



张鑫友英语系列

ZHANG XINYOU ENGLISH SERIES



大赢家

高考英语阅读实战演练

第2轮

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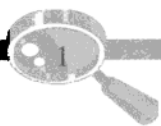
前言

英语阅读理解从形式上来看可分为广义上的阅读理解和狭义上的阅读理解。广义上的阅读理解,即通过对一篇文章、一段对话,甚至一个句子的阅读,以达到理解之目的。在现代各类考试中的表现形式有:完形填空、阅读理解、短文改错、补全对话、短文填空等;狭义上的阅读理解就是我们常见的一种 Reading Comprehension 题目,这种阅读理解题目的表现形式又可细分为回答问题、正误判断、单项选择等。

为了帮助高考考生提高英语的阅读能力,我们根据教育部考试中心制定的《2009 年普通高等学校招生全国统一考试大纲》中对阅读理解方面所作的要求编写了《大赢家·高考英语阅读实战演练》。全书分两轮进行演练,第一轮按狭义上的阅读理解,即我们常见的 Reading Comprehension 题型进行编写,共包括 48 次实战演练;第二轮按广义上的阅读理解的各种题型进行编写,共包括 40 次实战演练。具体地说,第一轮是单题型训练,第二轮是综合题型训练。所有实战演练内容按“时尚性、趣味性、知识性”的标准进行筛选,题材丰富多样、立意新颖、语言风格鲜明、涉及内容广泛,具有浓烈的文化气息;文章的编排基本上是按照“先易后难”进行,文章的长短也是严格控制在高考阅读文章要求的字数范围之内;文章还提供了建议阅读时间、难度系数,使考生在训练过程中能有的放矢。同时,为了方便老师让学生进行全班统一训练,每一次演练题都可撕下来,让全班学生在课堂 45 分钟内完成,然后让学生对照其“答案及详析”纠正错误。

本书由华中师范大学一附中特级教师吴云老师和黄冈中学特级教师陈明星老师主编,由具有多年高考英语教学经验的一线老师和张鑫友语言研究中心中学英语课题组的同志合力编写,最后由张鑫友教授和美国哥伦比亚大学 Alexander G. Stein 教授亲自把关审订。

希望本书所提供的丰富、权威的热身训练材料,可以帮助考生扩大知识面,打下扎实的阅读基础,使考生在考试中如虎添翼,脱颖而出!





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实战演练 1

完形填空

阅读下面短文, 掌握其大意, 然后从每题所给的四个选项(A、B、C、D)中选出最佳选项 (20 × 2')

建议阅读时间 6 分钟 难度系数 ★★

Today's students learn more in school than just reading, writing and arithmetic. They also learn how to 1. More and more students are using 2 means to get good grades in order to get into top 3. Increasingly, tomorrow's leaders are today's cheaters.

Over the last decade, the number of students cheating academically has 4 dramatically. Duke University conducted a (an) 5 of 50,000 universities and 18,000 high school students in America. More than 70 percent of the students 6 to having cheated. However, 10 years ago, only 56 percent of the students cheated.

This 7 extends far beyond the US. In Asia, where students face great 8 to excel (胜过他人), the cheating problem is especially 9. In many Asian countries, a student's performance is measured 10 by exam scores. And admission to a top school 11 passing standardized tests. This test-driven culture makes cheating an easy way for students to get 12 in a super-competitive academic system. Last year, 24 students in Taiwan 13 chances and ended up in prison 14 they were caught cheating on the University Entrance Exam. The students received answers to test questions 15 cellphones and other electronic devices (设备). But the pressure to perform well on tests isn't the only thing turning 16 into cheaters. For one, new technology makes cheating 17 than ever. Students now have more choices than just "cheat sheets" 18 in pencil boxes.

Today's students use text-messaging to send each other test 19. Some post questions from standardized tests on Internet bulletin boards (公告牌). Students in Asia, 20, have posted questions from the TOEFL and the GRE.

- | | | | |
|------------------------|------------------|--------------|----------------|
| () 1. A. study | B. communicate | C. cheat | D. behave |
| () 2. A. honest | B. dishonest | C. illegal | D. suitable |
| () 3. A. universities | B. organizations | C. societies | D. communities |
| () 4. A. reduced | B. fallen | C. decreased | D. increased |
| () 5. A. study | B. interview | C. survey | D. experiment |
| () 6. A. applied | B. admitted | C. attached | D. related |
| () 7. A. fashion | B. style | C. custom | D. trend |



- | | | | |
|------------------------|----------------|---------------|---------------|
| () 8. A. pressure | B. puzzle | C. suffering | D. difficulty |
| () 9. A. popular | B. outstanding | C. obvious | D. extra |
| () 10. A. wholly | B. mostly | C. completely | D. absolutely |
| () 11. A. calls on | B. takes on | C. brings on | D. depends on |
| () 12. A. ahead | B. away | C. off | D. on |
| () 13. A. seized | B. took | C. missed | D. risked |
| () 14. A. until | B. so | C. because | D. before |
| () 15. A. in | B. on | C. over | D. through |
| () 16. A. students | B. teachers | C. children | D. adults |
| () 17. A. harder | B. less | C. easier | D. tougher |
| () 18. A. forbidden | B. hidden | C. prepared | D. folded |
| () 19. A. questions | B. papers | C. contents | D. answers |
| () 20. A. for example | B. such as | C. as it is | D. just like |

★ 阅读理解

A

阅读下面短文,掌握其大意,然后从每题所给的四个选项(A、B、C、D)中选出最佳选项。(5×2')

建议阅读时间 6 分钟 难度系数 ★★

Have you ever wondered what a Degree might be worth to you in your job or career(事业)? It means a lot of Americans with an Associate Degree average nearly \$ 10,000 more in yearly earnings than those with just a High School Diploma(毕业证).

Harcourt Learning Direct offers you a way to get a Specialized Associate Degree in 11 of today's growing fields—without having to go to college full time. With Harcourt, you study at home, in your spare time—so you don't have to give up your present job while you train for a better one. Choose from exciting majors like Business Management, Accounting, Dressmaking & Design, Bookkeeping, Photography, Computer Science, Engineering, and more! Your training includes everything you need!

Books, lessons, learning aids—even professional—quality tools and equipment—everything you need to master your training and move ahead to a new career is included in the low tuition(学费) price you pay. Your education is nationally recognized! Nearly 2,000 American companies—including General Electric, IBM, Mobile, General Motors, Ford, and many others—have used our training for their employees. If companies like these recognize the value of our training, you can be sure that employees in your area will, too!

Earn your degree in as little as two years! Get a career diploma in just six months! The career of your dreams is closer than you think! Even if you have no experience before, you can get valuable job skills in today's hottest fields! Step-by-step lessons make learning easy. Prepare for promotions



(提升), pay raises, even start a business of your own! Send today for FREE information about Harcourt at home training!

Simply fill in your name and address on the coupon(票券) above. Then write in the name and number of the one program you're most interested in, and mail it today. We'll rush you free information about how you can take advantage of the opportunities(机会) in the field you've chosen. Act today! Mail coupon today! Or call the number below 1-800-372-1589. Call any time, 24 hours a day, 7 days a week.

www. Harcourt-learning. com E-mail: Harcourt@ learning. com

- () 1. This advertisement aims at calling on people to _____.
 - A. attend full-time universities
 - B. work part time to further their education
 - C. improve their education at home to get better jobs
 - D. earn their degrees in different ways that suit them
- () 2. Which of the following is NOT clearly mentioned in this advertisement?
 - A. The way how you will get your degree.
 - B. Tuition price.
 - C. The hot fields you will be preparing yourself for.
 - D. The length of time it will take you to get a degree.
- () 3. What does the writer of this ad. intend to say by naming General Electric, IBM, Ford, etc. ?
 - A. To show that their training is widely used in the country.
 - B. To show that the training program is fully supported by famous companies in the U. S.
 - C. To prove the value of their training in every area.
 - D. To show the importance of getting recognized by the most famous companies.
- () 4. It seems to the writer that the greatest attraction for people to take their training is _____.
 - A. its convenience
 - B. the degree's nation-wide recognition
 - C. the economic benefit(利益) it will bring about
 - D. the hot fields the training will help people to enter
- () 5. How many ways are mentioned in the ad. for people to get in touch with the Harcourt Learning Direct?
 - A. One.
 - B. Two.
 - C. Three.
 - D. Four.



B

阅读下面短文,掌握其大意,然后从每题所给的四个选项(A、B、C、D)中选出最佳选项
(5×2')

建议阅读时间 6 分钟 难度系数 ★★★

Disney's cartoon, *Finding Nemo*, tells a touching story of a father called Martin and his son Nemo.

Martin loses his wife and an entire family of unhatched eggs to a huge shark. Only one fish egg remains, Nemo. Martin promises his dead wife that he will protect his young son at any cost. So, Martin becomes fearful of almost everything in the ocean. That makes him over protective—he hopes to keep his kid safe from the challenges that life presents. Martin's nagging(唠叨) makes Nemo feel that he doesn't need his dad telling him what to do.

So on his first day of school, Nemo and some friends swim to the edge of their coral reef, a place Martin always thinks is very dangerous. When Martin shouts at Nemo coming back, Nemo refuses to listen to him and swims out to a boat in the distance. Suddenly, he gets caught by some divers. So begins Martin's journey to find Nemo, who ends up in an aquarium in an office in Australia. Soon the worried father runs into Dory, a forgetful blue fish, who helps Martin find his son. Meanwhile, Nemo misses his father terribly. He soon hears that he will be given to an eight-year-old girl who likes to kill fish.

Can Martin find his son before it is too late?

Finding Nemo is a physical and mental journey. Martin overcomes his shyness and anxieties and Nemo discovers his own and his father's hidden strengths. It celebrates the relationship between fathers and their sons.

The cartoon paints a sea world that is alive with color. All the characters are very human-like and have their own personalities.

Finding Nemo was released in the US on May 30, earning about US \$ 70.6 million in just three days, which has set a new opening record for a cartoon.

- () 6. What is the passage mainly about?
- A. How a father finds his son. B. How to get home when getting lost.
C. A brief introduction to a cartoon film. D. The love between a father and his son.
- () 7. Which of the following statements is True according to the second paragraph?
- A. Martin's wife and most of his children died because of disease.
B. Martin is a coward(胆小鬼) that he is afraid of everything.
C. Nemo has grown up and doesn't need his father's protection any longer.
D. Martin loves his son so much that he becomes so protective.
- () 8. It can be concluded according to the cartoon that _____.
A. Nemo has a wonderful journey after leaving his father.
B. Martin has met a lot of difficulties finding his son.

C. Nemo is really independent after leaving his father.

D. Nemo never needs any protection from his father.

() 9. What is the theme of the cartoon?

A. We should always listen to our parents.

B. Parents should let their children have an independent life.

C. Parent should take care of their children in case they get lost.

D. Parental love is the greatest love in the world.

() 10. In which section of a newspaper can you probably find this article?

A. Entertainment

B. News

C. Society

D. Advertisement

C

阅读下面短文,掌握其大意,然后从每题所给的四个选项(A、B、C、D)中选出最佳选项(4×2.5')

建议阅读时间 6 分钟 难度系数 ★★

Drinking wine in moderation improves the IQ and may boost mental agility in old people, according to Japanese researchers.

A study of the effects of alcohol on the middle aged and elderly found the average IQ of men who drink wine (whether made from grapes or rice) was 3.3 points higher than that of men who do not imbibe.

Similarly, the IQ of women drinkers showed an improvement of 2.5 points over their teetotal sisters. The findings are part of an ongoing study by Japan's National Institute for Longevity into the links between human intelligence and what we eat and drink.

The tests measured general knowledge, powers of judgement and concentration in drinkers and non-drinkers over 40, all living in Aichi prefecture, central Japan, and sharing the same income level—roughly £ 50 000 a year—and educational background. All were university graduates.

But while wine-drinkers appeared to be brighter, the same was not true of those who drank deer, shochu (a local gin) and whisky.

"The benefits of wine and sake (rice wine) in raising IQ could be due to substances they contain, such as polyphenol, which are believed to slow the ageing process," Hiroshi Shimokata, head of epidemiology research, said.

It was premature to conclude, he added, that drinking wine or sake slowed the deterioration of brain functions in the elderly, or warded off senility. The research does, however, suggest that this is one way to stay mentally alert longer.

But there is a sobering caveat: drinking too much may make you dimmer. "People who drink more than 540 milli-litres (a little over a pint) of sake or wine a day had lower intelligence quotients than those who do not drink at all," Hiroshi Shimokata said. "Moderation is very important."

() 11. Which one is the topic of the passage?

A. Drinking wine in a large amount improves the IQ of old people.



- B. Drinking wine in a reasonable amount raises the IQ of old people.
C. Drinking wine in moderation does good to any one.
D. Drinking wine helps improve the IQ of women.
- () 12. According to the passage, which of the following is NOT wrong?
A. Every wine drinker's IQ is 3.3 points higher than that of men who don't drink.
B. The IQ of women drinker is 2.5 points lower than that of the non-drinking women.
C. Drinking beer and whisky cannot improve one's IQ.
D. Drinking wine can only do good to the IQ of rich old people.
- () 13. The reason why wine and sake can improve IQ is that _____.
A. wine and sake have special taste
B. wine and sake can make us excited
C. wine and sake contain substances considered to slow the aging process
D. wine and sake contain something believed to prevent us from aging
- () 14. From the text, it seems that we can conclude _____.
A. the more wine we drink, the brighter we are
B. the less wine we drink, the brighter we are
C. drinking wine less than 540ml a day, we'll become dimmer
D. drinking wine in moderation, we'll become brighter

★ 对话填空

阅读下面对话, 掌握其大意, 并根据所给字母的提示, 在标有题号的右边横线上写出一个英语单词的完整、正确形式, 使对话通顺。(10×3')

建议阅读时间 6 分钟 难度系数 ★★

W: Hi, Phil, can you tell me (1) h _____ it happened?

M: Sure. I was climbing mountain in New Hampshire in 1982. Suddenly the weather became really bad. There was a lot of snow and we couldn't see anything. We got (2) l _____. Well, we spent four days on the mountain. The (3) t _____ was 20 degrees below zero. We didn't have any equipment (4) o _____ food.

W: So what happened? I guess someone found you, right?

M: Yes, but we were very sick. I couldn't move my legs (5) b _____ of the cold. I spent two (6) m _____ in the hospital. The doctors removed my legs.

W: Right. So you lost your legs, but you want to try your best to (7) s _____ active.

M: That's right. In fact, I decided to make some new legs for myself. I realize that no one has to be physically disabled. We can use (8) m _____ technology to help.

W: And you built these great new legs. Can you go mountain climbing (9) a _____?

M: Yes, I can. In fact, these are better than climb shoes. The spring design (10) m _____ they are much more powerful.



实战演练 2

★ 完形填空

阅读下面短文,掌握其大意,然后从每题所给的四个选项(A、B、C、D)中选出最佳选项。(20×2')

建议阅读时间 6 分钟 难度系数 ★★

The task of being accepted and enrolled(招收) in a university begins early for some students. Long 1 they graduate from high school, these students take special 2 to prepare for advanced study. They also take one or more examinations that test how 3 prepared they are for the university. In the final year of high school, they 4 applications and send them, with their student records, to the universities which they hope to 5. Some high school students may be 6 to have an interview with people from the university. Neatly 7 and usually very frightened, they are 8 to show that they have a good attitude and the 9 to succeed.

When the new students are finally 10, there may be one more step they have to 11 before registering(注册) for classes and 12 to work. Many colleges and universities 13 an instruction program for new students. 14 these programs, the young people 15 to know the procedures(手续) for registration and student advising, university rules, the 16 of the library and all the other 17 services of the college or university.

Beginning a new life in a new place can be very 18. The more knowledge students have 19 the school, the easier 20 will be for them to adapt(适应) to the new environment. However, it takes time to get used to college life.

- | | | | |
|----------------------|-------------|----------------|---------------|
| () 1. A. as | B. after | C. since | D. before |
| () 2. A. courses | B. majors | C. subjects | D. textbooks |
| () 3. A. deeply | B. widely | C. well | D. much |
| () 4. A. see | B. make | C. complete | D. do |
| () 5. A. attend | B. study | C. belong | D. become |
| () 6. A. considered | B. ordered | C. suggested | D. required |
| () 7. A. coated | B. dressed | C. worn | D. appeared |
| () 8. A. decided | B. settled | C. intended | D. determined |
| () 9. A. power | B. ability | C. possibility | D. quality |
| () 10. A. received | B. accepted | C. permitted | D. recognized |
| () 11. A. go | B. do | C. take | D. pass |
| () 12. A. getting | B. putting | C. falling | D. sitting |

- | | | | |
|------------------------|---------------|-------------|-------------|
| () 13. A. offer | B. afford | C. grant | D. supply |
| () 14. A. For | B. Among | C. In | D. On |
| () 15. A. have | B. get | C. ought | D. need |
| () 16. A. application | B. usage | C. use | D. using |
| () 17. A. major | B. key | C. great | D. famous |
| () 18. A. amazing | B. misleading | C. alarming | D. puzzling |
| () 19. A. before | B. about | C. on | D. at |
| () 20. A. they | B. that | C. which | D. it |

★ 阅读理解

A

阅读下面短文,掌握其大意,然后从每题所给的四个选项(A、B、C、D)中选出最佳选项
(5×2')

建议阅读时间 8 分钟 难度系数 ★★★

Now the VOA Special English program Words and Their Stories.

Baloney is a kind of sausage that many Americans eat often. The word also has another meaning in English. It is used to describe something, usually something someone says that is false or wrong or foolish. Baloney sausage comes from a name of the Italian city Balonia. The city is famous for its sausage, a mixture of smoked, spiced meat from cows and pigs.

But baloney sausage does not taste the same as beef or pork alone. Some language experts think this different taste is responsible for the birth of the expression "baloney". "Baloney" is an idea or statement that is nothing like the truth. In the same way that baloney sausage tastes nothing like the meat that is used to make it.

"Baloney" is a word often used by politicians to describe the ideas of their opponents. The expression has been used for years. Fifty years ago, a former governor of New York State, Alfred Smith, criticized some claims by President Franklin Roosevelt about the successes of the Roosevelt administration. Smith said, "No matter how thin you slice it, it is still baloney."

A similar word has almost the same meaning as "baloney". It even sounds almost the same. The word is "blarney". It began in Ireland about 1600. The lord of blarney castle near Cork agreed to surrender the castle to British troops. But he kept making excuses for postponing the surrender. And he made them sound like very good excuses. This is just more of the saying "blarney".

The Irish castle now is famous for its Blarney Stone. Kissing the stone is thought to give a person special powers of speech. One who has kissed the Blarney Stone, as the story goes, can speak words of praise so smoothly and sweetly that you believe them even when you know they are false.

A former Roman Catholic bishop of New York City Fortin Shin once explained, "Baloney is

prayed so thick it cannot be true, and blarney is prayed so thin we like it."

Another expression is "pulling the wool over someone's eyes". It means to make someone believe something that is not true. The expression goes back to the days when men wore false hair or wigs similar to those worn by judges today in British courts. The word "wool" was a popular joking word for hair. If you pull the man's wig over his eyes he could not see what was happening. Today, when you pull the wool over someone's eyes he cannot see the truth.

- () 1. Which city does the Baloney sausage come from?
- A. Italian city. B. American city.
C. British city. D. Canadian city.
- () 2. What kinds of meat is the Balonia's sausage from?
- A. Cows and dogs. B. Cows and pigs.
C. Cows and sheep. D. Pigs and sheep.
- () 3. What is the meaning of "baloney" in the passage?
- A. It's a kind of sausage.
B. It's a mixture of smoked, spiced meat from cows and pigs.
C. It's an idea or statement that is nothing like the truth.
D. It's nothing but meat.
- () 4. What is the Irish Castle famous for?
- A. Blarney Stone. B. Special Power of speech.
C. Sausage. D. Catholic bishop.
- () 5. What will happen when you pull the wool over someone's eyes?
- A. He will be mad. B. He will believe he is right.
C. He cannot see the truth. D. He will wear different hair or wigs.

B

阅读下面短文, 掌握其大意, 根据短文内容判断正(T)误(F)。(5×2')

建议阅读时间 6 分钟

难度系数 ★★

Eight hundred years ago on the banks of the river Neath in South Wales there lived a boy named Elidyr. He was twelve years old, and when he grew up his mother hoped that he would become a priest. So she sent him to a very hard master to study his lessons. If he did not do his work well this master beat him until his body was covered with red and blue marks.

One day when Elidyr had failed to prepare his Latin lesson he was so afraid of his master that he ran away up the river and hid himself in a cave, in its banks. He stayed in this cave for two days. On the first day he said, "I would rather be hungry than beaten," and on the second day he said, "I think I would rather be hungry than beaten." On the third day, just as he was about to say, "I would rather be beaten than hungry," two little men walked into the cave. They were carrying baskets of

wild fruit and little pots of milk, and they gave these to Elidyr, saying, "We think it better to be neither hungry nor beaten."

"Oh yes, it's much better! Thank you very much," cried Elidyr, and he took a large mouthful of the fruit. It was sweeter than any fruit he had ever tasted.

"Our hearts grow warm towards you," they told him when he had finished, "and if you will come with us, we will lead you to a country where every one is always happy."

To Elidyr this seemed much better than returning to his teacher, and he followed the little men without fear. They led him along a path which went further and further into the cave, until at last it came out into a most beautiful country, where rivers flowed through rich green fields and all the trees were covered with flowers.

- () 6. Elidyr's mother hoped him to be a famous scientist after he grew up.
- () 7. If Elidyr didn't do his work well he couldn't have his meal.
- () 8. Elidyr hid himself in a cave because he was very angry with his master.
- () 9. The two little men walked into the cave and gave some fruit and milk to Elidyr.
- () 10. Elidyr went to their country with the two little men.

C

阅读下面短文, 掌握其大意, 然后从每题所给的四个选项(A、B、C、D)中选出最佳选项
(5 × 2')

建议阅读时间 6 分钟 难度系数 ★★

Since we are social beings, the quality of our lives depends in large measure on our interpersonal relationships. One strength of the human conditions is our possibility to give and receive support from one another under stressful (有压力的) conditions. Social support makes up of the exchange of resources among people based on their interpersonal ties. Those of us with strong support systems appear better able to deal with major life changes and daily problems. People with strong social ties live longer and have better health than those without such ties. Studies over types of illnesses, from depression to heart disease, show that the presence of social support helps people defend themselves against illness, and the absence of such support makes poor health more likely.

Social support cushions stress in a number of ways. First, friends, relatives and co-workers may let us know that they value us. Our self-respect is strengthened when we feel accepted by others in spite of our faults and difficulties. Second, other people often provide us with informational support. They help us to define and understand our problems and find solutions to them. Third, we typically find social companionship supportive. Taking part in free-time activities with others helps us to meet our social needs while at the same time distracting (转移注意力) us from our worries and troubles. Finally, other people may give us instrumental support—money aid, material resources, and needed services—that reduces stress by helping us resolve and deal with our problems.

- () 11. Interpersonal relationships are important because they can _____.
 A. make people live more easily B. smooth away daily problems
 C. deal with life changes D. cure types of illnesses
- () 12. The researches show that people's physical and mental health _____.
 A. lies in the social medical care systems which support them
 B. has much to do with the amount of support they get from others
 C. depends on their ability to deal with daily worries and troubles
 D. is related to their courage for dealing with major life changes
- () 13. Which of the following is closest in meaning to the underlined word "cushions"?
 A. takes place of B. makes up of
 C. lessens the effect of D. gets rid of
- () 14. Helping a sick neighbor with some repair work in spare time is an example of _____.
 A. instrumental support B. informational support
 C. social companionship D. the strengthening of self-respect
- () 15. What is the subject discussed in the text?
 A. Interpersonal relationships. B. Kinds of social support.
 C. Ways to deal with stress. D. Effects of stressful conditions.

④ 补全对话

根据对话内容,从对话后的选项中选出最佳选项,并将其标号填入文中空白处。选项中有两项是多余的。(5×6')

建议阅读时间 6 分钟 难度系数 ★★

Mr. Green: 1

Li Hong: Let me see. Walk along this road and turn right. Go on until you reach the end. You'll find the park in front of you.

Mr. Green: 2

Li Hong: Not too far. It's about half an hour's walk.

Mr. Green: 3

Li Hong: Yes. The No. 3 trolley-bus will take you there.

Mr. Green: Good. 4

Li Hong: Just on the opposite side of the street.

Mr. Green: 5

Li Hong: Bye!

- A. Sorry, but can you tell me how I'll be able to get to Beijing Park, please?
 B. Half an hour? That's too far! Is there any bus?
 C. Excuse me, will you tell me the way to Beijing Park, please?

D. Will you show me the nearest bus-stop, please?

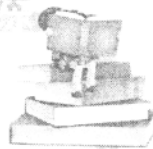
E. Is it far away from here?

F. Oh, yes. I see. Thank you very much. Bye!

G. Yes. I see. Thank you very much. Look, there comes the bus. Goodbye!

1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____ 4. _____ 5. _____

实战演练 3



④ 完形填空

阅读下面短文,掌握其大意,然后从每题所给的四个选项(A、B、C、D)中选出最佳选项。
(20×2')

建议阅读时间 8 分钟 难度系数 ★★★

A person may have an idea about himself that will prevent him from doing good work.

He may have the 1 that he is not capable(有能力的) of it. A child may think he is stupid because he does not understand how to make the 2 of his mental faculties(官能). Older people may be mistaken that they are incapable of 3 anything new because of their age.

A person who believes that he is incapable will not make a real 4, because he feels that it 5 be useless. He won't go at a job with the confidence(信心) necessary for success, and he won't work his hardest, even though he may 6 he is doing so. He is 7 likely to fail, and the failure will 8 his belief in his incompetence(无能).

Alfred Adler, a famous doctor, had 9 like this. When he was a small boy, he had a poor 10 in maths. His teacher told his 11 he had no ability(能力) in maths in order that they would not 12 too much of him. In this way, they also 13 the idea. He accepted 14 mistaken thinking of his ability, felt that it was useless to 15, and was very poor at maths, 16 as they expected.

One day he worked out a problem which 17 of the other students had been able to solve.

Adler succeeded in solving the problem. This gave him confidence. He now 18 with interest, determination and purpose, and he soon became especially good at 19. He not only proved that he could learn maths well, but luckily he learned early in his life from his own experience that if a person goes at a job with determination and purpose, he may 20 himself as well as others by his ability.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|
| () 1. A. belief | B. way | C. fact | D. condition |
| () 2. A. biggest | B. most | C. highest | D. deepest |
| () 3. A. teaching | B. learning | C. accepting | D. using |
| () 4. A. decision | B. success | C. effort | D. trouble |
| () 5. A. would | B. should | C. must | D. could |
| () 6. A. forget | B. think | C. guess | D. understand |
| () 7. A. truly | B. really | C. however | D. therefore |
| () 8. A. lead to | B. strengthen | C. increase | D. add to |