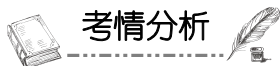


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第一部分 阅读理解命题规律与复习策略

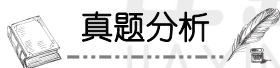
一、历年考情与真题分析



考情分析

在各种英语测试中都占有相当大比例的阅读理解，是一种专门测试考生综合技能的题型，旨在考查学生通过阅读文章获取信息的能力。

在专升本英语考试中，阅读理解被分为两部分，即：阅读理解一和阅读理解二。阅读理解一由2篇短文组成，要求考生在理解全文的基础上，从四个选项中选出一个最符合题意的选项，主要有细节理解题、推理判断题、猜测词意题、观点态度题和主旨大意题，每篇短文后有5个问题，每题3分，共10题，合计30分；阅读理解二为篇章词汇理解阅读，要求考生从15个备选词库中选择10个填入空白处，共10题，每题2分，合计20分。由以上分析，我们可以看出阅读理解能力是专升本英语考试重点考查内容，也是广大考生升本英语获得成功的关键所在。本节将针对阅读理解第一部分，进行详细解读，同时提出相应的备考建议，帮助广大考生做好考试准备。



真题分析

通过对专升本英语考试近十年真题的分析，我们发现阅读理解的文章有以下特点：

1. 篇幅特征

根据近十年的实考情况来看，阅读理解每篇文章的长度多在250—350单词之间，多由3—4段文字组成，每个段落的词数一般在70—100词。

2. 题材和体裁特征

专升本英语考试中，阅读理解的题材广泛，包括人物传记，社会百态，科技文化，生活常识等，但是所涉及的背景知识一般都能为学生所理解。值得注意的是，升本文章不会选取关于中国的专题报道，也不会选取政治、宗教、种族冲突等敏感题材，考生在备考时

对阅读文章应有所取舍。

另外，考试涉及的文章体裁多样，包括记叙文，议论文，说明文等，但是多以议论文和说明文为主，因此需要考生对这两种文体的结构逻辑和解题思路有良好的把握。

3. 试题类型和测试能力特征

升本考试中英语阅读的试题类型比较固定，包括细节理解题，主旨大意题，推理判断题，猜测词意题和观点态度题五类，其中细节理解题考查比重最大，可以达到 60%—80%。通过考查考生对这五类题型的掌握程度，测试考生以下能力：辨别和理解中心思想和重要细节的能力、文章的总体结构以及句子和段落的关系的能力；理解作者隐含表达意思的能力；理解所读材料的主旨和大意的能力；理解作者的观点和态度的能力；理解词语、句间关系的能力。



佳鑫诺升本在线
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二、影响阅读的因素与应对策略

影响阅读的因素

专升本英语考试中阅读理解第一部分，考查的是考生通过阅读文章，认知和掌握文章重要信息的能力，包括抓住中心主旨，找出细节事实，做出正确判断和推理，综合概括以及单词辨析等。通过对考生答题的多年分析研究，我们可将影响阅读的因素归为以下几点：

1. 词汇量以及生词处理方式

阅读速度与答题准确率，与考生的词汇量大小和生词处理方式是分不开的。因此，广大考生除熟练掌握考纲内要求的词汇外，还需要掌握一定的生词处理技巧，例如通过上下文的信息，语篇间的逻辑衔接，以及句子间的语意联系等推断生词词义或判断多义词的特定含义。

2. 阅读方法

不同人对阅读方法有不同的理解，但是，在特定的时间内，若想达到最佳的阅读效果，我们建议考生将略读法（skimming，指以尽可能快的速度阅读，如同从飞机上鸟瞰地面上的明显标志一样，迅速获取文章大意或中心思想。换句话说，略读是要求读者有选择地进行阅读，可跳过某些细节，以求抓住文章的大概，从而加快阅读速度。）和查阅法（scanning，指根据题干中问到的内容，在文章中扫描，并且准确定位，找到正确答案。换句话说 scanning 主要解决 skimming 没有阅读的部分，这部分的主要任务是提取关键词。）相结合以应对阅读测试。

3. 阅读技能

影响考生阅读的又一因素是其具备的阅读技能。如果能够熟练掌握与阅读相关的技能如猜测词义，查找主题句，推理判断等，对正确答题将会大有帮助。

4. 背景知识

考生的整体知识水平，生活阅历，对英语国家文化背景知识的了解程度等也直接影响着考生对阅读材料的理解，考生平时可加强对自然科学，社会科学和人文科学等各方面知识的涉猎，同时关注各领域的最新发展变化。

5. 其他因素

考生在阅读过程中的情绪、态度以及阅读材料的风格、内容等也是影响阅读的因素。在备考过程中，考生除有意识扩大自己的英语阅读范围，熟悉专升本考试的文体类型外，还需锻炼考场应变能力，学会调整机体，争取以最佳状态做题。

应对策略

针对影响阅读的诸多因素，考生可以采取哪些方法来应对呢？

阅读理解部分的突破非一日之功，而是日积月累的结果。因此，在日常学习中，考生应从以下几方面入手：

1. 扩大阅读量，提高阅读理解能力和阅读速度

在日常英语学习中，广大考生要注意运用精读和泛读相结合的方法，选择难度适合自己英语水平的文章，从易到难，逐步提高阅读层次，从而扩大阅读量，以便养成英语思维方式，形成良好阅读习惯。

2. 加强语言知识的学习和训练

语言知识包括词汇知识和语法知识等。对于专升本考生而言，提高阅读能力还需要将重点放在词汇和语法学习上。需要注意的是，英语的单词和语法只有放在具体的语言环境中学习才更有意义和实用性，因此我们主张一定要将语言知识的学习、训练和阅读紧密联系，使我们所学的语言知识在阅读中发挥作用并且在阅读中进一步巩固其用法。

3. 拓宽知识面，增加背景知识

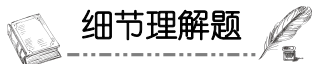
在上文中我们提到过，阅读理解的题材广泛，几乎包括了我们日常生活和学习的方方面面。因此，考生在备考过程中，应该较多了解英语国家的文化，增加知识储备，同时了解目前的科技和社会发展状况，以便在阅读过程中快速准确地把握某些信息。

4. 熟悉不同的文章题材

文章的题材不同，信息侧重点不同。阅读理解的许多命题与文章的题材有直接或者间接的关系，因此熟悉不同的题材对提高阅读理解有很大的重要性。

三、阅读理解五大题型分析

在第一部分的真题分析中，我们已经了解到，阅读理解分为以下五种题型：细节理解题，主旨大意题，推理判断题，猜测词意题和观点态度题。那么针对每一种不同的题型，都有哪些做题步骤和方法呢？



细节理解题

【题型介绍】

细节理解题主要考察考生把握文章具体细节的能力。需要考生能够准确理解出题者意图，并在原文中快速找到信息的出处，进而选对答案。细节理解题是所有题型中所占比重最大的题型，需要同学们格外认真掌握。

【命题方式】

According to the passage we've got to know that...

According to the passage, when/why/what/who... ?

By saying..., what does the author mean?

The author mentions...

【解题方法】

第一步：读题干，划出题干中的关键词，尤其是当题目中有大写的人名、地名、时间时，则是必须注意的关键词。

第二步：浏览文章，依据对应原则（对应原则：指文章的出题顺序与文章的逻辑发展顺序基本一致）在文章中找题干中的关键词。如第一题为细节题，则去原文中第一段找答案，第二题为细节题，则去原文中第二段找答案.....以此类推。（注：不可过于拘泥，需要根据文章段落的实际情况灵活使用）

第三步：找到题干在原文的出处后，筛查选项，寻找与原文相同或相似的选项即为正确答案。

【正确选项的特点是】

对原文的同义转述或改写，即对原文进行重新加工，用不同的词语和句型表达相同含义。

【错误选项的特点是】

- (1) 偷换概念：选项提到了原文的部分内容，同时包含与原文不相符的内容；
- (2) 答非所问：选项提及的内容是原文内容，但是不符合题目的要求；
- (3) 以偏概全：将原文的只适用于部分的情况变为适用于所有情况；
- (4) 无中生有：选项中提到了原文根本未提到的内容；
- (5) 正反混淆：选项的内容与原文内容正好相反。



真题链接

2018 年真题

Every day we go to school and listen to the teacher, and the teacher will ask some questions. Sometimes, the classmates will ask your opinions of the work of the class. When you are telling others in the class what you have found out about these topics, remember that they must be able to hear what you are saying. You are not taking part in a family conversation or having a chat (闲谈) with friends—you are in a slightly unnatural situation where a large group of people will remain silent, waiting to hear what you have to say. You must speak so that they can hear you—loudly enough and clearly enough but without trying to shout or appearing to force yourself.

Remember, too, that it is the same if you are called to an interview whether it is with a professor of your school or a government official who might meet you. The person you are seeing will try to put you at your ease (轻松) but the situation is somewhat (一点儿) different from that of an ordinary conversation. You must take special care that you can be heard.

Q1. Usually, when you speak to the class, the class is _____.

- | | |
|------------------|----------|
| A. having a rest | B. quiet |
| C. serious | D. noisy |

Q2. If you are having a conversation with an official, the most important thing for you is _____.

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|-------------------------|
| A. to put the official at ease | B. to show your ability |
| C. to make sure that you can be heard | D. to be very gentle |

【真题解析】

Q1. 答案: B

第一步: 读题干, 划出题干中的关键词。本题关键词“speak to the class”。

第二步: 浏览文章, 依据对应原则在文章中找题干中的关键词。第二题答案在第一段后部“*When you are telling others in the class... you are in a slightly unnatural situation where a large group of people will remain silent*”。

第三步: 找到题干在原文的出处后, 筛查选项, 寻找与原文相同或相似的选项即为正确答案。四个选项含义分别为: A. *having a rest* 休息一会; B. *quiet* 安静; C. *serious* 严肃的, 严重的; D. *noisy* 嘈杂的。文章中的句子含义是“当你在教室对其他人讲述时..... 你的处境有点儿特殊, 一大群人会保持沉默, 等着倾听你想表达的内容。”其中选项 *quiet* 和文中的 *silent* 是同义词替换。所以正确答案为 B。

Q2. 答案: C

第一步, 读题干, 划出题干中的关键词“*a conversation*”, “*an official*”和“*the most important thing*”。

第二步, 浏览文章, 根据对应原则定位到原文第二段“*the situation is somewhat (一点儿) different from that of an ordinary conversation. You must take special care that you can be heard.*”

第三步, 找到题干在原文的出处后, 筛查选项, 寻找与原文相同或相似的选项即为正确答案。选项意思: A 项让官员放心; B 项展现你的能力; C 项确保你能被听到; D 项要非常温柔。对比原文可以知道和官员进行的谈话和你的日常谈话不同, 你一定要特别小心, 这样他们才能听到你的话, 因此知道答案为 C。

2016 年真题

You feel sad: “I skip my breakfast and supper. I run every morning and evening. What else can I do?” Basically you can do nothing. Your genes, not your life habits, determine your weight and your body constantly tries to maintain it.

How can obese (肥胖的) people become normal or even thin through dieting? Well, dieting can be effective, but the health costs are tremendous. Charles Steinmetz, a research physician at Duke University, did a study of ten fat people. They were given liquid formula providing 600

calories a day. After more than 12 weeks, the subjects lost 45kg on average. But after leaving the hospital, they all regained weight. The results were surprising: by metabolic (新陈代谢的) measurement, fat people who lost large amounts of weight seemed like they were starving. They dreamed of food or breaking their diet. They were anxious and depressed; some were suicidal. They hid food in their rooms. Researchers warn that it is possible that weight reduction doesn't result in normal weight, but in an abnormal state resembling that of starved non-obese people.

...

Q1. What determines your weight according to the first paragraph?

- A. Your working manner
- B. Your eating habit
- C. Your life style
- D. Your genes



Q2. What did Charles Steinmetz do to the ten fat people in his research?

- A. He let them live only on liquid food.
- B. He let them skip breakfast.
- C. He let them run every morning and evening.
- D. He let them skip supper.

【真题解析】

Q1: D 首先，读题干，划出题干中的关键词“determine”，“weight”，然后根据对应原则去原文中看第一段，在第一段中第二行寻找到了两个关键词所在的句子“Your genes, not your life habits, determine your weight...”，因此，可以判断，是“genes（基因）”决定了你的体重，因此答案为 D。

Q2: A 首先，读题干，划出题干中的关键词“Charles Steinmetz”，“ten fat people”，然后根据对应原则去原文中看第二段，在第二段第二行中找到两组关键词所在的句子“Charles Steinmetz, a research physician at Duke University, did a study of ten fat people.”，接下来一句立刻就告知了他们的做法，“they were given liquid formula...”，最后筛选选项，只有 A 选项中具有原文的同义词，因此答案为 A。

 **主旨大意题** **【题型介绍】**

主旨大意题主要考察考生对文章中心思想的理解能力。所谓主旨，即中心思想，是整篇文章的核心，也是作者在文章中要表达的主要内容。主旨大意题是每年专升本英语阅读理解考试中的重点题型。

【命题方式】

The passage is mainly about...

What is the best/proper title for the passage?

The author's purpose in writing the passage is ...

The main idea of the passage is...

【解题方法】

第一步：重点关注文章的首段、尾段以及段落的首句与尾句，总结概括整篇文章的核心大意。

第二步：筛选选项。

【正确选项的特点是】

- (1) 能够全面地，有针对性地概括文章的中心思想；
- (2) 含有文章反复出现的核心关键词。

【错误选项的特点是】

- (1) 以偏概全，以点盖面，只涉及文章中的某一细节，非文章的中心含义；
- (2) 范围过大，超出了文章阐述的内容；
- (3) 不包含文章核心关键词，与文章内容不相关，偏离了文章的阐述重点。

 **真题链接****2019 年真题**

A warm drink of milk before bed has long been the best choice for those wanting a good night's sleep. But now a study has found it really does help people nod off—if it is milked from a cow at night.

Researchers have discovered that “night milk” contains more melatonin (褪黑激素), which has been proven to help people feel sleepy and reduce anxiety.

The study, by researchers from Seoul, South Korea, involved mice being fed with dried milk powder made from cows milked both during the day and at night.

The mice given night milk, which contained 10 times the amount of melatonin, were less active and less anxious than those fed with the milk collected during daytime, according to the study published in The Journal of Medicinal Food.

Night milk quickened the start of sleep and caused the mice to sleep longer.

While the effect of cows milk harvested at different time has not been tested on humans up to now, taking melatonin drugs has been suggested to those who are struggling to fall asleep at night.

Previous studies have also indicated that milk can be excellent for helping sleep because of the calcium content, which helps people to relax.

Milk is also sugar-free and additive-free with nutritionists recommending skimmed milk as the best choice before bed as it is the least fattening. The more fat you take in before bedtime, the greater burden you will put on your body at night.

Q. What can be a suitable title for the text?

- A. Night Milk and Sleep B. Fat, Sugar and Health
C. An Experiment on Mice D. Milk Drinking and Health

【真题解析】

Q:答案: A

第一步: 重点关注文章的首段、尾段以及段落的首句与尾句, 总结概括整篇文章的核心大意。首段“A warm drink of milk before bed has long been the best choice for those wanting a good night’s sleep”睡前喝一杯热牛奶一直以来都是那些想睡个安稳觉的人的最佳选择。尾段“Milk is also sugar-free and additive-free with nutritionists recommending skimmed milk as the best choice before bed as it is the least fattening.”牛奶也是无糖和无添加剂的, 营养学家推荐脱脂牛奶为睡前的最佳选择, 因为它是最不容易使人发胖的。在段落中也提到牛奶对于人的影响。

第二步: 筛选选项。A. Night Milk and Sleep 夜间的牛奶和睡眠; B. Fat, Sugar and Health

脂肪、糖和健康;C. An Experiment on Mice 一个关于老鼠的实验; D. Milk Drinking and Health 牛奶饮用与健康。根据文章首段、尾段, 以及段落的首句与尾句主要讲的是夜间的牛奶和睡眠的关系, 夜间牛奶含有更多的褪黑激素, 而褪黑激素能帮助睡眠。因此, 正确答案为 A。

2018 年真题

Every day we go to school and listen to the teacher, and the teacher will ask some questions. Sometimes, the classmates will ask your opinions of the work of the class. When you are telling others in the class what you have found out about these topics, remember that they must be able to hear what you are saying. You are not taking part in a family conversation or having a chat (闲谈) with friends—you are in a slightly unnatural situation where a large group of people will remain silent, waiting to hear what you have to say. You must speak so that they can hear you—loudly enough and clearly enough but without trying to shout or appearing to force yourself.

Remember, too, that it is the same if you are called to an interview whether it is with a professor of your school or a government official who might meet you. The person you are seeing will try to put you at your ease (轻松) but the situation is somewhat (一点儿) different from that of an ordinary conversation. You must take special care that you can be heard.

Q: The main idea of this passage is _____.

- A. that we must use different ways at different situations
- B. that we must keep silent at any time
- C. that we must speak loudly
- D. that we must talk with the class

【真题解析】

Q: 答案: A

第一步: 重点关注文章的首段、尾段以及段落的首句与尾句, 总结概括整篇文章的核心大意。首先首段的首句“Every day we go to school and listen to the teacher, and the teacher will ask some questions.”我们每天都会去学校听老师讲课, 老师也会问我们一些问题。尾段

首句“Remember, too, that it is the same if you are called to an interview whether it is with a professor of your school or a government official who might meet you.”同样记住，以上建议也适用于你参加面试的时候，无论面试你的是学校的教授还是政府的官员。

第二步：筛选选项。

根据文章首段、尾段，段落的首句、尾句主要讲的是在不同的场合，说话的声音大小和方式是不一样的。所以正确答案为 A 我们必须在不同的情况下使用不同的方法。B 项“任何时候都要保持沉默”，C 项“必须要大声说话”，D 项“我们必须要和同学说话”均不符合题意。

2016 年真题

Many people believe the glare from snow causes snow blindness. Yet, wearing dark glasses or not, they find themselves suffering from headaches and watering eyes, and even snow blindness, when exposed to several hours of “snow light”.

The Canadian Army has now determined that glare from snow does not cause snow blindness in troops in a snow-covered country. Rather, a man’s eyes frequently find nothing to focus on in a broad expanse of barren snow-covered terrain. So his gaze continually shifts and jumps back and forth over the entire landscape in search of something to look at. Finding nothing, hour after hour, the eyes never stop searching and the eyeballs become sore and the eye muscles ache. Nature offsets this irritation by producing more fluid which covers the eyeball. The fluid covers the eyeball in increasing quantity until vision blurs, then is obscured, and the result is total, even though temporary, snow blindness.

Experiments led the Army to a simple method of overcoming this problem. Scouts, ahead of a main body of troops, are trained to shake snow from evergreen bushes, creating a dotted line as they cross completely snow-covered landscape; even the scouts themselves throw lightweight, dark colored objects ahead on which they too can focus. The men following can then see something. Their gaze is arrested. Their eyes focus on a bush and having found something to see, stop scouring the snow-blanketed landscape. By focusing their attention on one object at a time, the men can cross the snow without becoming hopelessly snow blind or lost. In this way the problem of crossing a solid white terrain is overcome.

Q: A proper title for this passage would be _____.

- A. Snow Blindness and How to Overcome It B. Nature's Cure for Snow Blindness
C. Soldiers in the Snow D. Snow vision

【真题解析】

答案：A 通过对这三段的首句进行阅读，可以判断：第一段主要引出雪盲的概念；第二段阐明雪盲产生的原因；第三段讲了克服雪盲的方法。再筛选选项，答案 A“雪盲以及如何克服”正符合文章主旨。B 和 C 犯了“以点概面”的错误。D 犯了“偏离核心”的错误。



猜测词意题



【题型介绍】

猜测词意题主要考察考生根据上下文能够推测单词或短语的能力。要求猜测的单词和短语多为超纲词或短语，需要考生根据上下文的逻辑关系来判断单词或短语的含义。

【命题方式】

The word XXX means...

The underlined word XXX most probably means...

What's the meaning of XXX?

Which of the following is the closest in meaning to XXX?

【解题方法】

第一步：根据题干的提示回到原文章，对该单词或短语所在的句子进行细读。

第二步：从原文中该词的前后一至两句中找到与该词具有相同词性的词或短语。

第三步：筛选选项。

【正确选项的特点是】

当把该选项放回原文中，符合上下文逻辑关系。

【错误选项的特点是】

- (1) 望文生义，利用字面意思设置干扰项；
- (2) 不符合语境或无中生有。



真题链接

2019 年真题

People are becoming very aware of the danger of second-hand smoke. As a result, they have passed laws that prohibit people from smoking in many public places. Currently, 45 states in the US have laws that restrict smoking. The most well-known law doesn't allow people to smoke on short native airline flights, i. e. flights within the country.

Q: The word “restrict” in the last paragraph is closest in meaning to _____.

- A. limit
- B. permit
- C. control
- D. persuade

【真题解析】

Q: 答案: A 猜测词义题。首先找到 restrict 所在位置, “目前, 美国有 45 个州有 restrict 吸烟的法律” A. limit 限制; B. permit 允许; C. control 控制; D. persuade 说服劝说, 根据上文人们越来越意识到二手烟的危害, 以及下文不允许在飞机上抽烟。应该是限制抽烟。因此, 正确答案为 A。

2019 年真题

Milk is also sugar-free and additive-free with nutritionists recommending skimmed milk as the best choice before bed as it is the least fattening. The more fat you take in before bedtime, the greater burden you will put on your body at night.

Q: The phrase “take in” in the last paragraph most probably means _____.

- A. include
- B. absorb
- C. cheat
- D. understand

【真题解析】

Q: 答案: B 猜测词意题。首先找到 take in 所在位置, “睡觉前 take in 的脂肪越多, 晚上身体的负担就越重。” A. include 包含, 包括; B. absorb 吸收; C. cheat 欺骗; D. understand 理解, 可以得出脂肪应该是被吸收的, 所以 take in 应该是吸收的意思。因此, 正确答案为 B。

2017 年真题

There is a tale that straw (稻草) is the worst material from which to build a house, particularly if you are a pig with a hungry wolf around. So the cards were stacked against Warren Brush when local officials learned that he had several buildings made of straw bales(大捆) on his land.

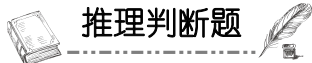
They have tried to fine him a lot. But the case is still unresolved. The problem is that California's building codes make no provision for the use of straw. And Mr. Brush has many defenders—among them several university scientists and David Eisenberg, the chairman of the United States Green Building Council's code committee. They would like to see the prejudice against straw houses eliminated, for straw is, in many ways, an ideal building material...

Q: The underlined word "eliminated" in paragraph 2 most probably means _____.

- A. the prejudice can be removed
- B. the prejudice can be ignored
- C. the quality of the house can be improved
- D. the quality of the house can be guaranteed

【真题解析】

答案：A 首先找到“eliminated”所在的句子，“他们希望对于稻草房子的偏见可以‘eliminated’，因为稻草在很多方面都是理想的建筑材料。”既然稻草是理想的建筑材料，所以我们要去掉对于稻草房子的偏见。因此答案为 A。



推理判断题

【题型介绍】

推理判断题是考察考生根据已知信息进行推理判断的能力，尤其是理解作者言外之意的能力。由于推理判断题需要对文章或段落进行深层次的推断和理解，因此对于考生提出了较高的要求，推理判断题也是历届考生最容易失分的题目。

【命题方式】

What can you infer from the passage?

The author implies that...

It can be inferred from the passage that...

The passage indicates that...

【解题方法】

第一步：回归原文，通过原文的阐述充分深入理解文章，对原文信息进行一步推理。

第二步：筛选选项。

【正确选项的特点是】

- (1) 含义深刻，更具综合性和概括性；
- (2) 正确选项中常常不会出现具有绝对意义的词，一般都是一些非绝对意义的词，如 can, could, might, sometimes, be likely to 等。

【错误选型的特点是】

- (1) 对原文的简单重复，没有进行推理与判断；
- (2) 与原文内容相违背；
- (3) 推理过度；
- (4) 推断过于绝对；
- (5) 不是基于文章或上下文推理出来的观点。



真题链接

2019 年真题

Doctors believe that second-hand smoke may cause lung cancer in people who do not smoke.

Nonsmokers often breathe in the smoke from other people's cigarettes. This is second-hand smoke. The US Environmental Protection Agency (美国环保局) reports that about fifty-three thousand people die in the United States each year as a result of exposure to second-hand smoke.

It is harder for children to avoid second-hand smoke. In the United States, nine million children under the age of five live in homes with at least one smoker. Research shows that these children are sick more often than children who live in homes where no one smokes. The

damaging effects of second-hand smoke on children also continue as they grow up. The children of smokers are more than twice as likely to develop lung cancer when they are adults as children of nonsmokers. The risk is even higher for children who live in homes where both parents smoke.

People are becoming very aware of the danger of second-hand smoke. As a result, they have passed laws that prohibit people from smoking in many public places. Currently, 45 states in the US have laws that restrict smoking. The most well-known law doesn't allow people to smoke on short native airline flights, i. e. flights within the country.

Q: From the passage we can conclude that _____.

- A. the main cause of lung cancer is second-hand smoke
- B. most people know nothing about the danger of second-hand smoke
- C. public places are dangerous for people to stay
- D. children suffer most from second-hand smoke

【真题解析】

Q:答案: D 推理判断题。题干中没有明显的有效信息所以直接看选项进行定位, A 选项可定位到第一段的第一句话, 原文信息为医生认为二手烟可能导致不吸烟的人得肺癌, 和选项所表达的二手烟是肺癌的主要原因不相符, BC 选项原文未提及, D 选项对应到第三段内容“*It is harder for children to avoid second-hand smoke...*”孩子们要避开二手烟是很困难的。随着孩子们长大, 二手烟对于这些孩子的消极影响也会持续.....因此, 正确答案为 D。

2017 年真题

In 1947 a group of famous people from the art world headed by an Australian conductor decided to hold an international festival of music, dance and theatre in Edinburgh. The idea was to reunite Europe after the Second World War.

It quickly attracted famous names such as Alec Guinness, Richard Burton, Dame Margot Fonteyn and Marlene Dietrich as well as the big symphony orchestras (交响乐团). It became a fixed event every August and now attracts 400,000 people yearly.

At the same time, the “Fringe” appeared as a challenge to the official festival. Eight theatre groups turned up uninvited in 1947, in the belief that everyone have the right to perform, and they did so in public house disused for years.

Soon, groups of students firstly from Edinburgh University, and later from Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, Durham and Birmingham were making the journey to the Scottish capital each summer to perform theatre by little-known writers of plays in small church halls to the people of Edinburgh.

Today the “Fringe”, once less recognized, has far outgrown the festival with around 1,500 performances of theatre, music and dance on every one of the 21 days it lasts. And yet as early as 1959, with only 19 theatre groups performing, some said it was getting too big.

A paid administrator was first employed only in 1971, and today there are eight administrators working all year round and the number rises to 150 during August itself. In 2004 there were 200 places housing 1,695 shows by over 600 different groups from 50 different countries. More than 1.25 million tickets were sold.

Q: What can be inferred about Edinburgh Festival from this passage?

- A. It has gone beyond an art festival.
- B. It gives shows all year round.
- C. It keeps growing rapidly.
- D. It has become a non-official event.

【真题解析】

答案：C 根据全文，并没有说“艺穗节”已经超过了艺术节的范畴，A 错误。“艺穗节”的演出时间为每年八月份，持续时间为 21 天，并不是全年，B 错误。“艺穗”是以非正式节目出现，之后慢慢发展成正式节目，D 错误。根据全文可知，“艺穗节”从非正式节目发展成为正式节目，演出人员、演出节目逐年增加，可以说发展迅速。因此，正确答案为 C。



观点态度题



【题型介绍】

观点态度题主要考察考生对于作者的文章中所表达出来的态度进行判断的能力。要求考生能够明晰作者的语气、观点、态度与立场等。作者的态度经常隐藏在字里行间当中，不会直接体现，因此，也为做对观点态度题增加了难度。

【命题方式】

The author of this article seems to be ...

What is the attitude of the author?

From the passage we can conclude that the author...

Regarding..., the author feels...

【解题方法】

第一步：纵观全文，把握文章的主旨或基调；

第二步：注意文章中具有感情色彩意味的措辞，分清文章的话语范围及话语方式；

第三步：掌握观点态度词义，筛选选项。

【正确选项的特点是】

(1) 一般情况下，在说明文体裁中，作者的态度是客观的 (objective)；

(2) 在议论文中，作者的态度一般与文章主旨相一致，主旨句常常暗示作者态度。

【错误选项的特点是】

(1) 望文生义，拘泥于文字表面，非原文的真实意图；

(2) 将原文中其他人物的观点强加于作者身上；

(3) 无中生有，编造事实或曲解原文；

(4) 表示毫不关心或模糊态度的，如 indifferent (不关心的)，ambivalent (模糊的)，disinterested (没有兴趣的)，impassive (冷漠的) 等。

观点态度题的选项常用词有：

支持态度： positive (肯定的)，optimistic (乐观的)，concerned (关心的)，sympathetic (同情的)，supportive (支持的)，approving (满意的)，in favor of (支持的)

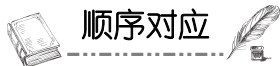
消极态度： negative (否定的)，critical (批判的)，disappointed (失望的)，against (反对的)，contradictory (反对的)

中立态度： objective (客观的)，neutral (中立的)，matter-of-fact (事实的)

四、阅读理解常考点分析

当然，除了掌握每种题型的做题方法之外，掌握必要的应试技巧也是考试成功的关键所在。为了帮助广大考生在规定的时间内能够准确快速地答题，下面我们将详细介绍阅读理解所必需的应试技巧。

根据对历年真题命题规律的分析研究，我们总结出阅读理解的一些比较明显的常考点。



顺序对应

所谓顺序对应，即除主旨题外，其他题的出题顺序与文章的发展顺序大体一致。需要注意的是，我们说的大体一致，并不是指百分百绝对对应，只是说明出题的一种思路顺序，需要广大考生引起注意。

真题举例 1：2018 年真题

Trees are useful to man in three very important ways: they provide him wood and other products; they give him shade; and they help to prevent droughts (干旱) and floods.

Unfortunately, in many parts of the world, man has not realized that the third of these services is the most important. In his eagerness to draw quick profit from the trees, he has cut them down in large numbers.

Two thousand years ago, a rich and powerful country cut down its trees to build warships, with which to gain itself an empire (帝国). It gained the empire but, without its trees, its soil became bare and poor. When the empire fell to pieces, the country found itself faced by floods and starvation (饥饿).

Even where a government realizes the importance of a plentiful supply of trees, it is difficult sometimes to make the people realize this. They cut down the trees but are too careless to plant and look after new trees. So, unless the government has a good system of control, or can educate the people, the forests slowly disappear.

This does not only mean that there will be fewer trees. The results are even more serious: for where there are trees, their roots break the soil up, allowing the rain to sink in, and also bind the soil. This prevents the soil from being washed away. But where there are no trees, the rain causes

floods and the rain carries away the rich topsoil in which crops grow. When all the topsoil is gone, nothing remains but worthless desert.

Q1: Trees are useful to man mainly in three ways, the most important of which is that they can _____.

- A. make him draw quick profit from them B. keep him from the hot sunshine
C. enable him to build warships D. protect him from droughts and floods

Q2: Sooner or later the forests will disappear unless _____.

- A. all people are taught the importance of planting trees
B. a country has a plenty supply of trees
C. the government punishes those who cut trees instead of planting them
D. people stop cutting down their trees

【真题解析】

Q1:答案: D 根据顺序对原则, 答案定位在文章前半部分, 定位在第二段“... man has not realized that the third of these services is the most important.”知道树木的第三个作用是最重要的, 根据第一段第三个作用是“they help to prevent drought (干旱) and floods”树木可有效地防止旱涝灾害。所以答案选 D。

Q2:答案: A 根据顺序对应原则, 此题的答案在文章的后半部分, 定位到文章第四段“So, unless the government has a good system of control, or can educate the people, the forests will slowly disappear.”前文讲到人们很难意识到树木的作用, 如果政府不建立控制系统, 树木会消失, 也就是说政府要提高人们对树木重要性的认识。所以答案选 A。

真题举例 2:

Researches show that many people do not leave an organization but leave a boss. So it is vital that when you apply for a position, you not only look at the organization and the role, but also interview your future boss. Applying for a new job is a two-way street—they select you and you select them.

Before you go to the interview, write down what your selection standards are for an effective boss. You can make a list of selection criteria, such as: What made your last boss “good” for you? How do you like to be trained? How do you like your boss to communicate with you?

Then you place them in order of importance. The most important should be on top of the list. Once you are clear on your standards, you may get some idea of how your future boss operates

by the way the interview is conducted. For example, did it start and finish on time? How formal or informal was the room?

36. Many people leave an organization because _____.
- A. the boss doesn't like the employees B. they don't like the boss
C. the organization is not good D. the organization is not important
37. If you place your questions in order of importance, you _____.
- A. put the least important first B. put the longest question first
C. put the most important last D. put the most important first
38. You can judge your future boss by the following EXCEPT _____.
- A. whether the interview started on time B. whether the interview room was formal
C. whether the boss played funny jokes D. whether the interview finished on time

【真题解析】

这是 2011 年专升本英语考试的原题，从题目中，我们不难发现，36 题答案从第一自然段可以得出，故选 B，37 题答案从第三自然段前两句话可以得出，故选 D，38 题答案从第三自然段末尾可以得出，故答案选 C。文章的发展顺序和我们的出题顺序基本保持一致。



首句尾句，首段尾段

一般来说，由于阅读文章的体裁和结构限制，文章的首尾处往往是作者要谈及的论点、主题或中心思想所在。故而首尾处往往是命题人常考之处。

真题举例 1：2018 年真题

Trees are useful to man in three very important ways: they provide him wood and other products; they give him shade; and they help to prevent droughts (干旱) and floods.

Unfortunately, in many parts of the world, man has not realized that the third of these services is the most important. In his eagerness to draw quick profit from the trees, he has cut them down in large numbers.

Two thousand years ago, a rich and powerful country cut down its trees to build warships, with which to gain itself an empire (帝国). It gained the empire but, without its trees, its soil became bare and poor. When the empire fell to pieces, the country found itself faced by floods

and starvation (饥饿) .

Even where a government realizes the importance of a plentiful supply of trees, it is difficult sometimes to make the people realize this. They cut down the trees but are too careless to plant and look after new trees. So, unless the government has a good system of control, or can educate the people, the forests slowly disappear.

This does not only mean that there will be fewer trees. The results are even more serious: for where there are trees, their roots break the soil up, allowing the rain to sink in, and also bind the soil. This prevents the soil from being washed away. But where there are no trees, the rain causes floods and the rain carries away the rich topsoil in which crops grow. When all the topsoil is gone, nothing remains but worthless desert.

Q: When there is a heavy rain, trees can help to prevent floods, as they can_____.

- A. prevent the soil from being washed away
- B. cause the soil to allow rainwater to sink in
- C. make the topsoil stick together
- D. keep rain from falling down to soft ground

【真题解析】

Q:答案: B 文章的首段、尾段, 以及段落首句尾句常常是出题的地方。题目问的是有暴雨的时候, 树木可以预防洪水, 原因何在。定位到尾段“... for where there are trees, their roots break the soil up, allowing the rain to sink in, and also bind the soil. This prevents the soil from being washed away.”有树的地方, 它的根就会打碎土壤, 让雨水渗入进去, 并把土壤联结在一起。这可以防止土壤被冲走。所以预防洪水发生的原因就是可以让雨水渗透到土壤中, 所以答案为 B。

真题举例 2:

Halloween is a holiday, which comes at the end of October. It is widely celebrated, with different names, in many countries. Although it started as a religious holiday, it has lost its religious connections in the United States. It is now celebrated largely as a children's day, and many American children look forward to it for days and weeks beforehand.

20. On which day is Halloween celebrated each year?

- A. The second Sunday in May. B. The fourth Thursday in November.
C. February 14. D. October 31.

【真题解析】

这是 2012 年专升本英语考试的原题，从上文中的第一句话我们可以知道，万圣夜是在十月的最后一天，故而答案选 D。

真题举例：

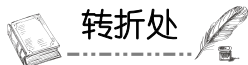
These students can make up to twelve hundred dollars a day. They are selling their special coffee to airplane passengers. After the students get paid, the rest of the money goes to helping a local youth project.

21. Based on the passage, it seems that the purpose of the café is to _____.

- A. learn a skill B. help a youth project
C. do business D. earn school credit

【真题解析】

这是 2013 年专升本英语考试的原题，从上文最后一句我们可以知道，学生们开咖啡厅是为了帮助当地的青年项目，故而答案选 B。



转折处

由 but, however, though, although, in fact, nonetheless, nevertheless, yet, while 等引导的句子，往往也是专升本英语考试中阅读理解容易考查的地方。

2016 年真题

Many people believe the glare from snow causes snow blindness. Yet, wearing dark glasses or not, they find themselves suffering from headaches and watering eyes, and even snow blindness, when exposed to several hours of “snow light”.

Q: To prevent headaches, watering eyes and blindness caused by glare from snow, dark glasses are _____.

- A. indispensable
B. ineffective
C. useful
D. ease the irritation

【真题解析】

Q:答案：B，转折词 yet 之后是答案句，通过“Yet, wearing dark glasses or not, they find themselves suffering from headaches and watering eyes, and even snow blindness, when exposed to several hours of “snow light”. ”可以知道不管是不是戴眼镜，几个小时暴露在雪的光芒之下都会头疼、流泪甚至雪盲，也就是说戴眼镜也没用。选项意思：A 项“不可或缺的”；B 项“无效的”；C 项“有用的”；D 项“缓解刺激”，所以正确答案为 B，无效的。

真题举例：



The director wanted the fish to stop staring and swim away. But fish cannot be ordered to do anything. It was quite a problem. The special-effects man thought about this problem for a long time. The result was an idea for controlling the fish with a harmless use of electricity.

18. The special-effects man used electricity to control the fish in a bowl because _____.

- A. the fish cannot swim and stop freely
B. the fish cannot stare at the actor
C. the fish cannot stay still
D. the fish cannot be ordered to do anything

【真题解析】

这是 2014 年专升本英语考试的原题，上文中的转折词 But 之后的内容和 D 意思相符，故答案选择 D。

 **因果关系处** 

因果关系可以用不同的词汇和结构来表达，做题时，同学们要特别注意那些表示因果关系的单词、短语或结构，因为这些地方，也是出题概率比较高的地方。常见的表现因果关系的词汇和结构有：

名词：basis, cause, consequence, result 等

动词或动词词组：cause, result from, result in, owe to, thanks to, attribute to 等

连词：because, since, for, as, so, therefore, consequently, as a result 等

2019 年真题 

People are becoming very aware of the danger of second-hand smoke. As a result, they have passed laws that prohibit people from smoking in many public places. Currently, 45 states in the US have laws that restrict smoking. The most well-known law doesn't allow people to smoke on short native airline flights, i. e. flights within the country.

Q: Why are there laws made against smoking in public places in the US?

- A. Because people are conscious of the danger of second-hand smoke.
- B. Because more and more people don't like smoke now.
- C. Because parents don't want their children to become smokers.
- D. Because the government wants to limit the production of cigarettes.

【真题解析】

Q:答案：A 本题问美国制定法律禁止在公众场合吸烟的原因是什么，需要在原文中找到原因。本题关键是 as a result“因此”，前因后果，所以 as a result 之前的内容即为本题答案。“People are becoming very aware of the danger of second-hand smoke.”人们意识到二手烟的危害和 A 项“因为人们意识到二手烟的危害”形成匹配，所以答案为 A。

真题举例：

Telephone, television, radio, and the Internet help people communicate with each other. Because of these devices, ideas and news of events spread quickly all over the world. For

example, news of a disaster, such as a flood, can bring help from distant countries. Within hours, help is on the way. This is because modern technology information travels fast.

21. Thanks to _____, we can gain brand-new ideas and news of events from all over the world.

- | | |
|-----------------|----------------------|
| A. disasters | B. Europe |
| C. ocean travel | D. modern technology |

【真题解析】

题干是对上文的复现，从文中的 because of, because 我们可以知道，D 是正确答案。



特殊标点符号处



一些特殊的标点符号，如：破折号，引号，冒号，括号等，与篇章结构或句间关系有密切联系，也常常成为考点。这些标点符号的作用一般可以总结为：

破折号：对前面的内容进行解释说明或补充。

引号：表示强调，引用等。

冒号：对前面内容进行解释。

括号：表示解释。

2018 年真题

Every day we go to school and listen to the teacher, and the teacher will ask some questions. Sometimes, the classmates will ask your opinions of the work of the class. When you are telling others in the class what you have found out about these topics, remember that they must be able to hear what you are saying. You are not taking part in a family conversation or having a chat (闲谈) with friends—you are in a slightly unnatural situation where a large group of people will remain silent, waiting to hear what you have to say. You must speak so that they can hear you—loudly enough and clearly enough but without trying to shout or appearing to force yourself.

- Q: When you speak to the class, you should speak _____.
- A. in a low voice B. forcefully
C. loudly D. as loudly as possible

【真题解析】

Q:答案: C 本题答案在破折号之后“loudly enough and clearly enough but without trying to shout or appearing to force yourself.”，足够大声、足够清晰但不要试图喊叫或者强迫自己。
选项意思: A 项低声; B 项有力地; C 项大声地; D 项尽可能大声，和原文对应可以知道答案为 C。本题很容易错选为 D，需要注意原文中的不要试图喊叫或者强迫自己。

真题举例:

The findings also provide evidence for something scientists thought was true — each person has a comfortable weight range (范围). The range might be as much as 9kg. Someone might weigh 60-69kg without too much effort.

15. What did scientists think was true?
- A. Each person wants to eat to his or her heart's content.
B. Each person has a weight range of 9kg.
C. Each person wants to control his or her height.
D. Each person has a suitable weight range.

【真题解析】

本题的答案在上文的破折号后面，原句复现，故答案选择 D。

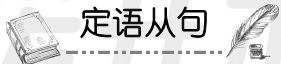
五、长难句分析

考生按照以上方法与技巧进行练习，在读到原文中某个关键句时，有时会遇到很长很复杂的句子，即长难句。长难句是专升本英语考试阅读题中的必考知识点，由于其具有一定的复杂性，也成为了影响考生阅读的一大障碍，因此，长难句的理解不仅关系到考生对于文章的理解程度，也直接关系到考生的阅读分数。

如何应对长难句：

应对长难句的方法是化长为短，分层理解。其句子无论有多长，多复杂，都是由一个最为核心的结构组成。因此，首先，要抛开句子的修饰或附加成分，抓出句子的主干，一般情况下，句子的主干都是最为基础的简单句，如主谓，主谓宾，主系表等。在抓句子主干时，最重要的是找到句子的谓语或系动词；然后，分析句子的修饰或附加成分，理解其逻辑关系；最后，将主干与附加成分结合在一起，从整体上理解句子。

根据对专升本英语考试历年真题的分析，阅读理解中的长难句主要包括以下几种情况：定语从句、状语从句、名词性从句、非谓语动词和并列句。



一、定语从句的概念

定语从句是指修饰主句中名词或代词的从句。常见的定语从句引导词包括 who, whom, whose, that, which, when, where, why 等。

二、定语从句的类型

定语从句分为限定性定语从句和非限定性定语从句。限定性定语从句和非限定性定语从句有以下区别：

| | 限定性定语从句 | 非限定性定语从句 |
|-----|-----------|------------|
| 形式上 | 不用逗号与主句分开 | 有逗号与主句分开 |
| 意义上 | 从句与主句关系紧密 | 从句与主句关系不紧密 |

例如：

限定性定语从句：This is the girl who I love.

非限定性定语从句：Tom was late for the class, which made the teacher angry.

三、历年真题长难句分析：

1. Natural foods include vegetables, fruit and grain which have been grown in soil that is rich

主语 谓语 宾语 定语从句

in essential vitamins and minerals.

分析：本句主干：Natural food include vegetables, fruit and grain...

本句包含两个限定性定语从句，第一个定语从句是由 which 引导，修饰限定前面的“vegetables, fruit and grain（蔬菜，水果和谷物）”，指“在土壤里生长的蔬菜，水果和谷物”；第二个定语从句是由 that 引导，修饰限定前面的“soil（土壤）”，指“含有丰富重要维他命和矿物质的土壤”。

译文：天然食品包含在土壤里生长的蔬菜，水果和谷物，土壤里都富含重要的维他命和矿物质。

2. In some countries where the national diet contains large quantities of unrefined flour and
vegetables, certain diseases are comparatively rare.

地点状语 定语从句

主语 系动词 表语

分析：本句主干：..., certain diseases are ... rare.

本句中包含了由 where 引导的限定性定语从句，修饰“countries（国家）”，指“国民食品中包含大量未加工的面粉和蔬菜的国家”。

译文：在一些国民食品中包含大量未加工的面粉和蔬菜的国家，某些疾病会相对很少。

3. Thomson led a scientific expedition, which lasted for four years and brought home
thousands of samples from the sea.

主语 谓语 宾语 定语从句

分析：本句主干：Thomson led a scientific expedition, ...

本句中包含了由 which 引导的非限定性定语从句，修饰“expedition（探险）”，指“持续了四年并从海里带回了上千标本的探险”。

译文：汤姆森领导了一个科学探险，这场探险持续了四年并从海里带回了上千标本。

4. Mobile phones have sensitive microphones that allow you to speak at the volume you

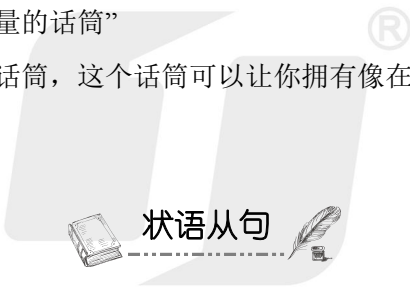
主语 谓语 宾语 定语从句

would on a regular phone.

分析：本句主干：Mobile phones have sensitive microphones...

本句包含了由 that 引导的限定性定语从句，修饰“microphones（话筒）”，指“可以让你拥有像在正常电话上一样音量的话筒”

译文：手机拥有敏感的话筒，这个话筒可以让你拥有像在正常电话上一样的音量。



一、状语从句的概念

状语说明地点、时间、原因、目的、结果、条件、方向、程度、方式和伴随状况等。状语从句即表明这些用法的从句。

二、状语从句的类型

1. 时间状语从句，引导时间状语从句的连词有：when, whenever, while, as, until, since, after 等。

例如：

She went back home when the bell rang.

2. 原因状语从句，引导原因状语从句的连词有：because, since, as, for, for the reason that 等。

例如：

It must be rained, for the ground is wet.

3. 让步状语从句，引导让步状语从句的连词有：although, though, as, even if, even though 等。

例如：

Although she is nice, she can not be trusted.

4. 条件状语从句，引导条件状语从句的连词有：if, unless, in case, suppose 等

例如：

If it rains tomorrow, I will not attend the meeting held in the city center.

5. 目的状语从句，引导目的状语从句的连词有：so, so that, in order that 等

例如：

We left early so that we could catch the first train.

6. 结果状语从句，引导结果状语从句的连词有：so...that, such...that 等

例如：

She is so beautiful that everyone likes her.

7. 地点状语从句，引导地点状语从句的连词有：where, wherever, everywhere, anywhere 等

例如：

Wherever you go, I will wait for you.

三、历年真题长难句分析：

1. Over the past ten years, people — especially young people — have come to realize
 时间状语 主语 插入语 谓语
the need to change their eating habits, because much of the food they eat, particularly
 宾语 定语 原因状语从句
processed foods, is not good for the health.

分析：本句主干：people have come to realize the need..

本句是由 because 引导的原因状语从句，表明人们改变饮食习惯需求的原因。

译文：在过去十年当中，人们，尤其是年轻人，开始意识到要改变饮食需求的必要性，因为他们吃的大多数食物，尤其是加工过的食物，对健康是有害的。

2. Although we may take friendship for granted, we often do not clearly understand how we
 让步状语从句 主语 谓语 宾语
make friends.

分析：本句主干：..., we often do not clearly understand how we make friends.

本句是由 although 引导的让步状语从句。

译文：尽管我们认为友谊是理所当然的，但我们常常不能清晰地理解如何交朋友。

3. Speakers of those languages have to learn a new way of reasoning and expressing their

主语

谓语

宾语

ideas if they are going to communicate satisfactorily with Americans.

条件状语从句

分析：本句主干：Speakers of those languages have to learn a new way of reasoning and expressing their ideas...

本句是由 if 引导的条件状语从句。

译文：说这些语言的说话者不得不学习一种新的推理和表达观点的方式，如果他们打算和美国人进行愉快地交流。

4. While we get on well with a number of different people from different backgrounds and

时间状语从句

cultures, we are usually friends with only very few.

主语 系动词

表语

分析：本句主干：..., we are usually friends with only very few.

本句是由 while 引导的时间状语从句。

译文：我们可以和来自不同背景和不同文化的人们进行交流，然而能成为朋友的就很少了。

5. In order that the structure of the plane can be tested by the engineers, the plane is lowered

目的状语从句

主语

谓语



into a huge tank of water.

地点状语

分析：本句主干：..., the plane is lowered...

本句是由 in order that 引导的目的状语从句。

译文：为了飞机的结构能够被工程师检测，飞机要被降在一个巨大的水箱里。

 名词性从句 

一、名词性从句的概念

名词性从句是指在句子中起到名词作用的句子，功能相当于名词。名词性从句主要分为主语从句、宾语从句、表语从句和同位语从句。引导名词性从句的连接词有 **that, what, why, when, how** 等。

二、名词性从句的类型

主语从句：指作用相当于主语的从句。

例如：

That she is a rich woman is known to us all.

宾语从句：指作用相当于宾语的从句。

例如：

She said that she was sorry.

表语从句：指作用相当于表语的从句。

例如：

The fact is whether she will come.

同位语从句：指作用相当于同位语的从句。

例如：

The news that I have passed the exam is true.

三、历年真题长难句解析：

1. The World Wildlife Fund says that every minute 20-50 acres of rain forests are cut or burned to the ground.

主语 谓语 宾语从句

分析：本句主干：The World Wildlife Fund says that...

本句是由 **that** 引导的宾语从句。

译文：世界野生动物协会说，每分钟都有 20 到 50 英亩土地的热带雨林被砍伐或被烧毁。

2. The Canadian Army has now determined that glare from snow does not cause snow

主语

谓语

宾语从句

blindness in troops in a snow-covered country.

分析：本句主干：The Canadian Army has now determined that...

本句是由 that 引导的宾语从句。

译文：加拿大军队已经确定，在冰雪覆盖的国家中，雪发出来的刺眼光芒并不会在军队中引起雪盲。

3. What we have done in this country is to create several generations of talented individuals.

主语从句

系动词

表语

分析：本句主干：what we have done in this country is to...

本句是由 what 引导的主语从句。

译文：我们在这个国家做的事情，就是创造几代有才能的人。

4. The practical solution is that if global warming is a potential disaster, the only solution is

主语

系动词



表语从句

new technology.

分析：本句主干：the practical solution is that...

本句是由 that 引导的表语从句。

译文：比较实际的结论是，如果全球变暖是一个潜在的灾难，那么唯一的解决办法就是新技术。

 非谓语动词 

一、非谓语动词的概念

非谓语动词是指在句子中不做谓语，而充当其他成分的动词。

二、非谓语动词的类型

非谓语动词主要包括三种形式：不定式，动名词和分词。

1. 不定式

不定式由 to+动词原形构成，不定式可在句子中充当多种功能，包括主语、状语、定语、宾语补足语等。

例如：

To learn English is rather difficult for some students.

2. 动名词

动名词在形式上是在动词词尾加 ing，即 doing，动名词在句子中可充当主语、宾语、宾语补足语等。

例如：

Tom avoids going the wrong way.

3. 分词

分词的形式共分为两种，包括现在分词 doing 和过去分词 done，它们的区别在于：

| 名称 | 现在分词 doing | 过去分词 done |
|----|------------|-----------|
| 用法 | 主动 | 被动 |
| | 正在进行 | 已经完成 |
| | 令人如何 | 人自我感觉如何 |

现在分词和过去分词可在句子中充当定语、状语和宾语补足语等。

例如：

I saw students writing compositions carefully in the classroom.

三、历年真题长难句解析：

1. In 1947, a group of famous people from the art world decided to hold an international

时间状语 主语 定语 谓语 (不定式做) 宾语

festival of music, dance and theatre in Edinburgh.

分析：本句主干：a group of famous people... decided to...

本句是由 to do 引导的不定式结构，decide to do sth: 决定做某事。

译文：1947 年，一群著名的来自艺术界的人，决定在爱丁堡举办一场国际的音乐、舞蹈和戏剧盛会。

2. Aspirin seems to slow down the formation of the acids involved in pain.

主语 系动词 (不定式做) 表语 (分词做) 定语

分析：本句主干：Aspirin seems to...

本句包含了两个非谓语动词结构，第一个是不定式 to do 形式，seem to do sth: 似乎做某事；第二个是过去分词 done 形式，表示被动，表示“被包含”。

译文：阿司匹林似乎减缓了能够导致疼痛的酸的形成。

3. Speakers and writers are supposed to “make their points clear”, meaning that they are

主语 谓语 宾语

supposed to say or write clearly the idea of the piece of information they wish to express.

(分词做) 状语

分析：本句主干：Speakers and writers are supposed to “make their points clear”,...

本句是现在分词做状语的用法，由于本句主语“Speakers and writers”和“mean”是主动关系，所以用现在分词 doing。

译文：说话者和作家都应当“让自己的观点清晰”，意思是他们应当把他们想要表达的想法清晰地说出来或写出来。

4. Organized by the most famous newspaper in this country, the show encouraged many

(分词做) 状语 主语 谓语 宾语



people to protect our natural environment.

(不定式做) 宾补

分析：本句主干：..., the show encouraged many people ...

本句是过去分词做状语的用法，由于“organized (组织)”和主语“the show (演出)”是被动关系，所以用过去分词 done，同时还用了不定式 to do 做宾补的用法，encourage sb to do sth: 鼓励某人做某事。

译文：这场由该国最著名的报纸所组织的演出，鼓励了很多人去保护我们的自然环境。

 并列句 

一、并列句的概念

并列句指在语义上对等的两个或两个以上的、由连词连接起来的分句。并列句各分句之间可以构成平行、条件、因果、转折、对比等关系。常见的连接词包括: and, but, or, while, yet, however, so, therefore, for 等。

二、历年真题长难句解析:

1. A paid administrator was first employed only in 1971, and today there are eight

分句 1

分句 2

administrators working all year round and the number rises to 150 during August itself.

分句 3

分析: 本句由 and 连接的三个分句构成, 表示平行关系。

译文: 1971 年, 第一个管理者被聘请, 到现在已经有八个全年工作制管理者, 并且在八月份还会增长到 150 个。

2. Dark blue is the color of the night sky, therefore it associated with passivity and calm,

分句 1

分句 2

while yellow is a day color with associations of energy and incentive.

分句 3

分析: 本句是由 therefore 和 while 连接的三个分句, 分别构成因果关系和转折关系。

译文: 深蓝色是夜空的颜色, 因此它常和被动与镇静联系在一起, 然而黄色是白天的颜色, 常常和活力与动力联系在一起。

 各类长难句的综合运用 

在一些更复杂的情况下, 以上各种情况会进行综合使用。一句话当中, 往往包含几种不同类型的长难句, 需要大家在阅读时, 进行区分和辨别。最重要的是找到句子的谓语或系动词。然后再根据不同的引导词来判断修饰或附加成分的类型。

4. Last year, a test conducted at the University of Nevada showed that straw-bale

时间状语 主语 (分词做) 定语 谓语

constructions could withstand twice the amount of ground motion recorded in the Northridge

宾语从句

(分词做) 定语

earthquake that hit Los Angeles in 1994.

(定语从句)

分析：本句主干：a test... showed that...

从整体来看，本句是由 that 引导的宾语从句。在主语中，包含过去分词 done 做定语，表示“被内华达大学做的试验”；在宾语从句中，也包含过去分词 done 做定语，表示“被北桥大地震记录的地表运动”，还包含由 that 引导的定语从句，表示“在 1994 年袭击洛杉矶的地震”。

译文：去年内华达大学做过一次试验，试验显示稻草建造的房屋能够承受两倍于 1994 年洛杉矶北桥地震时的地面运动。

5. It means that those who tend to be fat will have to constantly battle their genetic inheritance

主语 谓语 (定语从句) 宾语从句

if they want to significantly lower their weight.

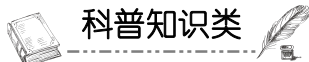
(条件状语从句)

分析：本句主干：it means that...

从整体来看，本句是由 that 引导的宾语从句，在宾语从句中还包括了由 who 引导的定语从句，表示“那些很容易胖的人”，和由 if 引导的条件状语从句。

译文：它的意思是，那些很容易胖的人如果想要大幅度减肥，就要持续地对抗自己的遗传基因。

第二部分 强化进阶 50 篇



科普知识类

Passage 1

难易程度：易

In 1901, H. G. Wells, an English writer, wrote a book describing a trip to the moon. When the explorers (探险者) landed on the moon, they discovered that the moon was full of underground cities. They expressed their surprise to the “moon people” they met. In turn, the “moon people” expressed their surprise. “Why,” they asked, “are you traveling to outer space when you don’t even use your inner space?”

H. G. Wells could only imagine travel to the moon. In 1969, human beings really did land on the moon. People today know that there are no underground cities on the moon. However, the question that the “moon people” asked is still an interesting one. A growing number of scientists are seriously thinking about it.

Underground systems are already in place. Many cities have underground car parks. In some cities, such as Tokyo, Seoul and Montreal, there are large underground shopping areas. The “Chunnel”, a tunnel (隧道) connecting England and France, is now complete.

But what about underground cities? Japan’s Taisei Corporation is designing a network of underground systems, called “Alice Cities.” The designers imagine using surface space for public parks and using underground space for flats, offices, shopping, and so on. A solar dome (太阳能穹顶) would cover the whole city.

Supporters of underground development say that building down rather than building up is a good way to use the earth’s space. The surface, they say, can be used for farms, parks, gardens, and wilderness. H. G. Wells’ “moon people” would agree. Would you?

【拓展词汇】

| | | | |
|----------|----------|---------|--------|
| land | 登陆, 陆地 | express | 表达 |
| complete | 完整的, 完全的 | surface | 表面, 表层 |

1. The explorers in H. G. Wells' story were surprised to find that the "moon people" _____.
- A. knew so much about the earth
B. understood their language
C. lived in so many underground cities
D. were ahead of them in space technology
2. What does the underlined word "it" (paragraph 2) refer to?
- A. Discovering the moon's inner space. B. Using the earth's inner space.
C. Meeting the "Moon people" again. D. Traveling to outer space.
3. What sort of underground systems are already here with us?
- A. Offices, shopping areas, power stations. B. Tunnels, car parks, shopping areas.
C. Gardens, car parks, power stations. D. Tunnels, gardens, offices.
4. What would be the best title for the text?
- A. Alice Cities-cities of the future B. Space travel with H. G. Wells
C. Enjoy living underground D. Building down, not up
5. According to the passage, which one of the following have large underground shopping areas?
- A. Tokyo B. Seoul
C. Montreal D. all of the above

Passage 2

难易程度：中

A world famous Canadian author, Margaret Atwood, has created the world's first long-distance signing device, the Long Pen.

After many tiring book signing tours from city to city, Atwood thought there must be a better way to do them. She hired some technical experts and started her own company in 2004. Together they designed the Long Pen. Here's how it works: the author writes a personal message and signature on a computer tablet (手写板) using a special pen. On the receiving end, in another city, a robotic arm fitted with a regular pen signs the book. The author and fan can talk with each other via webcams (网络摄像机) and computer screens.

Work on the Long Pen began in Atwood's basement (地下室). At first, they had no idea it

would be as hard as it turned out to be. The device went through several versions, including one that actually had smoke coming out of it. The inventing finally completed, test runs were made in Ottawa, and the Long Pen was officially launched at the 2006 London Book Fair. From here, Atwood conducted two transatlantic book signings of her latest book for fans in Toronto and New York City.

The Long Pen produces a unique signature each time because it copies the movement of the author in real time. It has several other potential applications. It could increase credit card security and allow people to sign contracts from another province. The video exchange between signer and receiver can be recorded on DVD for proof when legal documents are used.

“It’s really fun,” said the owner of a bookstore, who was present for one of the test runs. “Obviously you can’t shake hands with the author, but there are chances for a connection that you don’t get from a regular book signing.”

The response to the invention hasn’t been all favorable. Atwood has received criticism from authors who think she’s trying to end book tours. But she said, “It will be possible to go to places that you never got sent to before because the publishers couldn’t afford it.”

【拓展词汇】

| | | | |
|-----------|--------|---------------|--------|
| signature | 签名, 署名 | robotic | 机器人的 |
| via | 渠道 | version | 版本 |
| launch | 发射 | transatlantic | 横渡大西洋的 |
| unique | 唯一的 | document | 文件 |

1. Why did Atwood decide to invent the Long Pen?
 - A. To set up her own company.
 - B. To win herself greater popularity.
 - C. To write her books in a new way.
 - D. To make book signings less tiring.
2. How does the Long Pen work?
 - A. It copies the author’s signature and prints it on a book.
 - B. It signs a book while receiving the author’s signature.
 - C. The webcam sends the author's signature to another city.
 - D. The fan uses it to copy the author’s signature himself.

3. What do we know about the invention of the Long Pen?
- A. It has been completed but not put into use.
 - B. The basement caught fire by accident.
 - C. Some versions failed before its test run.
 - D. The designers were well-prepared for the difficulty.
4. How could the Long Pen be used in the future?
- A. To draft legal documents.
 - B. To improve credit card security.
 - C. To keep a record of the author's ideas.
 - D. To allow author and fan to exchange videos.
5. What could be inferred from Paragraphs 5 and 6?
- A. Atwood doesn't mean to end book tours.
 - B. Critics think the Long Pen is of little use.
 - C. Bookstore owners don't support the Long Pen.
 - D. Publishers dislike the Long Pen for its high cost.

Passage 3

难易程度：中

Camping wild is a wonderful way to experience the natural world and, at its best, it makes little environmental influence. But with increasing numbers of people wanting to escape into the wilderness, it is becoming more and more important to camp unobtrusively (不引人注目地) and leave no mark.

Wild camping is not permitted in many places, particularly in crowded lowland Britain. Wherever you are, find out about organizations responsible for managing wild spaces, and contact them to find out their policy on camping and shelter building. For example, it is fine to camp wild in remote parts of Scotland, but in England you must ask the landowner's permission, except in national parks.

Camping is about having relaxation, sleeping outdoors, experiencing bad weather, and making do without modern conveniences. A busy, fully-equipped campsite (野营地) seems to go against this, so seek out smaller, more remote places with easy access to open spaces and perhaps beaches. Better still, find a campsite with no road access: walking in makes a real adventure.

Finding the right spot to camp is the first step to guarantee a good night's sleep. Choose a

campsite with privacy and minimum influence on others and the environment. Try to use an area where people have obviously camped before rather than creating a new spot. When camping in woodland, avoid standing dead trees, which may fall on a windy night. Avoid animal runs and caves, and possible homes of biting insects. Make sure you have most protection on the windward side. If you make a fire, do so downwind of your shelter. Always consider what influence you might have on the natural world. Avoid damaging plants. A good campsite is found, not made—changing it should be unnecessary.

【拓展词汇】

| | | | |
|------------|---------|---------|-----------|
| escape | 逃避；避开 | remote | 遥远的；僻静的 |
| wilderness | 荒地；茫茫一片 | access | 进入；使用权；通道 |
| contact | 接触；联系 | minimum | 最小值；最小的 |
| shelter | 庇护；避难所 | cave | 洞穴；凹陷 |

1. Which of the following statements is correct?
 - A. Camping wild is a wonderful way to experience the natural world.
 - B. It always makes a lot of influences on the environment.
 - C. Only a small part of people want to escape into the wilderness.
 - D. Camping wild never leaves any mark on the wilderness.
2. You needn't ask for permission when camping in _____.
 - A. national parks in England
 - B. most parts of Scotland
 - C. crowded lowland Britain
 - D. most parts of England
3. The author thinks that a good campsite is one _____.
 - A. with easy access
 - B. used previously
 - C. with modern conveniences
 - D. far away from beaches
4. The last paragraph mainly deals with _____.
 - A. protecting animals
 - B. building a campfire
 - C. camping in woodland
 - D. finding a campsite with privacy
5. The passage is mainly about _____.
 - A. the protection of campsites
 - B. the importance of wild camping
 - C. the human influence on campsites
 - D. the dos and don'ts of wild camping

Passage 4

难易程度：中

Recent developments in astronomy (天文学) have made it possible to detect planets (行星) in our Milky Way (银河) and in other galaxies (星系). This is a major achievement because, in relative terms, planets are very small and do not emit (发射) light. Finding planets is proving hard enough, but finding life on them will prove infinitely more difficult. The first question to answer is whether a planet can actually support life. In our solar system, for example, Venus (金星) is far too hot and Mars (火星) is far too cold to support life. Only the Earth provides ideal conditions, and even here it has taken more than four billion years for plant and animal life to evolve.

Whether a planet can support life depends on the size and brightness of its star, that is its "sun". Imagine a star up to twenty times larger, brighter and hotter than our own sun. A planet would have to be a very long way from it to be capable of supporting life. Alternatively, if the star were small, the life-supporting planet would have to have a close orbit (轨道) round it and also provide the perfect conditions for life forms to develop. But how would we find such a planet? At present, there is no telescope in existence that is capable of detecting the presence of life. The development of such a telescope will be one of the great astronomical projects of the twenty-first century.

However, it is impossible to look for life on another planet using earth-based telescopes.

【拓展词汇】

| | | | |
|-----------|-----------|--------------|------|
| relative | 相对的, 有关系的 | infinitely | 无限地 |
| imagine | 想象 | capable | 能胜任的 |
| telescope | 望远镜 | astronomical | 天文的 |

1. According to the first paragraph, which of the following is true?
A. Planets are small and emit light. B. Planets are big and emit light.
C. Planets are small and do not emit light. D. Planets are big and do not emit light.
2. Comparing with finding planets, finding life on them is _____.
A. more difficult B. easier
C. equally difficult D. the author doesn't mention it

3. Why Venus is not suitable for people's living?
- A. It is too cold. B. It is too hot.
 C. It has no water. D. It has no air.
4. Which of the following is not true?
- A. Earth may not be the only suitable planet for the living of people.
 B. We can't find telescope that is able to detect the presence of life.
 C. We will have a further development of the telescope.
 D. A scientist used an earth-based telescope and found life on another planet.
5. What is the main idea of the passage?
- A. Why we choose earth? B. A brief introduction of the planets.
 C. How to use telescope? D. The Venus and the Mars.

Passage 5

难易程度：中

Most of us could probably live without vegetables, but a world without chocolate? Now that would be hard! According to chocolate makers it could happen if we don't act soon.

There are two main causes of the chocolate shortage—chocolate's growing popularity and less production of cocoa, the plant from which chocolate is made. With more and more people in India and China loving chocolate, not much can be done about the first cause.

Therefore, the only thing we can do is to increase cocoa production. However, a new plant diseases, little rain in Ivory Coast and Ghana, the world's largest producers, have reduced cocoa production by 40 percent in the past ten years. What's worse, many cocoa farmers in Africa and other cocoa-producing countries like Indonesia and Venezuela are changing to easier-to-grow crops such as corn or rubber. This way, the farmers can make more money.

To prevent more farmers from changing, researchers at the newly opened International Cocoa Control Centre, in the UK, are trying to create new cocoa plants that are stronger and faster growing. But first they must make sure the new plants are safe to grow. This takes a long time.

First, each new plant is stored at the Control Centre for six months to make sure it is healthy. It is then planted in the Centre's fields, studied and tested for another two years. Only after scientists are certain that they are diseases-free, will the plants be sent to farmers in West Africa or wherever else they are needed.

To create new stronger types of cocoa, scientists at the Centre are combining the best parts from different cocoa plants. Though the world is facing a serious chocolate shortage, there is now hope!

【拓展词汇】

| | | | |
|------------|--------|--------|---------|
| popularity | 普及, 流行 | cocoa | 可可, 可可粉 |
| corn | 谷物, 玉米 | rubber | 橡胶 |
| store | 储存 | | |

1. What are the causes of the chocolate shortage?
A. Chocolate's growing popularity.
B. Less production of cocoa.
C. The passage doesn't mention them.
D. Both A and B.
2. The largest producer of cocoa in the world are _____.
A. China
B. India
C. Ivory Coast and Ghana
D. Ghana
3. Why does many cocoa farmers turn to other crops like corn or rubber?
A. The farmers can make more money.
B. Corn or rubber can provide them with food.
C. The government asks them to give up growing cocoa.
D. Cocoa is a easier-to-grow crop.
4. How long will it take before the new plants are sent to farmers?
A. Six months.
B. Two years.
C. Three years.
D. About 30 months.
5. Which of the following is NOT true?
A. Most of us could probably live without vegetables.
B. Researchers are trying to create new cocoa plants that are stronger and faster growing.
C. The plants will be directly sent to farmers after 6 months storage at the Control Center.
D. Scientists at the Centre are combining the best parts from different cocoa plants.

Passage 6

难易程度：易

Here are some tips on how to stay safe in earthquakes.

1. Stay inside and duck and cover. Get under a desk or table, or stand in a corner or under a doorway. The most important thing is to cover your head and neck with your arms.

2. Move against a wall if in a high building with no protective desk or table nearby. Cover your head and neck with your arms.

3. Try to get into an open area away from trees, buildings, walls, and power lines (电杆) if you are outdoors.

4. Pull over (停靠) to the side of the road away from overpasses (天桥) and power lines if driving. Stay in your car until the shaking ends.

5. Get away from shelves or other areas where objects may fall if in a crowded store or public area. Do not run for the door. Lower your body close to the ground and cover your head and neck with your hands and arms.

6. Stay in your seat if in a cinema or a theater. Get below the level of the back of the seat and cover your head and neck with your arms.

7. If you take cover (躲避) under a strong piece of furniture, hold on to it and be prepared to move with it.

8. Try to stay away from kitchens, where there are often many objects that might fall or get burnt.

1. The underlined word “duck” in Tip 1 means _____.

- | | |
|---------------------------------|---|
| A. a water bird with short legs | B. some kind of meat for eating |
| C. walk like a duck | D. lower your head or body very quickly |

2. _____ should be the most important part(s) to be protected in an earthquake.

- | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| A. Your head and arms | B. Your arms |
| C. Your neck and arms | D. Your head and neck |

3. Tip 3 and Tip 4 give you some advice on what you should do when you are _____.

- | | |
|----------------------|-----------------------|
| A. inside a building | B. outside a building |
| C. in your house | D. in a store |

4. When you are in a theater, what should you do?
- A. Get away.
 - B. Get below the level of the back of the seat.
 - C. Run for the door.
 - D. Pull over (停靠) to the side of the seat.
5. You should go away when you are _____, where there are often many objects that might fall or get burnt.
- A. in a cinema
 - B. in a theater
 - C. in a kitchen
 - D. in the open air

Passage 7

难易程度：中

What is your favorite color? Do you like yellow, orange, red? If you do, you must be an optimist (乐观者), a leader, an active person who enjoys life, people and excitement. Do you prefer grays(灰色)and blues? Then you are probably quiet, shy and you would rather follow than lead. If you love green, you are strong-minded and determined. You wish to succeed and want other people to see you are successful. At least this is what psychologists (心理学家) tell us, and they should know, because they have been seriously studying the meaning of color preference, and the effect that colors have on human beings. They tell us that we don't choose our favorite color as we grow up. If you happen to love brown, you did so as soon as you opened your eyes, or at least as soon as you could see clearly.

A yellow room makes us feel more cheerful and more comfortable than a dark green one, and a red dress rings warmth and cheer to the saddest winter day. On the other hand, black is depressing. Light and bright colors make people not only happier but more active. It is a fact that factory workers work better, harder, and have fewer accidents when their machines are painted orange rather than black or dark gray.

Remember, then, that if you feel low, you can always brighten your day or your life with a new shirt or a few colorful things. Remember also that you will know your friends and your enemies better when you find out what colors they like and dislike. And don't forget that anyone can guess a lot about your character when you choose a piece of handkerchief.

1. According to this passage, _____.
 - A. one can choose his color preference
 - B. one is born with his color preference
 - C. one's color preference is changeable
 - D. one has to choose his favorite color as soon as he can see clearly
2. We would pay attention to colors because _____.
 - A. colors do have effect on our moods
 - B. colors may have effect on our work and study
 - C. light and bright colors make people happy
 - D. you can know your friends better by the colors they like or dislike
3. The main idea of this passage is _____.
 - A. one's color preference shows one's character
 - B. you can brighten your life with wonderful colors
 - C. psychologists have been studying the meaning of color preference
 - D. one's color preference has something to do with his character and colors have effects on human beings
4. The writer believes that in realizing the four modernizations of country, we need more people who love _____.

| | |
|-----------|----------|
| A. yellow | B. red |
| C. green | D. black |
5. "I am feeling black" means _____.

| | |
|----------------------|--------------------|
| A. I am feeling well | B. I am very happy |
| C. I am excited | D. I am depressed |

Passage 8

难易程度：中

Composer David Cope is the inventor of a computer program that writes original works of classical music. It took Cope 30 years to develop the software. Now most people can't tell the difference between music by the famous German composer J. S. Bach (1685-1750) and the Bach like compositions from Cope's computer.

It all started in 1980 in the United States, when Cope was trying to write an opera. He was having trouble thinking of new melodies, so he wrote a computer program to create the melodies.

At first this music was not easy to listen to. What did Cope do? He began to rethink how human beings compose music. He realized that composers brains work like big databases. First, they take in all the music that they have ever heard. Then they take out the music that they dislike. Finally, they make new music from what is left. According to Cope, only the great composers are able to create the database accurately, remember it, and form new musical patterns from it.

Cope built a huge database of existing music. He began with hundreds of works by Bach. The software analyzed the data: it broke it down into smaller pieces and looked for patterns. It then combined the pieces into new patterns. Before long, the program could compose short Bach-like works. They weren't good, but it was a start.

Cope knew he had more work to do—he had a whole opera to write. He continued to improve the software. Soon it could analyze more complex music. He also added many other composers, including his own work, to the database.

A few years later, Cope's computer program, called "Emmy", was ready to help him with his opera. The process required a lot of collaboration between the composer and Emmy. Cope listened to the computer's musical ideas and used the ones that he liked. With Emmy, the opera took only two weeks to finish. It was called *Cradle Falling*, and it was a great success Cope received some of the best reviews of his career, but no one knew exactly how he had composed the work.

Since that first opera, Emmy has written thousands of compositions. Cope still gives Emmy feedback on what he likes and doesn't like of her music, but she is doing most of the hard work of composing these days!

【拓展词汇】

| | | | |
|-----------------|------------|----------|----------|
| classical music | 古典音乐 | composer | 作曲家 |
| composition | 作曲, 作文, 创作 | opera | 歌剧 |
| melody | 歌曲, 旋律, 去掉 | database | 数据库, 资料库 |
| collaboration | 合作, 写作, 勾结 | | |

1. The music composed by David Cope is about _____.

- | | |
|--------------------|------------------|
| A. classical music | B. pop music |
| C. drama | D. country music |

2. By developing a computer software, David Cope aimed _____.
- A. to be like Bach
B. to study Bach
C. to write an opera
D. to create a musical database
3. What did Cope realize about a great composer's brain?
- A. It works like a big database.
B. It writes a computer program.
C. It can recognize any music patterns.
D. It can create melodies.
4. Who is Emmy?
- A. A database.
B. A computer software.
C. A composer who helped David.
D. An opera.
5. We can infer from the passage that _____.
- A. David Cope is a computer programmer
B. David Cope loves music
C. Bach's music helped him a lot
D. Emmy did much more work than a composer

Passage 9

难易程度：中

Bamboo is one of the nature's most surprising plants. Many people call this plant a tree, but it is a kind of grass.

Like other kinds of grass, a bamboo plant may be cut very low to the ground, but it will grow back very quickly. A Japanese scientist recorded one bamboo plant that grew almost 1.5 meters in 24 hours! Bamboo grows almost everywhere in the world except Europe. There are more than 1,000 kinds of bamboo that grow around the world on both mountains and plains (平原).

Not all bamboo looks the same. Some bamboo plants are very thin. They may only grow to be a few centimeters wide while others may grow to more than 30 centimeters across. This plant also comes in different colors, from yellow to black to green.

Many Asian countries have been using bamboo for hundreds of years. They often use bamboo for new buildings. As a matter of fact, the cables (绳索) that hold up the hanging bridge across the Min River in Sichuan are made of bamboo. The bridge has been in use for more than 1,000 years, and is still holding strong.

In Africa, engineers are teaching poor farmers how to find water using bamboo. These African countries need cheap ways to find water because they have no money, and their fields often die from no rain and no water. It seems that bamboo is one of the best things they can use. Bamboo pipes and drills (钻) can help to make the poor thirsty fields to be watered.

【拓展词汇】

| | | | |
|----------|-----|------------|--------|
| bamboo | 竹子 | record | 记录 |
| thin | 瘦的 | centimeter | 厘米 |
| engineer | 工程师 | field | 土地, 领域 |
| die from | 死于 | | |

1. How is bamboo like grass?
 - A. It is thin and easy to cut.
 - B. It grows everywhere.
 - C. It grows quickly after its cut short.
 - D. It is short and green.
2. The sentence “while others may grow to more than 30 centimeters across.” means “Some other bamboo plants may grow to be very _____.”
 - A. short
 - B. strong
 - C. thick
 - D. tall
3. From the text we know _____.
 - A. most people call bamboo plant trees
 - B. a bamboo plant may grow 4.5 meters in three days
 - C. the bamboo plant changes its colors when it grows
 - D. a bridge held by bamboo cable was built thousands of years ago
4. Why did the engineers teach the poor farmers in Africa to make use of bamboo?
 - A. Because it is cheap.
 - B. Because it is colorful.
 - C. Because it drills fast.
 - D. Because it is used by Asians.
5. Which of the following is NOT true?
 - A. There are many different kinds of bamboo with different colors.
 - B. Cables made of bamboo can last for over a thousand years.
 - C. Bamboo can be used for buildings, bridges and watering projects.
 - D. Bamboo plants are able to grow well in any part of the world.

Passage 10

难易程度：中

For some time past it has been widely accepted that babies—and other creatures—learn to do things because certain acts lead to “rewards”; and there is no reason to doubt that this is true. But it used also to be widely believed that effective rewards, at least in the early stages, had to be directly related to such basic physiological “drives” as thirst or hunger. In other words, a baby would learn if he got food or drink or some sort of physical comfort, not otherwise.

It is now clear that this is not so. Babies will learn to behave in ways that produce results in the world with no reward except the successful outcome.

Papousek began his studies by using milk in the normal way to “reward” the babies and so teach them to carry out some simple movements, such as turning the head to one side or the other. Then he noticed that a baby who had had enough to drink would refuse the milk but would still go on making the learned response with clear signs of pleasure. So he began to study the children’s responses in situations where no milk was provided. He quickly found that children as young as four months would learn to turn their heads to right or left if the movement “switched on” a display of lights—and indeed that they were capable of learning quite complex turns to bring about this result, for instance, two left or two right, or even to make as many as three turns to one side.

Papousek’s light display was placed directly in front of the babies and he made the interesting observation that sometimes they would not turn back to watch the lights closely although they would “smile and bubble” when the display came on. Papousek concluded that it was not primarily the sight of the lights which pleased them, it was the success they were achieving in solving the problem, in mastering the skill, and that there exists a fundamental human urge to make sense of the world and bring it under intentional control .

【拓展词汇】

creature 生物
indeed 的确
observation 观察
master 掌握

effective 有效的
capable 能胜任的
bubble 滔滔不绝说
fundamental 基本的，根本的

1. According to the author, babies learn to do things which _____.
A. are directly related to pleasure B. will meet their physical needs
C. will bring them a feeling of success D. will satisfy their curiosity
2. Papousek noticed in his studies that a baby _____.
A. would make learned responses when it saw the milk
B. would carry out learned movements when it had enough to drink
C. would continue the simple movements without being given milk
D. would turn its head to right or left when it had enough to drink
3. In Papousek's experiment babies make learned movements of the head in order to _____.
A. have the lights turned on C. please their parents
B. be rewarded with milk D. be praised
4. The babies would "smile and bubble" at the lights because _____.
A. the lights were directly related to some basic "drives"
B. the sight of the lights was interesting
C. they need not turn back to watch the lights
D. they succeeded in "switching on" the lights
5. According to Papousek, the pleasure babies get in achieving something is a reflection of _____.
A. a basic human desire to understand and control the world
B. the satisfaction of certain physiological needs
C. their strong desire to solve complex problems
D. a fundamental human urge to display their learned skills

Passage 11

难易程度：中

Insomnia (失眠) is the inability to sleep calmly and relaxedly. It is a problem to nearly everyone at some time. A person may be awake for an hour in the middle of the night and then, next morning, may feel that he hardly slept all night. Normally, worry about not getting enough sleep is the worst aspect of most insomnia. If insomnia occurs repeatedly, it is important to find its possible causes and try to correct them.

Any of simple factors may make one feel difficult to fall asleep. His mattress (床垫) may be

too soft or too hard. If there are too many blankets (毯子) on a hot night, he may be too warm; if the mattress is too light he may feel cold during the night. The bedroom itself may be over heated or too cold. If it is not dark enough, or too noisy, this may cause difficulty in sleeping. Eating shortly before going to bed may also be responsible for insomnia. Drinking tea or coffee can also make people awake.

The cause of insomnia may be easy to correct. The sufferer should check the mattress, and bedroom temperature, and make any necessary changes. He should relax for an hour or two before bedtime, perhaps by reading a book, watching television or taking a warm bath. If he wakes during the night he should try turning on the light and reading for a while. Taking warm milk and a biscuit or two may be helpful.

【拓展词汇】

| | | | |
|-------------|----------|------------|----------|
| inability | 没有...的能力 | relaxedly | 放松地, 松弛地 |
| awake | 醒着的 | aspect | 方面 |
| occur | 出现 | repeatedly | 重复地 |
| responsible | 负责的 | correct | 更正 |
| bath | 洗澡 | biscuit | 小点心, 饼干 |

- According to the writer, the most serious aspect of insomnia is generally _____.
 A. the repeated occurrence of insomnia B. the worry about less time for sleep
 C. the difficulty in changing it D. the tiredness from the insomnia
- Which of the following might NOT cause insomnia according to the passage?
 A. The over-softness of the mattress. B. The darkness in the bedroom.
 C. Eating just before going to bed. D. Drinking tea before sleeping.
- According to the passage, which of the following is NOT true about insomnia?
 A. It is a kind of disease. B. It might occur to any person.
 C. It may be easy to cure. D. Simple factors can lead to insomnia.
- The method mentioned above in treating insomnia is to _____.
 A. eat appropriate amount of food B. take a walk before going to bed
 C. change its causes directly D. have more reading before sleeping

5. The sufferer of insomnia can relax themselves before sleeping in the following ways EXCEPT _____.

- A. reading books
B. watching some TV
C. changing sleeping habits
D. having a warm bath

Passage 12

难易程度：中

Today, supermarkets are found in almost every large city in the world. But the first supermarket was opened only fifty years ago. It was opened in New York by a man named Michael Cullen.

A supermarket is different from other types of stores in several ways. In supermarkets, goods are placed on open shelves. The customers choose what they want and take them to the check-out counter (付款台). This means that fewer employees are required than in other stores. The way products are displayed (陈列) is another difference between supermarkets and many other types of stores. For example, in supermarkets, there is usually a display of small inexpensive items just in front of the check-out counter: candies, chocolates, magazines, cheap books and so on. Why are they there?

Most customers who go to a supermarket buy from a shopping list. They know exactly what they need to buy. They shop according to a plan. By the time they reach the check-out counter, the customers are feeling pleased and relaxed because the task of shopping is finished. In this happy mood, the customers see an attractive display of inexpensive goods that were not on their shopping lists. Now they feel like buying something just for their own pleasure and enjoyment. Many customers buy from these displays of products near the check-out counter, and this is exactly what the owner of the supermarket hopes they will do.

Another important fact in helping a customer choose what to buy is where a product is placed on a shelf. A product that is placed at eye level on a shelf sells much better than one which is placed on a lower or higher shelf. A product which is easy to see sells best. Manufactures pay a higher price to have their products placed at eye level on the shelves.

The comfort and convenience of shopping centers is another factor which makes them popular with customers. Large parking spaces are provided, and many supermarkets stay open until very late at night.

【拓展词汇】

| | | | |
|---------|--------|-------------|-------------|
| item | 物品, 商品 | check-out | 付款 |
| relax | 放松, 休息 | attractive | 吸引人的, 引人注目的 |
| display | 显示, 陈列 | manufacture | 制造, 制造业 |

1. According to the passage, which statement is NOT true?
 - A. The first supermarket was opened only half a century ago.
 - B. A supermarket is different from other kinds of stores in two ways.
 - C. The first supermarket was opened in New York.
 - D. Today supermarkets are found in almost every big city.
2. A product that is placed _____ sells best.
 - A. as high as one's eyes
 - B. as high as one's waist
 - C. on a lower shelf
 - D. on a higher shelf
3. According to the passage, which statement is true?
 - A. Supermarkets need more clerks than other stores.
 - B. In supermarkets goods are placed on closed shelves.
 - C. The customers prefer supermarkets to other kinds of stores.
 - D. The customers pay any clerk they meet for what they have bought in supermarkets.
4. Why do you think shopping centers attract more customers than other kinds of stores?
 - A. They have large parking lots and they stay open until almost midnight.
 - B. They have more kinds of goods.
 - C. They have few employees.
 - D. They display small inexpensive items in front of check-out counters.
5. According to the way small inexpensive items was displayed, we can infer that the owner of a supermarket has a good knowledge of _____.
 - A. physiology
 - B. biology
 - C. psychology
 - D. biophysics

Passage 13

难易程度: 中

Have you ever felt your mind falling into disorder after a sleepless night? You couldn't

come up with an original thought no matter how hard you tried.

You were probably right if you thought that was caused by a lack of sleep. Dr. Home, a sleep researcher in England, studied 24 college students. One group got their normal eight hours of sleep. The other group didn't get the smallest amount of sleep—they stayed awake all night. The next day, Dr. Home tested the students. He asked them question that required creative and original thinking. One of the questions was “How many uses can a cardboard box be put to?” The result? The wide-awake students did well on the test. The tired students did poorly. Research has already shown that tired people can do OK on tests of habitual thinking, like simple addition. But Dr. Home tested creative thinking only. As part of his study, he offered an amount of money as reward to the sleepy students if they did well. But even this encouragement was not enough to help the students conquer their tiredness. They did poorly. Dr. Home believes that the part of the brain where thinking takes place may becomes very tired during waking hours. Sleep may help to repair the brain. “Without any sleep,” he emphasizes, “even if you pay closer attention, you can't do better.”

This study gives people something to think about, especially like hospital workers who must stay awake all night and then make quick decisions.

【拓展词汇】

| | | | |
|----------|---------|-----------|---------|
| original | 原始的，最初的 | cardboard | 纸板箱，硬纸板 |
| habitual | 习惯的，惯常的 | emphasize | 强调 |

1. It can be known from the text that lack of sleep may _____.
A. be a cause of some serious disease
B. cause one to lose his ability to calculate
C. do harm to one's power of usual thinking
D. weaken one's power of creative thinking
2. Which of the following statements is TRUE according to the text?
A. Hospital workers can think well although they often stay awake all night.
B. People can not work well without good sleep.
C. Dr. Home's tests are on habitual thinking.
D. Sleep has nothing to do with creativity.



3. The underlined word “conquer” can be replaced by _____.
- A. take off
B. break out
C. give off
D. get over
4. Why couldn’t the reward offered in the study attract the sleepy students?
- A. Because they were too tired and too sleepy.
B. Because they did not care for money at all.
C. Because they thought sleep might help to repair the brain.
D. Because they waited for bigger rewards.
5. What is the passage mainly about?
- A. How sleep affect people
B. Sleep and activity
C. How to sleep well at night
D. People love to sleep

Passage 14

难易程度：中

The food we eat seems to have profound effects on our health. Although science has made enormous steps in making food more fit to eat, it has, at the same time, made many foods unfit to eat. Some research has shown that perhaps eighty percent of all human illnesses are related to diet and forty percent of cancer is related to the diet as well, especially cancer of the colon. Different cultures are more likely to cause certain different illnesses because of the food that is characteristic in these cultures. That food is related to illness is not a new discovery. In 1945, about 35 years ago, government researchers realized that nitrates (硝酸盐), commonly used to preserve color in meats, and other food additives, caused cancer. Yet, these carcinogenic (致癌的) additives remain in our food, and it becomes more difficult all the time to know which things on the packaging labels of processed food are helpful or harmful. The additives which we eat are not all so direct. Farmers often give penicillin (青霉素) to beef and living animals, and because of this, penicillin has been found in the milk of treated cow.

Sometimes similar drugs are given to animals not for medical purposes, but for financial reasons. The farmers are simply trying to fatten the animals in order to obtain a higher price on the market. Although the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) has tried repeatedly to control these procedures, the practices continue.

【拓展词汇】

| | | | |
|----------|-----------|--------|-------------|
| profound | 深厚的，意义深远的 | relate | 涉及，与... 有联系 |
| preserve | 保存，保护 | obtain | 获得 |

1. What is the best possible title of the passage?
A. Drug and Food
B. Cancer and Health
C. Food and Health
D. Health and Drug
2. Which of the following statements is NOT true ?
A. Drugs are always given to animals for medical reasons.
B. Some of the additives in our food are added to the food itself and some are given to the living animals.
C. Researchers have known about the potential dangers of food additives for over thirty-five years.
D. Food may cause forty percent of cancer in world.
3. How has science done something harmful to mankind?
A. Because of science, diseases caused by polluted food haven been virtually eliminated.
B. It has caused a lack of information concerning the value of food.
C. Because of the application of science, some potentially harmful substances have been added to food.
D. The scientists have preserved the color of meats, but not of vegetables.
4. What are nitrates used for?
A. They preserve flavor in packaged foods.
B. They preserve the color of meats.
C. They are the objects of research.
D. They cause the animals to become fatter.
5. The word carcinogenic most nearly means _____.
A. trouble-making
B. color-retaining
C. money-making
D. cancer-causing

Passage 15

难易程度：中

Trees are useful to man in three very important ways: they provide him wood and other products; they give him shade; and they help to prevent drought (干旱) and floods.

Unfortunately, in many parts of the world, man has not realized that the third of these services is the most important. In his eagerness to draw quick profit from the trees, he has cut them down in large numbers.

Two thousand years ago, a rich and powerful country cut down its trees to build warships, with which to gain itself an empire. It gained the empire but, without its trees, its soil became bare and poor. When the empire fell to pieces, the country found itself faced by floods and starvation.

Even where a government realizes the importance of a plentiful supply of trees, it is difficult sometimes to make the people realize this. They cut down the trees but are too careless to plant and look after new trees. So, unless the government has a good system of control, or can educate the people, the forests will slowly disappear.

This does not only mean that there will be fewer trees. The results are even more serious: for where there are trees, their roots break the soil up, allowing the rain to sink in, and also bind the soil. This prevents the soil from being washed away. But where there are no trees, the rain falls on hard ground and flows away on the surface, and this causes floods and the rain carries away the rich topsoil in which crops grow. When all the topsoil is gone, nothing remains but worthless desert.

【拓展词汇】

| | | | |
|-------------------|--------|---------------|---------|
| shade | 阴凉 | unfortunately | 不幸地 |
| eagerness | 渴望, 热心 | profit | 利润, 利益 |
| warships | 战舰 | empire | 帝国 |
| starvation | 饿死, 挨饿 | disappear | 消失 |
| prevent...from... | 阻止 | topsoil | 表层土, 表土 |

1. Trees are useful to man mainly in three ways, the most important of which is that they can

_____.

- A. keep him from the hot sunshine
B. enable him to build warships
C. make him draw quick profit from them
D. protect him from droughts and floods
2. It's a great pity that _____.
- A. man is only interested in building empires
B. man is eager to profit from trees
C. man hasn't realized the importance of trees to him
D. man hasn't found out he has lost all trees
3. Sooner or later the forests will disappear _____.
- A. unless a country has a plenty supply of trees
B. if people stop cutting down their trees
C. unless all people are taught the importance of planting trees
D. unless the government punishes those who cut trees instead of planting them
4. The word "bind" in Paragraph 5 means "_____".
- A. to wash away
B. to make wet
C. to make stay together
D. to improve
5. When there is a heavy rain, trees can help to prevent floods, as they can _____.
- A. keep rain from falling down to soft ground
B. cause the soil to allow rainwater to sink in
C. prevent the soil from being washed away
D. make the topsoil stick together



社会生活类

**Passage 1**

难易程度：中

Acting is such an over-crowded profession that the only advice that should be given to a young person thinking of going on the stage is "Don't!". But it is useless to try to discourage someone who feels that he must act, although the chances of his becoming famous are slim.

The normal way to begin is to go to a drama school. Usually only students who show promise and talent are accepted, and the course lasts two years. Then the young actor or actress takes up work with a theatrical company (剧团), usually as an assistant stage manager. This

means doing everything that there is to do in the theatre and occasionally acting in very small parts. It is very hard work indeed, the hours are long and the salary is tiny.

Of course, some people have remarkable chances which lead to fame and success without this long and hard training. Connie Pratt, for example, was just an ordinary girl working in a bicycle factory. A film producer happened to catch sight of her one morning waiting at a bus stop, as he drove past in his car. He stopped and got out to speak to the girl. He asked if she would like to go to the film studio to do a test, and she thought he was joking. Then she got angry and said she would call the police. It took the producer twenty minutes to convince Connie that he was serious. The test was successful. And within a few weeks she was playing the leading part opposite one of the most famous actors of the day. But chances like this happen once in a blue moon.

【拓展词汇】

| | | | |
|--------|------------|----------|---------|
| slim | 微小的, 苗条的 | promise | 希望, 承诺 |
| talent | 天赋 | fame | 名声, 名望 |
| studio | 工作室, 电影制片厂 | convince | 说服, 使确信 |

- From the very beginning, the author puts it clearly that acting is a profession _____.
 A. sought after by too many
 B. too difficult for young people
 C. for slim people only
 D. one can go into without special training
- For someone who feels he must act, it is very likely that _____.
 A. he will become a film star at long last
 B. he will become a stage manager
 C. he will be well paid
 D. he will end up without any success
- The film producer found Connie Pratt one morning when she was _____.
 A. at work in a bicycle factory
 B. driving past him in her car
 C. going to a film studio
 D. waiting for a bus
- A few weeks after the test, Connie Pratt found herself _____.
 A. the most famous actress of the world
 B. playing the leading female role in a play
 C. as famous as the greatest actor of the world
 D. no less famous than the leading actor of the day

5. The concluding sentence “chances like this happen once in a blue moon” means

- _____.
- A. this is something which happens once in a while
 - B. this is a highly profitable chance
 - C. this is something highly possible
 - D. this is a very rare chance

Passage 2

难易程度：易

When John and Victoria Falls arrived in New York City for one-year stay, they did not bring very many things with them. They had planned either to live in a furnished apartment or to buy used furniture. But they soon learned about a new system that more and more people are using. The renting of home furnishings (bed, tables, dishes, and so on) has become one of America's fastest growing businesses.

What kinds of people rent their home furnishings instead of buying them? People who are international business or government officials, foreign students, airline workers, young married couple—people whose job or business may force them to move frequently from one city to another. They save a lot of trouble and the cost of moving their furniture each time. They simply rent new furniture when they reach their new homes. Young people with little money do not want to buy cheap furniture that they may soon dislike. They prefer to wait until they have enough money to buy furniture that they really like. Meanwhile, they find they can rent better quality furniture than they could afford to buy.

One family, who now have a large, beautiful home of their own, liked their rented furniture so much that they decided to keep renting it instead of buying new things. But usually people don't like to tell others about it. The idea of renting home furnishings is still quite new, and they are not sure what their neighbors might think.

【拓展词汇】

| | |
|-----------|--------|
| furniture | 家具，设备 |
| rent | 出租，租借 |
| official | 官员，公务员 |

1. Which of the following has become one of America's fastest growing businesses?
 - A. Selling home furnishings
 - B. Renting furnished apartments
 - C. Selling used furniture
 - D. Renting home furnishings
2. Why do some people prefer to rent furniture?
 - A. Because the furniture they get in this way is new.
 - B. Because it saves them a lot of money.
 - C. Because it saves them much trouble and money.
 - D. Because they can always get better quality furniture in this way.
3. What can you infer from the passage?
 - A. The idea of renting furniture is not acceptable.
 - B. Renting furniture is not popular in the couple's home town.
 - C. Only those who don't have enough money to rent furniture.
 - D. People usually grow to like the furniture they have rented.
4. Which of the following can best serve as the title of the passage?
 - A. Rent or Buy?
 - B. A New Way of Getting Home Furnishings.
 - C. Furnished Apartments.
 - D. A New Idea.
5. Young people liked renting home furniture in that _____.
 - A. They have less money
 - B. They don't want to buy old furniture
 - C. The new furniture is of good quality
 - D. They don't have much money and don't want to buy the cheap furniture

Passage 3

难易程度：中

People tend to collect things, sometimes without being aware of doing so. Indeed they can have a delightful surprise when they find something useful which they did not know they owned. Those who never have to move house become indiscriminate (不加区分的) collectors of what can only be described as clutter (杂货). They leave unwanted objects in drawers, cupboards and attics (阁楼) for years, in the belief that they may one day need just those very things. As they

grow old, people also accumulate belongings for two other reasons, lack of physical and mental energy, both of which are essential in turning out and throwing away, and sentiment. Things owned for a long time are full associations with the past, perhaps with relatives who are dead, and so they gradually acquire a value beyond their true worth.

Some things are collected deliberately in the home in an attempt to avoid waste. Among these I would list string and brown paper, kept by thrifty people when a parcel has been opened, to save buying these two requisites. Collecting small items can easily become a mania (着迷). I know someone who always cuts sketches out from newspapers of model clothes that she would like to buy if she had the money. As she is not rich, the chances that she will ever be able to afford such purchases are remote; but she is never sufficiently strong-minded to be able to stop the practice.

Collecting as a serious hobby is quite different and has many advantages. It provides relaxation for leisure hours, as just looking at one's treasures is always a joy.

【拓展词汇】

| | | | |
|-------------|-----|--------------|-------|
| be aware of | 意识到 | delightful | 令人愉快的 |
| accumulate | 积累 | essential | 必要的 |
| acquire | 获得 | deliberately | 故意地 |
| attempt | 试图 | thrifty | 节约的 |
| parcel | 包裹 | requisite | 必不可少的 |

1. When people find things that are useful, they may feel _____.
A. surprised
B. angry
C. sympathy
D. anxious
2. Which of the following can be the places of leaving unwanted objects except _____.
A. drawers
B. cupboard
C. attics
D. living room
3. In the following group of people, who like to collect things most?
A. young people
B. children
C. old people
D. middle-aged people

4. If people collect things on purpose, they usually attempt to _____.
- A. give them to the children B. avoid waste
C. make the house more beautiful D. leave them with pets
5. If people take collecting as a serious hobby, they will feel _____.
- A. relaxed B. concerned
C. depressed D. shameful

Passage 4

难易程度：中

People travelling long distances frequently have to decide whether they would prefer to go by land, sea, or air.

Hardly anyone can positively enjoy sitting in a train for more than a few hours. Train compartments soon get cramped (拥挤的) and stuffy (闷热的). It is almost impossible to take your mind off the journey. Reading is only a partial solution, for the monotonous rhythm of the wheels clicking on the rails soon lulls you to sleep. During the day, sleep comes in snatches. At night, when you really wish to go to sleep, you rarely manage to do so. If you are lucky enough to get a sleeper (卧铺), you spend half the night staring at the small blue light in the ceiling, or fumbling to find your ticket for inspection. Inevitably you arrive at your destination almost exhausted. Long car journeys are even less pleasant, for it is quite impossible even to read. On motorways you can, at least, travel fairly safely at high speeds, but more often than not, the greater part of the journey is spent on roads with few service stations and too much traffic.

By comparison, ferry trips or cruises offer a great variety of civilized comforts. You can stretch your legs on the spacious decks, play games, meet interesting people and enjoy good food—always assuming, of course, that the sea is calm. If it is not, and you are likely to get seasick, no form of transport could be worse. Even if you travel in ideal weather, sea journeys take a long time. Relatively few people are prepared to sacrifice up to a third of their holidays for the pleasure of travelling by sea.

【拓展词汇】

compartment 隔间

distance 距离

partial 局部的

monotonous 单调的

This was the source of many Second World War jokes:

Shopkeeper to customer: Excuse me, miss, are you pregnant (怀孕)?

Customer: Well, I wasn't when I joined the queue.

Today, according to research in America, we (in Britain) can spend up to 5 years of our lives queuing—as compared to twelve months looking for things we have lost. But things may be changing. Many people no longer have the patience to stand in a queue. The law of the jungle (丛林) has begun to operate at bus stops, with people using their arms to push others out of the way.

One way to make life easier is to introduce “queue management”. Customers at supermarket cheese counters can now take a ticket with a number which appears on a screen when it is their turn. And while they wait for their number, they can do a bit of shopping. In some booking offices there is also a system telling customers how long they may have to wait before they are served. One of the latest technical progress is the use of an electronic scanner (电子识别器) which can read all the contents of your shopping basket or trolley in just a few seconds. If these become popular, queuing in supermarkets may become a thing of the past.

But some people just like queuing. One man queued all night for Harrods famous January sale, and then returned home for breakfast at nine o'clock the next morning without going into the shop.

【拓展词汇】

shopkeeper 店主, 老板

customer 顾客

content 内容, 目录

trolley 手推车

1. When was the golden age of queuing?

A. 1837

B. The First World

C. The Second World War

D. 1900

2. The joke in paragraph 2 implies that the young woman _____.

A. has been waiting in the queue for a long time

B. doesn't need to stand in the queue

C. enjoys standing in the queue

D. has stood in the wrong line

3. According to the passage, which of the following is true?
- A. The British spend more time queuing than looking for lost things.
 - B. The Americans criticized the British for their way of queuing.
 - C. The British are always patient when they wait in line.
 - D. People queue only when they want to buy something.
4. The British try to solve the problem of queuing by all the following EXCEPT _____.
- A. making a law to prevent queuing
 - B. telling the customers the waiting time
 - C. using numbered tickets to put the customers in order
 - D. checking the price of the goods customers buy with a scanner
5. We can infer from the passage that _____.
- A. queue management doesn't work well
 - B. there is still queuing in England
 - C. we don't see much queuing in Paris
 - D. the French like queuing more than the British

Passage 6

难易程度：中

No one can avoid being influenced by advertisements. Much as we may pride ourselves on our good taste, we are no longer free to choose the things we want, for advertising exerts a subtle influence on us. In their efforts to persuade us to buy this or that product, advertisers have made a close study of human nature and have classified all our little weaknesses.

Advertisers discovered years ago that all of us love to get something for nothing. An advertisement which begins with the magic word free can rarely go wrong. These days, advertisers not only offer free samples, but free cars, free houses, and free trips round the world as well. They devise hundreds of competitions which will enable us to win huge sums of money. Radio and television have made it possible for advertisers to capture the attention of millions of people in this way.

During a radio program, a company of biscuit manufacturers once asked listeners to bake biscuits and send them to their factory. They offered to pay \$10 a pound for the biggest biscuit baked by a listener. The response to this competition was tremendous. Before long, biscuits of all shapes and sizes began arriving at the factory. All the biscuits that were sent were carefully

weighed. The largest was 713 pounds. It seemed certain that this would win the prize. But just before the competition closed, a lorry arrived at the factory with a truly colossal biscuit which weighed 2,400 pounds. It had been baked by a college student. The manufacturers had to pay more money than they had anticipated. For they bought the biscuit from the student for \$24,000.

【拓展词汇】

| | | | |
|------------|----------|------------|--------|
| exert | 运用, 发挥 | sample | 样品, 样本 |
| influence | 影响 | magic | 魔法 |
| devise | 设计, 发明 | capture | 俘获, 夺得 |
| tremendous | 极大的, 巨大的 | lorry | 货车 |
| colossal | 巨大的 | anticipate | 预期, 期望 |

1. Which will have the biggest effect on people when people want to buy something?

| | |
|------------------------|--------------------|
| A. The brand. | B. The price. |
| C. The advertisements. | D. The popularity. |
2. Advertisers discovered that people love to get things by _____.

| | |
|--------------------------|------------------------|
| A. free | B. suitable price |
| C. competing with others | D. testing its samples |
3. Through what kind of ways that competitions will be known by people?

| | |
|-----------------|------------------|
| A. Radio. | B. TV. |
| C. Performance. | D. Both A and B. |
4. Who won the competition of biscuits in the end?

| | |
|-------------------------|--------------------------------|
| A. A middle-aged woman. | B. A little boy. |
| C. A college student. | D. No one won the competition. |
5. Which of the following is the best title for the passage?

| | |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| A. The Effects of Advertisement | B. The Kinds of Advertisement |
| C. The Origin of Advertisement | D. The Great Advertisers |

Passage 7

难易程度：中

Many people who work in London prefer to live outside it, and to go into their offices or schools every day by train, car or bus, even though this means they have to get up early in the morning and reach home late in the evening.

One advantage of living outside London is that houses are cheaper. Even a small flat in London without a garden costs quite a lot to rent. With the same money, one can get a little house in the country with a garden of one's own.

Then, in the country one can really get away from the noise and hurry of busy working lives. Even though one has to get up earlier and spend more time in trains or buses, one can sleep better at night and during weekends and on summer evenings, one can enjoy the fresh, clean air of the country. If one likes garden, one can spend one's free time digging, planting, watering and doing the hundred and one other jobs which are needed in a garden. Then, when the flowers and vegetables come up, one has got the reward together with those who have shared the secret of nature.

Some people, however, take no interest in country things: for them, happiness lies in the town, with its cinemas and theatres, beautiful shops and busy streets, dance-halls and restaurants. Such people would feel that their life was not worth living if they had to live it outside London. An occasional walk in one of the parks and a fortnight's (two weeks) visit to the sea every summer is all the country they want: the rest they are quite prepared to leave to those who are glad to get away from London every night.

【拓展词汇】

| | | | |
|------------|------------|------------|------|
| flat | 公寓, 平地, 平面 | dance-hall | 舞厅 |
| occasional | 偶尔的, 不经常的 | fortnight | 两个星期 |

1. Which of the following statements is NOT true?
 - A. People who love nature prefer to live outside the city.
 - B. All the people who work in London prefer to live in the country.
 - C. Some people enjoying city life prefer to work and live inside London.
 - D. Many nature lovers, though working in London, prefer to live outside.

2. With the same money needed for _____, one can buy a little house with a garden in the country.
- A. getting a small flat with a garden B. having a small flat with a garden
C. renting a small flat without a garden D. buying a small flat without a garden
3. When the garden is in blossom, the one _____ has been rewarded.
- A. living in the country
B. having spent time working in the garden
C. having a garden of his own
D. having been digging, planting and watering
4. People who think happiness lies in the city life would feel that _____ if they had to live outside London.
- A. their life was meaningless
B. their life was invaluable
C. they didn't deserve a happy life
D. they were not worthy of their happy life
5. The underlined phrase "get away from" in the paragraph 3 refers to _____.
- A. deal with B. do away with
C. escape from D. prevent from

Passage 8

难易程度：易

America is a mobile society. Friendships between Americans can be close and real, yet disappear soon if situations change. Neither side feels hurt by this. Both may exchange Christmas greetings for a year or two, perhaps a few letters for a while—then no more. If the same two people meet again by chance, even years later, they pick up the friendship. This can be quite difficult for us Chinese to understand, because friendships between us flower more slowly but then may become lifelong feelings, extending (延伸) sometimes deeply into both families.

Americans are ready to receive us foreigners at their homes, share their holidays, and their home life. They will enjoy welcoming us and be pleased if we accept their hospitality (好客) easily.

Another difficult point for us Chinese to understand Americans is that although they include us warmly in their personal everyday lives, they don't show their politeness to us if it requires a

great deal of time. This is usually the opposite of the practice in our country where we may be generous with our time. Sometimes, we, as hosts, will appear at airports even in the middle of the night to meet a friend. We may take days off to act as guides to our foreign friends. The Americans, however, express their welcome usually at homes, but truly can not manage the time to do a great deal with a visitor outside their daily routine. They will probably expect us to get ourselves from the airport to our own hotel by bus. And they expect that we will phone them from there. Once we arrive at their homes, the welcome will be full, warm and real. We will find ourselves treated hospitably.

For the Americans, it is often considered more friendly to invite a friend to their homes than to go to restaurants, except for purely business matters. So accept their hospitality at home!

【拓展词汇】

| | | | |
|----------|-----------|-----------|-------------|
| mobile | 可以动的，流动性的 | by chance | 偶然 |
| lifelong | 毕生的，终身的 | generous | 慷慨的，大方的，丰盛的 |
| routine | 常规，例行程序 | | |

- The writer of this passage must be _____.
A. an American B. a Chinese
C. a professor D. a student
- Which of the following statements is TRUE according to the passage?
A. Friendships between Americans usually extend deeply into their families.
B. Friendships between Americans usually last for all their lives.
C. Americans always show their warmth even if they are very busy.
D. Americans will continue their friendships again even after a long break.
- From the last two paragraphs we can learn that when we arrive in America to visit an American friend, we will probably be _____.
A. warmly welcomed at the airport B. offered a ride to his home
C. treated hospitably at his home D. treated to dinner in a restaurant
- The underlined words “generous with our time” in Paragraph 3 probably mean _____.
A. strict with time B. serious with time
C. careful with time D. willing to spend time

5. A suitable title for this passage would probably be “_____”.

- A. Friendships between Chinese
- B. Friendships between Americans
- C. Americans' hospitality
- D. Americans' and Chinese's views of friendships

Passage 9

难易程度：中

Some people make you feel comfortable when they are around. You spend an hour with them and feel as if you have known them half your life. These people have something in common. And once we know what it is, we can try to do it ourselves.

How is it done? Here are several skills that good talkers have. If you follow the skills, they'll help you put people at their ease, and make friends with them quickly.

First of all, good talkers ask questions. Almost anyone, no matter how shy he is, will answer a question. One well-known businesswoman says, “At business lunches, I always ask people what they did that morning. It's a common question, but it will get things going.” From there you can move on to other matters—sometimes to really personal questions. And how he answers will let you know how far you can go.

Second, once good talkers have asked questions, they listen to the answers. This point seems clear, but it isn't. Your questions should have a point and help to tell what sort of person you are talking to. And to find out, you really have to listen carefully and attentively.

Real listening at least means some things. First it means not to change the subject of conversation. If someone sticks to one topic, you can take it as a fact that he's really interested in it. Real listening also means not just listening to words, but to tones of voice. If the voice sounds dull, then, it's time for you to change the subject.

Finally, good talkers know well how to deal with the occasion of parting. If you're saying good-bye, you may give him a firm handshake and say, “I've really enjoyed meeting you.” If you want to see that person again, don't keep it a secret. Let people know what you feel, and they may walk away feeling as if they've known you half their life.

【拓展词汇】

in common 共有

attentively 聚精会神地

dull 迟钝的，枯燥乏味的

1. Asking questions might be a quite good and suitable way _____.
 - A. for you to make more and more new friends
 - B. to begin your business talks
 - C. to get the conversation going smoothly
 - D. for you to make a deep and lasting impression on others
2. After having asked somebody a question, it'll be polite of you to _____.
 - A. make clear what kind of person he is
 - B. listen to his reply attentively
 - C. wait quietly and patiently for his answer
 - D. go on asking him more questions
3. Generally speaking, good talkers are persons who _____.
 - A. are good at making any topic interesting
 - B. never talk too much or too little
 - C. always speak in a gentle way
 - D. know how and when they should change the topic of the talk
4. If you really take delight in meeting someone again, _____.
 - A. you may take him as your lifelong trustworthy friend
 - B. it seems necessary for you to let him know it
 - C. it's proper for you to give him a second handshake
 - D. it'll be helpful for you to have further understanding of him
5. According to the passage, how do good talkers deal with the occasion of parting?
 - A. They will do a firm handshake.
 - B. They will say, "I've really enjoyed meeting you."
 - C. Let people know what they feel.
 - D. All the above.

Passage 10

难易程度：易

A foreigner's first impression of the U. S. is likely to be that everyone is in a rush—often under pressure. City people always appear to be hurrying to get where they are going restlessly, seeking attention in a store, and elbowing others as they try to complete their errands (任务). Racing through daytime meals is part of the pace of life in this country.

Working time is considered precious. Others in public eating places are waiting for you to finish so that they too can be served and get back to work within the time allowed. Each person hurries to make room for the next person. If you don't, waiters will hurry you.

You also find drivers will be abrupt and people will push past you. You will miss smiles, brief conversations, and small courtesies with strangers. Don't take it personally. This is because people value time highly, and they resent someone else "wasting" it beyond a certain courtesy point.

The view of time affects the importance we attach to patience. In the American system of values, patience is not a high priority. Many of us have what might be called "a short fuse." We begin to move restlessly about if we feel time is slipping away without some return—be this in terms of pleasure, work value, or rest. Those coming from lands where time is looked upon differently may find this matter of pace to be one of their most difficult adjustments in both business and daily life.

Many newcomers to the States will miss the opening courtesy of a business call. For example, they will miss the ritual interaction that goes with a welcoming cup of tea or coffee that may be a convention in their own country. They may miss leisurely business chats in a café or coffee house. Normally, Americans do not assess their visitors in such relaxed surroundings over prolonged small talks. We seek out evidence of past performance rather than evaluate a business colleague through social courtesies. Since we generally assess and probe professionally rather than socially, we start talking business very quickly.

【拓展词汇】

| | | | |
|------------|----------|------------|--------------|
| impression | 印象 | restlessly | 不安地，慌张地，无休止地 |
| elbow | 用肘推挤，手肘 | abrupt | 无理的，唐突的 |
| courtesy | 谦恭有礼，礼貌 | fuse | 保险丝，导火线 |
| adjustment | 调节，调整，清算 | | |

1. Which of the following statements is wrong?
 - A. Americans seem to be always under pressure.
 - B. Americans attach less importance to patience.
 - C. Americans don't care much about ritual socializing.
 - D. Americans are impolite to their business colleagues.

2. In the fourth paragraph, “a high priority” means _____?
- A. a less important thing
B. a first concern
C. a good business
D. an attractive gift
3. Americans evaluate a business colleague _____.
- A. through social courtesy
B. through prolonged business talks
C. by establishing business relations
D. by learning about their past performance
4. This passage mainly talks about _____.
- A. how Americans treasure their time
B. how busy Americans are every day
C. how Americans do business with foreigners
D. what American way of life is like
5. We can infer from the passage that the author’s tone in writing is _____.
- A. critical
B. ironical
C. appreciative
D. objective

Passage 11

难易程度：易

There are many ways to find a job. It can be as easy as walking into a neighborhood store to look at its announcement board. Local stores often have areas where people can put small signs telling what kind of service they need or can provide. Such services include caring for children or cleaning houses.

Or, job searchers can look in the newspaper. Local newspapers have employment announcements placed by companies seeking workers.

Another popular tool for finding jobs is the Internet. For example, people in four hundred and fifty cities around the world can use the Craigslist Website to buy objects, meet people or find a job. Craigslist says that it receives two million new job listings each month.

Another useful way to find a job is through a college or university. For example, students at the University of Texas in Austin can go to the Career Exploration Center to get help in finding a job. Of course, looking for a job requires knowing what kind of work you want to do. For example, there is a book called “What Color is Your Parachute (降落伞)?” by Richard Bolles.

This book has been helping people choose a career (职业) since it was first published in 1970.

Some experts also help people find jobs. Susan W. Miller owns a company called California Career Services in Los Angeles. She says her company helps people find jobs by first helping them understand their strengths, goals and interests. Then she provides them with methods and resources to help them find the right job.

【拓展词汇】

| | | | |
|--------------|--------|---------|--------|
| announcement | 公告, 宣布 | provide | 提供 |
| employment | 雇佣 | object | 物品 |
| exploration | 探索 | publish | 出版, 公布 |
| strength | 优点 | | |

1. What is the passage mainly about?

| | |
|------------------------|--|
| A. Finding a job | B. College students' part-time jobs |
| C. Craigslist Web site | D. The relation between study and work |
2. By logging on the Craigslist Web site, you can _____.

| | |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| A. sell your old things | B. do some shopping online |
| C. create your own announcement board | D. get useful information about 450 cities |
3. "What Color is Your Parachute?" is a book which gives tips to those who want to _____.

| | |
|-------------------------|------------------------|
| A. work on the airplane | B. buy a parachute |
| C. publish a book | D. find a suitable job |
4. It can be learned from the passage that _____.

| |
|---|
| A. companies often put job information in local shops |
| B. the Internet is the most popular tool for job hunters in the USA |
| C. Susan W. Miller's company is helping people choose careers |
| D. California Career Services mainly serves university students |
5. How many ways of finding a job are mentioned in the passage?

| | |
|----------|---------|
| A. Three | B. Four |
| C. Five | D. Six |

Passage 12

难易程度：易

American cities are similar to other cities around the world. In every country, cities reflect the values of the culture. Cities contain the very best aspects of a society: opportunities for education, employment, and entertainment. They also contain the very worst parts of a society: violent crime, racial conflict, and poverty. American cities are changing, just as American society is changing.

After World War II, city residents became wealthier, more prosperous. They had more children. They needed more space. They moved out of their apartments in the city to buy their own houses. They bought houses in the suburbs, areas near a city where people live. These are areas without many offices or factories. During the 1950s the American “dream” was to have a house in the suburbs.

Now things are changing. The children of the people who left the cities in the 1950s are now adults. They, unlike their parents, want to live in the cities. Many young professionals, doctors, lawyers, and executives, are moving back into the city. Many are single; others are married, but often without children. They prefer the city to the suburbs because their jobs are there; they are afraid of the fuel shortage; or they just enjoy the excitement and opportunities which the city offers. A new class is moving into the city—a wealthier, more mobile class.

Only a few years ago, people thought that the older American cities were dying. Some city residents now see a bright, new future. Others see only problems and conflicts. One thing is sure: Many dying cities are alive again.

【拓展词汇】

| | | | |
|--------------|----------|-----------|-----|
| reflect | 反应 | crime | 犯罪 |
| poverty | 贫穷 | resident | 居民 |
| prosperous | 繁荣的 | suburb | 郊区 |
| professional | 专业的；专业人士 | executive | 执行者 |

1. Paragraph 1 _____.

- A. explains why American cities are changing
- B. is a description of cities

- C. shows that American cities have many problems
 D. says: American cities contain the very best aspects of a society
2. In the 1950s the American “dream” was _____.
- A. to have a color TV set
 B. to have a big car
 C. to buy an apartment in the city
 D. to buy a new house in the suburbs
3. In paragraph 3, the author gives _____ reasons why people want to live in cities.
- A. two
 B. three
 C. four
 D. five
4. According to the article, cities are _____.
- A. sick
 B. alive again
 C. living
 D. dying
5. The movement of people to and from the city can explain _____.
- A. social changes
 B. violent crime
 C. racial conflict
 D. the best aspects of a society

Passage 13

难易程度：中

Treasure hunts (寻宝) have excited people’s imagination for hundreds of years both in real life and in books such as Robert Louis Stevenson’s *Treasure Island*. Kit Williams, a modern writer, had the idea of combining the real excitement of a treasure hunt with clues (线索) found in a book when he wrote a children’s story, *Masquerade*, in 1979. The book was about a hare, and a month before it came out Williams buried a gold hare in a park in Bedfordshire. The book contained a large number of clues to help readers find the hare, but Williams put in a lot of “red herrings”, or false clues, to mislead them.

Ken Roberts, the man who found the hare, had been looking for it for nearly two years. Although he had been searching in the wrong area most of the time, he found it by logic (逻辑), not by luck. His success came from the fact that he had gained an important clue at the start. He had realized that the words: “One of Six to Eight ” under the first picture in the book connected the hare in some way to Katherine of Aragon, the first of Henry VIII’s six wives. Even here, however, Williams had succeeded in misleading him. Ken knew that Katherine of Aragon had died at Kimbolton in Cambridge shire in 1536 and thought that Williams had buried the hare there. He had been digging there for over a year before a new idea occurred to him. He found out

that Kit Williams had spent his childhood near Ampthill, in Bedfordshire, and thought that he must have buried the hare in a place he knew well, but he still could not see the connection with Katherine of Aragon, until one day he came across two stone crosses in Ampthill Park and learnt that they had been built in her honor in 1773.

Even then his search had not come to an end. It was only after he had spent several nights digging around the cross that he decided to write to Kit Williams to find out if he was wasting his time there. Williams encouraged him to continue, and on February 24th 1982, he found the treasure. It was worth £ 3000 in the beginning, but the excitement it had caused since its burial made it much more valuable.

【拓展词汇】

| | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| combine | 使联合，使结合 | bury | 埋葬，隐藏 |
| contain | 包含，容纳 | false | 错误的，虚伪的 |
| mislead | 误导，带错 | connect | 连接，联合 |
| dig | 挖，掘 | occur | 发生，出现 |

- The underlined word “them” (paragraph1) refers to _____ .
A. red herrings
B. treasure hunts
C. Henry VIII’s six wives
D. readers of Masquerade
- What is the most important clue in the story to help Ken Roberts find the hare?
A. Two stone crosses in Ampthill
B. Stevenson’s Treasure Island
C. Katherine of Aragon
D. Williams’home town
- The stone crosses in Ampthill were built _____ .
A. to tell about what happened in 1773
B. to show respect for Henry VIII’s first wife
C. to serve as a road sign in Ampthill Park
D. to inform people where the gold hare was
- Which of the following describes Roberts’ logic in searching for the hare?
a. Henry VIII’s six wives
b. Katherine’s burial place at Kimbolton
c. Williams’ childhood in Ampthill
d. Katherine of Aragon
e. stone crosses in Ampthill Park

A. a-b-c-e-d

B. d-b-c-e-a

C. a-d-b-c-e

D. b-a-e-c-d

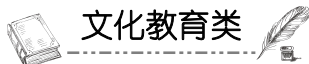
5. What is the subject discussed in the text?

A. An exciting historical event.

B. A modern treasure hunt.

C. The attraction of Masquerade.

D. The importance of logical thinking.



文化教育类

Passage 1

难易程度：易

Professor Martin's report says that children who attend a number of different schools, because their parents have to move around the country, probably make slow progress in their studies. There are also signs, says Professor Martin, that an unusually large number of such children are mentally affected.

The Professor says, "It's true, my personal feeling is that children should stay in one school. However, our findings are based on research and not on any personal feelings that I or my assistants may have on the subject."

Captain Thomas James, an Army lecturer for the past 20 years and himself a father of 2 children, said, "I've never heard such rubbish. Taking me for example, no harm is done to the education of my children who change school regularly—if they keep to the same system. In my experience—and I've known quite a few of them—Army children are as well-adjusted as any others, if not more so. What the professor doesn't appear to notice is the fact that in such situations children will adapt much better than grown-ups."

When this was put to Professor Martin, he said that at no time had his team suggested that all such children were mentally affected in some way, but simply that in their experience there was a clear tendency. "Our finding shows that while the very bright child can deal with regular change without harming his or her general progress in studies, the majority of children suffer from constantly having to enter a new learning situation."

【拓展词汇】

make progress 取得进步

affect 影响

| | | | |
|------------|-------------|-------------|-------|
| base on | 基于，以... 为根据 | rubbish | 垃圾，废话 |
| adjust | 调整 | adapt | 适应 |
| at no time | 绝不，从不 | suffer from | 遭受，忍受 |

1. Professor Martin's report suggests that _____.
A. it may not be good for children to change schools often
B. parents should not move often
C. more and more children are mentally affected
D. children will make rapid progress if they stay in one school.
2. According to the passage, Professor Martin's personal feeling _____.
A. is the opposite of what his report has shown
B. is in a way supported by his research
C. has played a big part in his research
D. is based on his own experience as a child
3. From the passage, we can conclude that Captain Thomas' children _____.
A. have been affected by changing schools
B. have not been affected by changing schools
C. like every army school they have been in
D. are the brightest among the children who often change school
4. According to Professor Martin, _____ suffer from changing schools regularly.
A. non-army children
B. bright children
C. the majority of children
D. few children
5. Captain Thomas believes _____.
A. army children are generally better adjusted than any others
B. army children are usually less experienced than any others
C. children can adapt more easily and quickly than grown-ups
D. children can adapt as easily and quickly as grown-ups

Passage 2

难易程度：中

Ballet is a dance form that has a long history. The fact that it survives to this day shows that it has adjusted as times have changed.

Ballet began in the royal courts during the Renaissance. At that time it became common for kings and queens, as well as other nobility, to participate in pageants that included music, poetry, and dance. As these entertainments moved from the Italian courts to the French ones, court ladies began participating in them. Though their long dresses prevented much movement, they were able to perform elaborate walking patterns. It was not until the 1600s that women dancers shortened their skirts, changed to flat shoes, and began doing some of the leaps and turns performed by men.

It was also in the 1600s that professional ballet began. King Louis XIV of France, himself a devoted dancer, founded the Royal Academy of Dance. The five basic feet positions from which all ballet steps begin were finalized. In the late 1700s another important change occurred. Ballet began to tell a story on its own. It was no longer simply dance to be performed between acts of plays. Elaborate wigs and costumes were eliminated. By the early 1800s dancers learned to rise on their toes to make it appear that they were floating.

Classical ballet as we know it today was influenced primarily by Russian dancing. The Russians remained interested in ballet when it declined in other European countries in the mid-1800s. One of the most influential figures of the early 20th century was Sergei Diaghilev. His dance company, the Ballets Russes, brought a new energy and excitement to ballet. One of his chief assistants, George Balanchine, went on to found the New York City Ballet in 1948 and to influence new generations of dancers.

【拓展词汇】

survive 幸存，活下来

pageant 盛会

elaborate 精心制作的

devoted 忠诚的，献身的

float 漂浮，浮动

participate in 参加，参与

prevent 阻止，防止

shorten 缩短，减少

finalize 完成，使结束

decline 衰落，下降

1. This passage deals mainly with _____.
A. famous names in ballet
B. French versus Russian ballet
C. the way ballet developed
D. why ballet is no longer popular
2. An important influence in early ballet was _____.
A. Balanchine
B. Marie Antoinette
C. Diaghilev
D. Louis XIV
3. You can conclude from this passage that ballet _____.
A. is a dying art
B. will continue to change as new people and ideas influence it
C. is only currently performed in Russia and the United States
D. is often performed by dancers with little training
4. The information in this passage is presented _____.
A. through the story of one dancer
B. by describing various positions and steps
C. by listing reasons why ballet has succeeded
D. in chronological order
5. The word “pageants” means _____.
A. dances
B. instructors
C. kings
D. elaborate shows

Passage 3

难易程度：中

Throughout the world, boys and girls prefer to play with different types of toys. Boys typically like to play with cars and trucks, while girls typically choose to play with dolls. Why is this? A traditional sociological explanation is that boys and girls are socialized and encouraged to play with different types of toys by their parents, peers, and the “society”. Growing scientific evidence suggests, however, that boys’ and girls’ toy preferences may have a biological origin.

In 2002, Gerianne M. Alexander of Texas A&M University and Melissa Hines of City University in London surprised the scientific world by showing that monkeys showed the same sex-typical toy preferences as humans. In the study, Alexander and Hines gave two masculine toys (a ball and a police car), two feminine toys (a soft doll and a cooking pot), and two neutral toys (a picture book and a stuffed dog) to 44 male and 44 female monkeys. They then assessed

the monkeys' preference for each toy by measuring how much time they spent with each. Their data showed that male monkeys showed significantly greater interest in the masculine toys, and the female monkeys showed significantly greater interest in the feminine toys. The two sexes did not differ in their preference for the neutral toys.

If children's toy preferences were largely formed by gender socialization, as traditional sociologists' claim, in which their parents give "gender-appropriate" toys to boys and girls, how can these male and female monkeys have the same preferences as boys and girls? They were never socialized by humans, and they had never seen these toys before in their lives.

【拓展词汇】

| | | | |
|-----------|----------|---------------------|---------|
| type | 类型；品种 | origin [®] | 起源；开端 |
| typically | 典型地；代表性地 | neutral | 中立的；中性的 |
| masculine | 阳性；有男子气概 | gender | 性别 |
| assess | 评定；估价 | | |

1. Traditional sociologists believe boys' and girls' toy preferences _____.
 A. are passed down from their parents
 B. have a biological origin
 C. have nothing to do with gender socialization
 D. are largely formed in later life
2. The study by Alexander and Hines shows that monkeys _____.
 A. also play toys as humans do
 B. also have a sex-typical toy preference
 C. have no toy preferences
 D. like to play different toys at different time
3. Alexander and Hines carried out the study to _____.
 A. find out why boys and girls prefer different toys
 B. test the intelligence of monkeys
 C. test whether monkeys like to play toys
 D. find more evidence for traditional sociology

4. According to the study, if given a stuffed dog, _____.
- A. only the male monkeys showed interest
B. the female monkeys showed more interest
C. the male and female monkeys showed the same interest
D. neither the male nor the female monkeys showed any interest
5. Masculine toys are mainly intended for _____.
- A. monkeys
B. adult
C. boys
D. girls

Passage 4

难易程度：中

“Switching off the television may help prevent children from getting fatter, even if they do not change their diet or increase the amount they exercise.” US researchers said last week.

A study of 192 third and fourth graders, generally aged eight and nine, found that children who cut the number of hours spent watching television gained nearly two pounds (0.9kg) less over a one-year period than those who did not change their television diet.

“The findings are important because they show that weight loss can only be the result of a reduction in television viewing and not any other activity,” said Thomas Robinson, a pediatrician (儿科专家) at Stanford University.

“American children spend an average of more than four hours per day watching television and videos or playing video games, and rates of childhood being very fat have doubled over the past 20 years,” Robinson said.

In the study, presented this week to the Pediatric Academic Societies’ annual meeting in San Francisco, the researchers persuaded about 100 of the students to reduce their television viewing by one-quarter to one-third.

Children watching fewer hours of television showed a significantly smaller increase in waist size and had less body fat than other students who continued their normal television viewing, even though neither group ate a special diet or took part in any extra exercise.

“One explanation for the weight loss could be the children unstuck to the television may simply have been moving around more and burning off calories,” Robinson said. “Another reason might be due to eating fewer meals in front of the television. Some studies have suggested that eating in front of the TV encourages people to eat more,” Robinson said.

【拓展词汇】

| | | | |
|----------|--------------|---------|--------------|
| gain | 增加; 获利 | annual | 年度的; 每年的; 年刊 |
| normal | 正常的; 标准的; 常态 | unstuck | 松开的; 未粘住的 |
| calories | 卡路里 | | |

1. The author tries to tell us in the first two paragraphs that _____ .
 - A. children will get fatter if they eat too much
 - B. children will get thinner if they eat less
 - C. children will get fatter if they spend less time watching TV
 - D. children will get fatter if they spend more time watching TV
2. According to the passage, the time American children usually spend on watching TV _____ .
 - A. is more than four hours a day
 - B. is less than four hours a day
 - C. doubled in the last twenty years
 - D. is more than on any other activities
3. The time the group of children in the study spent on TV viewing every day is suggested to be about _____.
 - A. six hours
 - B. eight hours
 - C. three hours
 - D. one hour
4. Which one of the following is right?
 - A. Children usually eat less while watching TV.
 - B. Children usually eat more while watching TV.
 - C. Children eat the same amount of food while watching TV.
 - D. Children usually eat nothing while watching TV.
5. Why can watching TV increase kids' weight according to the passage?
 - A. Because kids usually eat more while watching TV.
 - B. Because kids burn off fewer calories.
 - C. Because kids change their diet while watching TV.
 - D. Both A and B.

Passage 5

难易程度：中

James Fenimore Cooper, an early American writer, once said, “The Americans are almost ignorant of the art of music.” If that was once true, you would never know it today. Most Americans—even those without a musical bone in their bodies—have a favorite style of music.

The 1950s saw the development of an explosive new music style: rock ‘n’ roll. Performers like Elvis Presley and songs like Bill Haley’s “Rock Around the Clock” made rock music widely popular. This powerful music style addresses issues like love, sex, drugs, politics and death. Often it rebels against the accepted values of society. Rock concerts, featuring loud music and sometimes weird stage acts, have become a major part of American youth culture.

And the beat goes on. Pop music represents popular styles, like the music of Karen Carpenter—that have wide appeal. “Golden oldies” from the past bring back pleasant memories for many. Rap music, which burst onto the music scene in the 1970s, is actually more like a rhyming chant. Rappers give a strong -sometimes vulgar -message about life in the streets.

Americans have always been a religious people, and music has long been a part of their religious experience, as well. From colonial days, hymns and praise songs have enhanced worship. “Negro spiritual” such as “Nobody Knows the Trouble I’ve Seen,” reflect hope in God in the midst of suffering. Today’s Christian styles fit all musical tastes—from country to jazz to pop to rock to rap.

In America, music is a shared experience. People grow up with piano lessons, chorus classes and marching band practices. They can talk about their tastes in music when there isn’t anything else to talk about.

【拓展词汇】

| | | | |
|--------|---------|-----------|-----------|
| rebel | 反叛，反抗 | weird | 怪异的，不可思议的 |
| scene | 场景 | chant | 圣歌，赞美诗 |
| vulgar | 粗俗的，通俗的 | religious | 宗教的 |

1. What kind of attitude do the Americans hold towards music now?

- A. They have their tastes for different kinds of music.
- B. They know nothing about music.

- C. They don't want to talk about music.
D. All of the Americans love the same kind of music.
2. The "rock and roll" music develops in _____.
- A. 1900s
B. 1950s
C. nowadays
D. we don't know
3. "Rock and roll" contains issues except _____.
- A. love
B. politics
C. death
D. business
4. 1970s witnessed the growth of _____.
- A. rock and roll
B. rap music
C. traditional music
D. jazz [®]
5. What will Americans talk about if there is nothing else?
- A. sports
B. TV program
C. music
D. coffee

Passage 6

难易程度：中

Thanksgiving Day is the most truly American of the national holidays in the United States and is most closely connected with the earliest history of the country.

In 1620, the settlers, or Pilgrims, sailed to America on the May flower, seeking a place where they could have freedom of worship. After a tempestuous two-month voyage they landed at an icy November, what is now Plymouth, Massachusetts.

During their first winter, over half of the settlers died of starvation or epidemics. Those who survived began sowing in the first spring. All summer long they waited for the harvests with great anxiety, knowing that their lives and the future existence of the colony depended on the coming harvest. Finally the fields produced a yield rich beyond expectations. And therefore it was decided that a day of thanksgiving to the Lord be fixed. Years later, President of the United States proclaimed the fourth Thursday of November as Thanksgiving Day every year. The celebration of Thanksgiving Day has been observed on that date until today.

The pattern of the Thanksgiving celebration has never changed through the years. The big family dinner is planned months ahead. On the dinner table, people will find apples, oranges, chestnuts, walnuts and grapes. There will be plum pudding, mince pie, other varieties of food and

cranberry juice and squash. The best and most attractive among them are roast turkey and pumpkin pie. They have been the most traditional and favorite food on Thanksgiving Day throughout the years.

Thanksgiving today is, in every sense, a national annual holiday on which Americans of all faiths and backgrounds join in to express their thanks for the year's bounty and reverently ask for continued blessings.

【拓展词汇】

| | | | |
|-------------|-----------|-----------------------|--------|
| tempestuous | 暴风雨的, 暴乱的 | starvation | 挨饿 |
| epidemic | 流行病, 蔓延 | sow | 播种 |
| proclaim | 宣告, 公告 | chestnut [®] | 栗子 |
| walnut | 胡桃 | lum | 梅子 |
| cranberry | 蔓越莓 | squash | 压扁, 镇压 |

1. What is Thanksgiving Day connected with?
A. Economy. B. Politics.
C. American history. D. American leaders.
2. 1620, why did the settlers go the America?
A. They try to seek for the freedom of individuals.
B. They try to seek for the freedom of worships.
C. They don't want to live in their own lands.
D. They love travelling.
3. During the first winter, for what reasons do the settlers die?
A. Starvation B. Epidemics
C. War D. Both A and B
4. On which day is Thanksgiving Day celebrated?
A. The first day of May B. January
C. The fourth Thursday of November D. The middle of March
5. Which of the following is not true?
A. Thanksgiving Day is a national holiday.
B. The pattern of the Thanksgiving Day changes a lot during the years.

C. People eat various foods on Thanksgiving Day.

D. People of all faiths and backgrounds celebrate Thanksgiving Day.

Passage 7

难易程度：中

A smile is a strong sign of a friendly and open attitude and a willingness to communicate. It is a positive, silent sign sent with the hope the other person will smile back. When you smile, you show you have noticed the person in a positive way. The result? That person will usually smile back.

You might not realize a closed position is the cause of many conversational problems. A common closed position is sitting with your arms and legs crossed and your hand covering your mouth or chin. This is often called the “thinking pose”. Ask yourself this question: Are you going to interrupt someone who appears to be deep in thought? This position gives off “stay away” signs and prevents your main “sign sender” (your mouth) from being seen by others looking for inviting conversational signs.

The open body position is most effective when you place yourself within communicating distance of the other person—that is, within about five feet. Take care, however, not to enter someone’s “personal space” by getting too close, too soon.

Leaning forward a little while a person is talking shows your interest and how you are listening to what the person is saying. By doing this, you are saying: I hear what you’re saying, and I’m interested in—keep talking!

Often people will lean back with their hands over their mouth, chin, or behind their head in the “thinking” pose. This position gives off signs of judgment, doubt, and lack of interest from the listener. Since most people do not feel comfortable when they think they are being judged, this leaning-back position serves to prevent the speaker from continuing.

In many cultures the most common form of first contact between two people is a handshake. Be the first to extend your hand in greeting. Couple this with a friendly “Hello”, a nice smile, and your name and you have made the first step to open the lines of communication.

Eye contact should be natural, not forced or overdone. Direct eye contact shows you are listening to the other person and that you want to know about her.

【拓展词汇】

| | | | |
|----------|---------|-----------|--------|
| positive | 积极的 | interrupt | 打断, 中断 |
| give off | 释放, 散发出 | effective | 有效的 |
| position | 位置 | force | 强迫 |

1. A person smiles to show _____.
A. he is kind and useful
B. he is happy all the time
C. he is ready to talk with you
D. he sees something funny
2. According to the text, troubles in communication may result from _____.
A. a closed body position
B. an open body position
C. no smile
D. the main “sign senders”
3. Leaning back with your hands behind your head in deep thought while a person is talking _____.
A. shows you are interested in and listening to what the speaker is saying
B. shows you want to keep some distance from the speaker
C. makes him think-you are thinking about something else
D. makes him believe you are not interested in his talk
4. All of the following gestures encourage communication except _____.
A. leaning forward a little while a person is talking
B. crossing your arms
C. looking in others’ eyes
D. extending your hand in greeting
5. From the text we know that _____.
A. communication depends little on verbal language and much on body language
B. gestures always prevent the “sign sender” (mouth)
C. we should pay much attention to body language
D. eye contact is always helpful

Passage 8

难易程度：中

If you ask people to name the one person who had the greatest effect on the English language, you will get answers like “Shakespeare”, “Samuel Johnson”, and “Webster”, but none of these men had any effect at all compared to a man who didn’t even speak English—William the Conqueror.

Before 1066, in the land we now call Great Britain lived peoples belonging to two major language groups. In the west-central region lived the Welsh, who spoke a Celtic language, and in the north lived the Scots, whose language, though not the same as Welsh, was also Celtic. In the rest of the country lived the Saxons, actually a mixture of Anglos, Saxons, and other Germanic and Nordic peoples, who spoke what we now call Anglo-Saxon (or Old English), a Germanic language. If this state of affairs had lasted, English today would be close to German.

But this state of affairs did not last. In 1066 the Normans led by William defeated the Saxons and began their rule over England. For about a century, French became the official language of England while Old English became the language of peasants. As a result, English words of politics and the law come from French rather than German. In some cases, modern English even shows a distinction (区别) between upper-class French and lower-class Anglo-Saxon in its words. We even have different words for some foods, meat in particular, depending on whether it is still out in the fields or at home ready to be cooked, which shows the fact that the Saxon peasants were doing the farming, while the upper-class Normans were doing most of the eating.

When Americans visit Europe for the first time, they usually find Germany more “foreign” than France because the German they see on signs and advertisements seems much more different from English than French does. Few realize that the English language is actually Germanic in its beginning and that the French influences are all the result of one man’s ambition.

【拓展词汇】

| | | | |
|-----------|-------|---------------|-------|
| belong to | 属于 | affair | 事情，事物 |
| defeat | 击败，战胜 | in particular | 尤其，特别 |
| depend on | 依赖，依靠 | ambition | 雄心，野心 |

1. Who had the greatest effect on the British language?
 - A. Shakespeare
 - B. Samuel Johnson
 - C. Webster
 - D. William the Conqueror
2. The two major languages spoken in what is now called Great Britain before 1066 were _____.
 - A. Welsh and Scottish
 - B. Nordic and Germanic
 - C. Celtic and Old English
 - D. Anglo-Saxon and Germanic
3. Which of the following groups of words are, by inference, rooted in French?
 - A. president, lawyer, beef
 - B. president, bread, water
 - C. bread, field, sheep
 - D. folk, field, cow
4. Why does France appear less foreign than Germany to Americans on their first visit to Europe?
 - A. Most advertisements in France appear in English.
 - B. They know little of the history of the English language.
 - C. Many French words are similar to English ones.
 - D. They know French better than German.
5. The passage is mainly about _____.
 - A. The history of Great Britain
 - B. The similarity between English and French
 - C. The rule of England by William the Conqueror
 - D. The French influences on the English language

Passage 9

难易程度：难

The Chinese New Year is now known as the “Spring Festival” because it starts from the beginning of spring. Though there are some sayings about its origin (起源), all agree that the word Nian, which in modern Chinese means “year”, was originally the name of a beast (野兽) that started to eat people the night before the beginning of a new year.

One story goes that the beast Nian had a very big mouth that would take in a great many people at one time. People were very afraid. One day, an old man came to their help and said he would stop all this. To Nian he said, “I hear that you are very strong, but can you eat up all the beasts on the earth instead of people who are too weak to be your enemy?” “Yes”, Nian agreed

with him and went to kill many of the beasts on earth. People were very happy because those beasts also did bad things to people and killed their farm animals from time to time.

After that, the old man, who was a god (神), rode on the beast Nian and left. Nian was gone, and other beasts also went into forests; people began to enjoy their happy life. Before the old man left, he had told people to put up red paper-cuts on their windows and doors at each year's end to drive Nian away, because red is the colour the beast felt most afraid of.

From then on, every year at the beginning of spring, people "Guo Nian". The word "Guo Mian" means "Go through the Nian safely". Putting up red paper-cuts to drive Nian away are making dumplings for a better new year are still an every-year doing by the Chinese people. However, people today have long forgotten why they are doing all this, they just feel the colour and the food make the New Year very enjoyable.

【拓展词汇】

| | |
|-------------------|----------|
| paper-cut | 剪纸 |
| dumplings | 饺子 |
| from time to time | 时不时地，间或地 |

- The Chinese New Year is also called _____.
 A. The Beginning of Spring B. The Spring Festival
 C. The New Spring D. The Beast Nian
- How did the old man stop Nian from eating people?
 A. By putting red paper-cuts on windows. B. By eating up beasts.
 C. By talking to him. D. By riding on him.
- Why did people put up red paper-cuts instead of those of any other colour?
 A. Because Nian liked the colour red.
 B. Because the colour red could kill Nian.
 C. Because the old man liked the colour red.
 D. Because Nian was afraid of the colour red.
- The best title of this passage is _____.
 A. The Origin of the Chinese New Year B. The Old Man and the Beast Nian
 C. How to Go Through the Nian Safely D. What Nian Was Like

5. Which of the sentences is true?
- A. Nian can eat up all the beasts on the earth at one time.
- B. Nian is a tall beast that likes to eat farm animals.
- C. Nian is afraid of paper-cuts.
- D. Nian doesn't like to use his own mind.

Passage 10

难易程度：中

In bringing up children, every parent watches eagerly the child's acquisition of each new skill, the first spoken words, the first independent steps, or the beginning of reading and writing. It is often tempting to hurry the child beyond his natural learning rate, but this can set up dangerous feelings of failure and states of worry. The child might be encouraged to learn to read before he knows the meaning of the words he reads. On the other hand, though, if a child is left alone too much, or without any learning opportunities, he loses his natural enthusiasm for life and his desire to find out new things for himself.

Parents vary greatly in their degree of strictness towards their children. Some may be especially strict in money matters. Others are severe over times of coming home at night or punctuality for meals. In general, the controls imposed represent the needs of the parents and the values of the community as much as the child's own happiness.

As regards the development of moral standards in the growing child, consistency is very important in parental teaching. To forbid a thing one day and excuse it the next is no foundation for morality. Also, parents should realize that "example is better than precept". If they are not sincere and do not practice what they preach, their children may grow confused and emotionally insecure when they grow old enough to think for themselves, and realize they have been to some extent fooled.

A sudden awareness of a marked difference between their parents' principles and their morals can be a dangerous disappointment.

【拓展词汇】

enthusiasm 热情, 热忱

consistency 连贯, 符合

punctuality 严守时间, 正确, 准确

emotionally 感情上, 情绪上

1. Eagerly watching the child's acquisition of new skill _____.
 - A. can be avoided
 - B. is universal among parents
 - C. sets up dangerous states of worry in the child
 - D. will make him lose interest in learning new things
2. In the process of children's learning new skills parents _____.
 - A. should encourage them to read before they know the meaning of the words they read
 - B. should not expect too much of them
 - C. should achieve a balance between pushing them too hard and leaving them on their own
 - D. should creative as many learning opportunities as possible
3. The second paragraph mainly tells us that _____.
 - A. parents should be strict with their children
 - B. parental controls reflect only the needs of the parents and the values of the community
 - C. parental restrictions vary, and are not always enforced for the benefit of the children alone
 - D. parental vary in their strictness towards their children according to the situation
4. The word "precept" (Line3, Para. 3) probably means "_____".

| | |
|-------------|----------------|
| A. idea | B. punishment |
| C. behavior | D. instruction |
5. In moral matters, parents should _____.
 - A. observe the rules themselves
 - B. be aware of the marked difference between adults and children
 - C. forbid things which have no foundation in morality
 - D. consistently ensure the security of their children

Passage 11

难易程度：中

Now let us look at how we read. When we read a printed text, our eyes move across a page in short, jerky movement. We recognize words usually when our eyes are still when they fixate. Each time they fixate, we see a group of words. This is known as the recognition span or the visual span. The length of time of which the eyes stop—the duration of the fixation—varies considerably from person to person. It also varies within any one person according to his purpose

in reading and his familiarity with the text. Furthermore, it can be affected by such factors as lighting and tiredness.

Unfortunately, in the past, many reading improvement courses have concentrated too much on how our eyes move across the printed page. As a result of this misleading emphasis on the purely visual aspects of reading, numerous exercises have been devised to train the eyes to see more words at one fixation. For instance, in some exercises, words are flashed onto a screen for, say, a tenth or a twentieth of a second. One of the exercises has required students to fix their eyes on some central point, taking in the words on either side. Such word patterns are often constructed in the shape of rather steep pyramids so the reader takes in more and more words at each successive fixation. All these exercises are very clever, but it's one thing to improve a person's ability to see words and quite another thing to improve his ability to read a text efficiently. Reading requires the ability to understand the relationship between words. Consequently, for these reasons, many experts have now begun to question the usefulness of eye training, especially since any approach which trains a person to read isolated words and phrases would seem unlikely to help him in reading a continuous text.

【拓展词汇】

| | | | |
|---------|----------|-------------|----------|
| jerky | 忽动忽停的 | fixate | 注视, 视线移向 |
| span | 跨度, 一段时间 | familiarity | 熟悉, 通晓 |
| pyramid | 建增, 金字塔 | successive | 逐次, 连续的 |

1. The time of the recognition span can be affected by the following facts except _____.

- A. one's familiarity with the text B. one's purpose in reading
C. the length of a group of words D. lighting and tiredness

2. The author may believe that reading _____.

- A. requires a reader to take in more words at each fixation
B. requires a reader to see words more quickly
C. demands an deeply-participating mind
D. demands more mind than eyes

3. What does the author mean by saying “but it’s one thing to improve a person’s ability to see words and quite another thing to improve his ability to read a text efficiently.” in the second paragraph?

- A. The ability to see words is not needed when an efficient reading is conducted.
- B. The reading exercises mentioned can’t help to improve both the ability to see and to comprehend words.
- C. The reading exercises mentioned can’t help to improve an efficient reading.
- D. The reading exercises mentioned has done a great job to improve one’s ability to see words.

4. Which of the following is NOT true?

- A. The visual span is a word or a group of words we see each time.
- B. Many experts began to question the efficiency of eye training.
- C. The emphasis on the purely visual aspects is misleading.
- D. The eye training will help readers in reading a continuous text.

5. The tune of the author in writing this article is _____.

- A. critical
- B. neutral
- C. pessimistic
- D. optimistic

Passage 12

难易程度：中

Handshaking, though a European practice, is often seen in big cities of China. Nobody knows exactly when the practice started in Europe. It is said that long before in Europe when people met, they showed their unarmed (无武器的) hands to each other as a sign of goodwill. As time went on and trade in cities grew rapidly, people in cities began to clap each other’s hands to make a deal or to reach an agreement. This practice was later changed into shaking hands among friends on meeting or leaving each other. “Let’s shake(hands)on it” sometimes means agreement reached.

Do the Europeans shake hands wherever they go and with whomever they meet? No. Sometimes the Chinese abroad reach out their hands too often to be polite. It is really very impolite to give your hand when the other party, especially when it is a woman, shows little interest in shaking hands with you and when the meeting does not mean anything to him or her. Even if, for politeness, he holds out his unwilling hand in answer to your uninvited hand, just

touch it slightly. There is generally a misunderstanding(误解)among the Chinese that westerners are usually open and straightforward, while the Chinese are rather reserved(保守的) in manner. But in fact some people in western countries more reserved than some Chinese today. So it is a good idea to shake hands with a westerner only when he shows interest in further relations with you.

【拓展词汇】

| | |
|-----------------|-----|
| goodwill | 友好 |
| clap | 击掌 |
| straightforward | 坦率的 |

- In the old days in Europe, people put out their unarmed hands to each other _____.
A. to make a deal
B. to greet each other
C. to show friendliness
D. to reach an agreement
- The first paragraph mainly tells us _____.
A. where handshaking was first practiced
B. how handshaking came about
C. about the relationship between handshaking and trade
D. about the practice of handshaking both in Europe and in China
- According to the text which of the following statements is true?
A. Westerners are more reserved than the Chinese.
B. Westerners are unwilling to shake hands.
C. We should make a judgment before shaking hands.
D. We shouldn't shake hands with European women.
- It is really very _____ to give your hand when the other party, especially when it is a woman.
A. polite
B. interesting
C. impolite
D. encouraged
- The main purpose of the text is _____.
A. to tell us some differences between the East and the West
B. to offer us some important facts about handshaking
C. to introduce us to some different customs in the West
D. to give us some advice before we travel abroad

Passage 13

难易程度：中

English is the most widely used language in the history of our planet. One in every seven human beings can speak it. More than half of the world's books and three quarters of international mails are in English. Of all languages, English has the largest vocabulary—perhaps as many as two million words.

However, let's face it: English is a crazy language. There is no egg in an eggplant, neither pine nor apple in a pineapple and no ham in a hamburger. Sweet-meats are candy, while sweetbreads, which aren't sweet, are meat.

We take English for granted. But when we explore its paradoxes, we find that quicksand can work slowly, boxing rings are square, public bathrooms have no baths in them.

And why is it that a writer writes, but fingers don't fing, grocers don't groce, and hammers don't ham? If the plural of tooth is teeth, shouldn't the plural of booth be beeth? One goose, two geese—so one moose, two meese?

How can a slim chance and a fat chance be the same, while a wise man and a wise guy are opposites? How can overlook and oversee be opposites, while quite a lot and quite a few are alike? How can the weather be hot as hell one day and cold as hell the next?

English was invented by people, not computers, and it reflects the creativity of human beings. That's why, when stars are out, they are visible; but when the lights are out, they are invisible. And why, when I wind up my watch, I start it; but when I wind up this essay, I end it.

【拓展词汇】

| | | | |
|---------------------|------------|-----------|-----------|
| human being | 人类 | quarter | 四分之一 |
| eggplant | 茄子 | pineapple | 菠萝 |
| Take... for granted | 认为... 理所当然 | quicksand | 流沙 |
| square | 正方的 | grocer | 杂货店 |
| hammer | 铁锤 | invisible | 无形的, 看不见的 |

1. According to the passage _____.
- A. sweet-meats and sweetbreads are different things
- B. there should be egg in an eggplant

- C. pineapples are the apples on the pine tree
D. boxing rings should be round
2. Which of the following is the correct plural?
A. Beeth
B. Geese
C. Meese
D. Tooth.
3. Which of the following includes two items which have the similar meaning?
A. A wise man and a wise guy.
B. Overlook and oversee.
C. Quite a lot and quite a few.
D. Hot as hell and cold as hell.
4. The underlined words “wind up” in the last paragraph probably mean “_____”.
A. blow
B. roll up
C. get hurt
D. finish
5. Through the many paradoxes in the English language, the writer wants to show that human beings are _____.
A. clever
B. crazy
C. lazy
D. dull

Passage 14

难易程度：中

Britain and France are separated by the English Channel, a body of water that can be crossed in as few as 20 minutes. But the cultures of the two countries sometimes seem to be miles apart.

Last Thursday Britain and France celebrated the 100th anniversary (周年纪念) of the signing of a friendship agreement called the Entente Cordiality. The agreement marked a new beginning for the countries following centuries of wars and love-hate partnership.

But their relationship has been ups and downs over the past century. Just last year, there were fierce disagreements over the Iraq war, which British Prime Minister Tony Blair supported despite French President Jacques Chirac speaking out against it. This discomfort is expressed in Blair and Chirac's body language at international meetings. While the French leader often greets German Chancellor Gerhard Schroeder with a hug, Blair just receives a handshake. However, some political experts say the war in Iraq could in fact have helped ties.

The history of divisions may well be because of the very different ways in which the two sides see the world. But this doesn't stop 12 million Britons taking holidays in France each year. However, only 3 million French come in the opposite direction. Surveys (调查) show that most

French people feel closer to the Germans than they do to the British. And the research carried out in Britain has found that only a third of the population believes the French can be trusted. Perhaps this bad feeling comes because the British dislike France's close relationship with Germany, or because the French are not happy with Britain's close links with the US.

Whatever the answer is, as both sides celebrate 100 years of "doubtful friendship", they are at least able to make jokes about each other. Here's one: What's the best thing about Britain's relationship with France? The English Channel.

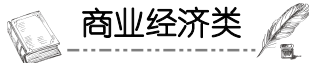
【拓展词汇】

| | |
|-----------|----------|
| separate | 分开 |
| fierce | 凶猛的, 猛烈的 |
| political | 政治的 |
| doubtful | 可疑的 |

- For centuries, the relationship between Britain and France is _____.
A. friendly
B. impolite
C. brotherly
D. a mixture of love and hate
- The war in Iraq does _____ to the relationship between France and Britain.
A. good
B. harm
C. neither good nor harm
D. both good and harm
- The British are not so friendly to _____ and the French are not so friendly to _____.
A. Germany; America
B. America; Germany
C. Germany; Germany
D. America; America
- _____ are more interested in having holidays in _____.
A. American people; Britain
B. British people; Germany
C. French people; Britain
D. British people; France
- What does the last sentence mean?
A. As long as the English Channel exists, no further disagreement will form between France and Britain.
B. The English Channel can prevent anything unfriendly happening in both France and Britain.

C. France and Britain are near neighbors, and this will help balance the relationship between them.

D. The English Channel is the largest enemy between France and Britain.



Passage 1

难易程度：中

Blocks of “high-rise” flats have been built in large numbers in London and in many other big cities. Just after the Second World War these big, twenty to thirty storey buildings, hundreds of feet in height, were thought to be the ideal solution to the housing problem. For on the one hand, there was severe housing shortage, but on the other hand, there was lack of space to build houses in urban areas. Blocks of “high—rise” flats seemed, at first, to be able to solve the problem, since they can offer space for more families to live in on less land. The beautiful, modern apartments in the high rises were much sought after by people who lived downtown. Hundreds of the vast blocks had been built before anyone began to doubt about whether they were good solutions or not. Are they suitable places for people, children especially, to live in? A well known British architect, who personally designed many of these buildings, now believes that the high-rises may well make those people who have been housed in them suffer a great deal. Evidence has been collected by social workers, which suggests that people do suffer. They complain about severe loneliness and deep depression living within these great towers. People also talk about lack of communication with others, no easy access to a playground for children, no chances for adults to get familiarized with each other. Many people say that they have lived next door to each other for years in the same building, but they never know who their neighbors are. Some experts say that a large number of people living in the high-rises suffer from mental disorder and have even developed criminal tendencies.

As a result of these new discoveries, plans for new high-rise blocks are being reconsidered. We are now building up many high-rises in big cities such as Beijing, Shanghai and Guangzhou. Perhaps we should also reconsider the idea too.

【拓展词汇】

shortage

缺乏，缺少

seek after

追求，探索

| | | | |
|-----------------|-----------|-----------------------|--------|
| architect | 建筑师 | evidence | 证据, 证明 |
| complain about | 抱怨 | get familiarized with | 熟悉 |
| mental disorder | 精神病, 心理失常 | tendency | 趋势, 倾向 |

1. There was a big housing problem after the Second World War _____.
- A. in London
B. in the rural areas
C. in many big cities
D. in many countries
2. Blocks of “high-rise” flats were thought to be the ideal solution to the housing problem, because _____.
- A. there was severe house shortage in big cities.
B. there was less and less land to build houses in big cities.
C. they were modern and beautiful and much sought after by city people.
D. they were built on less land and were able to house a lot more people.
3. The sentence “Hundreds of the vast blocks had been built before anyone began to doubt about whether they were good solutions or not.” means _____.
- A. it was not until hundreds of the vast blocks had been built, people began to doubt about whether they were good solutions or not
B. hundreds of the vast blocks had not been built until people began to doubt about whether they were good solutions or not
C. people began to doubt about whether they were good solutions or not before hundreds of the vast blocks had been built
D. before hundreds of the vast blocks had been built, some people began to doubt about whether they were good solutions or not
4. The author takes a well-known British architect as an example to show us that _____.
- A. he is very proud of his designing of many of the high-rises
B. even a well-known designer of the high-rises believes they are no good for people
C. even a well-known designer of the high-rises suffers personally
D. high-rises are well-designed modern buildings which meet people's needs
5. What is the greatest danger for people living in a high-rise according to some experts?
- A. Lack of communication with others.

- B. No easy access to a playground for children.
- C. Developing criminal tendencies.
- D. Not knowing the neighbors.

Passage 2

难易程度：中

As our cell phones get smarter, smaller and faster, and enable users to connect at high speeds to the internet, an obvious question arises: is the mobile handset into the next computer? In one sense, it already has. Today's most complicated mobile phones have the processing power of a mid-1990s PC while using 100 times less electricity. And more and more of today's mobile phones have computer-like features, allowing their owners to send e-mails, browse the Web and even take photos; 84 million mobile phones with digital cameras were shipped last year. We ask the question whether mobile phones will ever overshadow or replace the PC, and the issue suddenly becomes questionable. PC supporters say mobile phones are too small and connect too slowly to the internet to become effective at tasks now performed on the large screens and keyboards of today's computer. Fans of the mobile phones respond: just wait. Coming techniques will solve the limitation of the mobile phone. "One day, two or three billion people will have cell phones, and they are not going to have PCs," says one inventor of the smart phone and the chief technology officer of an important smart phone company. "The mobile phone will become their digital life."

The inventor's newest product, the shiny, slim pocket-size cell phone, has a tiny keyboard, a built-in digital camera and narrow openings for added memory. The smart phone market makes up only five percent of overall mobile phone sales today, but the figure has been doubling each year. In the United States, it's the business crowd that's primarily buying these handsets. "What makes the smart phone so much better than the computer is that it's always with you, always up and always ready," says one of them, who works in an 80-member law firm, which recently started giving its lawyers smart phones instead of laptops.

【拓展词汇】

| | | | |
|------------|----------|---------|-------|
| connect | 连接，联合 | arise | 出现，上升 |
| complicate | 使复杂化，使恶化 | process | 处理，加工 |

overshadow 使阴暗，使失色

perform 执行，完成

digital 数字的

primarily 首先，主要地

1. The author believes that the mobile phone has already turned into the next computer to some extent, since _____.

A. most of the mobile phones today have the processing power of a mid-1990s PC

B. more and more of today's mobile phones have computer-like features

C. 84 million mobile phones with digital cameras were shipped last year

D. cell phones get smarter, smaller and faster, and enable users to connect at high speeds to the internet

2. PC supporters believe that _____ in the future.

A. computers will work more effectively at tasks

B. computers will perform better with large screens and keyboards

C. mobile phones are too small to be compared with computers

D. mobile phones will not replace the computer

3. Fans of mobile phones think _____ in the future.

A. they have to wait to see what happens

B. two or three billion people will have cell phones

C. new techniques will solve the limitations of the mobile phone

D. the mobile phone will become their digital life

4. In the sentence of the second paragraph, "but the figure has been doubling each year", the word figure refers to _____.

A. the five percent of the overall mobile phone's market share

B. a mobile phone's using 100 times less electricity than a mid-1990s PC

C. the number of two or three billion people who are not going to have PCs

D. the inventor's newest product, the shiny, slim pocket, size cell phone

5. In America, the main buyers of the smart phones are _____.

A. fans of mobile phones

B. ordinary crowd

C. business people

D. lawyers

Passage 3

难易程度：中

Henry Ford, the famous U. S. inventor and car manufacturer, once said, “The business of America is business.” By this he meant that the U. S. way of life is based on the values of the business world.

Few would argue with Ford’s statement. A brief glimpse at a daily newspaper vividly shows how much people in the United States think about business. For example, nearly every newspaper has a business section, in which the deals and projects, finances and management, stock prices and labor problems of corporations are reported daily. In addition, business news can appear in every other sections. Most national news has an important financial aspect to it. Welfare, foreign aid, the federal budget, and the policies of the Federal Reserve Bank are all heavily affected by business. Moreover, business news appears in some of the unlikeliest places. The world of arts and entertainment is often referred to as “the entertainment industry” or “show business”.

The positive side of Henry Ford’s statement can be seen in the prosperity that business has brought to U. S. life. One of the most important reasons so many people from all over the world come to live in the United States is the dream of a better job. Jobs are produced in abundance (大量地) because the U. S. economic system is driven by competition. People believe that this system creates more wealth, more jobs, and a materially better way of life.

The negative side of Henry Ford’s statement, however, can be seen when the world business is taken to mean big business. And the term big business—referring to the biggest companies, is seen in opposition to labor. Throughout the U. S. history working people have had to fight hard for higher wages, better working conditions, and the fight to form unions. Today, many of the old labor disputes are over, but there is still some employee anxiety. Downsizing—the laying off of thousands of workers to keep expenses low and profits high—creates feelings of insecurity for many.

【拓展词汇】

| | | | |
|-------------|---------|------------|------------|
| be based on | 以...为基础 | argue with | 与...争吵, 争论 |
| statement | 陈述, 声明 | glimpse | 一瞥 |
| in addition | 另外 | financial | 金融的, 财务的 |

| | | | |
|----------|----------|---------------|----------|
| aspect | 方面 | entertainment | 娱乐 |
| positive | 正面的, 积极的 | negative | 负面的, 消极的 |

- The United States is a typical country _____.
 - which encourages free trade at home and abroad
 - where people's chief concern is how to make money
 - where all businesses are managed scientifically
 - which normally works according to the federal budget
- The influence of business in the U. S. is evidenced by the fact that _____.
 - most newspapers are run by big businesses
 - even public organizations concentrate on working for profits
 - Americans of all professions know how to do business
 - even arts and entertainment are regarded as business
- According to the passage, immigrants choose to settle in the U. S., dreaming that _____.
 - they can start profitable businesses there
 - they can be more competitive in business
 - they will make a fortune overnight there
 - they will find better chances of employment
- Henry Ford's statement can be taken negatively because _____.
 - working people are discouraged to fight for their fights
 - there are many industries controlled by a few big capitalists
 - there is a conflicting relationship between big corporations and labor
 - public services are not run by the federal government
- A company's efforts to keep expenses low and profits high may result in _____.
 - reduction in the number of employees
 - improvement of working conditions
 - fewer disputes between labor and management
 - a rise in workers' wages

Passage 4

难易程度：中

Going shopping seems easy but actually it takes a lot of learning, especially in American. In fact, many Americans who are not so well-off often shop at “sales” or at special stores that sell things at low prices, which you may find interesting. In American, the important rule of dressing is that one should change his/her clothes every day. For example, in an American college, neither professors nor students are seen in the same clothes two days in a row. So you may find it necessary to buy more clothes than China. While you are shopping in the States, you will discover that prices range considerably from time to time. The purchase of used, second-hand clothing, furniture, or other household articles may be an excellent way of saving money. Most second-hand clothes are often pretty good quality. If you are going to settle down in the states and want some furniture, you may go to a “loan closet”, where furniture rents at low costs, or you may also go to a “furniture exchange” place in the community.

Sheets, blankets and other bedclothes go on sale in most communities twice a year. Advertisements for “white sales”, that is, sales on bed linen, towels, etc., often appear in January, as well as in May, June or July. Once or twice every season, there will be “garage sales”, where you can get almost anything, from a yacht to a pair of shoes, at low prices. Prices at “discount stores” and “thrift shops” are also as low as you can imagine.

【拓展词汇】

| | | | |
|--------------|----------|-----------|----------|
| well-off | 富裕的 | necessary | 必需的, 必要的 |
| considerably | 非常地, 相当地 | purchase | 购买 |
| furniture | 家具 | article | 物品 |
| community | 社区 | thrift | 节约, 节俭 |
| discount | 折扣 | yacht | 游艇 |

1. Shopping in the United States, _____.

- A. seems easy for Americans
B. require some learning
C. is very easy for foreigners
D. is only for “well-off” people

2. Americans change their clothes daily, because _____.

- A. clothes are sold at low prices
B. people take it as a rule
C. they enjoy doing so
D. everyone is very “well-off”

| | | | |
|--------|-------|-------|-------|
| pin | 钉住，压住 | grind | 磨碎，折磨 |
| polish | 磨光，擦亮 | | |

1. According to the passage, Adam Smith was the first person to _____.
 - A. take advantage of the division of labor
 - B. understand the effects of the division of labor
 - C. explain the causes of the division of labor
 - D. introduce the division of labor into England
2. Adam Smith saw that the division of labor _____.
 - A. enabled each worker to make pins more quickly and more cheaply
 - B. increased the number of people employed in factories
 - C. increased the possible output per worker
 - D. improved the quality of pins produced
3. Adam Smith mentioned the number 4800 in order to _____.
 - A. show the advantages of the division of labor
 - B. emphasize how powerful the individual worker was
 - C. show the advantages of the old craft system
 - D. emphasize the importance of increased production
4. According to the writer, Adam Smith's mistake was in believing that division of labor _____.
 - A. inevitably led to economic development
 - B. was an efficient way of organizing work
 - C. increased the production of existing goods
 - D. was an important development in methods of production
5. Which of the following could serve as an appropriate title for the passage?
 - A. The Theory of Division of Labor.
 - B. Adam Smith as the Discoverer of Division of Labor.
 - C. Adam Smith, the English Economist.
 - D. Division of Labor, an Efficient Way of Organizing Work.

Passage 6

难易程度：中

“But I just paid \$1. 69 for this bottle of wine last week How come the price now \$2. 25? What’s going on?”

There are at least three things on that have caused the price of wine to rise. All have to do with the supply and demand factors of economics.

The first factor is that people are drinking more wine than ever before. This demand for more wine has increased overall wine sales in America at the rate of 15 percent a year.

The second factor is that the supply of wine has stayed relatively the same. which means that the same number of bottles is produced each year. Wine producers are trying to open up new land to grow more grapes. But in at least three wine producing areas of the world—France, Germany, and California—new vineyards(葡萄园)will not be available in the near future. Wines are produced in other countries, such as Italy, Spain and Australia, but none of these countries will be able to fill the demand for good wines.

The third factor is that costs of wine production are increasing. The men who make wine are asking for more money, and the machinery needed to press the grapes is becoming more expensive.

When the demand for something is greater than the supply, prices go up. When production costs, meaning the price of labor and machinery, rise, the producer adds this increase to the price of the wine.

【拓展词汇】

| | | | |
|-----------|-------|-----------|----------|
| supply | 供给，提供 | demand | 需求，需要 |
| factor | 因素，要素 | labor | 劳动，劳工 |
| machinery | 机械，机器 | available | 可获得的，有空的 |

- From the first paragraph, we know that the speaker is _____.
 A. asking about the price
 B. worrying about the price
 C. bargaining over the price
 D. complaining about the price
- The three factors mentioned in the passage cause _____.
 A. the sales of wine to increase
 B. the price of wine to go up

- C. the production of wine to decrease D. more and more people to drink wine
3. The supply of wine has remained the same partly because _____.
- A. wine producing countries are unwilling to increase their production
B. new vineyards will not be opened up in such countries as Australia
C. countries like Italy and Spain can't supply enough good wines
D. the production of wine has stopped increasing
4. What does "production costs" refer to in the last paragraph?
- A. The price of grapes and machines. C. The price of wine and wine bottles.
B. The cost of land and transportation. D. The cost of manpower and equipment.
5. The author's purpose of writing this passage is to _____.
- A. persuade people to drink less wine
B. tell people where to get the best wine
C. explain why the price of wine is rising
D. show that wine is popular with Americans

Passage 7

难易程度：中

Whole life is permanent insurance protection that protects you for your whole life, from the day you purchase the policy until you die, as long as you pay the premiums (保险费).

Whole life can be a solid foundation. Upon this foundation you can build a long-term financial plan, because it guarantees lifetime protection for your family or business.

Whole life insurance provides basic insurance protection, plus Mortgage protection, Estate preservation, Retirement funding, Charitable giving, Business needs...

A life insurance agent will help you determine an amount of insurance needed to protect your family or business in the event of your death.

Generally after the first year, the policy begins to increase cash value. The amount of cash value in your policy usually increases every year. This money can be used to help purchase a home, fund a child's education, add to retirement income, or for any other purpose. You may also choose to leave it in the policy and allow it to grow.

A whole life policy can earn dividends. Dividends are determined by the company's board of directors each year and are not guaranteed. When a dividend is payable, you may choose to take it in cash, use it to buy more insurance or to pay or reduce your premiums.

When you die, the company will pay your beneficiaries the death benefit, usually the face amount of the policy plus any dividend. This money is generally received by the beneficiaries free from income tax.

【拓展词汇】

permanent 永久的，永恒的

guarantee 保证，担保

foundation 基础，基地

estate 房地产，财产

purchase 购买，紧握

dividend 红利，股息

1. What is whole life insurance?

A. It's permanent insurance protection from the day you were born until you die.

B. It's permanent insurance protection that protects you for your whole life, from the day you buy it until you die.

C. It's insurance protection for your whole family members.

D. It's income protection insurance.

2. What can whole life insurance do for you?

A. It only provides basic insurance protection.

B. It provides Mortgage protection and Estate preservation.

C. It only offers Retirement funding, Charitable giving, Business needs.

D. It not only offers basic insurance protection, but also provides Mortgage protection, Estate preservation, Retirement funding, Charitable giving and Business needs.

3. According to the passage, who will help you determine an amount of insurance needed?

A. A life insurance agent.

B. Nobody except yourself.

C. Your family members.

D. Your lawyer.

4. The word "policy" in the fifth paragraph probably means _____.

A. 政策

B. 保险单

C. 彩票

D. 策略，方法

5. When you die, the death benefits of your life insurance will _____.

A. be lost

B. be paid to your beneficiaries

C. be possessed by the insurance company

D. will be given to the government

Passage 8

难易程度：难

Throughout the world, in nations rich and poor, more and more women are taking up work outside the home. In the developed nations of Europe and North America, the percentage of women that make up the total workforce has more than doubled over the past four decades. This trend towards more and more women joining the workforce is seen clearly in the recent experience of Britain, where women now make up almost half the country's workforce. According to a recent report from the British research service, Jobs Research UK, there are two reasons for the great rise among women entering the workforce in Britain over the past decade: The first, and major, reason for this is that unemployment rose more quickly among men during the last time the economy was at a low; the second reason is that the number of women working in service jobs has increased greatly.

According to Incomes Data Services (IDS), Britain appears to be fast approaching a point when there will be as many women employees as men, although half the women are in part-time employment. The IDS predicted that in the coming months job losses were more likely to continue to affect more full-time male workers than the mostly female part-time workers.

“If these trends continue, then economic recovery is likely to quicken the move toward a much larger part-time female workforce, employed chiefly in the service sector,” the report said.

These trends are not limited to the UK alone. Throughout Europe and North America, and increasingly even in Japan, the percentage of female workers in the workforce is steadily increasing, while the percentage of male workers continues to fall. Because the jobs taken up by women are chiefly service sector jobs and because many are part-time positions, the results of this trend are clear. Family incomes will stay frozen and even fall throughout most of the developed world. As high-paying manufacturing jobs become more difficult to find and with companies moving production to cheaper markets in developing nations in Asia, Latin America and Africa, unemployment among men in developed nations will rise further, in many countries to ten per cent or more. How these changes in the workforce of Britain and other developed nations affect national policies, social development and family relations are important questions that researchers will be seeking to answer over the coming decade.

【拓展词汇】

workforce 劳动力

trend

趋势

| | | | |
|----------|-----|--------------|--------|
| decade | 十年 | unemployment | 失业 |
| approach | 接近 | affect | 影响 |
| recovery | 恢复 | take up | 拿起, 从事 |
| chiefly | 主要地 | seek | 寻求, 寻找 |

1. In Europe and North America, the percentage of women that make up the total workforce

_____.

- A. has decreased over the past four decades
- B. dropped down sharply over the past four decades
- C. more than doubled over the past four decades
- D. has remained the same over the past four decades

2. According to the report, how many reasons are there for the great rise among women workers in Britain?

- A. Two
- B. Three
- C. Four
- D. Five

3. Which of the following is true according to the passage _____?

- A. there are as many women employees as men
- B. there are less men employees
- C. there are less women employees
- D. the writer didn't make a comparison between them

4. What does the words "these trends" refer to?

- A. Female workers are increasing, while male workers continue to fall.
- B. Male workers are increasing, while female workers continue to fall.
- C. Economic recovery is likely to quicken.
- D. Women are mainly full-time workers.

5. The changes in the workforce in Britain and other developed nations will have impact on _____.

- A. marriage status and interpersonal relations
- B. national policies
- C. social development and family relations
- D. Both B and C

第三部分 模拟演练 5 篇

Passage 1

难易程度：中

How men first learned to invent words is unknown, in other words, the origin of language is a mystery. All we really know is that men, unlike animals, somehow invented certain sounds to express thoughts and feelings, actions and things, so that they could communicate with each other, and the later they agreed upon certain signs called letters, which would be combine represent those sounds and which could be written down. Those sounds, whether spoken or written in letters, we call words.

The power of words, then lies in their associations—the things they bring up before our minds. Words become filled with meaning for us by experience; and the longer we live, the more certain words recall to us the glad and sad events of our past; and the more we read and learn, the more the number of words that mean something to us increases.

Great writers are those who not only have great thoughts but also a express these thoughts in words which appeal powerfully to our minds and emotions. This charming use of words is what we call literary style.

Above all the real poet is a master of words. He can convey his meaning in words which sing like music, and which by their position and association can move men to tears. We should, therefore, learn to choose our words carefully and use them accurately, or they will make our speech silly and vulgar.

【拓展词汇】

| | | | |
|----------|---------|-------------|-------|
| origin | 起源，原点 | mystery | 秘密，迷 |
| combine | 使联合 | association | 联系，联合 |
| literary | 文学的，书面的 | accurately | 精确地 |
| vulgar | 通俗的，粗俗的 | | |

1. The origin of language is _____.
- A. a legend handed down from the past B. a question difficult to answer
C. a problem not yet solved D. a matter that is hidden or secret

2. One of the reasons why men invented certain words to express thought and actions was that _____.
- A. they could communicate with each other B. they could agree on certain sings
C. they could combine them D. they could write them down
3. The real power of words exists in their _____.
- A. properties B. particularity
C. characteristics D. representative function
4. In expressing their thoughts, great writers are able _____.
- A. to confound the readers B. to move men to tear
C. to move us to action D. to confuse our feelings
5. Which of the following statements about the real poet is NOT true?
- A. His style is always charming.
B. His poems can move men to tears.
C. He is only a master of words.
D. He can convey his is ear in words which sing like music.

Passage 2

难易程度：中

It is clear that some people who participate in exercise training will develop injuries to their bones, muscles, and joints (关节). Despite unfounded reports in the mass media of extremely high injury rates among adult exercisers, there have been few good studies of exercise injuries in populations. One of the difficulties in performing such studies has been the need to identify both the number of cases and the number of people at risk for injury. In other words, it is difficult to know the number of individuals injured and the total number of individuals exercising in the population. But these two figures are necessary in order to calculate (统计) true injury rates. Normally, injury is defined as an accident that causes a person to stop exercising for at least one week. The best available studies on injury rates show that about 25 to 30 percent of adult runners become "injured" (based on the above definition) over the course of a year. More serious injuries include those for which the injured person seeks medical care. If only they are considered, injury rates are much lower, perhaps in the range of 1 percent per year.

Little is known about the causes of exercise injuries. One factor that has been linked to injury is the amount of exercise; for example, individuals who run more miles are likelier to be

injured than those who run fewer miles. Factors such as age, sex, body type, and experience have not been shown to be associated with risk of injury. It seems logical that structural abnormalities, sudden increases in training intensity, and types of equipment used are likely to be related, to injury risk. However, data to support these opinions are not available.

【拓展词汇】：

| | | | |
|-------------|--------|--------------------|--------|
| participate | 参加,参与 | muscle | 肌肉 |
| mass media | 传媒, 媒体 | unfounded | 无根据的 |
| figure | 数字; 人物 | range | 范围 |
| factors | 因素 | be associated with | 和...有关 |
| abnormality | 异常, 畸形 | intensity | 强度 |

1. What is the writer's attitude towards high injury rates among adult exercisers reported by the mass media?

- A. Positive
B. Indifferent
C. Negative
D. Reserve

2. The true injury rates are obtained from _____.

- A. the average number of injuries for each individual
B. the amount of exercises for each individual
C. the numbers of the injured and all individuals in training
D. the numbers of people doing exercises and those stopped exercises for one week

3. Which of the following is NOT shown as the factor for causing exercise injuries?

- A. The amount of exercise.
B. The age, sex and body type.
C. Structural abnormalities.
D. The sudden increases in training intensity.

4. The factors that are in relation to exercises injuries _____.

- A. have been obtained from many good studies
B. have been confirmed by many data
C. cannot confirm the risk of equipment types
D. can be proved easily by the data through calculation

5. The passage is mainly about _____.
- A. the high injury rates for those doing exercises
 - B. the ways to avoid exercise injuries
 - C. the evidences for the seriousness of exercise injuries
 - D. the studies about injury rates and causes for injuries

Passage 3

难易程度：中

In the 1960s, medical researchers Thomas Holmes and Richard Rahe developed a checklist of stressful events. They appreciated the tricky point that any major change can be stressful. Negative events like “serious illness of a family member” were high on the list, but so were some positive life-changing events, like marriage. When you take the Holmes-Rahe test you must remember that the score does not reflect how you deal with stress—it only shows how much you have to deal with. And we now know that the way you handle these events dramatically affects your chances of staying healthy.

By the early 1970s, hundreds of similar studies had followed Holmes and Rahe. And millions of Americans who work and live under stress worried over the reports. Somehow, the research got boiled down to a memorable message. Women’s magazines ran headlines like “Stress causes illness!” If you want to stay physically and mentally healthy, the articles said, avoid stressful events.

But such simplistic advice is impossible to follow. Even if stressful events are dangerous, many—like the death of a loved one—are impossible to avoid. Moreover, any warning to avoid all stressful events is a prescription (处方) for staying away from opportunities as well as trouble. Since any change can be stressful, a person who wanted to be completely free of stress would never marry, have a child, take a new job or move.

The notion that all stress makes you sick also ignores a lot of what we know about people. It assumes we’re all vulnerable (脆弱的) and passive in the face of adversity (逆境). But what about human initiative and creativity? Many come through periods of stress with more physical and mental vigor than they had before. We also know that a long time without change or challenge can lead to boredom, and physical and mental strain.

【拓展词汇】

| | | | |
|-----------|----------|--------------|----------|
| checklist | 清单 | tricky | 狡猾的, 机智的 |
| handle | 处理, 操作 | dramatically | 戏剧性地 |
| memorable | 显著的, 难忘的 | simplistic | 过分简单化的 |
| notion | 概念, 见解 | initiative | 主动权 |
| vigor | 活力, 精力 | strain | 负担 |

1. The result of Holmes-Rahe's medical research tells us _____.

- A. the way you handle major events may cause stress
- B. what should be done to avoid stress
- C. what kind of event would cause stress
- D. how to cope with sudden changes in life

2. The studies on stress in the early 1970's led to _____.

- A. widespread concern over its harmful effects
- B. great panic over the mental disorder it could cause
- C. an intensive research into stress-related illnesses
- D. popular avoidance of stressful jobs

3. The score of the Holmes-Rahe test shows _____.

- A. how much pressure you are under
- B. how positive events can change your life
- C. how stressful a major event can be
- D. how you can deal with life-changing events

4. Why is "such simplistic advice" (Line 1, Para. 3) impossible to follow?

- A. No one can stay on the same job for long.
- B. No prescription is effective in relieving stress.
- C. People have to get married someday.
- D. You could be missing opportunities as well.

5. According to the passage people who have experienced ups and downs may become _____.

- A. nervous when faced with difficulties
- B. physically and mentally strained

- C. more capable of coping with adversity
- D. indifferent toward what happens to them

Passage 4

难易程度：中

By definition, heroes and heroines are men and women distinguished by uncommon courage, achievements, and self-sacrifice made most for the benefits of others—they are people against whom we measure others. They are men and women recognized for shaping our nation’s consciousness and development as well as the lives of those who admire them. Yet, some people say that ours is an age where true heroes and heroines are hard to come by, where the very idea of heroism is something beyond us—an artifact of the past. Some maintain, that because the Cold War is over and because America is at peace, our age is essentially an un-heroic one. Furthermore, the overall crime rate is down, poverty has been eased by a strong and growing economy, and advances continue to be made in medical science.

Cultural icons (偶像) are hard to define, but we know them when we see them. They are people who manage to go beyond celebrity (明星), who are legendary, who somehow manage to become mythic. But what makes some figures icons and others mere celebrities? That’s hard to answer. In part, their lives have the quality of a story to tell. For instance, the beautiful young Diana Spencer who at 19 married a prince, renounced marriage and the throne, and died at the moment she found true love. Good looks certainly help. So does a special indefinable charm, with the help of the media. But nothing confirms an icon more than a tragic death—such as Martin Luther King, Jr., John F. Kennedy, and Princess Diana.

【拓展词汇】

| | | | |
|---------------|----------|-----------|------------|
| definition | 定义 | sacrifice | 牺牲, 祭品, 供奉 |
| consciousness | 意识, 知觉 | artifact | 人工制品, 手工艺品 |
| legendary | 传说的, 传奇的 | confirm | 确认, 确定, 证实 |

1. The passage mainly deals with _____.
- A. life and death
 - B. heroes and heroines
 - C. heroes and icons
 - D. icons and celebrities

2. Heroes and heroines are usually _____.
- A. courageous
B. shaping our nation's consciousness
C. self-sacrificing
D. all of the above
3. Which of the following statements is wrong?
- A. Poverty in America has been eased with the economic growth.
B. Superstars are famous for being famous.
C. One's look can contribute to being famous.
D. Heroes and heroines can only emerge in war times.
4. Beautiful young Diana Spencer found her genuine love _____.
- A. when she was 19
B. when she became a princess
C. just before her death
D. after she gave birth to a prince
5. What is more likely to set an icon's status?
- A. Good looks.
B. Tragic and early death.
C. Personal attraction.
D. The quality of one's story.

Passage 5

难易程度：易

Learning how to write is like taking a course in public speaking. I'd ask whether anyone in class had ever taken such a course. Always a few hands would go up.

"What did you learn in that course?" I'd ask.

"Well, the main thing was learning how to face an audience: not to be inhibited(拘谨)... not to be nervous."

Exactly, when you take a course in public speaking nowadays, you don't hear much about grammar and vocabulary. Instead, you're taught how not to be afraid or embarrassed, how to speak without a prepared script, how to read out to the live audience before you. Public speaking is a matter of overcoming your long-standing nervous inhibitions.

The same is true of writing. The point of the whole thing is to overcome your nervous inhibitions, to break through the invisible barrier that separates you from the person who'll read what you wrote. You must learn to sit in front of your typewriter or dictating machine and read out to the person at the other end of the line.

Of course, in public speaking with the audience right in front of you, the problem is easier. You can look at them and talk to them directly. In writing, you're alone. It needs an effort of your

experience or imagination to take hold of that other person and talk to him or her. But that effort is necessary or at least it's necessary until you've reached the point when you quite naturally and unconsciously "talk on paper".

【拓展词汇】

| | | | |
|---------------|-------------|---------|----------|
| embarrassed | 尴尬的，为难的，窘迫的 | script | 脚本，手记，剧本 |
| overcome | 克服 | barrier | 屏障，障碍 |
| unconsciously | 未意识到地，不知道地 | | |

1. The main task of a public speech course is to _____ .
 - A. teach grammar and vocabulary
 - B. teach how to write a script
 - C. teach how to overcome nervousness
 - D. teach live spoken-language expressions
2. Learning how to write is similar to learning how to speak in public in that writer should _____ .
 - A. overcome his or her nervousness in the first place
 - B. take hold of a reader and talk to him or her before writing
 - C. learn to use a typewriter or dictating machine
 - D. talk to himself on paper
3. What does the author compare writing and public speaking?
 - A. Writing needs more experience and imagination than public speaking.
 - B. Both writing and public speaking require great effort.
 - C. Writing is just as imagination as public speaking.
 - D. Writing is not as natural as public speaking.
4. Which of the following statements is TRUE according to the passage?
 - A. Few students feel the need to learn public speaking.
 - B. Training is necessary before you can speak with a script.
 - C. In public speaking, the audience are more nervous than the speaker.
 - D. Writing is just like making a public speech on paper.

5. This selection is mainly about _____.
- A. the effort involved in writing
 - B. similarities between writing and public speaking
 - C. learning how to make a public speech
 - D. learning how to talk on paper



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