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ZHUAN XING 转型

2005年高考转型导练

英语阅读180篇

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内 容 简 介

本书根据高考转型的最新要求，聘请全国知名的学科专家和重点中学的优秀一线教师联合编写。全书采用新的编写理念，在文章的选材上注重时效性和实用性，在体例编排上注重科学性和合理性，在答案解析方面力求成为同类图书的佼佼者。

本书是高考复习（英语阅读）的辅助读物，适合高三学生高考复习，也适合高三老师高考辅导。

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编 写 说 明

阅读是人们进行交际，获取信息所需的基本语言技能之一。阅读能力包括语言能力、理解能力和分析推理能力。语言能力主要指对语言文字材料的认知能力，理解能力是指在认知的基础上对语言文字材料的理解程度，分析推理能力是指对阅读材料提供的各种信息进行综合分析、思考，最后做出符合逻辑的推论。阅读理解试题是高考英语试卷中所占比例最大的一部分，较高的阅读理解能力是取得好成绩的重要保证。

因为“阅读理解”必须先进行“阅读”才能“理解”，所以阅读是理解的前提和手段；理解是对信息分析和处理，是阅读的目的和结果。阅读的方法多种多样，针对本书所提供的快速阅读练习，建议采用以下方法：

1. 略读（skimming）是快速阅读中的一种方法，通常又称为快读或浏览。略读是指在抓住文章要点的前提下的快速阅读，其主要目的是，尽快获得足够的信息，以便准确地回答有关文章主旨和大意的问题。使用略读法做阅读理解题时要特别注意文章首尾两段，应寻找文章段落的主题句，抓住段落要点，这是准确理解全文大意的有效途径。

2. 跳读（scanning）也称为寻读或查阅，即“搜寻式阅读”，是一种通过快速阅读查找针对某一试题的事实或细节的方法，其目的主要是获得具体的信息，回答具体的问题，使用寻读法做阅读理解题时无需阅读整篇文章，而只需找出可能包含所需信息的部分，如人物、事件、时间、地点、数字等，即与 Who，What，When，Where，Why 和 How 有关的细节。运用这种技巧可在最短的时间内搜索到尽可能多的材料，即尽快获取所需的信息。在日常生活中，也可运用这种技巧读广告、电话簿、图书索引和字典等。

3. 研读（study reading），也称为细读，是指对与问题有关的信息进行从字面理解到推理理解，从表层理解到深层理解的阅读。它侧重于对文章进行全面、细致的阅读，需要经过一定的分析、归纳、推理，从而了解作者的态度、观点、写作目的，并做出合乎逻辑的推论。在解答推断题时，经常需要采用研读方法。

《2004 年普通高等学校招生全国统一考试考试大纲》对于阅读理解的描述是“测试考生阅读理解书面英语的能力。共 20 小题，每小题 2 分。要求考生根据所提供短文的内容（不少于 1 000 个词），从每题所给的 4 个选项中选出最佳选项。本部分所需时间约为 35 分钟。”教育部考试中心在高考试题征题中对阅读理解题目的要求是“阅读部分要求考生能够读懂简单的通知、介绍和广告及通俗易懂的英文书刊或报纸”。为此，本书特别选取了一些报刊的新闻、广告等材料作为阅读篇章，以保证本阅读练习的时效性及实用性。

为做到“选出最佳选项”和“能够读懂”所给出的篇章，应从以下 4 个方面进行练习。

1. 找出文章的话题和中心思想。一篇文章或一段文字都会有它的话题或论题，即文章所涉及的中心内容，根据文章的中心内容即可归纳出它的中心思想（主旨大意、中心观点、基本观点等）。围绕文章的话题所设的问题在于考查学生略读文章、领会文章大意的能力，围绕文章的中心思想所设的问题在于考查学生归纳和概括的能力。此类题干通常如下：

What is the main idea of the passage?

The main idea of the passage is_____.

Which statement best expresses the main idea?

Which of the following statements best expresses the main idea of the paragraph?

The main purpose of the story is to tell us_____.

The conclusion we can get from the story is_____.

The passage mainly discusses_____.

This passage mainly tells us_____.

The article is written to explain_____.

With what topic is the passage chiefly concerned?

Which of the following is the best title?

Which title best gives the idea of the passage?

The best possible title for the passage might be_____.

The best headline for this article is_____.

2. 捕获文章具体信息（细节）。阅读文章以获得某些特定的信息或准确地寻找所需的细节是阅读理解的重要环节与目的，围绕文章的细节所设的问题在于考查学生归纳和概括的能力。此类题干如下：

…is / are / was / were who / what / when / where / how…

Which of the following is TRUE?

Which of the following is NOT TRUE?

Which of the following is true except…?

Which of the following is mentioned except…

Which of the following is not mentioned…?

The author provides in line / paragraph…an example in order to…

…because / for / as _____.

Why / The result of … is_____.

3. 领会文章的寓意（或称隐含意义），提高推理能力。围绕文章寓意所设的问题要求学生在全面理解文章文字信息的基础上领会作者的言外之意或文章的深层意义，需要根据文章提供的事实和线索，进行逻辑推理，推测作者未提到的事实或某事发生的可能性等。此类题目在于考查学生的识别能力，此类题干通常如下：

It can be inferred / concluded that_____.

Which of the following conclusions can we draw according to the passage?□

In which of the following publication would this passage most likely be printed?

The passage implies, but doesn't directly state that_____.

The writer suggests that_____.

What's the author's attitude toward_____.

The writer probably feels that_____.

The author uses the examples of...to show that_____.

4. 理解词义。阅读理解要求能根据上下文正确理解灵活变化的词义，同时能够通过构词、定义、对比、因果、联想等方法确定词义，在一定程度上考查学生的逻辑推断能力，此类题干如下：

The word "..." refers to / probably means / could best be replaced by_____.

The word "..." is most likely to mean_____.

What's the meaning of word / expression underlined in …

What do you think the expression "..." stands for?□

By saying "..." we means_____.

"..." as used in the passage, can best be defined as_____.

除了掌握阅读的方法与技巧之外，在平时的训练中，还应注意阅读量与阅读文章类型的丰富性，题材广泛、体裁多样的阅读材料，涉及自然（包括天文地理、动物植物、气候与灾害等）、科技经济、文化教育、体育音乐、风土人情、社会历史、人物传记、寓言故事、日常生活以及各种应用文体的读物都在阅读范围之内。

根据高考阅读理解测试的内容和形式的发展方向，我们按高考做题的时间比例与选材方式编写了此书，以单元为练习单位，每单元 5 篇文章，共设 20 个左右的题目。同时给出每篇文章的体裁、词数、完成所需时间及生词量，并要求计算正确率。希望读者通过阅读与训练，了解各种体裁、题材的文章的出题和解题方式，熟悉各个学科领域的知识和词汇，扩大词汇量，提高阅读的速度和解题的正确率，拓展自己的知识面，以求通过量的积累达到质的飞跃！□

编　者

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Unit 1

A

文章类型 记叙文　　词数 146　　限定时间 3 分钟　　生词量 2％　　正确率____

Each year more than two million visitors pour to Hong Kong, making tourism a major industry. Most tourists do not arrive until the spring, when the weather is at its best for visitors. There is another peak in the autumn, after the hot summer has come to an end. However, even at other times travelers come and go in large numbers enough to keep hotels well occupied. Most visitors are from Asian countries: about 30% come from Southeast and 20% from Japan.

Because of Hong Kong's geographical condition, visitors can see everything in a fairly short time. There is a great deal to see and do: there are public joyful activities, water tours, round-the-clock shopping and a splendid nightlife. Besides these, visitors can eat every kind of food. Hong Kong probably has more restaurants per square kilometer than any other cities in the world.

1. What are the best months of touring in Hong Kong?
   A. March, April, May, September, October and November.
   B. May, June, July, October, November and December.
   C. February, March, April, August, September and October.
   D. April, May, June, August, September and October.
2. Why can visitors see everything in Hong Kong in a very short time?
   A. Everything in Hong Kong is closely arranged on a small piece of land.
   B. There are very fast buses, trains and planes. Visitors can get on them at any time.
   C. Instead of on foot, visitors go everywhere by bus, train or plane.
   D. There are so many restaurants in Hong Kong that visitors don't have to spend much time waiting for a meal.
3. Of six thousand visitors touring to Hong Kong, how many are most probably from Japan?
   A. Six hundred.
   B. Twelve hundred.
   C. Eighteen hundred.
   D. Twenty hundred.
4. Which of the following is NOT TRUE?
   A. People in Hong Kong can do shopping at eating-places.
   B. Hong Kong is especially famous for its eating-places.
   C. Hotel industry in Hong Kong has its bright future.
   D. Visitors don't have to book their rooms before visiting Hong Kong.

B

文章类型 记叙文　　词数 213　　限定时间 4分钟　　生词量 2%　　正确率____

The police received a report that six men had stopped a van. The van was carrying factory wages and the men had attacked the driver. They had tied him up and had stolen one of the bags. After searching for three hours, the police found the van near the river. The driver was sitting on a bag in the van and his hands were tied behind his back. The thieves had tied a handkerchief round his mouth so that he wouldn't shout. The police climbed into the back of the van and freed the driver. Then they asked him what had happened.

"I was stopped soon after I left the bank," the driver explained, "Six men stopped my van and made me drive to the river. "If you shout," one of the men said, "we'll shoot you." When I got to the river, they tied me up. Then they threw me into the back of the van. There were two bags in the back and the thieves took one of them. "How much money did the bag contain?" a police officer asked.

"It didn't contain any money at all," the driver laughed, "It was full of letters. This one contains all the money. I have been sitting on it for three hours."

5. The thieves had stolen _____.
   A. wages
   B. a bag of money
   C. a bag of letters
   D. two bags
6. The driver couldn't shout for help because _____.
   A. he was afraid
   B. he was tied up
   C. the thieves had tied a handkerchief round his mouth
   D. the thieves were near him
7. The police climbed into the back of the van and _____.
   A. arrested the driver
   B. tied up the driver
   C. talked with the driver
   D. untied the driver
8. The driver was stopped _____.
   A. when he left the factory
   B. soon after he left the factory
   C. soon after he left the bank
   D. when he got to the bank
9. The driver had been sitting on _____ for three hours.
   A. the river bank
   B. a bench at the back of the van
   C. the bag which contained wages
   D. the bag which contained letters

C

文章类型 议论文　词数 288　限定时间 5.5 分钟　生词量 3%　正确率_____

What will man be like in the future—in 5,000 or even 50,000 years from now? We can only make a guess, of course, but we can be sure that he will be different from what he is today, for man is slowly changing all the time.

Let us take an obvious example. Man, even five hundred years ago, was shorter than he is today. Now, on average, men are about three inches taller. Five hundred years is a relatively short period of time, so we may assume that man will continue to grow taller.

Again, in the modern world we use our brains a great deal. Even so, we still make use of only about 20% of the brain's capacity. As time goes on, however, we shall have to use our brains more and more—and eventually we shall need larger ones! This is likely to bring about a physical change too: the head, in particular the forehead, will grow larger.

Nowadays our eyes are in constant use. In fact, we use them so much that very often they become weaker and we have to wear glasses. But over a very long period of time it is likely that men's eyes will grow stronger. On the other hand, we tend to make less use of our arms and legs. These, as a result, are likely to grow weaker. At the same time, however, our fingers will grow more sensitive because they are used a great deal in modern life.

But what about hair? This will probably disappear from the body altogether in course of time because it does not serve a useful purpose any longer. In the future, then both sexes are likely to be bald!

10. Future man is likely to be different from us _____.
    A. in almost every way
    B. in quite a few ways
    C. in a great many ways
    D. in one or two ways
11. The reason for believing that future man will be different is that he _____.
    A. began to change five hundred years ago
    B. never stops changing
    C. never stops growing
    D. has recently begun to change
12. People's heads will eventually grow larger. This is because their brains _____.
    A. will grow faster than at present
    B. will be in constant use
    C. will play an important part
    D. will need more room than at present
13. Future man will probably _____.
    A. have bigger eyes　　B. get weaker eyes
    C. see better　　D. have to wear better glasses
14. Future man's hair will _____.
    A. grow darker　　B. stop growing completely
    C. fall out more often　　D. get longer

D

文章类型 记叙文　词数 391　限定时间 7.5 分钟　生词量 2%　正确率_____

The weather in Britain changes very quickly. One day may be fine and the next day may be wet. The morning may be warm and the evening may be cool. You may go to bed with the stars shinning brightly, and wake up with rain falling heavily. This is what we mean when we say that the weather is very "changeable".

In some parts of the world you can be quite sure what the weather is going to be like. You can make your plans for the next day or even for the next week, knowing exactly what sort of weather to expect. It is much more difficult to do this in Britain. It may be fine today and you may arrange to go to the countryside tomorrow. But when tomorrow comes you may find that you have to give it up because it is too wet. Making plans for activities out of doors in Britain is therefore rather difficult.

People talk about the weather more in Britain than in most parts of the world. When two Englishmen are introduced to each other, if they can't think of anything else to talk about, they talk about the weather. The weather is also considered a safe topic of conversation. If you do not know each other well enough to talk about personal matters, you can at least sound friendly by talking about the weather. When two people meet in the street and they have no time to stop and talk, they will often say something about the weather as they pass, just to show their friendliness.

As the weather is so changeable, it is of course quite important. It plays a big part in the lives of the British people. It has even been said that it is partly responsible for the character of the people. The British have to change their plans very often according to the weather and this has made them good at dealing with difficulties. But even if you can't believe this story, you won't have stayed in Britain long before you believe that the weather is certainly an important part of British life. Every daily newspaper publishes something about the weather. Both the radio and the television give reports on the weather several times each day.

15. When the British say that the weather is "changeable", they mean _____.
    A. it is sometimes too wet and sometimes too dry
    B. it often snows for a while and then clears up quickly
    C. the weather can be quite different within days or hours
    D. it rains heavily in the night when the stars shine brightly
16. To plan for activities out of doors is difficult in Britain because _____.
    A. the countryside is often too wet
    B. one can't be sure what the weather is going to be like
    C. most parts of the country have too much rain
    D. the British people give up their ideas easily
17. People always talk about the weather because _____.
    A. they don't want to talk about other topics
    B. everyone accepts the topic
    C. it is changeable
    D. everyone knows a lot about the weather

18. In Britain, talking about the weather _____.

A. has saved people a lot of time

B. is sometimes a form of greeting

C. is a way to strengthen friendly feelings among people

D. has enable people to know each other well

19. When the author says that the weather has made the British good at dealing with difficulties, he _____.

A. knows no one shall believe it

B. knows some people may not believe it

C. is quite sure that everyone shall believe it

D. only wants to be humorous

E

文章类型 新闻　　词数 212　　限定时间 4 分钟　　生词量 3 %　　正确率_____

Tour agreement opens up to EU

CHINESE tourists will find it easier to sightsee or shop in Europe during the next few months.

The China National Tourism Administration (CNTA) and the European Union signed a memorandum（备忘录）last Thursday allowing more Chinese group tours to Europe.

Chinese will be able to travel to 12 of the 15 EU member states through selected travel agencies. They are: Austria, Belgium, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, the Netherlands, Italy, Luxembourg, Portugal, Spain and Sweden.

Ireland, Denmark and Britain are not participating in the agreement. They are currently negotiating（谈判）with CNTA for similar deals.

The EU members that have been given "Approved Destination Status" will simplify tourist visas applications for Chinese travelers, according to the agreement.

The new accord is expected to begin before this summer.

EU consulates（领事馆）in China will improve delivery of group tourist visas (minimum of 5 persons) when application is made through designated Chinese travel agencies. China has agreed to repatriate（把……遣返回国）tourists who overstay（逗留过久）their visas, according to the agreement.

Chinese tour groups have not been allowed to travel to the EU until recently. Individual（个人的）tourism has only been possible with certain EU countries. Other visitors have traveled to Europe on different types of visas, such as business or family visitor.

20. In the article, what does the tourist agreement include?

A. More Chinese group tours can go to Germany and Britain.

B. Spain will allow more Chinese group tours to get in.

C. Chinese group tours will be able to travel to twelve European countries.

D. Both B and C.

21. According to the article, which of the following statements about Ireland is TRUE?

A. Ireland is a big country.　　B. Ireland is a European country.

C. Ireland is a name of a person.　　D. Ireland is a name of an Asian country.

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22. What can we know from the fourth paragraph?
    A. Maybe Chinese will be able to travel to Britain.
    B. Ireland is negotiating with CNTA for different things.
    C. Chinese will be allowed to travel to Ireland.
    D. None of A, B and C is right.
23. What will certain consulates in China do for the tourist agreement?
    A. To designate the travel agencies.
    B. To increase delivery of individual tourist visas.
    C. To make delivery of group tourist visas better than before.
    D. To try their best to keep Chinese tourists staying longer.
24. Did some Chinese go to certain EU countries as a business visitor?
    A. Yes.　　B. No.
    C. It is not mentioned in the article.　　D. Maybe.

Unit 2

A

文章类型 说明文　　词数 179　　限定时间 3.5 分钟　　生词量 2％　　正确率_____

Imagine a world in which children would be the rulers and could decide not only the outcome of each and every occurrence, but also dictate the very structure and form of the environment. In this world, a child's wildest thoughts would become reality limited only by the extent of his or her imagination. While such a world might sound both fantastic and frightening, at least from a logical（逻辑的）, adult perspective（整体关系）, it does exist. What's more, it has been in existence for some time and is populated by hundreds of thousands of children who spend hours within its boundaries（范围）experimenting and learning. This world is not real, at least not in the traditional sense, but exists within a computer and is generated by an educational programming language called LOGO. Unlike other computer languages and programs that are designed to test children and provide applications that formally dispense information. LOGO allows children, even preschool children to be in total control. Children teach the computer to think and as a result develop and sharpen their own reasoning abilities.

1. LOGO is _____.
   A. an education testing program　　B. a computer language
   C. an information dispenser　　D. an unreal world
2. LOGO is most commonly used by _____.
   A. teachers　　B. computer programmers
   C. adults　　D. children
3. Children are rulers _____.
   A. in the traditional sense　　B. within the boundaries of LOGO 's world
   C. with all computer languages and programs　　D. in the adult world
4. The best title for this passage would be _____.
   A. "Children Rule the World"
   B. "Children Learn Reasoning Using LOGO"
   C. "Computer Languages"
   D. "The Unreal World of the Child and the Computer"
5. The continuation of this passage would probably _____.
   A. compare LOGO with other computer programs
   B. explain how LOGO works
   C. discuss children's imaginations
   D. identify the children who use LOGO

B

文章类型 记叙文　词数 294　限定时间 5.5 分钟　生词量 2%　正确率_____

Last July, my 12-year-old car died on California's Santa Ana Freeway. It was an hour before sunset, and I was 25 miles from home. I couldn't reach anyone to pick me up, so I decided to take a bus. Not knowing the routes, I figured I'd just head east.

A bus pulled up, and I asked the driver how far she was going. "Four more lights," she said. There was another bus I could take from there. This clearly was going to be a long night.

She dropped me off at the end of her route and told me which bus to look for. After waiting 30 minutes, I began to think about a very expensive cab ride home. Then a bus pulled up. There was no lighted number above its windshield(挡风玻璃). It was out of service. But the door opened, and darned if it wasn't the same driver.

"I just can't leave you here," she said. "This isn't the nicest place. I'll give you a ride home."

"You'll drive me home in the bus?" I asked, perplexed(困惑的).

"No, I'll take you in my car," she said.

"It's a long way," I protested.

"Come on," she said. "I have nothing else to do."

As we drove from the depot in her car, she began telling me a story. A few days earlier, her brother had run out of gas. A good Samaritan(撒马利亚人)picked him up, took him to a service station and then back to his car. "I'm just passing the favor along," she said.

When I offered her money as a thank-you, she wouldn't hear of it. "That wouldn't make it a favor," she said, "Just do something nice for somebody. Pass it along."

6. At what time did the writer's car break down?
   A. Early in the morning.　　B. After darkness had fallen.
   C. Late in the afternoon.　　D. At midnight.
7. Why did the writer anticipate that he would have a long night?
   A. He had to change to another bus on his way home.
   B. The bus driver refused to take him at first.
   C. He had to walk all the way home.
   D. There was no bus at all at that time.
8. Judging from its context, the place where the writer waited for the second bus was _____.
   A. very quiet and peaceful　　B. dark without street lights
   C. very colorful　　D. a little unsafe
9. What would the writer have done if the bus driver hadn't offered a ride?
   A. He would have either taken a taxi home or waited for another bus.
   B. He would have called a friend for a ride.
   C. He would have waited for another person to walk with.
   D. He would have stayed there till the next morning.
10. The bus driver offered to drive the writer home later because _____.
   A. she happened to live in the same district as the writer did
   B. she wanted to pass along a favor to another person

C. she enjoyed driving her bus and wanted someone to talk to

D. she wanted to earn some money from the writer

C

文章类型 议论文　　词数 231　　限定时间 4.5 分钟　　生词量 2％　　正确率_____

It is a great truth because once we truly understand and accept it, then life is no longer difficult.

Most do not fully see this truth. Instead they complain about their problems and difficulties as if life should be easy. It seems to them that their difficulties represent（代表）a special kind of suffering especially forced upon them or else upon their families, their class, or even their nation.

What makes life difficult is that the process of facing and solving problem is a painful one. Problems, depending on their nature, cause us sadness or loneliness or regret or anger or fear. These are any kinds of physical pain. And since life causes an endless series of problems, life is always difficult and is full of pain as well as joy.

Yet, it is in this whole process of solving problems that life has its meaning.

Problems are the serious test that tells success from failure. When we desire to encourage the growth of the human spirit, we encourage the human ability（能力）to solve problems, just as in school we set problems for our children to solve. It is through the pain of meeting and working out problems that we learn. As Benjamin Franklin said, "Those things that hurt, instruct." It is for this reason that wise people learn not to fear but to welcome the pain of problems.

11. From the passage, it can be inferred that _____.

A. everybody has problems

B. we become stronger by facing and solving the problems of life

C. life is difficult because our problems bring us pain

D. people like to complain about their problems

12. The writer probably used just one short sentence in the first paragraph to _____.

A. save space　　B. persuade readers

C. make reader laugh　　D. make readers attention

13. The main idea of paragraph 3 is _____.

A. most people feel life is easy

B. the writer feels life is easy

C. the writer likes to complain about his problems

D. most people complain about how hard their lives are

14. According to the passage, we give school children difficult problems to solve in order to _____.

A. encourage them to learn

B. teach them to fear the pain of solving problems

C. help them learn to deal with pain

D. teach them how to respect for problems

15. The saying from Benjamin Franklin "Those things that hurt, instruct" suggests that _____.

A. we do not learn from experience　　B. we do not learn when we are in pain

C. pain teaches us important lessons　　D. pain cannot be avoided

D

文章类型 新闻　　词数 376　　限定时间 7.5 分钟　　生词量 3%　　正确率____

THE US-based Educational Testing Service (ETS) will release（发布）all of the sample questions for the new Test of English as a Foreign Language (TOEFL) in March. Currently（目前）, only the oral questions are available.

ETS says the new TOEFL will be different from the current version（版本）in content and administration. The improved version helps evaluate foreign test takers' English proficiency（熟练）better.

The new version has four sections: reading, listening, speaking, and writing. In the current exam, speaking is tested separately in the Test of Spoken English (TSE) and writing in the Test of Written English (TWE).

The new version makes TOEFL more competitive, compared with the old test. ETS also decided to rework the TOEFL in hopes of maintaining its market share in the testing world.

In fact, that complete lack of speaking and writing sections has long been criticized by universities. A number of schools worldwide began recognizing the International English Language Testing System (IELTS) as an alternative for admission purposes.

At the end of last year, the graduate schools of Princeton and Duke universities announced that they were accepting IELTS scores. These two are among the top 10 educational institutions in the US.

The thing that makes the TOEFL unique is that integrated（合成整体）testing of the four communication skills. For example, a test taker might read a passage of text and listen to a lecture, and then write or speak about it in response.

Most Chinese test takers will find the new test more challenging since the addition of speaking and writing will raise the difficulty level. The reading and listening sections are not dramatically（极大地）different from those on the current TOEFL, the materials on the new test will more closely reflect real university settings（场景）.

The TOEFL score will be reported for each language skill on a scale of 0 to 25. There will also be a total score reflecting performance on all four skills.

The test fee has not yet been set, but it will be competitive with other major English language proficiency test, ETS says.

In July 2004, the full-length practice test for the new TOEFL will be put online.

And in September 2005, the new TOEFL will replace the current version, which will still be used until August 2005.

16. The best title of the article is _____.

A. the new TOEFL is different from the current TOEFL

B. new look of TOEFL

C. what's TOEFL

D. more competitive TOEFL

17. What's the change in new TOEFL?

A. It will have four parts.　　B. It will become unique.

C. The total score of it is from 0 to 25.　　D. Both A and B.

18. The most obvious（明显的）change in new TOEFL is _____.
A. speaking and writing　　B. the score
C. reading and listening　　D. the time
19. If you want to take the exam of TOEFL in October 2005, you will _____.
A. have to pay a larger number of money　　B. do lots of practice to get a good score
C. have to get ready for the new TOEFL　　D. have to forget the old TOEFL
20. Which of the following statements about the new TOEFL is NOT TRUE?
A. Its difficulty will be raised.
B. It will be more challenging.
C. Its market share in the testing world will be kept same.
D. There will be a great change in its reading part.

E

文章类型 记叙文　　词数 344　　限定时间 7 分钟　　生词量 2 %　　正确率____

The phone is ringing at the other end of the line and it clicks as it is being answered. A voice says quickly, "Hello, Will you hold, please?" then there is another click, followed by silence. It seems like hours before someone comes back on the line, if you don't hang up first.

Office calls are, perhaps, the most difficult and the most important part of a secretary's work. The first impression that a client（顾客）receives about a business is very often through a telephone touch. A caller who is left hanging on "hold" will get the feeling that he or she has been forgotten or paid no attention to. If a call is answered rudely, the caller may become angry. And if the call is connected directly to the right person, the caller may feel that he or she is getting the "run-around".

Laura Needham is a secretary in the executive offices of a large manufacturing（制造）company. As a good office secretary, Laura knows that all phone calls must be answered quickly and dealt with efficiently. She knows that a secretary must be pleasant and helpful, no matter how busy she is or what kind of mood（心情）she may be in. She knows she must keep calm if a caller gets impatient or becomes angry; also, of course, she knows she can never allow herself to lose her temper. If she dose not have the information the caller asks for, she must know who does have the information. Finally, she knows that one of her most important responsibilities is to "screen" telephone calls and to know which calls to refer to her boss, which calls to refer to other people, and which calls to handle herself.

A well-handled（处理得当的）telephone call will give the caller a good impression of the company he or she is dealing with. For this reason, an office secretary who can handle telephone calls cheerfully, tactfully（圆满地）, and efficiently is a valuable possession to any organization.

21. Secretaries find it _____ to handle office calls.
A. extremely difficult　　B. quite necessary
C. very important　　D. a lot boring
22. If a call is answered _____ the caller will get annoyed.
A. respectfully　　B. impolitely
C. in time　　D. promptly
23. Laura Needham is _____.
A. a capable executive of a manufacturing factory

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