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科力英语

总主编/刘宗寅

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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科力英语

总主编/刘宗寅

锦囊妙解

高考

优化重组专项卷

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郑淑兰 程福龙
刘勤章

阅读理解与完形填空



我的签名

我的星座

我的座右铭

一本书一个世界

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)
0431-86012675/86012612

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: 袁迎庆

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

字 数: 380 千字

印 装: 莒南县汇源印务有限公司

书 号: ISBN 978-7-5463-0713-8

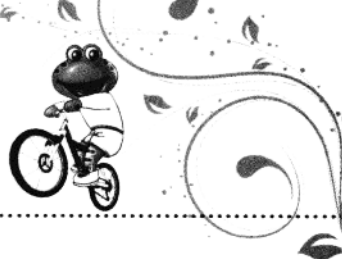
定 价: 23.90 元

版 次: 2009 年 8 月第 1 版
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。

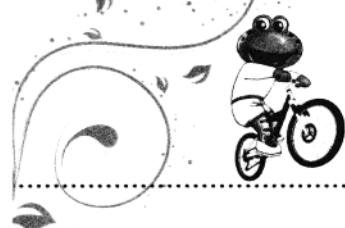
本书项目组还开全国教辅书之先河，聘请了有多年高考辅导经验的教师对所有试题进行了语音讲解，他们的讲解生动、详尽，有试题讲解，有高考知识穿插，更有学习方法指导，这又可成为同学们学习的有力助手。本录音将上传至“科力英语”网站，同学们可以免费下载。

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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锦囊妙解·优化重组·阅读理解与完形填空

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?"

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。

..... 4

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 terrible?"

锦囊妙解·优化重组·阅读理解与完形填空

2

(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

D. he was going to lose his job

- A. a customer left without paying the bill

- B. he lost \$79 on the way of the delivery

- D. he was going to lose his job

- A. a Christmas present

- B. the debtor's new address

- C. some money to cover the loss

- D. a suggestion to cheer him up

- 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

- ### A. An Unhappy Christmas

- ### B. An Unusual Present

- ### C. A Poor Couple's Life

- #### D. A Helpful Customer

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.

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.

25. Many American high school seniors will do all of the following EXCEPT _____.
 A. preparing for the Senior Prom
 B. performing in the "Senior Show"
 C. going around and getting their yearbook signed
 D. preparing for the college entrance exam
26. American high school seniors suffer from "senioritis" because _____.
 A. it is a common disease
 B. they have already been accepted to university
 C. they have too many activities to take part in
 D. they are too lazy to do school work
27. All of the following can be found in the yearbook EXCEPT _____.
 A. the name of school they will enter
 B. the picture of and quote from each senior
 C. the name of the best-looking female student
 D. some of their friends' signatures
28. Which of the following words can best describe the end of senior year for American students?
 A. Busy. B. Stressful. C. Wonderful. D. Funny.

Human Capital — How What You Know Shapes Your Life

Version: Print (Paperback) **Publication date:** 20 Feb. , 2007

Language: English **ISBN:** 9789264029088 **Price:** € 15/ \$ 19/ £ 10

This book explores the influence of education and learning on our societies and lives and examines what countries are doing to provide education and training to support people throughout their lives.

Economic Policy Reforms—Going for Growth. , 2007 Edition

Version: Print (Paperback) **Publication date:** 15 Feb. , 2007

Language: English **ISBN:** 9789264030473 **Price:** € 60/ \$ 75/ £ 41

Based on a broad set of indications of structural policies and performance, *Going for Growth. , 2007* takes stock of the recent progress made in implementing(贯彻) policy reforms and identifies, for each OECD country, five policy priorities to lift growth.

Climate Changes in the European Alps—Adapting Winter Tourism and Natural Hazards Management

Version: Print (Paperback) **Publication date:** 22 Jan. , 2007

Language: English **ISBN:** 9789264031685 **Price:** € 24/ \$ 32/ £ 17

The first systematic cross-country analysis of snow-reliability of Alpine ski areas under climate change for five countries in the region: France, Switzerland, Austria, Italy and Germany.

OECD in Figures 2006—2007—Statistics on the Member Countries—OECD Observer—Volume 2006 Supplement 1

Version: Print (Paperback) **Publication date:** 05 Jan. , 2007

Language: English **ISBN:** 9789264022638 **Price:** € 15/ \$ 20/ £ 10

A handy pocket reference containing key data covering the entire range of OECD work including the economy, employment, health, education, migration, the environment, science and technology, public finances, agriculture, trade and development aid.

Issue 2

Version: Print (Paperback) **Publication date:** 26 Jan. , 2007

Language: English **ISBN:** 9789264030954 **Price:** € 80/ \$ 97/ £ 55

OECD's twice yearly assessment and projections for the economies of the OECD area and selected non-members. This edition also covers the rise in household debt.

(江苏省启东中学 2009 届高三第一学期第二次阶段性考试)

29. Which of the following books was published most lately?
 A. *OECD in Figures 2006—2007.* B. *OECD Economic Outlook.*
 C. *Human Capital.* D. *Climate Changes in the European Alps.*

30. We can learn from the passage that Alps is _____.
 A. an Austrian interesting place most attractive in summer seasons
 B. an European mountain belonging to three countries
 C. a stadium for skiing lovers from five European countries
 D. an European mountain famous for its winter skiing
31. From the book with ISBN _____ you can get a wider range of information about OECD.
 A. 9789264029088
 B. 9789264022638
 C. 9789264030954
 D. 9789264030473
32. You should afford _____ Euro dollars for a book to know about the recent progress in economic policies in the OECD countries.
 A. 60
 B. 15
 C. 55
 D. 80

Recently, a professor of philosophy in the United States has written a book called *Money and the Meaning of Life*. He has discovered that how we deal with money in our day-to-day life has more meaning than we usually think. One of the exercises he asked his students to do is to keep record of every penny they spend for a week. From the way they spend their money, they can see what they really value in life.

He says that our relation with others often becomes clearly defined when money enters the picture. You might have wonderful friendship with somebody and you think that you are a very good friend. But you will know him only when you ask him to lend you some money. If he does, it brings something to the relationship that seems stronger than ever before. Or it can suddenly weaken the relationship if he doesn't. This person may say that he has a certain feeling, but if it is not carried out in the money world, there is something less real about it.

Since money is so important to us, we consider those who possess a lot of it to be very important. The author interviewed some millionaires in researching his book.

Question: What is the most surprising thing you have discovered about being rich, because you are a self-made man?

Answer: The most surprising thing is why people give me so much respect. I am nothing. I do not know much. All I am is rich.

People just have an idea of making more and more money, but what is it for? How much do I need for any given purposes in my life? In his book, the professor uncovered an important need in modern society: to bring back the idea that money is an instrument rather than the end. Money plays an important role in the material world, but expecting money to give happiness may be missing the meaning of life.

(江苏省东台市2009届高三上学期期末测试)

33. The author seems to believe that asking your friend to lend you some money _____.
 A. is a good way to test your friendship
 B. will do harm to your friendship
 C. will strengthen your friendship
 D. is a good way to break off your friendship
34. What can we learn about the millionaire from his answer in the interview?
 A. He does not feel that he is well educated.
 B. He does not think that he is a very important person.
 C. He does not think that being rich is worth so much attention.
 D. He does not consider himself to be very successful.
35. What does the American professor of philosophy want to explain in his book?
 A. Money is an end.
 B. Money is a means.
 C. Money is everything.
 D. Money is unimportant.
36. Which of the following might the author disagree with?
 A. Money is important in modern society.
 B. The meaning of life does not completely lie in money.
 C. Wealth will surely bring the owner happiness.
 D. Happiness is not necessarily the result of wealth.



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.

¹ 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

25. The underlined sentence shows us all the following EXCEPT _____.

- 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

26. The author writes to Cary in order to _____.

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

27. What do we learn from the passage?

- 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.

28. We know from the passage that Cary _____.

- 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

Compassion(同情) is a desire within us to help others. With efforts, we can translate compassion into actions. An experience last weekend showed me this is true.

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)

29. The aged gentleman who wanted to buy the biscuits _____.

- 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

30. How did the aged gentleman possibly feel when he was refused by the writer?

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

31. The writer followed the store rules because _____.

- 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

32. What does the writer learn from his experience?

- A. Wealth is most important.
- B. Helping others is easier said than done.
- C. Experience is better gained through practice.
- D. Compassion shows in actions.

D

Once upon a time in a land far away, there was a wonderful old man who loved everything. Animals, spiders, insects...

One day while walking through the woods the nice old man found a cocoon(茧) of a butterfly. He took it home. A few days later, a small opening appeared; he sat and watched the butterfly for several hours as it struggled to force its body through that little hole. Then it seemed to stop making any progress. It appeared as if it had gotten as far as it could and it could go no further. Then the man decided to help the butterfly, so he took a pair of scissors and snipped(用剪刀剪) off the remaining bit of the cocoon.

The butterfly then appeared easily.

But it had a swollen body and small, shriveled(褶皱的) wings. The man continued to watch the butterfly because he expected that, at any moment, the wings would enlarge and expand to be able to support the body, which would contract(缩小) in time. Neither happened! In fact, the butterfly spent the rest of its life crawling around with a swollen body and shriveled wings.

It was never able to fly.

What the man in his kindness and haste did not understand was that the restricting cocoon and the struggle required for the butterfly to get through the tiny opening were Nature's way of forcing fluid(液体) from the body of the butterfly into its wings so that it would be ready for flight once it achieved its freedom from the cocoon.

Sometimes struggles are exactly what we need in our life. If we were allowed to go through our life without any obstacles, it would cripple us. We would not be as strong as what we could have been.

And we could never fly.

(江苏省苏中地区 2009 届高三上学期联考)

33. What did the old man find when walking through the woods?

- A. A cocoon of a butterfly.
- B. A butterfly.
- C. A spider.
- D. A pair of scissors.

34. What would have happened to the butterfly without the old man's help?

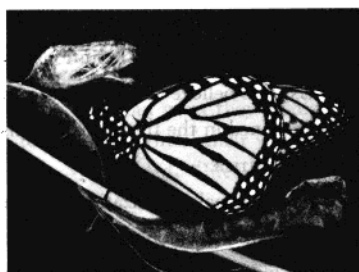
- A. It would have died in the cocoon.
- B. It would have become a true butterfly.
- C. It would have been strong enough to go farther.
- D. It would have stopped struggling through the cocoon.

35. The underlined word "cripple" in Paragraph 7 probably means "_____".

- A. disable
- B. climb
- C. enable
- D. beat

36. What can we learn from this passage?

- A. Man can never go against Nature.
- B. It's necessary to live with some difficulties.
- C. One cannot help others without thinking twice.
- D. Mankind should take good care of insects.



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



锦囊妙解·优化重组·阅读理解与完形填空

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

12. 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."

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.

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.

Professor Paul Tikalsky leads the experiments by a team at Pennsylvania State University. He says bridges made of concrete now last about twenty-five to thirty-five years. But he says the new mixtures might extend that to seventy-five or even one-hundred years.

Concrete is made of stone, sand, water and cement(水泥). The materials in the cement hold the concrete together. Ancient Romans built with concrete. Yet strengthened concrete bridges did not appear until the late 1800s. People keep looking for new ways to improve concrete. Professor Tikalsky says it is one of the most complex of all chemical systems.

The new mixtures designed by his team contain industrial waste products. He says these make the concrete better able to resist damage from water and salt over time. One of the products is fly ash. This is released into the air as pollution when coal is burned.

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.

Over the next two years, engineers will study ten bridges in Pennsylvania. These were built from the different cement mixtures designed by Professor Tikalsky's team. He says longer-lasting bridges could save the state more than 35 million dollars a year. And he says the materials would be environmentally friendly.

The federal government is paying for part of the research. Engineers anywhere can use the technology. Professor Tikalsky says some of the ideas have already been put to use in China, the Philippines and other countries.

[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?
 - A. Because the United Nations wanted to reduce road accidents and economic costs.
 - B. Because two million people were killed in the accidents.
 - C. Because engineers wanted to design ten new concrete mixtures.
 - D. Because the United Nations made bridges of the new mixtures which could last for about 20 to 35 years.
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.