will never get lost again!

(广西柳州市 2009 届高中毕业班第一次模拟考试)

26. Scientists believe that _____.
 A. some babies are born with a sense of direction
 B. people learn a sense of direction as they grow older
 C. people never lose their sense of direction
 D. everybody possesses a sense of direction from birth
27. What is TRUE of seven-year-old children according to the passage?
 A. They never have a sense of direction without maps.
 B. They should never be allowed out alone if they lack a sense of direction.
 C. They have a sense of direction and can find their way around.
 D. They can develop a good sense of direction if they are driven around in a car.
28. If you leave your bike in a strange place, you should _____.
 A. tie it to a tree so as to prevent it from being stolen
 B. draw a map of the route to help remember where it is
 C. avoid taking the same route when you come back in it
 D. remember something easily recognizable on the route
29. According to the passage, the best way to find your way around is to _____.
 A. ask policemen for directions
 B. use walls, streams or streets to guide yourself
 C. remember your route by looking out for steps and stairs
 D. count the number of landmarks that you see

Dickson Despommier, a public health professor at Columbia University in New York City, developed an idea with his students nine years ago. They imagined people in cities growing crops inside a tall building. Tomatoes could grow on one floor of the skyscraper, potatoes on the next, small animals and fish on the floor above.

His vertical(垂直的) farm, or "farmscraper", could have space for restaurants and other places that serve food, like schools or hospitals. They could serve food that are truly locally grown.

But why would anyone want to build a farm indoors in a city? Dickson Despommier believes it will become necessary. The world needs to find places to produce enough food to feed the growing population. Space, he says, is an all-important issue.

The professor also points to the problems of traditional farms. They use a lot of freshwater. Their fertilizer and animal waste can pollute water resources. And their growing seasons can be limited.

But inside the vertical farm, crops could grow all year. And there would be no wind to blow away soil. Farmers would not have to worry about too much or too little rain, or about hot summers, freezing winters or insects. And without insects there would be no need for chemicals to kill them.

Farm machines that use fossil fuels, like tractors, would not be needed either. And water could be recycled for drinking. "The vertical farm reuses everything, so there is no waste," says Professor Despommier.

Even buildings could be saved. Old buildings could become new farms and provide jobs.

The professor has been actively proposing the idea to cities as far away as Dubai and Canada. But so far it exists only in plans and drawings, and a model at the Museum of Science and Industry in Chicago.

Critics say building a farmscraper would cost too much, especially considering the price of land in many cities. Dickson Despommier estimates the cost at about twenty to thirty million dollars.

But he says the building would not have to be very tall. And his graduate students have found many empty lots and unused buildings in New York City that could provide space.

(湖北省荆州市 2009 届高中毕业班质量检查 II)