

Spark® 星火英语

Spark

总主编/马德高

风靡全国 ◆ 畅销十年 ◆ 8000万读者的选择

星火英语

巅峰训练

DIANFENG XUNLIAN

高考试题资深作者联合编

星火S-18命题系统高仿真命题 完形与阅读完全解决方案快速提分

刘景田 押中 09、08 及 04、03 年高考试题

赵炳河 押中 08 年高考试题

邢 旺 押中 07 年高考试题

轩印祥 押中 06 年高考试题

完形填空与阅读理解

高考



时代出版传媒股份有限公司
安徽科学技术出版社

星火英语

巅峰训练

DIANFENG XUNLIAN

星火英语·巅峰训练·阅读理解/高一

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作者押中试题纪实

刘景田发表于《星火英语阅读周计划高二上》2009年6月版第16周的完形填空押中2009年辽宁高考英语完形填空。以下为老师原创的完形填空：



Monday

星期一 · 完形填空

主题：错过的祝福 体裁：记叙文 字数：269 题数：20 难度：★★★★ 用时：15'

A young man was getting ready to graduate from college. For many months he had admired a beautiful sports car in a dealer's showroom, and 1 his father could well afford it, he told him that was 2 he wanted.

3 Graduation Day approached, the young man awaited 4 that his father had purchased the car. Finally, 5 the morning of his graduation, his father handed him a beautiful 6 box and told him how proud he was to have 7 son, and told him how 8 he loved him. Curious, 9 somewhat disappointed, the young man opened the box and found a lovely, leather-bound Bible. Angri-ly, he raised his 10 to his father and said, " 11 all your money you give me a Bible?" He then 12 out of the house, leaving the Bible.

The young man became very successful years later. He realized that he had not seen his father 13 that graduation day. Before he 14 make the arrangements, he received a telegram 15 him his father had 16 and willed all of his 17 to his son.

Arrived at his father's house, he saw the still new Bible, just 18 he had left it years ago. With tears, he opened the Bible and a 19 dropped from the back of the Bible. It had a tag(标签) with the date of his graduation. A sudden sadness and regret filled his heart.

How many times do we miss blessings because they are not packaged as we 20? But remember that what you now have was once among the things you only hoped for.

SPRINT 冲刺

1. A. knew
C. known
B. that
D. which
2. A. When
B. With
C. While
D. As
3. A. words
C. promise
B. in
D. within
4. A. on
C. at
B. golden
D. little
5. A. big
C. wrapped
B. so a fine
D. a so fine
6. A. such a fine
C. a fine
B. really
D. much
7. A. little
C. often
B. or
D. voice
8. A. and
C. Of
B. For
D. Because of
9. A. With
C. stormed
B. ran
D. on
10. A. went
C. since
B. could
D. might
11. A. from
C. should
B. tell
D. telling
12. A. would
C. to have told
B. passed by
D. passed away
13. A. money
C. belonging
B. as
D. even though
14. A. even if
C. as if
B. paper
D. page
15. A. car key
C. picture
B. expected
D. had expected



- C. so
D. but
- C. book
D. head
- C. Of
D. Because of
- C. stormed
D. pushed
- C. at
D. on
- C. should
D. might
- C. to have told
D. telling
- C. passed over
D. passed away
- C. belonging
D. possessions
- C. as if
D. even though
- C. picture
D. page
- C. have expected
D. had expected

2009年辽宁高考英语完形填空

A young man was getting ready to graduate from college. For many months he had 36 a beautiful sports car in a dealer's showroom, and 37 his father could well 38 it, he told him that was all he wanted.

On the morning of his graduation day his father called him into his own study and told him how 39 he was to have such a fine son. He handed his son a beautiful gift box. 40 but slightly disappointed, the young man 41 the box and found a lovely book. 42, he raised his voice at his father and said, " 43 all your money you give me a book?" and rushed out of the house, 44 the book in the study.

He did not contact(联系) his father for a whole year. 45 one day he saw in the street an old man who looked like his father. He 46 he had to go back home and see his father.

When he arrived at his father's house, he was told that his father had been in hospital for a week. The moment he was about to 47 the hospital, he saw on the desk the 48 new book, just as he had left it one 49 ago. He opened it and began to 50 the pages. Suddenly, a car key 51 from an envelope taped behind the book. It had a tag(标签) with dealer's name, the 52 dealer who had the sports car he had 53. On the tag was the 54 of his graduation, and the 55 PAID IN FULL.

36. A. expected
B. enjoyed
C. admired
D. owned
37. A. finding
B. proving
C. deciding
D. knowing
38. A. afford
B. offer
C. keep
D. like
39. A. encouraged
B. comfortable
C. proud
D. moved
40. A. Nervous
B. Serious
C. Careful
D. Curious
41. A. packed
B. opened
C. picked up
D. put aside
42. A. Angry
B. Eagerly
C. Calmly
D. Anxiously
43. A. At
B. From
C. With
D. To
44. A. toating
B. putting
C. forgetting
D. leaving
45. A. until
B. as
C. before
D. unless
46. A. learned
B. realized
C. recognized
D. admitted
47. A. get to
B. search for
C. turn to
D. leave for
48. A. much
B. still
C. hardly
D. quite
49. A. year
B. month
C. week
D. day
50. A. clean
B. read
C. turn
D. count
51. A. lost
B. came
C. appeared
D. dropped
52. A. old
B. same
C. special
D. new
53. A. remembered
B. desired
C. found
D. met
54. A. picture
B. place
C. date
D. sign
55. A. words
B. information
C. messages
D. card

老师原创试题

It was Christmas time, and although there wasn't money for a lot of gifts, we planned to celebrate it. I had saved \$120 for presents to be 1 by all five of us. I gave each of the four kids a twenty-dollar bill and 2 them to look for gifts about four dollars each.

Back in the car driving home, everyone was in high Christmas spirits, 3 and teasing(嘲弄) each other about what they had 4. My younger daughter, Ginger, who was about eight years old, was unusually 5. I noted she had only one small 6 bag with her. I could see enough through the plastic 7 to tell that she had bought candy bars—fifty-cent candy bars! I was so 8. I wanted to yell at her. 9 I didn't say anything until we got home.

I called her into my bedroom and closed the 10, ready to be angry again when I 11 her what she had done with the 12. This is what she told me:

"I was looking around, 13 what to buy, and I stopped to 14 the little cards on one of the Salvation Army(救世军)'s 'Giving Trees'. One of the cards was for a little girl of four years old, and all she 15 for Christmas was a doll. So I took the card off the 16 and bought the doll for her and took it to the Salvation Army booth(棚)."

"I 17 had enough money left to buy candy bars for 18," Ginger 19. "But we have so much and she doesn't have anything."

I never felt so 20 as I did that day.

1. A. put B. taken C. shared D. collected
2. A. reminded B. helped C. forbade D. forced
3. A. quarrelling B. thinking C. laughing D. telling
4. A. seen B. planned C. refused D. bought
5. A. quiet B. curious C. weak D. happy
6. A. beautiful B. dirty C. flat D. expensive
7. A. paper B. model C. box D. bag
8. A. proud B. nervous C. careful D. angry
9. A. though B. but C. because D. so
10. A. door B. window C. drawer D. book
11. A. punished C. showed D. asked
12. A. money B. present C. candy D. doll
13. A. agreeing on C. thinking of D. pointing out
14. A. appreciate C. produce D. buy
15. A. wanted B. answered C. looked D. sent
16. A. shelf B. wall C. tree D. toy
17. A. luckily B. mostly C. only D. surprisingly
18. A. me B. us C. her D. you
19. A. continued C. apologized D. smiled
20. A. rich B. silly C. serious D. calm

2008年辽宁卷高考试题

I was a single parent of four small children, working at a low-paid job. Money was always tight, but we had a 36 over our heads, food on the table, clothes on our backs, and if not a lot, always 37. Not knowing we were poor, my kids(孩子们) just thought I was 38. I've always been glad about that.

It was Christmas time, and although there wasn't 39 for a lot of gifts, we planned to celebrate with a family party. But the big 40 for the kids was the fun of Christmas 41.

They planned weeks ahead of time, asking 42 what they wanted for Christmas. Fortunately, I had saved \$120 for 43 to share by all five of us.

The big 44 arrived. I gave each kid a twenty-dollar bill and 45 them to look for gifts about four dollars each. Then everyone scattered(散开). We had two hours to shop, then we would 46 back at the "Santa's Workshop".

Driving home, everyone was in high Christmas spirits. 47 my younger daughter, Ginger, who was unusually 48. She had only one small, flat bag with a few candies—fifty-cent candies! I was so angry, but I didn't say anything 49 we got home. I called her into my bedroom and closed the door. 50 to be angry again. This is what she told me.

"I was looking 51 thinking of what to buy, and I 52 to read the little cards on the 'Giving Trees'."

One was for a little girl, four years old, and all she 53 for Christmas was a doll(玩具娃娃). So I took the card off the tree and 54 the doll for her. We have so much and she doesn't have anything."

I never felt so 55 as I did that day.

36. A. roof B. hat C. sky D. star
37. A. little B. less C. enough D. more
38. A. busy B. serious C. strict D. kind
39. A. effort B. room C. time D. money
40. A. improvement B. problem C. surprise D. excitement
41. A. shopping B. travelling C. parties D. greetings
42. A. the other B. each other C. one by one D. every other one
43. A. toys B. clothes C. presents D. bills
44. A. day B. chance C. cheque D. tree
45. A. forced B. reminded C. invited D. begged
46. A. draw B. stay C. move D. meet
47. A. including B. besides C. except D. regarding
48. A. quiet B. excited C. happy D. ashamed
49. A. since B. after C. while D. until
50. A. waiting B. ready C. hoping D. afraid
51. A. out B. over C. forward D. around
52. A. forgot B. stopped C. failed D. hated
53. A. wanted B. did C. got D. played
54. A. made B. searched C. bought D. fetched
55. A. angry B. rich C. patient D. bitter

老师原创试题

Take care about those who use the truth to deceive. When someone tells you something that is true, but leaves out important information that should be included, he can make a false impression. For example, someone might say, "I just won a hundred dollars on the lottery. It was great. I took that dollar ticket back to the store and turned it in for one hundred dollars!"

This guy is a winner, right? Maybe, maybe not. We then discovered that he bought two hundred tickets, and only one was a winner. He is really a big loser! He didn't say anything that was false, but he intentionally left out important information. That's called a half-truth. Half-truths are not technically lies, but they are just as dishonest.

Untrustworthy candidates(候选人) in political campaigns often use this trick. Let's say that during Governor Smith's last term, her state lost one million jobs and gained three million jobs. Then she seeks another term. One of her opponents(对手) runs an ad, saying, "During Governor Smith's term, the state lost one million jobs!" That's true. However, an honest statement would have been, "During Governor Smith's term, the state had a net gain of two million jobs."

Advertisers will sometimes use half-truths. It's against the law to make false statements so they try to mislead you with the truth. An ad might boast(吹嘘), "Nine out of ten doctors recommend Yucky Pills to cure nose pimples. It fails to mention that they only asked ten doctors and nine of them work for the Yucky Corporation."

This kind of trick happens too often. It's a sad fact of life. Lies are lies, and sometimes the truth can lie as well.

1. Which of the statements is TRUE according to the article?
A. All advertisements are lies.
B. You can't trust anyone who tells the truth.
C. The truth can be used in dishonest ways.
D. Whenever people tell the truth, they are really lying.
2. What does the underlined word "deceive" in the first paragraph probably mean?
A. tell B. explain C. fool D. win
3. The writer suggests in this article that people should _____.
A. believe in nobody
B. vote for female candidates
C. stay away from political campaigns
D. think carefully about what they read and hear
4. What is the best title for this article?
A. Everyone Lies at Present.
B. Lying with the Truth.
C. Try to Be Honest to the People.
D. Don't Believe People Who Tell the Truth.

2008年高考全国卷ⅡC篇

Do you know of anyone who uses the truth to deceive(欺骗)? When someone tells you something that is true, but leaves out important information that should be included, he can give you a false picture.

For example, some might say, "I just won a hundred dollars on the lottery(彩票). It was great. I took that dollar ticket back to the store and turned it in for one hundred dollars!"

This guy's a winner, right? Maybe, maybe not. We then discover that he bought \$200 worth of tickets, and only one was a winner. He's really a big loser!

He didn't say anything that was false, but he left out important information on purpose. That's called a half-truth. Half-truths are not technically lies, but they are just as dishonest.

Some politicians often use this trick. Let's say that during Governor Smith's last term, her state lost one million jobs and gained three million jobs. Then she seeks another term. One of her opponents(对手) says, "During Governor Smith's term, the state lost one million jobs!" That's true. However, an honest statement would have been, "During Governor Smith's term, the state had a net gain of two million jobs."

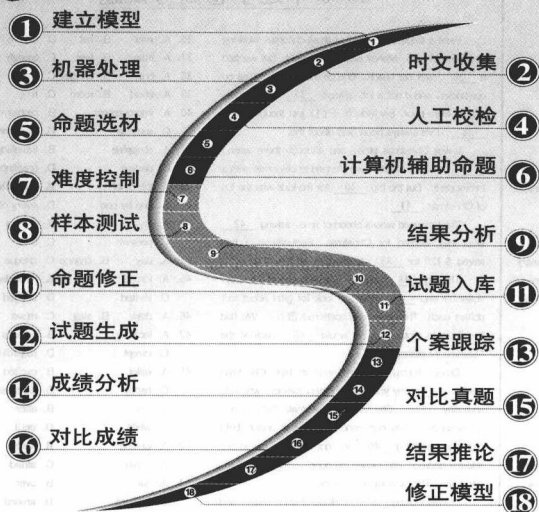
Advertisers(广告商) will sometimes use half-truths. It's against the law to make false statements so they try to mislead you with the truth. An advertisement might say, "Nine out of ten doctors advised their patients to take Yucky Pills to cure toothaches." It fails to mention that they only asked ten doctors and nine of them work for the Yucky Company.

This kind of deception happens too often. It's a sad fact of life. Lies are lies, and sometimes the truth can lie as well.

49. How much did the lottery winner lose?
A. One hundred dollars.
B. Two hundred dollars.
C. Three hundred dollars.
D. Four hundred dollars.
50. We may infer that the author believes people should _____.
A. buy lottery tickets
B. make use of half-truths
C. not take anything at face value
D. not trust the Yucky Company
51. What do the underlined words "net gain" in Paragraph 5 mean?
A. Final increase.
B. Big advantage.
C. Large share.
D. Total saving.
52. What can we know from the example of the Yucky Pill advertisement?
A. False statements are easy to see through.
B. Half-truths are often used to mislead people.
C. Doctors like to act in advertisements.
D. Advertisements are based on facts.

不是真题 胜似真题

全国首创 S-18 高仿真命题系统



什么是S-18高仿真命题系统？

S Spark—星火英语, Success—成功的标志, 星火英语伴您走向成功!

18 通过科学严谨的18步流程, 在多位命题专家与计算机系统的有机结合下, 星火英语编写的每套试题都具有高度仿真性。不是真题, 胜似真题!

星火英语高仿真命题揭秘

星火高考命题研究中心



考试是目前选拔人才必不可少的手段, 无论我们对它持什么样的态度, 它都与我们的命运息息相关, 那么什么样的考试是科学的, 或者说决定一个考试科学性的因素有哪些?

目前国际公认的标准有两个, 即信度(reliability)和效度(validity)。信度是指在不同的情况下(如时间、地点), 对同一水平的人进行测试是否能够得出同样的结果, 也就是测试的可信程度或测试结果的稳定性。效度是测试是否如实地反映了命题人希望通过测试了解到的内容, 也就是测试的有效程度或测试的真实性。

在考试标准相对稳定的背景和前提下, 我们利用国际先进的测试技术和命题手段进行高仿真已经成为可能。

星火命题研究中心本着精益求精的态度, 立志澄清目前国内模拟命题市场鱼龙混杂的局面, 投入了大量的人力、物力, 将理论、技术和实践紧密结合, 在北京、上海两地高校数位测试专家通力合作的基础上, 成功抽象出了国内各类测试的命题模型, 研发出了国内第一套高仿真命题系统(S-18系统)。通过18个操作流程, 可以轻松地实现命题信度和效度控制, 命制出高质量的模拟试题。



星火命题研究中心由以下几个部门组成:



- **素材组:** 由资深编辑组成, 负责收集命题素材, 并对素材进行分类和校检。
- **开发组:** 由精通计算机技术、计算语言学和自然语言处理的专家组成, 负责开发命题过程中所需要的一切分析和统计工具。
- **专家组:** 由国内知名测试学专家组成, 负责各类模拟试题的命制。
- **测试组:** 负责在不同阶段通过考生参与的试验对命题仿真性进行实证, 为专家命题提供反馈意见。

由本中心研发的星火S-18高仿真命题系统的 核心思想是：同源 同质



同源 是命题的基础,即我们的命题素材与官方命题素材具有高度的一致性。

以完形与阅读为例,经过分析我们发现完形与阅读的文章大部分选自英语国家最新出版物,以报刊和杂志为主,在内容上涉及社会科学、自然科学和人文科学的知识;体裁包括记叙文、议论文和说明文等。我们首先根据真题的统计数据,在保证时效性的前提下,采用同样的比率选取文章、筛选内容和控制题材,从根本上保证同源。

同质 是星火高仿真命题的核心内容,我们通过以下18个流程来保证命题的同质:

1 建立模型 我们对历年真题进行数据统计,在选材分析、考点分析、题目分析、干扰项分析、难度分析等基础上建立各类考试的命题模型和难度标准。

2 时文收集 在确立了命题模型后,根据同源分析确立的标准,收集大量时文。星火时文收集的工作主要是由计算机系统自动进行的,它可以根据要求定时抓取指定网站最新的内容,另外星火的编辑也会从外刊上不断地补充内容。

3 机器处理 由开发组开发的一系列程序将对收集好的时文进行预先处理,计算出不同文章的难度,统计出文章的字数、核心词、长难句数量、平均句长等基本信息。

4 人工校检 在计算机自动处理的基础上我们将对素材进行人工处理,修正自动处理中的错误,修正难度分析及核心词提取的结果,完成文章归类和中英文摘要的撰写。

5 命题选材 在人工校检完成后,专家们将根据真题的选材模型进行选材(参考同源原则),初步确立选材范围。

6 计算机辅助命题 在选材范围确定后,专家们将利用计算机辅助命题系统进行命题,该系统主要是根据各类考试的原型设计的,可以帮助专家快速定位考点,设计题目和干扰项,提供统计分析数据,估算难度,查询真题和以往专家命题的经验等。这个过程的命题结果将以独立的题目存在,暂不组成套题。

7 难度控制 在命题结束后,我们将对命题的难度进行预估,初步确定难度系数,命题的难度区间应该控制在真题的难度区间范围内。

8 样本测试 在难度系数确定后,我们将对不同预估难度的试题进行抽样检验。我们会邀请一定数量的学生参加测试,受试的学生来自将参加目标考试的人群,采用随机抽样的方式进行选择,一次测试的学生数量一般控制在300-500人之间,同时这些学生也将接受与目标考试同样难度的真题测试(要确保受试人群事先没有做过选定的目标考试的真题)。

9 结果分析 样本测试结束后我们将获得两组数据,一组是学生使用我们测试题的成绩,另一组是学生使用真题的成绩。我们将根据这两组数据进行数据分析,计算出误差。

10 命题修正 如果误差不在我们允许的范围内,则需要根据分析结果进行归因,找到误差产生的原因,对命题进行修正。命题修正后需要重新进行试验,直到误差达到允许的范围。

11 试题入库 命题进行修正后将存入我们的试题库,入库时将标明题材、难度、类型、试题种类、命题人、命题时间、修正次数、使用次数等一系列信息,以方便根据不同的要求进行调用。

12 试题生成 在试题入库后,我们的命题专家将根据目标考试的模型,将模型的参数与题库内试题的参数进行匹配对比,把题库内的试题组成完整的模拟题。

13 个案跟踪 试题生成后,我们将对一部分将参加目标考试的应试者进行跟踪性个案研究,我们将收集应试者在不同阶段接受我们模拟测试的成绩,并建立受试档案库。

14 成绩分析 我们将对受试各个阶段的测试成绩进行横向和纵向分析,收集常见错误,并对错误进行归因。一方面可以提高我们命题的诊断功能,另一方面便于应试者有针对性地提高成绩。

15 对比真题 在目标考试结束后我们将会把本次考试的真题与我们的模拟题进行对比分析,检验吻合程度。

16 对比成绩 在目标考试结束后我们也将对接受我们个案研究的学生的成绩进行分析,对比不同阶段受试的测试成绩和最终应试成绩,检验其中的连贯性和我们模拟试题的实际仿真度。

17 结果推论 我们将根据真题对比和成绩对比的分析结果进行归因,对我们的命题进行阶段性的总结。

18 修正模型 在阶段性总结的基础上,我们将对考试模型进行修正,进一步提高命题的仿真性。

完形填空

Total Solution

完全解决方案

第1步 高效练习,提高解题技能:

◎ 完形填空集中了任意设空和单项填空两种题型的优点,综合考查考生的英语基础知识和语言运用能力,包括词汇辨析能力、阅读理解能力、分析判断能力、逻辑推理能力和跨文化交际能力。

◎ 根据能力要求设定练习目标: 每天练习N篇文章 ⊗

每天练习不同体裁、题材的文章,提高N种技能 ✓

针对性练习代替题海战术! ♡

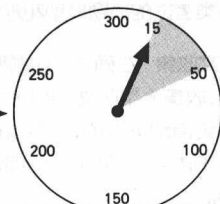
第2步 提高解题速度:

◎ 虽然高考完形填空要求在15分钟的时间内,完成对一篇内容不少于250词、题目不少于20个的短文的理解。但近年来的高考试题表明: 高考完形填空的阅读量(短文词量与试题词量)一般不会低于300个单词。也就是说,高考完形填空要求考生的阅读速度应达到每分钟15词左右。

◎ 根据解题速度设定练习目标: 每天练习N小时 ⊗

规定时间内练习N篇 ✓

限时练习代替时间浪费,更能提高解题速度! ♡



篇章阅读速度计量表

如果您的解题速度为:

15分钟全部做完: 恭喜,表扬一下自己! 😊

15分钟没有做完: 要加快速度了! 😞

第3步 提高理解水平:

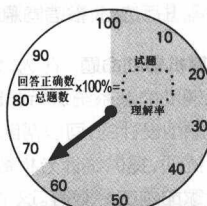
◎ 完形填空分值一般在20分左右,在整个试卷中虽然占的比重不大,但是其得分率往往不高,因此一定要努力提高做题的准确率,争取将其保持在60%以上,也就是20道题中要保证做对12道题。

◎ 计算个人理解水平: $\frac{\text{答题正确题数}}{\text{题目总数}} \times 100\% = \text{答题准确率}$ (结果应 $\geq 60\%$)

◎ 根据理解水平设定练习目标: 每天做N道练习题 ⊗

每篇文章做对N道题 ✓

高质量练习代替盲目练习,更能提高完形解题准确率! ♡



理解水平计量表

如果您的理解水平为:

65%以上: 恭喜,表扬一下自己! 😊

55%~65%: 恩,还不错! 😊

55%以下: 要加油了! 😞

😞 时间不够,手忙脚乱,会做也没用!
广泛涉猎,限时训练,提高完形答题正确率才是拿高分的正途! 😊

阅读理解

Total Solution

完全解决方案

第1步 广泛阅读, 掌握答题诀窍:

◎《考试大纲》在阅读技能上要求考生能读懂公告、说明、广告以及书、报、杂志中关于一般性话题的简短文章。考生应能: 理解主旨和要义; 理解文中具体信息; 根据上下文推断生词的词义; 作出简单判断和推理; 理解文章的基本结构; 理解作者的意图、观点和态度。

◎根据能力要求设定阅读目标: 每天阅读N篇文章 ⊗

每天阅读N篇不同题材文章, 学习N种阅读技能 ✓

学习型阅读代替题海战术! ↓

第2步 提高阅读速度:

◎虽然《考试大纲》要求在35分钟左右的时间内, 完成对5篇内容不少于1000词的短文的理解, 但近年来的高考试题表明: 高考英语阅读的阅读量(短文词量与试题词量)一般不会低于2000个单词。也就是说, 高考英语阅读理解不仅量大, 而且要求速度很高, 平均要求达到每分钟60词左右。

◎计算个人阅读速度:

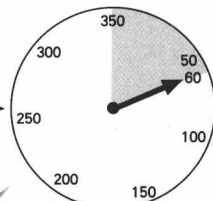
$$\frac{\text{文章词数}}{\text{实际用时}} = \text{阅读速度}$$

(此结果应≥60或与文章给出的建议用时相当)

◎根据阅读速度设定阅读目标: 每天阅读N小时 ⊗

规定时间内阅读N篇 ✓

限时阅读代替时间浪费, 更能提高阅读速度! ↓



篇章阅读速度计量表

如果您的阅读速度为:

70词/分钟以上: 恭喜, 表扬一下自己! 😊

60-70词/分钟: 恩, 还不错! 😊

60词/分钟以下: 要加油了! 😊

第3步 提高理解水平:

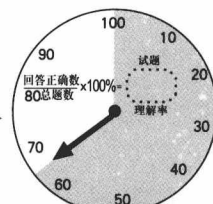
◎阅读理解总分值一般在40分左右, 在整个试卷中占较大比重, 因此一定要努力将阅读理解正确率保持在70%以上! 这就意味着在一套阅读理解试题5篇(20小题)中, 正确题数应该在15道题(30分)左右; 均摊到每篇文章(4个小题), 平均每篇文章只能有1道错题。

◎计算个人理解水平: $\frac{\text{答题正确题数}}{\text{题目总数}} \times 100\% = \text{阅读理解率}$ (结果应≥70%)

◎根据理解水平设定阅读目标: 每天做N道练习题 ⊗

每篇文章做对N道题 ✓

高质量练习代替盲目练习, 更能提高阅读理解准确率! ↓



理解水平计量表

如果您的理解水平为:

75%以上: 恭喜, 表扬一下自己! 😊

65%~75%: 恩, 还不错! 😊

65%以下: 要加油了! 😊

😊 时间不够, 手忙脚乱, 会做也没用!
广泛涉猎, 限时训练, 提高阅读答题正确率才是拿高分的正途! 😊

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先睹为快

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赤脚的天使
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挪威人和自然

第一部分 强化训练

Test 1

Barefoot and dirty, the girl just sat and watched the people go by in the park. She never tried to 1. She never said a word. Many people passed, 2 no one stopped.

The next day I decided to go back to the 3, curious if the little girl would still be there. Right in the very 4 as she was yesterday, she sat with the 5 look in her eyes. 6 I began walking towards her, I could see the back of the little girl's dress indicated(暗示) a disability. I guessed maybe that was the 7 the people just passed by and made no effort to help. But I wanted to help her, so I 8 to let her know it was OK. I sat down beside her and 9 with a simple "hello".

The little girl was 10 and replied a "hi" in a low voice. I asked the girl why she was so sad. The little girl looked at me and said, "Because I'm 11." I immediately said, "That you are!" and smiled. The little girl acted 12 sadder, and she said, "I know."

"Little girl," I said, "you 13 me of a sweet angel." She looked at me and smiled. Slowly she stood to her 14, and said, "Really?"

"Yes, dear, you're 15 a little guardian angel (守护神) sent to watch over(守护) all those people walking by."

She 16 her head. Then she spread her wings and said, "I am. I'm your guardian angel." I was 17 by what I was seeing. She continued to say, "Because you think of someone other than yourself, my job here is done." Immediately, I also 18 to my feet and said, "Wait! Why did 19 stop to help an angel?" She looked at me and smiled, "You're the only one who could see me, and you 20 an angel in your heart."

体裁: 记叙文

难度: ★★★

主题: 心中的天使

阅读时间: _____ 分钟

词数: 328

正确率: _____

1. A. work B. help C. study D. speak
2. A. and B. but C. unless D. nor
3. A. park B. school
C. home D. garden
4. A. street B. time
C. place D. room
5. A. happiest B. poorest
C. richest D. saddest
6. A. Before B. As
C. Since D. Until
7. A. excuse B. plan
C. reason D. hope
8. A. smiled B. offered
C. refused D. agreed
9. A. closed B. ended
C. left D. opened
10. A. pleased B. shocked
C. worried D. excited
11. A. necessary B. important
C. different D. positive
12. A. even B. ever C. rather D. never
13. A. tell B. warn C. ask D. remind
14. A. arms B. feet C. legs D. shoes
15. A. like B. with C. for D. by
16. A. shook B. moved
C. nodded D. turned
17. A. interested B. surprised
C. satisfied D. tired
18. A. stood B. ran
C. jumped D. swam
19. A. someone B. anyone
C. no one D. everyone
20. A. retire B. forgive
C. forget D. believe

A

On the afternoon of September 27, 2008, Astronaut Zhai Zhigang became the first Chinese man to walk in space on Saturday, clambering(攀爬) out of China's *Shenzhou VII* space craft in a technological feat(成就) that made the Chinese people excited.

"I'm feeling quite well. I greet the Chinese people and the people of the world," Zhai said as he climbed out of the craft at around 16:40 Beijing time, a historic achievement telecast live on CCTV. Tens of millions of Chinese viewers gathered before TV screens to watch the moment.

Chinese President Hu Jintao and other top leaders had appeared at the Beijing Aerospace Control Center to watch the live transmission of Zhai's spacewalk.

Zhai, 42, chosen by an expert team for the first "out-of-capsule activity", showed a red national flag, helped by colleague Liu Boming, who also briefly popped his head out of the capsule.

Zhai slowly made his way towards a test sample of solid lubricant(润滑剂) outside the capsule, took a sample and handed it to Liu.

Zhai safely returned inside the craft after about 20 minutes. The walk marked the highpoint of China's third manned space journey, which has received widespread media coverage.

Zhai wore a \$ 4. 4 million Chinese-made suit weighing 120-kg. Liu wore a Russian-made one and acted as an assistant.

The third crew member, Jing Haipeng, monitored the ship from inside the re-entry module.

The risky maneuver is a step towards China's longer-term goal of building a space lab and then a larger space station, analysts said.

"On this flight, Chinese people's footprints will be left in space for the first time," said a commentary(评论) by the *Xinhua* news agency.

The astronauts went aboard on their walk after receiving a clean bill of health from doctors on the ground at mission control in Beijing, *Xinhua* said.

China's first manned spaceflight was in 2003. A second, two-manned flight followed in 2005. The only other countries that have sent people into space are Russia and the United States.

体裁: 记叙文

难度: ★★★

主题: 太空行走

阅读时间: _____ 分钟

词数: 330 + 164

正确率: _____

- The space walk by Chinese astronaut was historic because _____.
A. it was telecast live
B. there were more Chinese viewers than ever
C. it was the first space walk carried out by Chinese astronaut
D. top leaders watched the space walk
- The following statements are true EXCEPT _____.
A. the lubricant put outside the capsule was a test sample
B. it took Zhai Zhigang about 20 minutes to return to the craft safely
C. many televisions and newspapers around the world reported the event
D. there is an aerospace control center in the capital
- What does the underlined word "clean" mean in the passage?
A. Healthy.
B. Paid-off.
C. Not dirty.
D. Clear.
- The best title for the passage is _____.
A. First Footprints of Chinese People in Space
B. Expensive Space Suit
C. The Successful Manned Flight by Chinese Astronauts
D. Historic Space Walk by Chinese Astronauts

B

Three Yale University professors agreed in a discussion that the automobile was what one of them called "Public Health Enemy No. 1 in this country". Besides polluting the air and overcrowding the cities, cars are involved in more than half the disastrous(灾难性) accidents, and they contribute to heart disease "because we don't walk anywhere anymore," said Dr H. Richard Weinerman, professor of medicine and public health.

Speaking of many of these man-made dangers to the automobile, Arthur W. Galston, professor of biology, said it was possible to make a kerosene-burning turbine car that would "lessen smog by a very large factor". But he expressed doubt whether Americans were willing to give up moving about the countryside at 90 miles an hour in a large vehicle(车辆). "America seems wedded to the motor car—every family has to have at least two, and one has to be a convertible(敞篷汽车) with 300 horsepower," Professor Galston continued. "Is this the way of life that we choose because we treasure these values?"

For Professor Sears, part of the blame lies with "a society that regards profit(盈利) as a supreme value, under the illusion that anything that's technically possible is, therefore, morally justified". Professor Sears also called the country's dependence on its modern automobiles "terrible economics" because of the large horsepower used simply "moving one individual to work". But he admitted that Americans had painted themselves into a corner by allowing the national economy to become so dependent on the automobile industry.

"The solution", Dr Weinerman said, "is not to find a less dangerous fuel but a different system of inner-city transportation. Because of the increasing use of cars, public transportation has been allowed to wither(衰弱) and grow worse, so that if you can't walk to where you want to go, you have to have a car in most cities," he declared. This, in turn, Dr Weinerman contended, is responsible for the "arteriosclerosis(动脉硬化)" of public roads, for the pollution of the inner city and for the middle-class movement to the suburbs.

体裁: 说明文

难度: ★★★

主题: 汽车危害健康 阅读时间: _____ 分钟

词数: 347 + 193 正确率: _____

5. The main idea of the passage is that _____.
 - A. Americans are fond of their cars
 - B. public transportation in America is well-developed
 - C. American cars are too fast
 - D. automobiles endanger health
6. It can be inferred from the passage that _____.
 - A. people are more interested in fast automobile than their health
 - B. Americans feel more closely tied to their cars than to their wives
 - C. kerosene-burning engines would pollute the environment more than gasoline-burning engines do
 - D. kerosene-burning cars would go faster than gasoline-powered cars
7. In Paragraph 3, Professor Sears implies that _____.
 - A. technology is always good for people
 - B. technology is not always good for people
 - C. financial profit is more important than technology advancement for Americans
 - D. American people care about both environment pollution and technological development
8. According to Dr Weinerman, the solution is that _____.
 - A. public transportation should be improved so that people can become less dependent upon their cars for inner-city transportation
 - B. people should get rid of their cars and take the bus to work
 - C. one family should own just one car
 - D. a fuel less dangerous than gasoline must be found



As a solo artist, Brightman has sold 26 million albums and two million DVDs in 34 countries. Her musical styles fuse opera, pop and jazz together. She is popular in the States but not here (Britain).

The 47-year-old singer talks about the new album *Symphony* that came out of a “very dark time”, including her decision to give up trying to have children. “People have suggested I could adopt,” Brightman says. “But work is central to my life now. And so I am going to put it to one side. After a while not having children becomes the norm and perhaps that might sound alarming, to parents especially, but I have never known anything different. I’m not hurt by not having children. My life and career are incredibly rich.”

Talking about growing up in a large family in Berkhamsted (father a property developer who later committed suicide), she says, “I was gifted as a child, and very musical. I seemed to be good at anything to do with the arts. At 5 I understood the music I was dancing to and had an eye for costume.” She first appeared in a West End musical at 11 and hated boarding school.

Brightman led the saucy dance troupe(辣妹三人舞) *Hot Gossip* and had her first hit with *I Lost My Heart to a Starship Trooper* in 1978. At 18 she married a music manager called Andrew Graham Stewart. “I was probably in love but I can’t remember. Girls change such a lot between 18 and 22. It didn’t really work out.” In 1981 she was spotted by Lloyd Webber. She became his leading lady in *Song and Dance*, *Requiem* and *Phantom of the Opera*. They married in 1984.

Brightman says she felt hostility(敌意) from the beginning. “I haven’t tried to understand it. I’ve done very well everywhere else, especially the US, where I now live, I just accept it for what it is. The more you are away from Britain, the more you appreciate it. But I don’t miss it, although I miss my family. Our profession can be uncomfortable but I enjoy what I do. I get on with it.”

体裁: 记叙文

难度: ★★★

主题: 莎拉·布莱曼 阅读时间: _____ 分钟

词数: 380 + 176 正确率: _____

9. The first paragraph tells us that _____.
 - A. Brightman is very popular around the world except in America
 - B. Brightman’s musical style is a mixture of opera, pop and jazz
 - C. the British people don’t like her for her style of music
 - D. Brightman is much older than Lloyd Webber
10. Brightman wasn’t hurt by not having children because _____.
 - A. she could adopt one
 - B. her life and career were unbelievably rich without children
 - C. she felt it normal not to have children
 - D. she was too busy
11. The underlined word “spotted” in the fourth paragraph probably means _____.
 - A. located
 - B. admired
 - C. followed
 - D. found
12. What does the author try to say in the last paragraph by quoting Brightman’s words?
 - A. Brightman has to accept the fact that she is disliked in Britain.
 - B. Brightman lives in America but she loves her own country.
 - C. The British coldness towards Brightman led to her hatred to her homeland.
 - D. Brightman was at a loss to understand why she was not welcome in Britain.

(D)

Microsoft founder Bill Gates has recovered his spot at the top of the US money heap, taking the place of investor Warren Buffett as America's richest person, *Forbes* magazine's latest list reveals.

With 57 billion dollars net worth Gates again leads the list of 400 richest individuals in the world's wealthiest country. He displaced Buffett who briefly held the position this year but who has seen his Berkshire Hathaway investment group's shares slip 15 percent since February and is now worth 50 billion.

According to *Forbes*, whose list was published late Wednesday, the golden 400 have 1.3 billion dollars net worth or more. However, their combined net worth rose only 30 billion dollars, or two percent, to 1.57 trillion dollars.

Forbes said that rising oil and dizzy art prices fuelled the entry of 31 new members into the ultra-rich club and the return of eight previous members.

A notable arrival was Mark Zuckerberg, 24, founder of the social networking site *Facebook* (脸谱网). *Forbes* estimates his worth at 1.5 billion dollars.

Meanwhile, turmoil (动荡) on the stock and housing markets saw 33 others drop off the list, including the former head of the troubled insurance giant AIG, Maurice Greenberg, and a former head of the online auction site *eBay*, Margaret Whitman.

Biggest gainers were led by New York Mayor Michael Bloomberg who took eighth place with 20 billion dollars worth after a transaction (交易) put a new value on his Bloomberg media and financial data network.

The biggest loser was casino (赌场, 娱乐场) tycoon Sheldon Adelson, whose fortune fell 13 billion dollars over 12 months—the equivalent to 1.5 million dollars an hour—although he still has 15 billion dollars and occupies 15th place.

About two thirds of the list are self-made billionaires and just over 10 percent are women, led by television star Oprah Winfrey whose fortune rose 200 million dollars to 2.7 billion dollars.

体裁: 说明文

难度: ★★★

主题: 福布斯富豪榜

阅读时间: _____ 分钟

词数: 313 + 187

正确率: _____

13. According to *Forbes*, Warren Buffett is worth _____.
A. 57 billion dollars
B. 50 billion dollars
C. 1.5 billion dollars
D. 20 billion dollars
14. 31 new members entered the ultra-rich club as a result of _____.
A. turmoil on the stock and housing market
B. media and financial data network
C. rising oil and dizzy art prices
D. investment
15. The purpose for the author using the television star Oprah Winfrey as an example is to _____.
A. tell the readers that television stars make money easily
B. prove that a millionaire can become a billionaire
C. prove that women can also be billionaires
D. tell the readers that most of the billionaires are self-made
16. It can be inferred from the passage that _____.
A. one earns much and also loses much
B. stability of markets has much effect upon people's wealth
C. the computer industry makes more billionaires
D. young people can also be billionaires
17. What is the best title for the passage?
A. New Changes of the Forbes List
B. What Made Billionaires
C. Self-Made Billionaires
D. Biggest Gainer and Biggest Loser

E

I Am a Pencil

Children's book author Sam Swope took a job teaching writing to third-graders in the New York City borough of Queens. His students were immigrants(移民) or the children of immigrants from 21 countries, speaking 11 languages, having many different beliefs. But there were a few things they had in common. Family troubles, for one. Money struggles. And poetry. Every single student, with the help of this creative, break-all-the-rules teacher, made great progress in writing. Swope leaves the readers with the encouraging conviction(信念) that deep within each of us lives a poet, a genius—a child.

Cover Price: \$59.88 **Price:** \$19.95

You Save: \$39.93

What It Takes to Help Me Out

An editor for US News & World Report, David L. Marcus takes us inside a boarding(寄宿) school for troubled teens. The great stresses are put on these teens, which make them lose their nature. This should cause us a truthful, thought-provoking(令人深思的) thinking.

Cover Price: \$35.86 **Price:** \$15.00

You Save: \$20.86

The Most Scenic Drives in America

Updated(再版) and translated into several languages for the first time since 1997, this travel book includes over 200 brand-new photographs of the wonderful places along 120 selected routes. The updated volume also provides maps, the latest information on state parks, and lodging(住所) suggestions.

Cover Price: \$47.88 **Price:** \$23.88

You Save: \$24.00

Our Brother's Keeper

Author Jedwin Smith spent 30 years trying to get out of all memories of his brother, Jeff, who was killed in Vietnam(越南). But in *Our Brother's Keeper* he tells what happened when he met several of his brother's old Marine(海军) friends. Smith gets to know these men—all hurt by the past they share. Together the author and his new friends make a journey to Vietnam, to visit the place where Jeff died. Surprisingly, their Vietnamese guide was the former commander(海军中校) of the Viet Cong platoon carrying out the attack that killed Jeff. A powerful story of brotherhood, bravery and understanding...

Cover Price: \$59.40 **Price:** \$10.00

You Save: \$49.40

体裁: 应用文

难度: ★★★

主题: 书讯

阅读时间: _____ 分钟

词数: 350 + 102

正确率: _____

18. Which of the following books offers the biggest price cut?
 - A. *I Am a Pencil*
 - B. *What It Takes to Help Me Out*
 - C. *The Most Scenic Drives in America*
 - D. *Our Brother's Keeper*
19. If you are interested in taking photos, you would probably choose _____.
 - A. *I Am a Pencil*
 - B. *What It Takes to Help Me Out*
 - C. *The Most Scenic Drives in America*
 - D. *Our Brother's Keeper*
20. From the book *I Am a Pencil*, we can learn that Sam Swope's students _____.
 - A. are homeless children
 - B. have the same beliefs
 - C. like writing poetry
 - D. have the encouraging conviction



Test 2

A young school teacher had a dream that an angel appeared before him and said, "You will be given a child who will grow up to become a world 1. How will you prepare him so that he will grow in confidence, be open-minded, yet 2 in character? In short, what kind of education will you 3 so that he can become one of the world's truly great leaders?"

Surprised by the words, the young teacher 4 in a cold sweat. It had never occurred, to him before any one of his present students could be the person 5 in his dream. Was he 6 them to rise to any position which they may desire? He thought, "How might my 7 change if I knew that one of my students were this person?" He gradually began to develop a plan 8 his mind.

This student would need to grow his character 9 knowledge. He would need to know the value of lifelong learning in order to 10 an active mind.

So he decided to 11 his teaching. For him, every 12 person who walked through his classroom door may become a future world leader. He saw each one, not as they were, but as they could be. He 13 the best from his young students. He taught each one as if the future of the 14 depended on his teaching.

After many 15, a woman he knew became 16 in the world. He realized that she must 17 have been the child described in his dream. Only she was not one of his 18, but rather his daughter. Of all the various teachers in her life, her father was the best.

Where and how you will 19 this child is a mystery. But believe that one child's future may 20 on influence only you can provide.

体裁: 记叙文

难度: ★★★

主题: 老师的影响 阅读时间: _____ 分钟

词数: 307

正确率: _____

- | | |
|-------------------|----------------|
| 1. A. leader | B. destroyer |
| C. rescuer | D. protector |
| 2. A. bad | B. weak |
| C. special | D. strong |
| 3. A. afford | B. provide |
| C. receive | D. have |
| 4. A. silenced | B. feared |
| C. awoke | D. stood |
| 5. A. described | B. appeared |
| C. thought | D. asked |
| 6. A. refusing | B. devoting |
| C. allowing | D. preparing |
| 7. A. performing | B. teaching |
| C. acting | D. learning |
| 8. A. in | B. under |
| C. outside | D. up |
| 9. A. as if | B. instead of |
| C. as well as | D. because of |
| 10. A. leave | B. accept |
| C. lose | D. keep |
| 11. A. work | B. change |
| C. develop | D. finish |
| 12. A. young | B. old |
| C. stupid | D. strange |
| 13. A. begged | B. forgave |
| C. forced | D. expected |
| 14. A. world | B. school |
| C. class | D. family |
| 15. A. minutes | B. days |
| C. months | D. years |
| 16. A. attractive | B. adventurous |
| C. famous | D. native |
| 17. A. completely | B. nearly |
| C. hardly | D. surely |
| 18. A. children | B. students |
| C. friends | D. followers |
| 19. A. raise | B. help |
| C. love | D. meet |
| 20. A. call | B. depend |
| C. test | D. base |