

# HARVARD

# 哈佛英语

刘强◎主编

## 完形填空与阅读理解巧学精练

全国数十位一线名师联袂编写

趣味性 新颖性 知识性 教育性 地道性 难易性  
科学性 唯一性 干扰性 平衡性 针对性 难易性  
指导性 逻辑性 完整性 科学性 到位性 简练性  
内容选材  
题目设计  
答案解析

### 高三+高考

集专题英语之大成  
内容更精更细更巧



北京出版集团公司  
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## 完形填空与阅读理解巧学精练

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刘 强 主 编

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在数十位一线名师长达三年的钻研下,《哈佛英语》首批图书——语篇类子系列终于问市了。

在长期的教学和研究中,《哈佛英语》编写组的老师们发现,学生英语阅读能力提高缓慢的原因有三:一是缺乏足够数量的训练题;二是训练不够精细,不能从整体上提高阅读能力;三是训练盲目,不得要领。因此,即使花费大量的时间,阅读能力也难以提高。

面对此种现状,编写组的老师们潜心钻研,精心打造出《哈佛英语》这套快速提高阅读能力的专题系列丛书,以期帮助同学们快速度、高效率、低成本地提高阅读能力,突破阅读难关。

《哈佛英语》吸收了专题英语的诸多优点,集众家之所长,并创造性地提出了“18属性+3结合”理念,将“巧、细、精”集于一体,开创了专题英语“精细化时代”,将专题英语的品质推向了一个新的高峰。

一、巧 本丛书从文章题材、文章结构、设题规律三大角度出发,将阅读理解和完形填空所包含的客观规律和解答技巧进行了全方位的解读和训练,寓技巧学习于实战训练之中。不仅教给了学生各种解题技巧,还使学生对这些技巧真正学会了运用,从而避免陷入题海、学而无获。学《哈佛英语》,你会感到有的放矢、轻松、高效、收获大。

二、细 本丛书将文章题材的类型、文章结构的类型、设题的规律均分为18~20个专题来讲解和训练,是分类最细的一套英语专题训练类丛书。

三、精 在内容选材上,本丛书以“趣味性、新颖性、知识性、教育性、地道性和难易性”为原则,使选出来的每一篇文章都很新颖,很有趣;并且知识性很强,读后不仅能学到新知识,还能受到启发、感染和教育。同时所选文章难度适中,语言地道,读起来朗朗上口,感觉流畅和舒适。学《哈佛英语》,受益将是全方位的和多角度的。

在题目的设计上,本丛书以“科学性、唯一性、干扰性、平衡性、针对性和难易性”为原则,设题完全向高考真题的设题标准看齐,不出偏题怪题,也不出过于简单的题目,学完本系列丛书,学生对高考设题的规律将成竹在胸。本丛书的每一篇文章除了有常考的语篇理解训练题目外,还设置了“语言应用”栏目,对文章中出现的重难点词汇、重难点句子、重难点语法进行设题,并进行深度剖析和运用,从而使学生的英语水平在词汇、句型和语法上整体提高。

在答案解析上,本丛书以“指导性、逻辑性、完整性、科学性、到位性和简练性”为原则,使答案解析科学、完整、清晰、简练、到位。《哈佛英语》的答案解析除了对正确选项进行解析外,对干扰项也要解析,不给学生留下任何疑问死角。这种细致的答案解析也是同类图书所缺乏的。

同学们,选择《哈佛英语》,你一定不会后悔!如果把哈佛大学比作你学习的目标,《哈佛英语》则是通向此目标的有力助手。选择《哈佛英语》,赢在起跑线上!



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# 目录 CONTENTS

## Week 1 完形填空与阅读理解

Monday	奥巴马总统的简介	1
Tuesday	中国首艘航空母舰正式交付海军使用	2
Wednesday	世界各地出现抢购 iPhone 5 手机热潮	3
Thursday	布什总统在喜马拉雅山艰难旅行后回国	4
Friday	在家学习可能更适合我	5
轻松周末		6

## Week 2 完形填空与阅读理解

Monday	只要人人都献出一点爱	7
Tuesday	香港特大沉船事故	8
Wednesday	左撇子比右撇子聪明吗	9
Thursday	漫长的期待终于到来	10
Friday	谁是真正的纵火者	11
轻松周末		12

## Week 3 完形填空与阅读理解

Monday	为什么十二名同学犯了同样的错误	13
Tuesday	印度校车事故频发原因复杂	14
Wednesday	一技之长足以谋生	15
Thursday	与老师相处融洽益处多	16
Friday	为什么学校一夜之间“不翼而飞”	17
轻松周末		18

## Week 4 完形填空与阅读理解

Monday	在商场助人为乐	19
Tuesday	奥运会上亚军比季军高兴吗	20
Wednesday	圣诞节的礼物	21
Thursday	一个热心于公益活动的女孩的一些信息	22
Friday	成功需要对自己充满信心	23
轻松周末		24

## Week 5 完形填空与阅读理解

Monday	我和爷爷的故事	25
Tuesday	军事武器的竞争无益于世界和平	26
Wednesday	学术项目介绍	27
Thursday	十六岁的驾驶者最多只能载一个青少年	28
Friday	匿名之爱	29
轻松周末		30

## Week 6 完形填空与阅读理解

Monday	两种不同的成长观	31
Tuesday	形形色色的城市地铁	32

Wednesday	珍惜生命,关爱一生	33
Thursday	微波可以加热食物,也能给人“加热”	34
Friday	为什么美国人握刀叉的方式与众不同	35
轻松周末		36

## Week 7 完形填空与阅读理解

Monday	父亲第一次能看到我比赛了	37
Tuesday	音乐对人的奇妙作用	38
Wednesday	高兴的心情到底有没有感染力	39
Thursday	展望未来的生物技术科学	40
Friday	网络信息真假难辨	41
轻松周末		42

## Week 8 完形填空与阅读理解

Monday	情人节的来历	43
Tuesday	成功的关键在于坚持不懈	44
Wednesday	寻找外部空间生命的足迹	45
Thursday	目前英语中最时尚的字母是“i”	46
Friday	世界上最棒的训犬师	47
轻松周末		48

## Week 9 完形填空与阅读理解

Monday	滴水之恩,涌泉相报	49
Tuesday	送健康是母亲节最好的礼物	50
Wednesday	伦敦计划成为全球最清洁、最环保的城市	51
Thursday	迷人的塞浦路斯	52
Friday	预测飓风的新方法	53
轻松周末		54

## Week 10 完形填空与阅读理解

Monday	西太平洋上的岛国——基里巴斯	55
Tuesday	文学大师眼中的拿破仑	56
Wednesday	中国人最关心下一代的成长	57
Thursday	美国人的汉语学习热	58
Friday	蜜蜂为何突然消失了	59
轻松周末		60

## Week 11 完形填空与阅读理解

Monday	一位中学老校长的感言	61
Tuesday	印第安人的历史遭遇	62
Wednesday	现在是财经知识广播时间	63
Thursday	圣诞岛上的特色物种——红蟹	64

Friday	艺术不只是用来欣赏的 .....	65
轻松周末	.....	66

### Week 12 完形填空与阅读理解

Monday	报纸会被取代吗 .....	67
Tuesday	玩具来历探源 .....	68
Wednesday	减肥美容广告有多大的可信度 .....	69
Thursday	浅说“马屁精” .....	70
Friday	高材生为什么还会行刺恩师 .....	71
轻松周末	.....	72

### Week 13 完形填空与阅读理解

Monday	百货商店的广告女郎会演戏 .....	73
Tuesday	与 cold 有关的习语 .....	74
Wednesday	一笔意外的遗产 .....	75
Thursday	寻找工作与生活的完美工作 .....	76
Friday	不欠睡眠债,身体更健康 .....	77
轻松周末	.....	78

### Week 14 完形填空与阅读理解

Monday	伊丽莎白白父亲节贺卡送给了谁 .....	79
Tuesday	从自由作家到专业影评家的转变 .....	80
Wednesday	登山运动 .....	81
Thursday	未来的机器人士兵 .....	82
Friday	未来的立体农场 .....	83
轻松周末	.....	84

### Week 15 完形填空与阅读理解

Monday	工作狂探秘 .....	85
Tuesday	不要空谈,要行动 .....	86
Wednesday	吸烟不只是伤害人的皮肤 .....	87
Thursday	假期打工收获多 .....	88
Friday	只要努力去做,就可以得到你所需要的 .....	89
轻松周末	.....	90

### Week 16 完形填空与阅读理解

Monday	机会来了,你是否准备好了 .....	91
Tuesday	在飞机上吸烟的女士 .....	92

Wednesday	跳蚤市场真不错 .....	93
Thursday	X 光新用法 .....	94
Friday	反其道而行之的店老板 .....	95
轻松周末	.....	96

### Week 17 完形填空与阅读理解

Monday	三种孤独 .....	97
Tuesday	只要有梦想,就会有希望 .....	98
Wednesday	蘑菇种植 .....	99
Thursday	亚历山德拉·内基塔——“新毕加索” .....	100
Friday	养育之情 .....	101
轻松周末	.....	102

### Week 18 完形填空与阅读理解

Monday	可爱的“小护士” .....	103
Tuesday	特别的圣诞礼物 .....	104
Wednesday	蟑螂机器人 .....	105
Thursday	买花记 .....	106
Friday	太空危险 .....	107
轻松周末	.....	108

### Week 19 完形填空与阅读理解

Monday	特殊的生日礼物 .....	109
Tuesday	健康生活两大因素——素食和锻炼 .....	110
Wednesday	英雄狗救主有功 .....	111
Thursday	网络的好处 .....	112
Friday	抑郁症越来越成为一种社会问题 .....	113
轻松周末	.....	114

### Week 20 完形填空与阅读理解

Monday	专业的选择 .....	115
Tuesday	艰难的转变 .....	116
Wednesday	无家可归的美国人 .....	117
Thursday	百年前童工的艰苦生活 .....	118
Friday	动物又回到了人类的身边 .....	119
轻松周末	.....	120

参考答案	.....	121
------	-------	-----

# Week 1

## 完形填空

# Monday

主题和体裁	难度星级	巧练时限
名人简介/记叙文	★★★	语篇理解(12分钟) 语言应用(3分钟)

Barack Hussein Obama was born in Hawaii on August 4, 1961. He was born 1 a white mother from Kansas and a black father from Kenya. When he was a child, he lived with his mother, who was an anthropologist(人类学家), and later he went to Indonesia 2 stayed with his stepfather for 4 years.

In 1983, Barack Obama graduated 3 Columbia University and became a community organizer in Chicago. In 1988, he went to Harvard University to study law, where he was 4 the first black president of the *Harvard Law Review*.

After graduation, he 5 constitutional law at the University of Chicago Law School. In 1992, he got married with Michelle, who is 6 a Harvard-trained lawyer. He practiced as a civil rights 7 before serving three terms in the Illinois Senate from 1997 to 2004.

Following an unsuccessful bid for a seat in the U. S. House of Representatives in 2000, he announced his campaign for the U. S. 8 in January 2003. After a primary victory in March 2004, Obama delivered an important 9 at the Democratic National Convention in July 2004. He was elected to the Senate in November 2004 with 70 percent of the 10.

As a Senator, he helped create legislation to 11 conventional weapons and to promote greater public accountability(可说明性) in the use of 12 funds. During the 110th Congress, he helped 13 legislation regarding electoral cheating, climate change, nuclear terrorism, and care 14 returned U. S. military persons.

On February 10, 2007, Obama 15 his candidacy for President of the United States in Illinois. ① 16 the campaign, Obama has emphasized the issues of rapidly 17 the Iraq War, increasing energy independence, and 18 universal health care. And he promised "change" in the campaign course.

Obama won his first 19 on November 4, 2008, and the re-election on November 6, 2012. He is the first black and also the first 20 president in American history.

- |                         |                     |                        |                        |
|-------------------------|---------------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. A. with              | B. on               | C. to                  | D. in                  |
| 2. A. but               | B. so               | C. or                  | D. and                 |
| 3. A. from              | B. in               | C. at                  | D. on                  |
| 4. A. appointed         | B. elected          | C. given               | D. believed            |
| 5. A. wrote             | B. created          | C. taught              | D. learned             |
| 6. A. also              | B. neither          | C. either              | D. not                 |
| 7. A. fighter           | B. learner          | C. worker              | D. lawyer              |
| 8. A. President         | B. Governor         | C. Senate              | D. Mayor               |
| 9. A. letter            | B. address          | C. dress               | D. vote                |
| 10. A. people           | B. money            | C. dollars             | D. vote                |
| 11. A. buy              | B. sell             | C. control             | D. forbid              |
| 12. A. federal          | B. state            | C. city                | D. global              |
| 13. A. stop             | B. create           | C. build               | D. produce             |
| 14. A. for              | B. in               | C. on                  | D. about               |
| 15. A. told             | B. phoned           | C. informed            | D. announced           |
| 16. A. In               | B. Throughout       | C. At                  | D. On                  |
| 17. A. starting         | B. ending           | C. increasing          | D. decreasing          |
| 18. A. providing        | B. buying           | C. giving              | D. building            |
| 19. A. victory          | B. President        | C. Presidency          | D. prize               |
| 20. A. American-African | B. African-American | C. Indonesian-American | D. American-Indonesian |

## 语言应用

- Pierre de Coubertin was born \_\_\_\_\_ a French family in 1863.  
A. on B. in  
C. to D. at
  - Those \_\_\_\_\_ suffer from headache will find they get relief from this medicine.  
A. which B. that  
C. who D. whose
  - We're just trying to reach a point \_\_\_\_\_ both sides will sit down together and talk.  
A. where B. that  
C. when D. which
  - In 1860, Abraham Lincoln was elected \_\_\_\_\_ of the United States.  
A. President  
B. the President  
C. Presidency  
D. the Presidency
  - Foreign companies were invited to \_\_\_\_\_ for the new subway.  
A. win B. bid  
C. give D. show
  - I have had good fortune \_\_\_\_\_ my life.  
A. throughout B. in  
C. at D. on
7. 分析并翻译第①句长难句。  
\_\_\_\_\_



## Week 1

## 阅读理解

Tuesday

主题和体裁	难度星级	巧练时限	
新闻时事/应用文	★★★	语篇理解(6分钟)	语言应用(3分钟)

## 语言应用

- Are you going to \_\_\_\_\_ for that contest, Li Mei?  
A. enter      B. play  
C. return      D. come
- No settlement of the \_\_\_\_\_ is possible unless each side makes concessions.  
A. force      B. dispute  
C. discussion      D. function
- This is the \_\_\_\_\_ piano on which the composer created some of his greatest works.  
A. true      B. original  
C. real      D. faithful
- As a child, Jack studied in a village school, \_\_\_\_\_ his grandfather.  
A. name after      B. naming after  
C. named after      D. to name after
- I do not yet know myself, neither is it necessary that you \_\_\_\_\_ so.  
A. do      B. does  
C. doing      D. done
- The patriotism consists in putting the \_\_\_\_\_ of one's country above everything, including one's own life.  
A. economics      B. interests  
C. needs      D. relations
- 分析并翻译第①句长难句。  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 分析并翻译第②句长难句。  
\_\_\_\_\_

BEIJING (Reuters)—China's first aircraft carrier officially entered service on Tuesday and the Defense Ministry said it would help project maritime(海上的) power and defend Chinese territory(领土).

①The handover of the ship comes as China and Japan are involved in a dispute over islands they both claim and China is concerned over renewed U. S. military interest in Asia.

The carrier, called the *Liaoning*, was originally bought from Ukraine and has been improved in the Chinese port of Dalian.

"The entry into the ranks of this aircraft carrier will raise the level of modernization of China's overall naval military forces," the ministry of National Defense said on its website. The *Liaoning* will help "effectively protect national sovereignty(国家主权), security and development interests", it said.

However, military experts expect the carrier, named after the northeast province of which Dalian is capital, to have a limited military role and to be used mainly for training.

It is, nonetheless, a point of pride for a major navy that has never had a carrier before.

②When all the major powers, and even some small and medium-sized countries, own aircraft carriers, it is natural that China should have its own aircraft carrier," said a rear admiral.

"China has vast sea areas and huge maritime rights and interests that it needs to protect, and China's growing overseas interests require a strong navy to provide security guarantees," said Yang, a former director of the Institute for Strategic Studies.

The improved carrier, originally called the *Varyag*, returned to Dalian in July after its ninth sea trial.

China is expected to launch its own domestically built aircraft carriers after 2015, military analysts say. However, professional and amateur analysts who study satellite images of Chinese shipyards have been unable to find any evidence of construction.

- The *Liaoning* is \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. an aircraft carrier of China, completely made by Dalian Shipyard of China  
B. a Chinese port, named after the northeast province of which Dalian is capital  
C. a coastguard ship, bought from Ukraine and improved by Dalian Shipyard  
D. an aircraft carrier, originally called the *Varyag* and improved by Dalian Shipyard
- According to the ministry of National Defense, the *Liaoning* \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. shows a point of pride for a major navy of China  
B. has a limited military role and to be used mainly for training  
C. is used to effectively defend national sovereignty and security  
D. is used for military purposes
- From this passage we know \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. only a few big countries have got aircraft carriers  
B. only Russia, America and Britain have got aircraft carriers  
C. even some small countries have got aircraft carriers  
D. The *Liaoning* aircraft carrier is the biggest one of the world
- What do the words "domestically built" in the last paragraph probably mean?  
A. Homemade.      B. Bought abroad.      C. Made abroad.      D. Self designed.

# Week 1

## 阅读理解

# Wednesday

主题和体裁	难度星级	巧练时限
科技新闻/说明文	★★★★	语篇理解(7分钟) 语言应用(3分钟)

In a now familiar global ceremony, Apple fans jammed shops from Sydney to Paris to buy Apple's latest iPhones.

Eager buyers formed long lines Friday at Apple Inc. stores in Asia, Europe and North America to be the first to get their hands on the latest version of the Smartphone(智能手机).

In London, some shoppers had camped out for a week in a queue. In Hong Kong, the first customers were greeted by staff cheering, clapping and high-fiving them as they were accompanied one-by-one through the front door.

The Smartphone will be on sale in the U. S. and Canada hours after its launch in Australia, Japan, Hong Kong, Singapore, Britain, France and Germany. It will launch in 22 more countries a week later. The iPhone 5 is thinner, lighter, has a taller screen, faster processor, updated software and can work on the faster "fourth generation" mobile networks.

The handset has become a hot seller despite original lukewarm(不冷不热的) reviews and new map software that is small trouble. Apple received 2 million orders in the first 24 hours of announcing its release date, more than twice the number for the iPhone 4S in the same period when that phone launched a year ago.

①In a sign of the intense demand, the police in Osaka, Japan, were investigating the theft of nearly 200 iPhone 5s, including 116 from one shop alone, Kyodo News reported. In London, the police sought help finding a man wanted in connection with the theft of 252 iPhone 5s from a shop in Wimbledon early Friday morning.

Analysts have estimated Apple will ship as many as 10 million of the new iPhones by the end of September.

Some fans went to extremes to be among the first buyers by arriving at Apple's flagship stores ahead of the release.

But not everyone lining up at the various Apple stores was an enthusiast(狂热者), though. ②In Hong Kong, university student Kevin Wong, waiting to buy a black model for 5,588 Hong Kong dollars (\$720), said he was getting one "for the cash". He planned to immediately resell it to others.

China is one of Apple's fastest growing markets but a release date for the iPhone 5 there has not yet been set.

- What is the main idea of this passage?  
A. Apple Inc. has become the tech giant in the world.  
B. A release date for the iPhone 5 products has not been set.  
C. iPhone 5 has become the popular seller over the world.  
D. Kevin Wong made a big profit by reselling iPhone 5.
- What does the underlined word in the third paragraph mean?  
A. Waiting. B. Welcoming. C. Laughing. D. Crying.
- What's the reason for the theft of nearly 200 iPhones 5s in Osaka, Japan?  
A. Because Japan was the first to get iPhone 5.  
B. Because the police took no notice of this matter.  
C. Because iPhone 5 was too expensive for buyers to buy.  
D. Because iPhone 5 was in great demand.
- Which of the statements is TRUE according to the passage?  
A. iPhone 5 is a hot seller but people were cool towards the original ones.  
B. Everyone lining up at the Apple stores to buy iPhone 5 was an enthusiast.  
C. Hong Kong is the largest market for iPhone 5.  
D. iPhone 5 will be on sale in the U. S. and Canada hours before in Australia.

### 语言应用

- Jack has been admitted to Harvard University. His family will have a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ tonight.  
A. anniversary  
B. celebration  
C. ceremony  
D. congratulation
- Other simple information was recorded on the walls of caves and buildings in the \_\_\_\_\_ of pictures.  
A. figure B. means  
C. form D. terms
- When you go abroad for further study, you should learn to adapt to the \_\_\_\_\_ of the destination country.  
A. customs B. habits  
C. practice D. customers
- It's important for the figures \_\_\_\_\_ regularly.  
A. to be updated  
B. to have been updated  
C. to update  
D. to have updated
- Her performance was perfect and, \_\_\_\_\_ the fact that there were other 20 participants, the first prize still belonged to her.  
A. delightedly B. while  
C. despite D. though
- The medicine the doctor gave me \_\_\_\_\_ my headache.  
A. freight B. refreshed  
C. released D. relieved
- 分析并翻译第①句长难句。  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 分析并翻译第②句长难句。  
\_\_\_\_\_

## Week 1

### 阅读理解

## Thursday

主题和体裁	难度星级	巧练时限	
人物传记/记叙文	★★★★	语篇理解(7分钟)	语言应用(5分钟)

### 语言应用

- Walking around, I found the city was full of people \_\_\_\_\_ for the festival.  
A. wearing  
B. have new clothes on  
C. dressing up  
D. dressed
- The old building had become a ruin but the people of the town \_\_\_\_\_ it.  
A. restored      B. recovered  
C. returned      D. recycled
- More and more high-rise buildings have been built in big cities \_\_\_\_\_ space.  
A. in search of    B. in place of  
C. for lack of    D. for fear of
- What he said was too \_\_\_\_\_ for me to understand.  
A. complex  
B. complementary  
C. competitive  
D. complete
- I'd \_\_\_\_\_ his reputation with other farmers and business people in the community, and then make a decision about whether or not to approve a loan(批准贷款).  
A. take into account  
B. account for  
C. make up for  
D. make out
- The current political \_\_\_\_\_ of our country is favorable for foreign investments.  
A. climate      B. weather  
C. temperature    D. occasion
- 分析并翻译第①句长难句。  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 分析并翻译第②句长难句。  
\_\_\_\_\_

Dressed in unwashed robes and wearing a long, gray beard, former president George W. Bush returned to the United States after spending four years on a journey in the Himalayas.

①“Nearly four years have passed since I set out to search for the answers to life's mysteries, and now the complex passages of time have returned me here once more, to my homeland,” said the 43rd president of the United States, accompanied by a young monk named Dawa whom he met during his two years studying in a Tibetan monastery, and by a mountain goat he reportedly adopted as a spiritual companion. “I return to my home so that I might guide all idle souls along the path of generosity, truth, and righteousness.”

“I am but a gently falling leaf, floated by mountain winds,” the 66-year-old former Texas governor continued. “To see the way forward is to be connected to your own reality and be one with your consciousness—complete and pure, unburdened and without want.”

②By his own account, Bush trekked(长途艰苦旅行) across the Tibetan countryside for several months before deciding to devote his life to the study and teaching of transcendental meditation(超脱禅定). Later he spent a year during which he climbed Himalayan peaks. While guided only by the loudly whispering wind and harsh, merciless snow, he was missing three toes from cold he suffered during his travels before mastering the ability to raise and lower his body temperature at will.

When asked about the thousands of casualties(伤亡人员) in the Iraq War, he said that “When you're the commander in chief of the most powerful nation on earth, sometimes you have to make difficult choices, and not everyone's going to like those choices, but I'd like to see anyone else here make the same call, because, I'll tell you first hand, it's a tough one. The fact is, Saddam Hussein was a bad guy and even if there were never any weapons of mass destruction, I would do it all again if I had to.”

- From this passage we know \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. George W. Bush returned to America after 4 years' journey in the Himalayas  
B. George W. Bush is examining his own conscience for the Iraq War  
C. George W. Bush returned to the United States along with his mountain goat  
D. George W. Bush hasn't found out the answers to life's mysteries
- What is the last paragraph of this passage about?  
A. Saddam Hussein was such a bad guy that everyone would kill him.  
B. For George W. Bush, the Iraq War was a wrong decision.  
C. The Iraq War was the choice that Bush had to make.  
D. Sometimes we were forced to make tough choices.
- Which of the following statements is NOT true according to the passage?  
A. George W. Bush is a 66-year-old former Texas governor.  
B. George W. Bush had a harsh journey across the Tibetan countryside.  
C. George W. Bush returned to his hometown safely.  
D. George W. Bush did not climb the Himalayan peaks.

# Week 1

## 阅读理解

# Friday

主题和体裁	难度星级	巧练时限	
文化教育/说明文	★★★	语篇理解(7分钟)	语言应用(4分钟)

Everyone dreams of the day that they'll enter high school. The busy hallways, the teachers, the SAT (美国高考) exam, but the most important, the football games. Now that I am a junior, I have decided not to take any classes on campus. I can concentrate better by myself and so now I study at home.

My mom was a nurse and she has a lot of science knowledge. She also makes me read a lot for English, helps with my creative writing and encourages me on my manuscripts (文稿). History is my dad's realm (领域). There's always a big lecture to go along with what my book has to say. Because my dad is also an artist, he teaches my art and photography classes.

The most important thing that influenced my decision to be home-schooled is the flexibility. My dad is an aviation (航空) artist, and we make our living by selling his beautiful art. When air show season starts, we travel to different shows. At times, we had shows on back-to-back on weekends. That meant leaving Thursday or Friday and coming home Monday. All that homework in seven subjects would just pile up! This kind of life was hard. Now being home-schooled, I can adjust my school schedule around my dad's work schedule.

① I also enjoy the fact that I can work at my own pace. I have time to do things more efficiently, and I have more free time in the afternoon to walk to the park or write my manuscripts, rather than staying up until 10 p. m. doing homework.

Home-schooling is not for everyone. Some teens definitely need social interaction. The down side of this whole type of education is that one parent must be at home during the school days. ② Whenever I run into my old teachers, they are proud of me for taking my education into my own hands. I couldn't agree more.

- What does the passage mainly focus on?
  - A brief introduction to the author's school life.
  - The author's parents' influence on his growth.
  - The family life of the author and his parents.
  - The author's experience of studying at home.
- According to the author, the following are advantages of home-schooling except that \_\_\_\_\_.
  - he can study according to his own plan
  - he doesn't have to socialize with other students
  - he has time to do things more efficiently
  - he can travel to air shows with his father
- Which of the following made the author decide to choose home-schooling?
  - His father could teach him history, art as well as photography classes.
  - His mother could help him with science knowledge, English and writing.
  - Compared with other students, he can concentrate better by himself.
  - Compared with on campus-schooling, home-schooling is more flexible.
- Which of the following is TRUE according to the passage?
  - School life is much more colorful than home-schooling.
  - It is common that a lot of students receive their education at home now.
  - Though home-schooling has some benefits, it doesn't suit every student.
  - The author and his classmates have to study eight subjects every week.
- What can we infer from the passage?
  - Compared with other students, the author has a stronger ability in controlling and planning.
  - The author is much cleverer than other students because the author can study on his own.
  - One advantage of the whole type of education is that students can get some social interaction.
  - The author couldn't agree to what his teacher said about his learning style—home-schooling.

## 语言应用

- He \_\_\_\_\_ the classroom without being noticed.
  - enter
  - entered in
  - entered into
  - entered
- You had better concentrate your energy \_\_\_\_\_ your work.
  - in
  - for
  - with
  - on
- He studies very \_\_\_\_\_.
  - hardly
  - harding
  - hard
  - hards
- He was praised because he worked \_\_\_\_\_.
  - efficient
  - efficiently
  - effect
  - effort
- The teacher told us not to \_\_\_\_\_ at night.
  - sleep
  - stay up
  - stay awake
  - put up
- Our parents take \_\_\_\_\_ in us.
  - proud
  - pride
  - interested
  - prouded
- 分析并翻译第①句长难句。  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 分析并翻译第②句长难句。  
\_\_\_\_\_



## 【技巧点拨】

## 主旨大意题解题技巧

主旨大意题在阅读理解试题中所占比例及难度都相当大。主旨大意是作者在文章中要表达的主要内容,是全文的核心,作者在文章中努力通过各种细节信息来阐明中心话题。因此,把握主旨大意对于正确理解全文具有重要意义。要找出主旨大意,应采用快速阅读法浏览全文,阅读时要注意抓住表达中心思想的句子。文章不同,中心句在文章中的位置也就不同,但一般情况下阅读时应特别注意文章的开头、结尾及各个段落的首句和尾句,因为它们往往包含文章的中心议题。

**常见的命题方式:** What is the main idea of this passage?

What does this passage mainly concern?

The main theme of this passage is \_\_\_\_\_.

The main point of the passage is \_\_\_\_\_.

Which of the following is the best title for the passage?

The title that best expresses the theme of the passage is \_\_\_\_\_.

The purpose of the writer in writing this passage is \_\_\_\_\_.

Which of the following best describes the passage as a whole?

文章主题常常可以通过文章的写作方法来体现,有以下几种情况:

1. 主题句位于句首。主题句出现在文首,开门见山,提出主题,随用细节来解释、支撑主题句所表达的主题思想。这是英语中最常见的写作法。

2. 主题句位于段末。主题句出现在文章结尾是作者采用先摆事实,后作结论的手法。这种段落称作归纳型段落。这是英语中最常见的归纳写作法。

3. 主题句首尾呼应。为突出主题,作者先提出主题,结尾时再次点出主题,这种首尾呼应的写作方法也较为多见。通常,前后表述主题的句子不是简单的重复,后面的表述往往是进一步的引申或发展。

4. 主题句位于段落的中间。主题句出现在文章的中间,通常前面只提出问题,文章的主题由随之陈述的细节或合乎逻辑的引申在文中导出,而后再作进一步的解释、说明或发展。

5. 主题句隐含在段意之中。全文没有明确的主题句,其中心思想包含在各个句子中。在这种情况下,读者要把所有已知的细节综合起来,进行逻辑推理,概括归纳出主题句。

**试题分析:** The global energy crisis is approaching. What can we do? Here are some steps you can take.

Cooling puts the greatest stress on your summer energy bill and the power grid (电网). Just as a tune-up for your car can improve your gas mileage, a yearly tune-up of your heating and cooling system can improve efficiency and comfort. Clean or replace filters monthly or as needed.

...

Drive the car that gets better gas mileage whenever possible if you own more than one vehicle. If you drive 12,500 miles a year, switching 10 percent of your trips from a car that gets 20 miles per gallon to one that gets 30 mpg will save you more than £65 per year.

Carpool. The average U. S. commuter (乘车上班族) could save about £260 a year by sharing cars twice a week with two people in a car that gets 20.1 mpg—assuming the three passengers share the cost of gas.

This passage is mainly about \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. energy-saving tips
- B. fuel-saving tips
- C. do-it-yourself tips
- D. environment-protecting tips

**思路点拨:** 本文主要介绍了如何节约能源。本文是一篇科普文章,主题很明显,文章一开始就点明了主题,接下来整篇文章都是围绕如何 save energy 展开的,而 save fuel 仅仅只是其中的一部分。故选 A。针对主旨大意类题目,应采用快速阅读法 (Skimming) 浏览全文。在阅读时,应特别注意文章的开头、结尾及段落的段首句和段尾句,因为它们往往包含着文章的中心议题。

## 【译文】

## 他赢了

汤米:约翰尼,你的小弟弟还好吗?

约翰尼:他生病卧床了。他受了伤。

汤米:真糟糕!怎么回事儿?

约翰尼:我们做游戏,看谁能把身子探出窗外最远,他赢了。

## 【英语幽默】

## He Won

Tommy: How is your little brother, Johnny?

Johnny: He is ill in bed. He hurt himself.

Tommy: That's too bad! How did that happen?

Johnny: We played who could lean furthest out of the window, and he won.

# Week 2

## 完形填空

Monday

主题和体裁	难度星级	巧练时限
情感友爱/记叙文	★★★	语篇理解(12分钟) 语言应用(3分钟)

①Driving to a store after a busy day at work, I saw a man standing near the store holding a sign that said, "Will work for food". I knew at that moment that I was going into the store to 1 him something to eat.

As I turned into the car park, I saw in my car 2 a lady come out from a hairdresser's and 3 the man. I thought she must be going to give him some money or something to 4. In the store I was 5



to get the things I needed and also the chicken dinner and a soda that I wanted to give the man outside. I hurried out to my car and 6 that I was going to be able to hopefully help this man. When I drove out of the car park, I couldn't see 7.

As I turned the corner I saw the man sitting in a 8 area away from the hairdresser's and still 9 the sign. I immediately 10 and gave the man the dinner and soda and said, "Hopefully this will get you through today." He 11 me and said, "Thank you so much!"

As I got back into my car, I looked in the mirror and saw the man 12 the dinner like he hadn't eaten for days.

I was so 13 that I was able to help him and 14 I was so sad that the woman from the hairdresser's, obviously, had asked the man to 15 from her shop. It's sad to say that 16 I live in a small city where 17 people are not as visible as in larger cities, people are uncomfortable with these people in 18. All they need to do is to lend a helping hand 19 and it could make a huge 20 in their lives.

- |                        |                     |                    |                 |
|------------------------|---------------------|--------------------|-----------------|
| 1. A. cook             | B. buy              | C. pay             | D. serve        |
| 2. A. mirror           | B. light            | C. top             | D. door         |
| 3. A. interview        | B. comfort          | C. blame           | D. approach     |
| 4. A. drive him away   | B. take him away    | C. help him out    | D. show him out |
| 5. A. preparing        | B. hurrying         | C. hesitating      | D. planning     |
| 6. A. saw              | B. noticed          | C. heard           | D. felt         |
| 7. A. the man          | B. the lady         | C. the hairdresser | D. the woman    |
| 8. A. different        | B. strange          | C. famous          | D. comfortable  |
| 9. A. making up        | B. holding up       | C. taking up       | D. building up  |
| 10. A. turned over     | B. thought over     | C. pulled over     | D. looked over  |
| 11. A. looked at       | B. stared at        | C. glared at       | D. gazed at     |
| 12. A. smelling        | B. swallowing       | C. tasting         | D. observing    |
| 13. A. popular         | B. anxious          | C. pleased         | D. patient      |
| 14. A. on the contrary | B. at the same time | C. in no time      | D. by all means |
| 15. A. stop            | B. suffer           | C. move            | D. change       |
| 16. A. whether         | B. because          | C. though          | D. unless       |
| 17. A. shameless       | B. homeless         | C. kindless        | D. friendless   |
| 18. A. danger          | B. action           | C. need            | D. moment       |
| 19. A. at times        | B. at the time      | C. at one time     | D. at a time    |
| 20. A. difference      | B. mistake          | C. decision        | D. living       |

### 语言应用

- His \_\_\_\_\_ (作品) made people learn more.  
A. work      B. works  
C. worked      D. working
- Please answer these questions \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. your turn      B. your turns  
C. in turn      D. in return
- His clothes needed \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. washed      B. to wash  
C. to washing      D. washing
- Don't worry. I'll \_\_\_\_\_ the matter quickly.  
A. look at      B. look into  
C. look in      D. look for
- This advice will make you \_\_\_\_\_ the difficulties easily.  
A. get back  
B. go through  
C. get through  
D. get out
- "Please \_\_\_\_\_ your name here," He told me.  
A. write      B. wrote  
C. sign      D. signed
- 分析并翻译第①句长难句。  
\_\_\_\_\_

## Tuesday

主题和体裁	难度星级	巧练时限	
热点新闻/应用文	★★★★	语篇理解(7 分钟)	语言应用(3 分钟)

## 语言应用

1. He studied very hard, but he failed in the final examination. When he got the papers, all his hopes were \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. rescued      B. shaken  
C. destroyed    D. damaged
2. \_\_\_\_\_ the playground, we learned that the football match had already begun.  
A. Arrive      B. To arrive  
C. Arriving at    D. Arrive at
3. As the result of the \_\_\_\_\_, the diplomatic ties between the two countries were severed(断绝).  
A. incident      B. accident  
C. story          D. matter
4. An idea suddenly \_\_\_\_\_ me why not interview the director of the company directly!  
A. occurred      B. attacked  
C. struck        D. stuck
5. When Johnson was suspected, he \_\_\_\_\_ by his honor that he was innocent.  
A. cursed        B. swallowed  
C. argued        D. swore
6. A good citizen is expected to \_\_\_\_\_ to the law of his country.  
A. comply        B. conform  
C. confront       D. confirm
7. 分析并翻译第①句长难句。  
\_\_\_\_\_
8. 分析并翻译第②句长难句。  
\_\_\_\_\_

At least 36 people have died after two passenger boats collided(碰撞) off Hong Kong's Lamma Island on Monday evening, throwing more than 100 people into the sea.

The incident happened as Hong Kong's busy waters were even more crowded than usual, as the city celebrated China's National Day. The accident occurred less than an hour before the city's scheduled fireworks display.

①One of the ships, owned by The Hong Kong Electric Company, was carrying company employees and their families to watch the fireworks when it was struck by a boat traveling from Hong Kong Island to Lamma.

Government officials said the collision occurred off the seafront of Lamma at around 8:20 p. m. local time.

According to a statement from the Hong Kong Fire Services Department (FSD), which led the rescue, the ship sunk quickly after it was impacted. It said low visibility and many barriers on board also made it difficult for rescuers. The FSD said its rescue boats, including a diving support ship, arrived on the scene at 8:41 p. m. local time.

The FSD said 123 passengers were picked up, 28 of whom were declared dead at scene, while eight others were proved dead upon arrival at hospital. Over 100 people were sent to five hospitals across the city, with nine said to have serious injuries or be in critical condition, the FSD added.

The authorities have not ruled out that there are still people inside the ship or missing. ②The passenger boat was able to dock(使船靠码头) safely, according to media reports, though government officials have not yet confirmed if passengers aboard that ship were injured.

“After 10 minutes out a boat crashed into ours from the side at very high speed,” one male survivor told the *South China Morning Post*. “The rear of the boat started to sink. I suddenly found myself deep under the sea. I swam hard and tried to grab a life buoy(浮标). I don’t know where my two kids are.”

Another woman said, "I swam for a long time to reach the surface and swallowed a lot of water. Then I found a rescue boat."

1. What does the underlined word "it" in the fifth paragraph refer to?
  - A. The FSD.
  - B. The ship.
  - C. The government.
  - D. A media.
2. What caused the ship accident to happen according to the news?
  - A. Low visibility and many barriers on board.
  - B. The crowded water in Hong Kong.
  - C. A collision of two passenger boats.
  - D. The news didn't tell us.
3. How many people were there on the two passenger boats?
  - A. 123.
  - B. 200.
  - C. 232.
  - D. We don't know.

# Week 2

## 阅读理解

# Wednesday

主题和体裁	难度星级	巧练时限	
科普知识/说明文	★★★★	语篇理解(7分钟)	语言应用(5分钟)

Most people around the world are right-handed. This also seems to be true in history. In 1799, scientists studied works of art made at different times from 1500 BC to the 1950s. Most of the people shown in these works are right-handed, so the scientists guessed that right-handedness has always been common through history. Today, only about 10% to 15% of the world's population is left-handed.



Why are there more right-handed people than left-handed ones? Scientists now know that a person's two hands each have their own jobs. For most people, the left hand is used to find things or hold things. The right hand is used to work with things. This is because of the different work of the two sides of the brain. ①The right side of the brain, which makes a person's hands and eyes work together, controls the left hand. The left side of the brain, which controls the right hand, is the center for thinking and doing problems. These findings show that more artists should be left-handed, and studies have found that left-handedness is twice as common among artists than among people in other jobs.

No one really knows what makes a person become right-handed instead of left-handed. Scientists have found that almost 40% of the people become left-handed because their main brain is damaged when they are born. ②However, this doesn't happen to everyone, so scientists guess there must be another reason why people become left-handed. One idea is that people usually get right-handed from their parents. If a person does not receive the gene (基因) for right-handedness, he/she may become either right or left-handed according to the chance and the people they work or live with.

Though right-handedness is more common than left-handedness, people no longer think left-handed people are strange or unusual. A long time ago, left-handed children were made to use their right hands like other children, but today they don't have to.

- After studying works of art made at different times in history, the scientists found \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. the art began in 1500 BC  
B. the works of art ended in the 1950s  
C. most people shown in the works of art are right-handed  
D. most people shown in the works of art are left-handed
- How many people in the world are left-handed now?  
A. Less than one sixth.  
B. More than a half.  
C. About 40%.  
D. The passage doesn't tell us.
- What is the left hand for most people used to do?  
A. It's used to find or hold things.  
B. It's used to work with things.  
C. It's used to make a person's eyes work together.  
D. It's the center for thinking and doing problems.
- According to (根据) the passage, which of the following is NOT true?  
A. No one really knows what makes a person become right-handed.  
B. Left-handedness is cleverer than right-handedness.  
C. Today children are not made to use their right hands only.  
D. Scientists think there must be some reason why people become left-handed.
- The best title(标题) for this passage is "\_\_\_\_\_".  
A. Scientists' New Inventions  
B. Left-handed People  
C. Which Hand  
D. Different Brains, Different Hands

### 语言应用

- Mr Li has some trouble in sleeping, so drinking a glass of milk before going to bed every night is his common \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. practice B. knowledge  
C. experience D. duty
- The population of Jiangsu \_\_\_\_\_ to more than twice what it was in 1949. The figure is now approaching 74 million.  
A. has grown  
B. have grown  
C. grew  
D. are growing
- The country life he was used to \_\_\_\_\_ greatly since the opening policy.  
A. change  
B. has changed  
C. changing  
D. having changed
- One reason for her preference for city life is \_\_\_\_\_ she can have easy access to places like shops and restaurants.  
A. that B. how  
C. what D. why
- It is by no means clear \_\_\_\_\_ the president can do to end the strike.  
A. how B. which  
C. that D. what
- By 16:30, \_\_\_\_\_ was almost closing time, nearly all the paintings had been sold.  
A. which B. when  
C. what D. that
- 分析并翻译第①句长难句。  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 分析并翻译第②句长难句。  
\_\_\_\_\_



## Week 2

## 阅读理解

Thursday

主题和体裁	难度星级	巧练时限	
启迪智慧/记叙文	★★★	语篇理解(6分钟)	语言应用(3分钟)

## 语言应用

- The teacher thought he was a \_\_\_\_\_ student 3 years ago.  
A. promised    B. promising  
C. promise    D. to promise
  - This house is about \$ 10,000.  
—Oh! \_\_\_\_\_  
A. It's a bargain.  
B. I like it.  
C. It's out of date.  
D. Do you believe?
  - He liked to see his plan \_\_\_\_\_ out.  
A. carrying  
B. carried  
C. to carry  
D. to be carried
  - Look at the trouble he is in! He regrets not \_\_\_\_\_ his mother's advice.  
A. to follow  
B. followed  
C. following  
D. to be followed
  - Can you tell me what to \_\_\_\_\_ with the problem?  
A. deal            B. do  
C. did            D. dealing
  - There was no person he could \_\_\_\_\_ to for help on the dark street.  
A. asked            B. look  
C. turn            D. require
7. 分析并翻译第①句长难句。

It was Andria Baker's high school graduation party, and the time had come for her father to make good on a promise that he had made her years ago, when she was a fourth-grader. ①“After you started on your first day of kindergarten and continue it through your last day of high school, I'll buy you a car,” Tim Baker had told the child.

Through the years, Andria Baker kept up her end of the bargain, willing herself to go to school on those days even when she felt under the weather. She did carry out her 13th year of uninterrupted coming to the classroom with her final day at Constantine High School even when she was ill.

At Sunday's party, her father gave the young woman the keys to a new, \$ 17,000 Pontiac G6. Tim Baker, who teaches the seventh grade at Constantine Middle School, said he had no regrets about the deal. “Without any doubt, it was worth every penny I spent,” he said. The look on his daughter's face when she saw the car was great. Baker said, “When she turned around after seeing the car, she did not know what to do. We got her into the car and she just sat there. Then she ran into the house to get her driver's license, and she and her best friend got in the car and drove down the road.”

Andria Baker, 19, said she thinks she would have gone ahead with that even if a new car had not been promised her. “A lot of my friends thought I was crazy, but I just kept going,” she said. Baker plans to go after an education degree at Alma College.

“In my sophomore year I hurt my ankle in a basketball game, and it was really painful,” she said. “Also that day I caught a cold and the teacher looked at me and said, ‘I'm not the teacher who's going to send you home.’”

- What does the phrase “she felt under the weather” mean?  
A. She felt that the weather was very cold.  
B. She didn't feel good.  
C. Her body changed with the weather.  
D. She liked the weather very much.
- When Andria Baker saw her present, she felt \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. surprised and excited                    B. sad and crazy  
C. frightened and worried                  D. upset and angry
- From the text, we can know that \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. both Andria Baker and her father stayed in the same school  
B. her father made the promise from the day when she began her school  
C. her father didn't regret having bought her a new expensive car  
D. Andria Baker is now studying at Alma College for a degree
- Andria Baker could come to school every day because \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. she was helped by all of her friends  
B. she wanted to get a new car  
C. she never got ill  
D. she just wanted to keep on doing that