(5)

(4)

(3)

(6)

(1)

(2)

科技纵横类阅读理解题解题指南

阅读是中学英语教学中的主线,也是我国中学生接触外语的主要途径。因此 NMET 考试中阅读是整个试卷中所占比重较大的一部分。根据高考试卷的结构及试题命制的改革,阅读与各个题型密切相连,鉴于此,重阅读,突破阅读关,是高考英语成功的关键所在。

一、要做好阅读题,首先要了解高考阅读部分的具体要求及试题类型。

考查要求:

《普通高等学校招生全国统一考试说明》(英语科)对阅读理解的考查提出以下要求:

● 掌握所读材料的主旨和大意,以及用以说明主旨和大意的事实细节;

● 既理解具体的事实,也理解抽象的概念;

● 既理解字面意思,也理解深层含义,包括作者的态度、意图等;

● 既理解某句、某段的意义,也能把握全篇的文脉,即句与句、段与段之间的关系,并能据此进行推理和判断;

● 能根据材料所提供的信息、结合中学生应有的常识正确判断生词的含义。

试题类型:

要了解高考阅读理解试题类型,先要了解几年试题考点分布:

年份	事实细节	图表示例	猜测词句	推理判断	深层含义	主旨大意
1995	8	1	1	6	2	2
1996	6	2	2	7	2	1
1997	8	0	2	6	2	2
1998	7	0	2	7	2	2
1999	7	0	2	7	2	2
2000	6	0	2	7	2	3

据考试说明及近年高考考点分布,阅读理解主要考查:1、事实细节;2、猜测词句;3、推理判断;4、深层含义;5、主旨大意。

二、各个题型的特点及解答

1.事实细节题

作为支撑文章中心内容的事实细节,常涉及 who、what、where、when、why、which、how 等等,此类题型的设题方式常用下列方式:

(1) Which of the following statements is not true?

(2) What is (not) mentioned in the passage/ text?

(3) What do we know about ...?

(4) The writer mentions all of the following except ...

(5) ccording to the text/ passage which of the following statements is correct?

(6) According to test the writer ...

(7) Choose the right order ...

对于事实细节题的作答,要着眼于文章中主要事实细节的仔细阅读,要从文章中的一个词,一个句子,甚至是一组句子来证实自己的推理,此类题切记不能凭社会常识及经验判断,即不能用与文章无关的内容作为事实细节的答案。要区分主要事实和次要事实,进行分析对比,从而确定正确答案。

例:NMET99 (广东省)

Computer people talk a lot about the need for other people to become“computer - literate”. But not all experts agree that this is a good idea .

One pioneer, in particular, who disagrees is David Tebbutt, the founder of Computer town UK . Although many people see this as a successful attempt to bring people closer to the computer, David does not see _t
hat day. He says that Computer town UK was formed for just the opposite reason, to bring computers to people and make them“people - literate”.

David Tebbutt thinks Computer town is most successful when tied to a computer club but he insists there is an important difference between the two . The clubs are for people who have some computer knowledge already . This frightens away non - experts, who are happier going to Computer town where there are computers for them to experiment on, with experts to encourage them and answer any question they have . They are not told what to do .The computer experts have to learn not to tell people about computers, but have to be able to answer all questions people ask, people don t have to learn computer terms, but the experts have to

explain in plain language. The computers are becoming "people - literate".

1. **hich of the following is David Tebbutt s idea on the relationship between people and computers?**

   A. Computer learning should be made easier.

   B. There should be more computer clubs for experts.

   C. People should work harder to master computer use.

   D. omputers should be made cheaper so that people can afford them

2. **e can infer from the text that "computer - literate" means _____.**

   A. being able to afford a computer

   B. being able to write computer programs

   C. working with the computer and finding out its value

   D. understanding the computer and knowing how to use it

3. **he underlined word "it" in the second paragraph refers to the idea that Computer towns _____.**

   A. help to set up more computer clubs

   B. bring people to learn to use computers

   C. bring more experts to work together

   D. help to sell computers to the public

4. **avid Tebbutt started Computer town UK with the purpose of _____.**

   A. making better use of computer experts

   B. increasing computer programs

   C. increasing computer sales

   D. popularzing computers

该文第1题即为细节题。答案为A。由第二段David不同意第一段中的观点,及David指出:Computer town Uk was formed for just the opposite reason, to bring computers to people and make them“people - literate.”可知,David Tebbutt的观点是要使人们更加容易地学习计算机。

该文第4题答案为D,同属细节题,由第二、第三自然段中提供的信息及David的观点可直接提示出:“建立Computer UK的目的是普及计算机”。

2.猜测词句题

此类题往往是对文章中的划线词,短语或句子进行猜测。常见设题方式如下:

(1) he underlined word“_____”in the second paragraph means _____

(2) In the passage, what is meant by“_____”?

(3) What does“it”in the third paragraph stand for?

(4) What does the writer mean by saying“_____”?

(5) The sentence _____ means _____.

(6) The underlined phrase means _____.

对于该类题的解答,要从文章中找线索,尤其是周围词,短语及句子所提供的信息,上下文语言环境。脱离了具体语境的单词,往往有好几个意思,但在具体语境中意义则是确定的。要根据文中的定义诠释,同位语说明,定语修饰,举例,同义词,反义词构词法,列举的共同特征,上下文语境及常识帮助确定单词的具体含义。

例如前例中的NMET99广东卷中的短文第2题,即为猜测词意题,从第一题Computer people talk a lot about the need for other people to become“computer - literate”. But

not all experts (专家) agree that this is a good idea 和下文的对立观点可知,“Computer - literate”的意思是“人们不仅要利用计算机而且要了解计算机”。故答案为 D。

3 .推理判断题

此类题在某种程度上与深层理解题密切相连,着重考查学生的归纳、概括、逻辑推理等综合能力。其设题方式如下:

(1) It can be inferred from the text that _____ .

(2) We may infer that _____ .

(3) he writer doesn t say but we can know that _____ .

(4) From the passage we know that _____ .

(5) The writer suggests that _____ .

(6) The passage is probably taken from _____ .

(7) hich of the following might have happened afterwards ?

(8) We can conclude from the passage that _____ .

(9) The story implies that _____ .

对于此类题的解答要根据文章中已述的了解未述的,依据文章中提供的具体事实,进行分析、思考而形成答案。这要求我们必须透过现象看本质,包括作者的思维倾向、观点、立场、说话的语气及态度。要以文章表面的陈述为基础,进行层层剖析,仔细探寻因果关系,依据全文找到根据,对事实和证据进行分析、评价,在理解和评价的基础上作出判断。决不能脱离短文,依据个人好恶、意见凭空想象。例 :

The rocket engine is an impressive (给人深刻印象的) symbol of the new space age . Rocket engines have proved powerful enough to shoot astronauts beyond the earth s

gravitational pull (摆脱地球引力) and land them on the moon. We have now become travelers in space.

There are many problems connected with space travel. The first and greatest of them is gravity (引力). A rocket must go at least 2,500 miles an hour to take anyone beyond the gravity of the earth into space. Another problem is the strain (挤压) that a person is subjected to when a rocket leaves the ground. Once out of the earth s gravity, an astronaut is affected by still another problem - weightlessness. Astronauts could also be affected by boredom (厌倦) and loneliness.

Today, scientists are working harder than ever to solve the problems of space travel.

1. **n the course of traveling from the earth to space, an astronaut s weight will _____.**

   A. decrease (减少) and then increase

   B. increase and then decrease

   C. increase all the time

   D. not change

2. **hich of the following statements is true?**

   A. An astronaut is not affected by gravity in space.

   B. rocket in space must go at least 2,500 miles an hour.

   C. nce out of the gravity of the earth, a rocket will go anywhere in space.

   D. he second greatest problem of space travel is the strain.

本文第1题正确答案为B。这是一道推理判断题。在火箭发射时,宇航员因地球引力而受到压力,即“Another problem is the strain that a person is subjected to when a rocket leaves the ground.”。而进入太空后,宇航员又因失去地球引力而处于失重状态,即“Once out of the earth s gravity an astronaut is affected by still another problem—weightlessness.”。故B为最佳选项。

第2题正确答案为A。这也是一道推理判断题。考查对文中所述火箭发射直至进入太空飞行的各细节的准确理解。文中所提到的每小时2,500英里的速度是火箭脱离地球引力时必须达到的速度,而并非其在太空飞行的速度,故B项错误;根据科技常识可排除C项;D项有一定的干扰性,文中在谈到strain(挤压)这一问题时,的确是放在the first and greatest问题之后陈述的,但作者未明确指出strain是第二大问题,故D项一说无依据。根据排除法选择A。而事实上,宇航员在太空只受失重的影响而无重力干扰。

4.深层含义题

此类题所指的是文章里没有直接说出来,但隐含在文章内的意义,主要考查考生探索和理解深层含义的能力。题干中多有suggest, indicate, imply等词语。对于此类题的解答要从作者的创作意图入手,结合文中叙述事实,正确理解暗示内容,经过综合对比,分析判断做出合乎情理的选择。切不可脱离短文根据自己的个人喜好、见解去作出主观臆断。例:

Dr Ungar trained rats to prefer lighted boxes. How did he do this to rats that usually prefer the dark? He shocked any rat who went into a dark area. After five to eight days the rats learned that a more peaceful life could be lived in

lighted boxes . They got to love the light . Then he killed the rats . He injected (注射) part of their trained brains into 638 mice . These mice had shown they liked the dark . He put parts of the brains of untrained rats into 132 other mice . These mice also liked the dark .

Results ? Animals that got the trained brain spent an average (平均) of 63 seconds in the dark . Animals that got the untrained brains averaged 118 seconds in the dark .

1. r Ungar seemed to prove _____ .

A . t is possible to pass learned information from one animal to another

B . rats like the dark

C . doctors can change people s actions

D . rats can get used to living in light places

该题为深层含义题。答案为 A。由试验结果可知,受过训的老鼠的脑组织注入其它鼠体后,发挥了一定作用,使得这些实验鼠在黑暗中呆的时间短了。由此证明原来受过训的老鼠的信息传递到了那些未受过训的鼠脑中,部分改变了他们的习性,故答案为 A。

5 .主旨大意题

主旨大意题,主要是考查学生的概括能力。即考查考生能否正确理解某一段,某部分或整篇文章的大意。其设题方式如下:

(1) he title that best expresses the idea of the passage is _____ .

(2) What s the best title of the passage ?

(3) What s the main idea of this passage ?

(4) The main idea of this passage is about _____ .

(5) What does the passage mainly tell us ?

(6) The last paragraph mainly tells us that _____ .

(7) Which of the following best states the passage ?

(8) The article is written to explain _____ .

(9) What does the passage mainly discuss ?

对于主旨大意类试题的解答,要从抓主题句入手,主题句常位于段首或段尾(也有位于段中的),找到了主题句基本上也就掌握了主题大意。要注意区分文章的枝叶与主干部分。千万不能一叶障目。要把握文章的整体。结合文章中具体事实细节,依据文章主线,进行合理的归纳概括,不能片面地认定某一细节,应全面反映整篇文章的精神。要注意排除干扰项。有时干扰项全是文章中的事实,符合短文内容,但就整篇文章而言,并不能反映出作者的写作意图,文章的主旨大意。另外,不能脱离文章从社会经验,其它方面的知识进行主观臆断。

例: NMET 95

Fat on human beings is distributed in different ways . Some fat people have a large stomach and no waistline, which makes them look round, rather like apples . Others are fatter below the waist, which makes them appear pear - shaped .

There are two types of fat: external fat (fat under the skin) and internal fat (fat inside the body wall) . Doctors, who have been examining the relationship between health and fatness, have found that the " pears " have less internal fat, but the " apple " have more internal fat than external

fat . This seems to be what cause the health problems .

The best treatment for fatness is to reduce the internal fat . But unfortunately it seems that dieting simply makes an apple - shaped person into a smaller pear . At the moment there is no known way of reducing the internal rather than external fat .

The text is mainly about _____ .

A . ways to lose weight

B . fatness and health

C . people s figure

D . distribution of fat

此题是一个主旨题。根据文章第一段介绍的各自肥胖体形,第二段进一步说明两类肥胖及带来的健康问题,第三段涉及人们减肥的方式。根据全文,能反映文章主旨的只能是 B **选项。故答案为** B**。**

三、科普类文章的阅读

科普类文章一般用来向大众介绍科技现象和科技成果,注意事物的性质、特点功能及开发过程的介绍。也可以是就某一原理或现象加以解析说明。其内容涉及天文、地理、军事、医疗、生产、生活等现代社会的各个方面。这类文章内容丰富,题材广泛。文章结构严谨,层次分明,论点突出,论据充分。此类文章具有很强的真实性、逻辑性和理论性,文章有一定的专业性,所用语言难句较多,往往理解时有一定障碍。

对于这类文章的阅读,要侧重于了解 what **、**what for**、**how **等方面。运用破析法,进行层层剖析。要注意在抽象的概念、原理和形象的图形、物体间展开联想,结合自己已学过的有关科普概念、原理、形象、结构及过程,充分理解文章内**

容。阅读时要注意面体延伸关系。由点到面,又从面到体,既思前因又想后果,扩大思维,不断突破。再者平时要多积累些现代科技知识,扩大知识面,做好一定准备,遇到相关问题有利于迎刃而解。

四、要养成良好的阅读习惯

1 .快速阅读

在平时阅读中,同学们要有意识地培养自己快速阅读的能力。不要用手或笔点着一个词一个词地去读,这样既浪费了时间,也没有达到精读的要求。要渐渐形成一个短语,甚至是几个短语句子为单位,学会用眼睛扫描。要学会跳读,有重点地捕捉有用信息。不要频繁回头看已读过的内容,多做难度适中或较小的练习,有意形成目光由左到右的习惯。这样就会避免复视,提高阅读速度。

2 .学会默读

阅读不同于朗读。而高考中所要求的阅读则是在限定时间里对语言材料有价值信息的摄取,掌握文章的主题,回答一定的问题。基于这一特点切记不要出声。否则会分散精力,影响阅读速度,干扰思维,影响对主要信息的获取。

3 .定时定量

针对高考所要求 35 分钟时间内完成阅读,平时练习时要有针对性。浏览各种文体,多读、多背,在提高速度的同时要追求理解正确率。

4 .避免心译

即选将接触的语言材料先由内心译成母语,再去理解翻译后的母语内容。这样做费时,影响阅读速度,同时会扭曲原文,进而对原文内容理解产生危害。一定要把握阅读是对原文精髓的理解。

5 .拓宽视野

多接触些语言材料,扩大知识面,以期获得相关知识,遇到有联系的问题,便可迎刃而解。同时可在广泛阅读的过程中可培养自己的语感。

6 .知己知彼

平时要多学习些英语文化方面的背景,要注意阅读中的各种文化渗透。同时社会背景知识及积累的经验,都有助于阅读障碍的扫除。

7 .磨练毅力

要持之以恒,切忌虎头蛇尾。若能坚持循序渐进,依靠日积月累。不断总结,自己的阅读能力一定会逐步提高。

Passage 1 Ozone

In the upper part of Earth s atmosphere there is a gas which is essential to all forms of life . It is called ozone(臭氧) . It is necessary because it protects plants and animals from the harmful ultraviolet(紫外线)rays of the sun . In the stratosphere(平流层), the ultraviolet days from the sun are reflected by the ozone . In this way, ozone prevents a large amount of ultraviolet radiation(辐射)from reaching Earth . This is important for plants because crops such as rice and wheat yield smaller harvests if too much ultraviolet radiation reaches them . It is also vital for human beings, since excessive ultraviolet radiation can cause skin cancer .

However, ozone at ground level is a problem . It can damage plants and cause headaches and breathing difficulties in humans . Large amounts can cause more serious problems . At ground level, ozone is produced by a chemical reaction between oxygen and the gases and smoke from cars and factories . The reaction is sped up by strong sunlight . The result is " photochemical smog, " which is becoming more and more common in the large, polluted cities of the world . This kind of smog can only be controlled by reducing pollution from cars and factories .

1. **zone is _____ for life on Earth .**

A . unnecessary . both good and bad

C . harmful D . both A and C

2. **zone in the upper atmosphere protects plants and an-**

imals _____ .

A . y allowing the ultraviolet rays of the sun to reach Earth

B . because it reflects the ultraviolet rays of the sun

C . by breaking down the ultraviolet rays of the sun

D . by reducing pollution

3. **xcessive ultraviolet radiation causes _____ in crop production .**

A . an increase B . no change

C . a decrease D . harvests

4. **zone at ground level _____ .**

A . forms part of photochemical smog

B . is destroyed by strong sunlight

C . is produced by cars and factories

D . is essential to life on Earth

Key:1 - 4 BBCA

Passage 2 IBM

You may think that IBM only makes big computers . The range (**范围**) of products pictured here should change your mind .

It is likely that one of them is a perfect fit for you and the work you have to do .

IBM small computers bring accurate (**确切的**) figures fast to the people who need them most . Small businesses can use them to their advantage today and enable them to

plan for tomorrow . Large companies can use them to help a key person or department become more productive Professional people can use them to make the most of their own special skills .

IBM s small computers are easy to use and their price tags (标签) make them easy to sell . Best of all, even our smallest computers give the biggest benefits: IBM experience and reliability (可靠性) .

So, when you begin izing up small computers, think of IBM . Obviously, we ve thought a lot about you .

1. **he passage is _____ .**
   A . a notice B . a letter
   C . a speech D . an advertisement
2. **he purpose of the passage is _____ .**
   A . to invent various kinds of computers
   B . to sell small computers
   C . to sell big computers
   D . to invent new types of computers
3. **BM s small computers can be used _____ .**
   A . by professional people
   B . by large computers
   C . by small businesses
   D . all of the above
4. **he underlined word" productive " means" _____ " .**
   A . hardworking B . encouragerous
   C . efficient D . strengthening management
5. **he advantages (优势) of IBM s small computers lie**

in _____ .

A . their pretty size and reasonable price

B . IBM experience and reliability

C . their convenience and low price

D . both B and C

6. **he underlined phrase“ sizing up ” means“ _____ ” .**

A . measuring bigness B . evaluating (估量)

C . looking for D . believing in

7. **BM refers to _____ .**

A . International Business Machines

B . Iron Beam Machine

C . International Ballistic Missile

D . Important Big Machines

Key: 1 - 7 DBDCDBA

Passage 3

What are the cause that lead to inventions being made? Very often they are quite simply the result of nothing more than people s hope of inventing things . Many of the inventions of the Greek inventor Heron are, for example, just amusing toys . His machine for“ magically ” opening temple doors is a case in point . When a fire was lit on the altar this made water in a large hollow container turn to steam and go through a tube into a bucket . When the bucket was full it would fall . Because the bucket was joined to the temple doors by a system of ropes, this would make the doors

open . This“ amusing toy ”was in fact a steam turbine (**涡轮机**) .

In cases like this, the saying that“ necessity is the mother of invention ”is just not true .

1. **hich of these sentences best summarizes the writer s main point ?**

A . The writer describes Heron s steam turbine .

B . he writer describes the importance of necessity of invention .

C . he writer describes the importance of people s love of invention .

D . he writer describes how some amusing toys can be important inventions .

2. **his paragraph is taken from a passage about inventions . What do you think the writer is likely to write about in the next paragraph ?**

A . bout how the Greek inventor Heron spent his time inventing toys .

B . bout why necessity is not the mother of invention .

C . bout what are the important factors (**因素**) in the history of inventions .

D . bout what happened to the toys invented by people who loved inventing things .

Key:1 - 2 CC

Passage 4 Energy Cycle

Do you find getting up in the morning so difficult that it s painful? This might be called laziness, but Dr Kleitman has a new explanation. He has proved that everyone has a daily energy circle.

During the hours when you labor through your work you may say that you re "hot". That s true. The time of day when you feel most energetic is when your cycle of body temperature is at its peak. For some people the peak comes during the forenoon. For others it comes in the afternoon or evening. No one has discovered why this is so, but it leads to such words as: "Get up, John! You ll be late for work again!" The possible explanation to the trouble is that John is at his temperature - and - energy peak in the evening. Much family quarrelling ends when husbands and wives realize what these energy cycles mean, and which cycle each member of the family has.

You can t change your energy cycle, but you can learn to make your life fit it better. Habit can help, Dr Kleitman believes. Maybe you re sleepy in the evening but feel you must stay up late anyway. Act against your cycle to some extent by habitually staying up later than you want to. If your energy is low in the morning but you have an important job to do early in the day, rise before your usual hour. This won t change your cycle, but you ll work better at your low point.

Get off a slow start which saves your energy . Get up with a leisurely yawn(打呵欠) and stretch . Sit on the edge of the bed a minute before putting your feet on the floor . Avoid the troublesome search for clean clothes by laying them out the night before . Whenever possible, do routine work (日常工作) in the afternoon and save tasks requiring more energy or concentration for your shaper hours .

1. **f a person finds getting up early is a problem, most probably _____ .**

   A . he is a lazy person

   B . he refuses to follow his own energy cycle

   C . he is not sure when his energy is low

   D . he is at his peak in the afternoon or evening

2. **hich of the following may lead to family quarrels according to the passage ?**

   A . Not knowing energy cycles .

   B . Don t know how to deal with each other .

   C . A change in a family member s energy cycle .

   D . ttempts to control the energy cycle of other family members .

3. **f one wants to work more efficiently at his low point in the morning, one should _____ .**

   A . change his energy cycle

   B . overcome his laziness

   C . get up earlier than usual

   D . go to bed earlier

4. **ou are advised to rise with a yawn and stretch because**

it will _____ .

A . help to keep your energy for the day s work .

B . help you to control your temper early in the day

C . enable you to pay attention to your routine work

D . keep your energy cycle under control all day

Key: 1 - 4 DACA

Passage 5 Power Plants

In our country, power plants that make electricity are often built on rivers . Cool water that is used in making electricity becomes warm as it runs through the plant . Then the heated water is returned to the river .

When large amount of warm water are dumped into a river, the river itself is heated . The temperature of the water may be raised only a few degrees . Yet these few degrees can change the animal and plant life in the river . Heat causes a loss of oxygen in the water . Fish no longer do well, and some kinds die . Without enough oxygen, bacteria (细菌) in the river cannot break down waste matter . The river is no longer clean .

In the coming years, new power plants will be built . Many will be run by nuclear energy . A nuclear power plant heats a river even more than a power plant run by gas, oil, or coal .

In some states, laws are being passed to protect the riv-

ers . Certain rivers will be called " warm - water rivers ". Power plants will not be allowed to raise their temperature above 68 F . The temperature of " warm - water rivers "will not be raised above 83 F . Power plants will have to cool the water they pour into rivers .

1. **he story doesn t say so, but it makes you think that** _____ .

A . fish must have oxygen

B . bacteria must be removed from rivers

C . plants need warm water

D . the warm water is cleaner than the cool water

2. **n the whole, this story is about** _____ .

A . the changes caused by heating rivers

B . how nuclear power plants use electricity

C . why we must build new power plants

D . ow important the water temperature is for the fish

3. **hy are laws being passed to protect our rivers ?**

A . e must save all the water we can to make electricity .

B . eople are catching too many fish in our streams and rivers .

C . ithout laws, warm water dumped into rivers could kill the fish .

D . ith laws, the temperature of " warm - water rivers " cannot be raised above 68 F .

4. **hich statement does the story lead you to believe ?**

A . We will have to stop building new power plants .

B . nuclear power plant is more harmful in polluting a river than an ordinary power plant .

C . obody cares about the temperatures of our rivers .

D . Bacteria are harmful .

Key:1 - 4 AACB

Passage 6 Acceleration

We cannot feel speed . But our senses let us know that we are moving . We see things moving . We see things moving past us and feel that we are being shaken . We can feel cceleration an increase in speed but we notice it for only a short time . For instance, we feel it during the takeoff run of an airliner .

We feel the plane s acceleration because our bodies do not gain speed as fast as the plane does . It seems that something is pushing us back against the seat . Actually, our bodies are trying to stay in the same place, while the plane is carrying us forward .

Soon the plane reaches a steady speed . Then, because there is no longer any change in speed, the feeling of forward motion stops .

1. **e can feel that we are moving by _____ .**

A . watching things move past

B . feeling the speed

C . feeling ourselves being shaken

D . Both A and C .

2. **n the second paragraph, the underlined word" acceleration " means" _____ ".**

A . an increase in speed

B . a steady speed

C . any kind of movement

D . the movement of a plane

3. **uring the takeoff of a plane, we feel that we are being _____ .**

A . thrown forward

B . pushed back against the seat

C . lifted out of the seat

D . pushed down into the seat

4. **e feel the plane s acceleration because our bodies gain speed _____ .**

A . just as fast as the plane

B . faster than the plane

C . more slowly than the plane

D . before the plane

5. **his feeling stops when _____ .**

A . the plane stops climbing

B . the plane lands

C . there is no longer a change in speed

D . we begin to feel speed

Key: 1 - 5 DABCC

Passage 7 Aging Problem

As people continue to grow and age, our body systems continue to change . At a certain point in your life your body systems will begin to weaken . Your strength may become weaker . It may become more difficult for you to see and hear . The slow change of aging causes our bodies to lose some of their ability to ounce back rom disease and injury . In order to live longer, we have always tried to slow or stop this change that leads us toward the end of our lives .

Many factors (因素) decide your health . A good diet plays an important role . The amount and type of exercise you get is another factor . Your living condition is yet another . But scientists studying aging problem want to know : Why do people grow old ? They hope that by studying the aging medical science they may be able to make the length of life longer .

There is nothing to be afraid of as old age comes . Many consider the later part of life to be the best time for living . Physical activity may become less, but often you get better understanding of yourself and the world .

What we consider old age now may only be middle - aged someday soon . Who knows, with so many advances in

medical science happening so quickly, life length may one day be measured in centuries, rather than in years !

1. **he underlined word" bounce back " in the first paragraph means" _____ ".**

A . to escape from disease and injury

B . o improve one s health after one s disease and injury

C . to jump backward

D . to run fast

2. **n order to live longer, _____ .**

A . we have to try to improve our food

B . we should try to do more exercises

C . we should slow down the change of aging

D . we should keep in high spirits

3. **any consider the later part of life to be the best time of living because _____ .**

A . they consider their life has been a successful one

B . they have come through the battle of life safely

C . hey have less misunderstanding of themselves and the outside world

D . hey have nothing to do all day long only to watch their grandchildren growing up around them

Key: 1 - 3 BCC

Passage 8 A Laser

A laser(激光)is something that produces beams of a special kind of light - laser light. A laser beam looks like a straight, almost solid bar of strong light, but is quite different from ordinary light in several ways. A laser beam is light of only one colour; ordinary "white" light is many colours mixed together. Ordinary light spreads out in all directions; laser beams stay almost parallel(平行). The light waves in a laser beam are in step(一致)with each other and work together to make the beam powerful and very bright; ordinary light waves are not in step. In fact laser light is the brightest, most powerful light known—even brighter than the sun.

Lasers are used to make all kinds of things from cars to clothing, from microchips(芯片)to newspapers. Laser beams carry phone calls and TV pictures over long distances and play videodiscs(录像盘). Doctors also use lasers for "bloodless surgery" which is less painful for the patient and easier for the surgeon. The laser has often proved to be better than traditional methods in all of these jobs, and many more.

1. hich statement is NOT true according to the text?

A. he light we see all around us is light of many different colours.

B. A laser beam is light of only one colour.

C . All light waves are in step with each other .

D . All light moves in waves .

2. **laser beam looks like _____ .**

A . a straight beam

B . a beam that spreads out in all directions

C . a beam that is just like the sun s ray

D . a beam with many colours mixed together

3. **f lasers are used to make a hole in a piece of metal, it would be _____ .**

A . more difficult . more slowly

C . more rapidly D . impossible

Key:1 - 3 CAC

Passage 9 A New Kind of Machine

Scientists are developing a new kind of machine to take the place of humans . These machines can do jobs in places that are too dangerous for humans . For example, they are being developed to work in nuclear(核的) power centre, deep under the oceans and in outer space .

John Marrit, a psychologist(心理学家)in Williamsburg Massachusetts, helped develop the new machine . This is how they work . A machine is placed in an area far away from the person who operates it . The person wears special hard hat with television screens and sound equipment . The screens and sound equipment let the person see and hear ex-

actly what the machine is seeing and hearing . Mr . Marrit says this gives the person the feeling of being in the same place as the machine .“ The idea, ” he says,“ is being there without going there”. The person uses an electronic(电子的)control to make the machine move . The machine copies the person s movements exactly . If the person raises his right arm, the machine raises the right arm, too . This means an expert can do a dangerous job while staying in the safe place . For example, a person can direct the machine to destroy a bomb(炸弹)without going near the bomb himself .

1. **he new kind of machine being introduced in the passage is _____ .**

A . in existence

B . only an idea

C . being tried out

D . has not yet come into being

2. **he machine _____ .**

A . follows the person s order

B . is controlled by a computer

C . does exactly what the person does

D . is controlled by a television on the person s head

3. **he difference between such a new machine and a robot is that _____ .**

A . the new machine is more difficult than a robot

B . the new machine is more difficult to be controlled

C . a robot is controlled by man indirectly

D. robot can t be used in places too dangerous or faraway

4. **rom the passage we can judge that "tele" means "_____".**

A. over a distance　　B. electrical

C. electronic　　D. using television

Key: 1 - 4 DCCD

Passage 10　Water Shortage

A new study warns that about thirty percent of the world s people may not have enough water by the 2025.

A private American organization called Population Action International did the new study. It says more than three hundred and thirty - five million people lack enough water now. The people live in twenty - eight countries. Most of the countries are in Africa or the Middle East.

P - A - L researcher Robert Engelman says by the year 2025, about three thousand million people lack water. At least 18 more countries are expected to have serious water problems. The demand for water keeps increasing. Yet the amount of water on Earth stays the same.

Mr. Engelman says the population in countries that lack water is growing faster than in other parts of the world. He says population growth in these countries will continue to increase.

The report says lack of water in the future may result in several problems . It may increase health problems . Lack of water often means drinking water is not safe . Mr . Engelman says there are problems all over the world because of diseases such as cholera that are carried in water .

Lack of water also may result in more international conflict(冲突) . Countries may have to compete for water in the future . Some countries now get sixty percent of their fresh water from other countries . This is true of Egypt, the Netherlands, Cambodia, Syria, Sudan and Iraq . And the report says lack of water would affect the ability of developing to improve their economies . This is because new industries often need a large amount of water when they are beginning .

The Population Action International study gives several solutions to the water problem . One way, it says, is to find ways to use water for more than one purpose . Another way is to teach people to be careful not to waste water . A third way is to use less water for agriculture .

The report also says long - term solutions to the water problem must include controls on population growth .

1. **ccording to the report, how many countries will lack water by the year** 2025 ?

   A . 18　　B . 28　　C . 46　　D . At least 46

2. **ow many people will lack water by the year** 2025 ?

   A . 335 million　　B . 3, 000 million

C . 3, 035 million　　D . 355 million

3. **hich of the following is not true according to the passage ?**

A . he amount of the water on Earth will always stay the same .

B . The report gives three solutions to the water problem .

C . ost of the countries that lack water belong to the third world .

D . here s only one long - term solution to solve the water problem . That is controls on population growth .

Key: 1 - 3 DBD

Passage 11　Another Cheap Energy

Besides providing an ideal(**理想**)environment(**环境**)for sea plants and animals to live in, sea water had other values, one of which is that it constantly(**不断地**)moves, and its movements produce energy .

The most obvious movements are waves and the tides (**潮汐**) . Winds cause the waves, and the gravitational pull of the moon and the sun causes the tides . In places like the Bay of Fundy in Canada, the difference between the high and low tide level can be as much as 40 feet .

France and Britain are now trying to use energy in the tides to produce electricity . Waves can produce electricity

and some experiments are taking place to learn more about this . One of the most encouraging areas of research uses the difference between the temperature of sea - water at the surface and deep down to produce electricity .

1. **ne of the values of sea - water is that _____ .**

A . it has no plants in it

B . it pulls the sun and the moon

C . it flows all the time

D . it feeds all the time

2. **aves and tides are caused by _____ .**

A . the same forces B . different forces

C . their own movements D . plants and animals

3. **ccording to the passage, which of the following statements is NOT true ?**

A . he temperature difference of sea - water can produce electricity .

B . The energy in the tides can produce electricity .

C . Waves can produce electricity .

D . he plants and animals in the ocean can produce electricity .

4. **t is being tried in _____ to use energy in the tides to produce electricity .**

A . many countries in the world

B . Canada

C . some developed countries

D . Britain and the United States

Key: 1 - 4 CBDC

Passage 12 Antifreezes

An antifreeze(**防冻剂**)is a liquid that is added to water to keep it from freezing. When water freezes and turns to ice, it expands. The force of water expanding is so great that it will break the hardest metal. Water is used in car engines to keep them cool while they run, and if this water is allowed to freeze in winter it can break the iron block of the engine. That is why antifreezes are necessary.

Water freezes at the 0℃; the usual kind of antifreeze will not freeze until the temperature is 40℃ below zero. A mixture of 5 parts of water and 4 parts of antifreeze will prevent freezing at 18℃ below zero; 4 parts of water and 5 parts of antifreeze reduce this to 22℃ below zero.

Alcohol(**酒精**)is a good antifreeze, but when the car is running it becomes hot and the alcohol boils away, so it must be replaced very often. Most people use antifreezes that do not boil away when the engine is running. There are several chemicals that do this. One of the most popular is called ethylene glycol(**乙二醇**), which is sold under various trade names such as Prestone and Zerex.

1. **he text is written _____.**

A. to help to sell antifreezes

B. to explain what antifreezes are

C . to compare ethylene glycol with alcohol

D . to tell how to choose the best antifreeze

2. **ntifreezes are useful in that they _____ .**

A . keep the alcohol from boiling away

B . can prevent ice from melting(融化)

C . keep water liquid in cold weather

D . can raise the freezing point of water

3. **he freezing point of one litre(公升)of antifreeze and one litre of water mixed together is _____ .**

A . 24℃ below zero B . 22℃ below zero

C . 20℃ below zero D . 18℃ below zero

4. **restone and Zerex are _____ .**

A . trade names of two kinds of alcohol

B . popular brands(商标)of car engines

C . inventors of ethylene glycol

D . liquids used for car engines

5. **he expanding force of water turning into ice is _____ .**

A . harmful to car engines

B . useful in breaking metal

C . reduced with antifreeze

D . reduced at 22℃ below zero

Key: 1 - 5 BCCDA

Passage 13 A Sandglass

A sandglass was a measure(**测量器**)of time in the past . Two glass bulbs(**球状物**), fixed one over to the other in a frame(**支架**), were connected by a very small opening . The top bulb was filled with sand, which dropped slowly into the bottom bulb . When the sand had completely run out, the glass was turned upside down and the sand began flowing back . These sandglasses were often called“ hour glasses” because it took an hour for the sand to pass from one bulb to the other .

1. **hat tools were there in a sandglass?**

A . Only one bulb

B . Two bulbs

C . One bulb and a frame

D . Two bulbs and a frame

2. **he bulbs of a sandglass were connected _____ .**

A . with a frame B . by string

C . by a small hole D . with the sand

3. **hen the bottom bulb was filled with sand _____ .**

A . the sandglass was used no longer

B . the sandglass was thrown away

C . the sandglass finished its work

D . he two bulbs exchanged their position and went on working

4. **eople called the sandglass as“ hour glass” because**

_____ .

A . it looked like a clock

B . it could tell the time

C . it was made of glass

D . t means an hour passed when all the sand in the upper bulb flowed into the bottom bulb

Key: 1 - 4 DCDD

Passage 14 Hummingbird

Did you ever see tiny bird flying around some flowers in summer time? Did its wings move so fast that you couldn t see them moving? That little bird is hummingbird (蜂雀), a very small bird .

There are 320 different kinds of hummingbirds in the world, and they all live in North America or South America . The tiniest hummingbird is only as long as your finger ! But the biggest is almost as big as a robin . This giant hummingbird lives in South America . Most hummingbirds that live in the United States and Canada are about four inches long . They have feathers of many colors, and when they fly around flowers, they look almost like flowers .

Hummingbirds are very skillful in flying . When they fly, they make a humming from which they got their name . The humming sound comes from the rapid vibrations of their wings . A hummingbird must move its wings all the time to

keep it in air . It can t glide in air as other birds do . But it can do two things that no other birds can . It can fly in one place, like a helicopter and it can fly backwards . So the hummingbird is the king of fliers .

Flying makes hummingbirds hungry . They spend all day sucking the nectar(花蜜) from flowers . At times, they eat insects as they fly . Every day a hummingbird must have sixty meals to give energy to fly ! So the little king of fliers is also the king of eaters .

1. **he hummingbird is called the king of fliers because** _____ .

A . it looks like a flower that tries to fly

B . t can remain at one place in the air and fly backwards

C . it can t glide like other birds

D . it can fly upside down

2. **e say that it is the king of eaters because** _____ .

A . it can make its tongue work like a tube

B . flying makes it hungry

C . it not only sucks nectar but also eats insects

D . it has sixty meals a day

3. **t was named a hummingbird because** _____ .

A . its wings beat so fast that they make the air hum

B . it looks like a flower

C . it has feathers of many colors

D . it can be as tiny as finger

4. **ell the right order in which the following events happen:**

a . They suck the nectar from flowers .

b . Hummingbirds look for flowers .

c . Flying makes hummingbirds hungry .

d . They also eat insects .

A . a, c, b, d . c, b, a, d

C . c, b, d, a D . b, d, a, c

5. **hich of the following statements is true ?**

A . The biggest hummingbird lives in Canada .

B . Only in America can you see a hummingbird .

C . A robin is even smaller than a hummingbird .

D . f you are lucky, you will see a hummingbird in Australia .

Key: 1 - 5 BDABB

Passage 15 New Airliner Tests

Before a new airliner goes into service, every part of it is tested again and again . But there are two tests that are more important than all the others . One of them is very strange and the other is very dangerous .

The first of these is called the“ test tank”. A modern airliner must fly at very high altitudes(高度) . Air must be pumped into the plane so that the passengers can breathe . The metal structure of the plane has to be very strong for

this reason . When the plane is filled with air, the air presses against the skin of the plane inside . The pressure on a small window, for example, is like a huge, giant foot that is trying to get out . If a small part of the plane were to crack, the plane would explode in the sky . This is what happened to the first Comets(彗星) . In order to test the structure of the plane, it is lowered into a huge tank of water . Then it is filled with air . The pressure inside the plane is greater than it ever will be when it is in the air . Finally, there is an explosion . This does not cause so much damage inside the water tank as it would be anywhere else . Engineers can discover which part of the plane has cracked .

This part is made stronger . The most dangerous test happens when the new plane is going through test flights in the air . The test pilot must find out exactly what happens when all the engines are shut off at once . He takes the plane up very high . Then he shuts the engines off . The plane begins to fall like a stone . It is the pilot s job to find out how he can get control of the plane again . These two tests are examples of how planes are made safe before they ever carry passengers .

1. he purpose of the tank test is to find out _____ .

A . how much air can be pumped into a plane

B . ow much air passengers need to breathe at certain altitudes

C . hat would happen if the plane crashed in the

water

D. f there are any weak parts in the plane that would burst under pressure

2. **he test is carried out under water because _____ .**

A. the pressure of water is greater than air

B. the first Comets crashed in the water

C. here is less damage when the explosion happens under water

D. his is the only way engineers can find out which part has cracked

3. **tank is a large _____ .**

A. plane B. test

C. container D. amount of petrol

4. **he second test is to find out _____ .**

A. how passengers feel in the plane

B. how high a plane can fly

C. what happens when two engines stop working

D. ow the test pilot can get control of the plane again

5. **he passage is _____ .**

A. o describe the two important tests and their purpose

B. to describe a modern airliner

C. to state the importance of the tests of a plane

D. to describe the place where a plane is tested

Key: 1 - 5 DCCDA

Passage 16 Silver

People have always loved silver jewelry, containers and other objects. Museums have beautiful silver objects made in Egypt in 4000 B.C. Persia and other Asian countries have made beautiful silver objects for centuries. The Romans learned from them and then greatly advanced the art and science of working with silver. Spanish explorers found that the Indians in Central and South America knew how to make silver objects.

Silver is one of the most valuable metals in the world. It is valuable for four principal reasons. There isn t very much of it compared with most metals. It is a beautiful white, shiny color. It is easy to work with, so people can make many things from it. The oxygen in the air does not cause silver to rust or oxidize(使氧化).

The value of silver has often led to the destruction of silver objects. People steal silver, especially during wars. Governments have melted it down to pay for wars. People sell it to pay for the necessities of life during bad times. Only gold is easier to work than silver. Silver can be beaten into a sheet less than 0.00025 millimeters thick. It is too soft to use by itself for jewelry or coins, so it is mixed with copper. This increases the hardness, but it does not change the color.

Governments have made silver coins for centuries. This

has always been its main use . Jewelry, dishes, and other containers have also been important uses of silver on the back of glass changes the glass into a mirror . Today silver is also used in chemical and electrical engineering because electricity travels well through it, and it doesn t rust . Silver is used in airplanes and train engines . It is used in film and even in some medicine . In fact, industry uses more silver than mines can produce . There has been a worldwide shortage since 1960s .

Silver is a very special metal . It has many uses for people in the simplest and the most complicated societies . It is also very beautiful and has enabled people to make objects that have lasted for hundreds of years . Today we can enjoy modern silver objects and things made thousands of years ago .

1. **ilver is valuable because _____ .**

A . it is easy to find

B . it comes from the mines

C . there isn t very much of it

D . there are mines only in Mexico

2. **he oxygen in the air _____ .**

A . can make silver rusty

B . can do nothing with silver

C . can make silver shine

D . can make silver freeze

3. **ilver _____ .**

A . can last about five hundred years

B . is beautiful and useful

C . is not useful in simple societies

D . oxidizes from the air

4. **hich of the following statements is NOT true ?**

A . It is easier to make things of gold than of silver .

B . Pure silver coins are too soft .

C . overnments started making silver coins in the 1700s .

D . Factories use silver in airplanes .

5. **ilver jewelry or other objects _____ .**

A . can only be seen in museums

B . can be sold to pay for goods during bad times

C . can be used as medicines

D . can lead to the destruction of mankind

Key: 1 - 5 CBBCB

Passage 17 Aspirin

Americans this year will swallow 15, 000 tons of aspirin(**阿司匹林**), one of the safest and most effective drugs invented by man . The most popular medicine in the world today, it is an effective pain reliever(**镇痛剂**) . Its bad effects are relatively mild(**温和的**), and it is cheap .

For millions of people suffering from arthritis(**关节炎**), it is the only thing that works . Aspirin, in short, is truly

the 20th century wonder drug . It is also the second largest suicide(自杀) drug and is the leading cause of poisoning among children . It has side effects that, although relatively mild, are largely unrecognized among users .

Aspirin is very irritating(刺激的) to the stomach lining, and many aspirin takers complain about upset stomach . There is a right way and a wrong way to take aspirin . The best way is to chew the tablet before swallowing them with water, but few people can stand the bitter taste . Some people suggest crushing the tablets in mild or orange juice and drinking that .

1. **his article discusses _____ .**

A . only the good things about aspirin

B . only the bad things about aspirin

C . both good and bad things about aspirin

D . the good effect of aspirin

2. **he information in paragraph 2 shows that _____ .**

A . aspirin can be dangerous

B . aspiring is always safe

C . aspirin has been around a long time

D aspirin may be beneficial(有益的) to the patient in various diseases

3. **aragraph 3 describes _____ .**

A . experimentation with aspirin

B . how to take aspirin

C . how aspirin works in the body

D . how aspirin will rot(使腐烂,使损伤)the stomach

4. **side effects" means" _____ ".**

A . the second effect

B . main effect

C . unimportant effects

D . other additional effects

Key:1 - 4 CABD

Passage 18 Back From Space

The three astronauts have splashed down(溅落)in the Pacific Ocean, a hundred and forty - five miles southeast of Hawaii,only six miles from the aircraft carrier(航空母舰) that was sent for the recovery mission(任务) .The astronauts have returned after fifteen days in space . Possibly one of the most important accomplishments(成就) of this mission was the extensive(广泛的) photographing of the sun s surface .

After two days of physical examinations and observation, the astronauts will fly to Huston where they will be reunited with their families . They plan to return to Mission Control(飞行控制中心)on Thursday to hold a news conference(新闻发布会) . They seem to be in very good condition as they prepare for the welcoming ceremonies(欢迎仪式) .

1. **he passage is about _____ .**

A . the safe landing of an aircraft carrier

B . three astronauts and their mission in space

C . he successful landing in the Pacific Ocean of three astronauts from space

D . welcoming ceremonies for three spacemen

2. **hat would the astronauts do before they joined their families ?**

A . Remain inside the spaceship for some time .

B . Have physical examinations and observation .

C . Fly to Huston to report to the center .

D . Attend a news conference .

3. **he most important achievement for this fifteen - day mission was _____ .**

A . the successful recovery of the mission

B . the data(资料)of the sun s surface

C . he extensive photographing of the moon s surface

D . the return to the earth of the three astronauts

4. **he astronauts did all of the following but _____ .**

A . staying in space for half a month

B . taking photographs of the sun s surface

C . getting directions from Huston

D . asking an aircraft carrier for landing

Key: 1 - 4 CBBD

Passage 19 Bionics—a Growing Science

It is for the purpose of learning from nature that a new science has developed. Called bionics(仿生学), it is a kind of marriage between biology and electronics. Its aim is to find out how animal s apparatus(器官) work so that man can copy them for his own use.

Imagine being able to know a friend several miles off by his smell. Male silk moths(蛾) can do this. Their antennaes (触角) are so sensitive(敏感的) to the chemical smell of female moths that they can find out their presence by picking up only a tiny part of the chemical. Even with their most sensitive apparatus, human chemists cannot reach this perfection.

Studying beetles (甲壳虫) eyes has already paid off. A group of scientists in Germany found that a beetle can correctly measure with its eyes the speed of a moving background. After finding out how a beetle does this, the scientists built a machine that was operated on the same rule. This instrument is able to determine the ground speed of a moving aircraft correctly.

1. ionics is a new science that _____.

A. tudies the relationship between biology and electronics

B. inds out differences between animals apparatus and human apparatus

C． ses the principles of animal s apparatus on engineering problems

D． ses scientific discoveries on the study of electronics

2. **he study of the male silk moths might help us** _____ .

A． ind a new method of finding out poisonous gas quite some distance off

B．discover a new way of producing silk

C．locate(找出,探出)underground streams

D．produce an instrument with highly developed sense of sight

3. **tudying the eyes of beetles has enabled(使能够) us to** _____ .

A．produce something helpful to the blind

B． easure the speed of moving ground objects correctly

C． uild a machine that can sense the presence of an aircraft

D． ake a machine that can measure the ground speed of a flying plane

4. **rom the passage, we may draw the conclusion that** _____ .

A． cientists have discovered most of the principles of bionics

B．the usefulness of bionics has yet to be proved

C . uman apparatus are no better than man - made apparatus

D . bionics is a growing science with a bright future

5. **he first sentence " studying beetles eyes has already paid off " in the third paragraph means " _____ " .**

A . cientists have paid back the money spent on the research

B . man has benefited from the study of beetles eyes

C . cientists have been able to become rich by studying beetles eyes

D . tudying beetles eyes has turned out to be a good business for a group of scientists

Key:1 - 5 AADDB

Passage 20 Hurricane

In the second half of each year, many powerful storms are born in the tropical (热带的) Atlantic and Caribbean seas . Of these, only about half a dozen generate the strong, circling winds of 75 miles per hour or more that give them hurricane (飓风) status, and several usually make their way to the coast . There they cause millions of dollars damage, and bring death to large numbers of people .

The great storms that hit coast start as harmless circling disturbances (大气扰动) hundreds even thousands of miles out to sea . As they travel aimlessly over water

warmed by the summer sun, they are carried westward by the trade winds (信风). When conditions are just right, warm, moist(潮湿的) air flows in at the bottom of such a disturbance, moves upward through it and comes out at the top. In the process, the moisture in this warm air produces rain, and with it the heat that is converted(转换) to energy in the form of strong winds. As the heat increases, the young hurricane begins to swirl in a counterclockwise motion. The average life of a hurricane is only about nine days, but it contains almost more power than we can imagine. The energy in the heat released by a hurricane s rainfall in a single day would satisfy the entire electrical needs of the United States for more than six months. Water, not wind, is the main source of death and destruction in a hurricane. A typical hurricane brings 6 to 12 - inch downpours resulting in sudden floods. Worst of all is the powerful movement of the sea the mountains of water moving toward the low - pressure hurricane center. The water level rises as much as 15 feet above normal as it moves toward shore.

1. **hen is an ordinary tropical storm called a hurricane?**

   A. When it begins in Atlantic and Caribbean seas

   B. When it hits the coastline

   C. When it is more than 75 miles wide

   D. When its winds reach 75 miles per hour

2. **typical hurricane probably brings _____ inch rainfall.**

A . 2　　B . 10　　C . 20　　D . 25

3. **hat is the worst thing about hurricanes ?**

A . The destructive effects of water

B . The heat they release

C . That they last about nine days on the average

D . Their strong winds

4. **he counterclockwise swirling of the hurricane is brought about by _____ .**

A . the low - pressure area in the center of the storm

B . the force of waves of water

C . the trade winds

D . the increasing heat

5. **pparently the word“ downpour ” means _____ .**

A . heavy rainfall

B . dangerous waves

C . the progress of water to the hurricane center

D . the energy produced by the hurricane

Key:1 - 5 DBADA

Passage 21　Body Rhythms

We do our best physical work when our rhythms(节律) are at their best . For most people, this best time lasts about four hours . Arrange your most axing activities hen your temperature is highest .

For mental activities, the timetable is more complicated

(复杂的). Some tasks, such as mathematical work, are best dealt with when your temperature is on the rise. For most people, this is at 8 or 9 a.m., while reading and thinking are better done between 2 and 4 p.m., the time when body temperature usually begins to fall.

If foods are absorbed differently at different time of the day, certainly caffeine(咖啡因), alcohol and medicine will be too. Aspirin compounds, for example, are most effective in the morning, between 7 and 8 (so does alcohol). They are least effective between 6 p.m. and midnight. Caffeine has the most effect around 3 in the afternoon.

Knowing your rhythms can also help overcome sleep problems. Consult your body - temperature changes. Your bedtime should be the time at which your temperature is lowest. This is between 11 p.m. and 2 a.m. for most people.

1. **he underlined words" taxing activities "in first paragraph most probably mean" _____ ".**

A. relaxing activities

B. activities which require much effort

C. activities which increase body temperature

D. mental activities

2. **hen your temperature is going up, _____ .**

A. it s the best time to go to bed

B. you are most relaxed

C. you can do reading more efficiently

D . you can do mathematical work better

3. **ccording to the passage, alcohol is most effective** _____ .

A . between 6 p . m . and midnight

B . during normal sleeping hours

C . at different time of the day for different people

D . between 7 a . m . and 8 a . m . in the morning

4. **e may infer from the article that** _____ .

A . people can overwork when reaching their work peaks

B . people s temperature can be taken to better determine their work shifts

C . octors can find a way to control the body s time clock

D . patients can reduce all medication after midnight

5. **he central idea of the passage is that** _____ .

A . nderstanding and using natural body rhythms can improve our work efficiency

B . the causes of body rhythms are widely studied

C . people s body clocks determine their living standard

D . he differences among people s body rhythms are amazing

Key:1 - 5 BDDBA

Passage 22 Can Trees Talk?

Can trees talk? Yes, but not in words. Scientists have reason to believe that trees do communicate with each other. Not long ago, researchers learned some surprising things. First a willow tree(柳树)attacked in the woods by caterpillars(毛毛虫)changed the chemistry of its leaves and made them taste so terrible that they got tired of the leaves and stopped eating them. Then even more astonishing, the tree sent out a special vapour—a signal causing its neighbors to change the chemistry of their own leaves and make them less tasty.

Communication, of course, doesn t need to be in words. We can talk to each other by smiling, raising our shoulders and moving our hands. We know that birds and animals use a whole vocabulary of songs, sounds, and movements. Bees dance their signals, flying in certain patterns that tell other bees where to find nectar(花蜜)for honey. So why shouldn t trees have ways of sending messages?

1. **t can be inferred(推断)from the passage that caterpillars do not feed on leaves that _____.**

   A. have an unpleasant taste

   B. are lying on the ground

   C. have an unfamiliar shape

   D. bees don t like

2. **he willow tree described in the passage protected it-**

self by _____ .

A . growing more branches

B . changing its leaf chemistry

C . communicating with birds and bees

D . shaking caterpillars off

3. **ccording to the passage, the willow tree was able to communicate with other trees by _____ .**

A . waving its branches

B . giving off a special vapour

C . dropping its leaves

D . changing the colour of its trunk

4. **ccording to this passage, bees communicate by _____ .**

A . touching one another

B . smelling one another

C . making special movements

D . making unusual sounds

5. **he author believes that the incident described in the passage _____ .**

A . cannot be taken seriously(**认真地**)

B . seems completely reasonable

C . should no longer be permitted

D . must be checked more thoroughly

Key:1 - 5 ABBCD

Passage 23 Tsunami

Tsunami is a great wave or series of waves. It extends from the surface water to the sea floor and moves the entire vertical(垂直的) section of ocean through which it speeds. The greater the ocean depth, the faster the tsunami travels. Speeds of up to 600 mph have been recorded. Toward land it slows down as the bottom of the wave drags on the seabed; its crest(顶) rises from fifty to a hundred feet or more.

A tsunami, generated(造成) by the eruption of the volcano(火山) Krakatau, killed 36,000 people in Java and Sumatra in 1883. Twenty - seven thousand people who had gathered for a festival on the coast of Japan one June evening in 1896 died in another tsunami. Earthquakes in Chile in 1960 generated a tsunami that traveled over 12,000 miles, bringing death and destruction(毁坏) as it broke against Hawaii, Japan, and other islands in its surge westward across the Pacific Ocean.

Scientists now have an effective system for locating(寻找……的位置) a tsunami at its source. They can calculate when it will arrive at points of land and can warn people to move to higher areas.

1. tsunami travels through the sea _____.

A. on the surface only

B. through an entire vertical section

C. along the sea floor only

D . with tidal currents

2. **tsunami travels faster when the water is _____ .**

A . calm B . rough C . deep D . shallow

3. **he crest is highest when the tsunami _____ .**

A . breaks on land

B . travels across ocean expanses

C . picks up speed

D . moves in deep water

4. **sunami is generated by _____ .**

A . shifts in masses of land

B . heavy storms

C . sultry weather

D . strong tides

5. **ewer people are killed by tsunami today because _____ .**

A . they occur less frequently

B . scientists can stop them

C . fewer houses are built on coastlines

D . people are warned of a tsunami s approach

Key: 1 - 5 BCDBD

Passage 24 Energy

When a body is doing work, we say that it has energy . Very often a body having energy does not do any work at all, It only has the latent ability . So energy of the body is

nothing more than the ability to do work . You can not do anything without it .

There are different forms of energy . They can all be changed from one form into another and used to do work on one way or another . When we use energy, we only change its form . It is never destroyed . The total of energy remains constant at all times . Or to say, whenever a given total of energy in one form is used, there is known as the“ Natural science”, as Chairman Mao taught us,“ is one of man s weapon in his fight for freedom .”We have seen many cases of energy changing . Here is an example . A plane engine produces thrust(推力) when it changes chemical energy of the fuel (燃料) into the kinetic(动力学的) energy of the burning products . In his case, fuel burning first changes the chemical energy into heat . Then the moving burning products go on changing the heat energy into kinetic energy, producing thrust . To conclude, we may say that energy exists only in a few forms, but examples of its changing are too numerous to list .

1. **body has energy _____ .**

A . whenever it is working or still

B . only when it is doing work

C . unless it is doing work

D . if it is not working

2. **hich of the following is right ?**

A . Energy is the ability to do work .

B . Energy changes only in a few forms .

C . nergy is not destroyed slowly when it is changed from one way into another .

D . Energy is used to do work and then destroyed .

3. **hich is the law of conservation of energy ?**

A . he forms of energy can be changed but it is never destroyed .

B . he total of energy remains the same whether it is changed or not .

C . he energy before changing is not equal to the changed energy .

D . Both A and B .

4. **he thrust produced by a plane engine comes from _____ .**

A . fuel burning

B . chemical energy of the fuel

C . heat energy

D . kinetic energy

5. **he main point of the article is _____ .**

A . the examples of energy changing is countless

B . there used to be a few different forms of energy

C . the law of conservation of energy

D . with energy we can do anything that we want to

Key:1 - 5 AADBC

Passage 25 Aircraft Engineering

There are two main things that make aircraft engineer-

ing difficult: the need to make every part as reliable and the need to build everything as light as possible. The fact that an airplane is up in the air and cannot stop if anything goes wrong, makes it perhaps a matter of life or death that its performance is absolutely(完全的) dependable.

Given a certain power of engine, and consequently a certain fuel consumption(燃料费), there is a practical limit to the total weight of aircraft that can be made to fly. Out of that weight as much as possible is wanted for fuel, radio steering(操纵) instruments, passenger seats, or freight(货物) room, and, of course, the passengers or freights themselves. So the structure of the aircraft has to be as small and light as safety and efficiency will allow. The designer must calculate the normal load that each part will bear. Such specialists are called the "stress people". They take account of any unusual stress that may be put on the part as a safety measure against errors in manufacture, accidental damage, etc.

The stress person s calculations(计算) go to the designer of the part, and the designer must make it as strong as the stress person says is necessary. One or two samples are always tested to prove that they are as strong as the designer intended. Each separate part is tested, then a whole assembly(装置)—for example, a complete wing, and finally the whole airplane. When a new type of airplane is being made, normally only one of the first three made will be flown. Two will be destroyed on the ground in structural

tests. They will be destroyed on the ground in structural tests. The third one will be tested in the air.

Two kinds of ground strength tests are carried out. The first is to find the resistance to loading of the wings, tail, etc. until they reach their maximum load and collapse. The other test is for fatigue(疲劳) strength. Relatively small loads are applied thousands of times. Each may be well under what the structure could stand as a single load, but many repetitions can result in collapse. One form of this test is done on the passenger cabin. It is filled with air at high pressure as for high - altitude(海拔) flying and completely submerged(淹没的) in a large tank of water while the test is going on. The surrounding water prevents the cabin from bursting like a bomb if there is a failure.

When a plane has passed all the tests it can get a government certificate(证明) of airworthiness, without which it is illegal to fly, except for test flying.

Making the working parts reliable is as difficult as making the structure strong enough. The flying controls, the electrical equipment, the fire precautions(防范), etc. must not only be light in weight, but must work both at high altitudes where the temperature may be below freezing point and in the hot air of an airfield in the tropics.

To solve all these problems the aircraft industry has a large number of research workers, with complicated(复杂的) labs and test houses, and new materials to give the best strength in relation to weight are constantly being tested.

1. **he two main requirements of aircraft design are _____ .**

A . speed and cheapness

B . reliability(可靠性) and passenger comfort

C . making things both light and dependable

D . ability to stay up in the air and avoid breakdowns

2. **he maximum possible weight of an aircraft is determined by _____ .**

A . the engine power

B . the amount of freight room

C . the number of passengers

D . international regulations

3. **he stress person s job is to calculate _____ .**

A . how safe the plane is

B . how strong each part must be

C . what height the plane will fly at

D . the amount of luggage each passenger may carry

4. **he first three airplanes of a new tape _____ .**

A . are all destroyed

B . do not fly

C . are later broken up for spare parts

D . are used for testing purposes

5. **he passengers cabin test in water is designed to _____ .**

A . make sure the plane would be safe if it landed in water

B . test fatigue strength

C . see if the cabin will burst like a bomb

D . keep the cabin cool

6. **xcept for experimental flights, no new aircraft leaves the ground _____ .**

A . after being completely tested for safety

B . without having a stress person on board

C . until it has been thoroughly tested and approved

D . unless flown by a government official

Key: 1 - 6 CABDBC

Passage 26 Carbon-14

All living things contain carbon . They also contain small amounts of carbon-14, a radioactive variety(变种) of carbon . Using carbon-14, scientists can determine the age of wood and clothing—in fact, anything that was once alive . Dating(定日期)an object by means of carbon-14 is called radiocarbon dating . Radiocarbon dating is used to date objects up to 50, 000 years old .

The rate at which a radioactive element breaks down is described by its half - life . An element s half - life is the time in which half the element s atoms break down .

Carbon-14 has a half - life of about 5, 500 years . This means that about 5, 500 years after a plant or animal dies, half the carbon-14 atoms present at the time of death are left . After 11, 000 years one quarter of the original carbon-14 atoms are left, and so on .

Suppose an old piece of wood is found in an ancient

tomb . In the lab it can be heated and turned to carbon, or burned to give off various gases, including carbon dioxide . The carbon or the carbon dioxide contains a few carbon-14 atoms . These atoms of carbon-14 are breaking down . With each breakdown a tiny particle(粒子)is sent speeding out of the atom .

The carbon or the carbon dioxide is placed in a sensitive (灵敏的)instrument — called a Geiger counter — which detects(查出)the particles given off by the atoms of carbon-14 . From the number of particles given off, scientists can determine the amount of carbon-14 in the sample(样品,标本) .

Scientists know how much carbon-14 is contained in an equal amount of wood from a living tree . From the amount of carbon-14 left in the ancient sample, scientists can tell its age .

1. -14 **can be found** _____ .
   A . in anything that is living
   B . in all the dead things
   C . only in the living things
   D . in anything living or once alive
2. -14 **is** _____ .
   A . another name for carbon dioxide
   B . not carbon but something like it
   C . a radioactive element
   D . a common chemical element
3. **fter** 16,500 **years,** _____ **of the original amount**

of C-14 in a certain object is left .

A . half　　B . one third

C . a quarter　　D . one eighth

4. **hich of the following is NOT true ?**

A . n order to count the particles of C-14, scientists must heat them .

B . he particles of C-14 are countable only when they are given off .

C . fter the number of C-14 particles in a sample and that in a living object of the same sort are counted, a conclusion of dating could be drawn .

D . -14 s function(**功能**)is for dating an ancient object .

Key:1 - 4 DCCA

Passage 27　Cars and Polluted Air

Each year there is an increasing number of cars on the roads and streets as millions of new cars and trucks are produced . One out of every six Americans works at putting together the parts of the cars, driving trucks building roads or filling with gas . Americans won t live without cars !

Most Americans would find it hard to think what life would look without a car . However, some have realized the serious problem of the air pollution caused by the car . The polluted air becomes poisonous and dangerous for the health .

One way to get rid of(排除)the polluted air is to build a car that does not pollute . That s what several of the large car factories have been trying to do .But to build a clean car is easier said than done . Progress in this field has been slow .

Another way is to take the place of the car engine by something else . Inventors are now working on steam cars as well as electric cars . Many makers believe that it will take years to develop a practical model that pleases man .

To prevent the world from being polluted by cars, we ll have to make some changes in the way many of us live . Americans, for example, have to cut down on the number of their total cars . They are encouraged to travel and to go to work by bicycle . Bicycling is thought to help keep the air clean .

But this change does not come easily —a large number of workers may find themselves without jobs if a car factory closes down . Thus the problem of air pollution would become less important than that of unemployment(失业) .

Although cars have led us to a better life, they have also brought us new problems .

1. **ow many ways to get rid of air pollution are suggested in this article by the writer ?**

   A . One . B . Two . C . Three . D . Four .

2. **arge car factories are trying to build a clean car,** _____ .

   A . which is clean in itself

B . which is used to clean streets

C . which does not pollute the air

D . which is easier to make

3. _____ **to change the way of life in America .**

A . It isn t easy B . It s easier

C . It s quite possible D . It will take years

4. **f the number of cars is cut down, the most serious problem to American workers is** _____ .

A . to have no work to do

B . to keep the air clean

C . to get a better life

D . to go to work by bike

5. **hat is the conclusion of the writer ?**

A . Bicycling is the only way out .

B . The number of cars must be cut down .

C . Cars bring us nothing but serious problems .

D . ar brings us not only a better life but serious problems .

Key: 1 - 5 CCAAD

Passage 28 Blood Types

You have been badly injured in a car accident . It is necessary to give you a blood transfusion (输血) because you lost a great deal of blood in the accident . However, special care must be taken in selecting new blood for you . If the blood is too different from your own, the transfusion would

kill you .

There are four basic types of blood: A, B, AB, and O . A simple test can make sure of a person s blood type . Everybody is born with one of these four types of blood . Blood type, like hair color and height, is received from parents .

The four groups must be transfused carefully . A and B can not be mixed . A and B cannnot receive AB, but AB may receive A or B . O can give to any other group, therefore, it is often called the universal donor(**万能血型**) . For the opposite reason, AB is sometimes called the universal recipient . However, because so many reactions(**反应**) can happen in transfusion, patients usually receive only salt of plasma (liquid part of blood) until their blood can be matched(**相配**) as exactly as possible in the blood bank of a hospital . In this way, it is possible to prevent the transfusion from any bad reactions .

1. **eople with type A blood can receive type _____ .**
   A . AB B . B C . O D . all of the three
2. **f you need a blood transfusion, the best and safest blood is _____ .**
   A . a mixture of type A and type B
   B . a mixture of salt, plasma and type O
   C . type AB
   D . exactly the same type as your own
3. **he phrase" universal recipient" means a person who _____ .**
   A . can receive blood of type A and B

B . can receive blood of any other type

C . can give blood to anybody

D . cannot give blood to others

4. **an gets his blood type when he _____ .**

A . is born B . is injured

C . loses blood D . is transfused

Key: 1 - 4 CDBA

Passage 29 Save the Animals

Animals are natural resources(资源) that people have wasted all through our history .

Animals have been killed for their fur and feathers, for food, for sport, and simply because they were in the way . Thousands of kinds of animals have disappeared from the world forever . Hundreds more are on the danger list today . About 170 kinds in the United States alone are considered in danger .

Why should people care? Because we need animals . And because once they are gone, there will never be any more .

Animals are more than just beautiful and interesting . They are more than just a source of food . Every animal has its place in the balance of nature . Destroying one kind of animal can create(产生) many problems .

For example, when farmers killed large numbers of hawks, the farmers stores of corn and grain were destroyed

by rats and mice . Why ? Because hawks eat rats and mice . With no hawks to keep down their numbers, the rats and mice multiplied(繁殖) quickly .

Luckily, some people are working to help save the animals . Some groups raise money to let people know about the problem . And they try to get the governments to pass laws protecting animals in danger .

quite a few countries have passed laws . These laws forbid the killing of any animals or plants on the danger list slowly, the number of some animals in danger is growing .

1. **nimals are important to us mainly because _____ .**

A . they give us a source of food

B . they are beautiful and lovely

C . they keep the balance of nature

D . they give us a lot of pleasure

2. **hat has happened to the animals on the earth ?**

A . Hundreds of kinds of animals are gone forever .

B . Many kinds of animals have died out .

C . About 170 kinds of animals have disappeared forever .

D . All kinds of animals are in danger .

3. **hy do people kill animals ?**

A . They kill animals for something they need .

B . They kill animals to raise some money .

C . Animals destroy their natural resources .

D . Animals create many problems .

4. **hich of the following is NOT true ?**

A . eople care much about animals because they

need them .

B . nce a certain kind of animals is gone forever, there will never be any more .

C . illing all cats and rice may cause some new problems .

D . People must not kill any animals or plants .

5. **hat can we conclude from the fact that quite a few countries have passed laws protecting animals in danger ?**

A . very person will know the importance of protecting wild animals .

B . Animals in danger will not be killed any more .

C . The number of some animals in danger will increase .

D . Animals in danger will be kept away from people .

Key: 1 - 5 CAAAB

Passage 30 Pollution

People today all over the world are beginning to hear and learn more and more about the problem of pollution caused either by the release by man of completely new and often artificial substances(**人造物体**) into the environment, or by release(**释放**) greatly increased amounts of a natural substance, such as oil from oil tankers into the sea .

The whole industrial process which makes many of the goods and machines we need and use in our daily lives, is bound to create a number of waste products which upset(**颠**

覆) the environmental balance, or the ecological balance(生态平衡) as it is also known . Many of these waste products can be prevented or disposed of sensibly, but clearly while more and more new goods are produced and made complex (合成的), there will be new, dangerous wastes to be disposed of, for example, the waste products from nuclear power stations . Many people, therefore, see pollution as only part of a larger and more complex problem, that is, the whole process of industrial production and consumption(消费) of goods . Others again see the problem mainly in connection with agriculture, where new methods are helping farmers grow more and more on their land to feed our ever - increasing populations . However, the land itself is gradually becoming worn out as it is being used, in some cases, too heavily, and artificial fertilizers(人造化肥) cannot restore the balance .

Whatever its underlying reasons, there is no doubt that much of the pollution caused could be controlled if only companies, individuals and governments would make more efforts . In the home there is an obvious need to control litter and waste . Food comes wrapped up three or four times in packages all have to be disposed of; drinks are increasingly sold in bottles or tins which cannot be reused . This not only causes a litter problem, but also is a great waste of resources, in terms of glass, metals and paper . Advertising has helped this process by persuading many of us not only to buy things we neither want nor need, but also to throw a-

way much of what we do buy . Pollution and waste combine (联合) to be a problem everyone can help to solve by cutting out unnecessary buying, excess consumption and careless disposal of the products we use in our daily lives .

1. **he main cause of pollution is _____ .**
   A . he release of artificial or natural substances into the environment
   B . the production of new industrial goods
   C . increased amounts of a natural substances
   D . our ever - increasing population
2. **n the writer s view, the more new goods, _____ .**
   A . the less pollution we have
   B . the harder pollution can be done away with
   C . the more pollution there will be
   D . the more easily pollution can be controlled
3. **any people see pollution as only part of _____ .**
   A . our daily life
   B . the environmental balance
   C . the consumption of goods by man
   D . he whole process of industrial production and consumption of goods
4. **roblems in agriculture are caused by _____ .**
   A . the use of artificial fertilizers
   B . the land itself which is becoming worn out
   C . the land which is being used too heavily
   D . the introduction of new farming methods
5. **uch of the pollution could be controlled if only**

_____ .

A . people would pay more attention to the problem

B . governments would take effective measures

C . all sides concerned would make more efforts

D . ompanies would be more concerned about the problem

6. **eople can help solve the problem of pollution by** _____ .

A . rging their governments to control litter and waste

B . making anti - pollution advertisements

C . cutting down the use of oil and other oil products

D . educing unnecessary buying, over - consumption and careless disposal of waste

Key: 1 - 6 ACDACD

Passage 31 Mystery of Time

If you can read a clock, you can know the time of day . But no one knows what time itself is . We cannot see it . We cannot touch it . We cannot hear it . We know it only by the way we mark its passing . For all our success in measuring the tiniest parts of time, time remains one of the great mysteries of the universe .

One way of thinking about time is to imagine a world without time . There could be no movement, because time and movement cannot be separated . A world without time

could exist only as long as there were no changes. For time and change are linked. When something changes, you know time has passed. In the real world, changes never stop. Some changes happen only once in a while, like an eclipse of the moon. Others happen repeatedly, like the rising and setting of the sun. People have always noted natural events that repeat themselves. When people began to count such events, they began to measure time.

In early human history, the only changes that seemed to repeat themselves evenly were the movements of objects in the sky. the most easily seen result of these movements was the difference between light and darkness.

The sun rose in the eastern sky, producing light. It moved overhead and sank in the western sky, causing darkness. The appearance and disappearance of the sun was even and unfailing. The periods of the light and darkness created were the first accepted periods of time. We have named each period of light and darkness one day. People saw the sun rise higher in the sky during the summer than in winter. They counted the days that passed from the sun s highest position until it returned to that position. They counted 365 days. We now know that is the time the earth takes to move once around the sun. We call this period of time a year.

Early human also noted changes in the moon. As it moved across the night sky, they must have wondered. Why did it look different every night? Why did it disappear? Where did it go?

Even before they learned the answers to these questions, they developed a way to use the moon s changing faces to tell time . The moon was " full " when its face was bright and round . They counted the number of times the sun appeared between full moons . They learned that this number always remained the same, about 29 suns . Twenty - nine suns equaled one moon . We now know this period of time as one month .

Early people hunted animals and gathered wild plants . They moved in groups, or tribes, from place to place in search of food . They learned to raise animals . They found they no longer needed to move from one place to another to survive . As hunters, people did not need a way to measure time . As farmers, however, they had to plant crops in time to harvest them before winter . They had to know when the seasons would change . So they develop calendars .

1. **ime is one of the great mysteries of the universe because _____ .**

A . we cannot see it

B . we cannot touch or hear it

C . we know it only by the way we mark its passing

D . we succeed in measuring the tiniest parts of time

2. **n eclipse of the moon happens _____ .**

A . only once in a while B . repeatedly

C . all the time D . twice a year

3. **hich of the following is NOT true according to the passage ?**

A. he appearance and disappearance of the sun was even.

B. e call the time the earth takes to move once around the sun a year.

C. Early men don t know how to measure time.

D. arly men had to know the change of the seasons.

Key: 1 - 3 DAC

Passage 32 Cells

Cells(细胞) are the tiny units which make up all the various parts of the human body. Each cell is itself a living thing. There are many different sorts of cells which go into the makeup(构造,组成) of our bodies, but all these cells have much in common. They all consist of an outer skin which is filled with a fluid(流体). The fluid is called protoplasm(细胞质) and in it we usually find a structure which is known as the nucleus of the cell. This nucleus is the most important part of the cell. If it dies, the whole cell dies. A cell takes in nourishment(营养) from the blood and fluids that surround it. By digesting(消化) this nourishment it lives and grows.

1. **ells are the tiny units which take in nourishment from _____.**

A. the body

B. the human being

C . the blood

D . the blood and fluids

2. **ells are _____ .**

A . a living thing　　B . living things

C . protoplasm　　D . nourishment

3. **he nucleus of the cell is in _____ .**

A . protoplasm　　B . outer skin

C . blood　　D . bodies

4. **f _____ dies, the whole cell dies .**

A . the fluid

B . the living thing

C . a structure in protoplasm

D . a tiny unit

5. **ells live and grow _____ .**

A . out of the human body

B . because of the nucleus

C . by digesting the nourishment

D . because there are many different sorts

Key: 1 - 5 DBACC

Passage 33

The climate of any place is the kind of weather that usually has over a long period of time . The kinds of homes we live in, the clothes we wear, even the foods we eat depend on the climates of the place where we live .

Climate is complicated ; it is affected (影响) by many

things . Nearness to the North or South Pole(**极地**)or to the equator(**赤道**)is important . If you live near one of the pole, you live in a cold climate, for you do not get as much or direct sunshine as you would get farther from the poles . If you live near the equator, you live in a warm or very hot climate, for this is the region where the sunshines almost straight down .

How much rain or snow falls makes a great difference to the climate . You may live in a hot, dry land, where little rain falls . This will be a desert . Its climate is quite different from that of a rain forest, which may be the same distance from the equator, but rain falls almost every day . The amount of rain that falls or snow, in a cold land — depends upon the winds, upon the nearby mountains, and upon the currents(**水流**)in nearby seas . Rainfall depends on many different things .

1. **limate means _____ .**

A . the weather for a certain place

B . the fine, cloudy, rainy or snowy weather

C . the weather of a certain time

D . the general weather of a place a long time

2. **. . . even the foods we eat depend on the climate of the place where we live ."really means" _____ ".**

A . e eat different foods according to different weather

B . he climate of a place has effects on the foods we have

C . he climate of the place which gives us different foods

D . Foods are different in different places

3. **eople living near the poles tend(趋向) to _____ those near the equator .**

A . have as much sunlight as

B . have less rain than

C . get less sunlight than

D . get less snow

4. **ainfalls depend on many things . Which of the following is not mentioned in the passage ?**

A . The winds

B . The currents in nearby seas

C . The nearby mountains

D . The kinds of homes we live in

5. **hat may be the best title for the passage ?**

A . Climate and Weather

B . Climate Around the World

C . What is Climate

D . Climate in Different Countries

Key: 1 - 5 DBCDC

Passage 34 Rain - making

Is it possible to make rain ? Yes, it is .

As you probably know, clouds are caused by air containing water - vapor . The air rises and, since water - vapor

becomes water when it cools, very tiny drops of water are formed . These drops are small, they float in the air and form a cloud . When the cloud rises, however, the drops become colder, and they join together and become bigger . This is the cause of rain .

Rain - making means making these bigger drops form and fall before they would normally do so . This can be done by“ seeding ”the clouds with chemicals, like planting seeds in ground . Rain can be produced in this way by three chemicals: sodium(钠) chloride(氯化物) (the salt we use on our food), dry ice, which is frozen carbon dioxide(二氧化物), and silver iodide(碘化物) . The seeding is done by airplane which flies through the clouds .

Sodium chloride is more effective when the clouds are warm, and silver iodide works better when the clouds are very cold . For this reason, we had better use a mixture of sodium chloride and silver iodide .

1. **o make rain, planes are used to _____ .**

A . sow seed in the soil

B . plant seeds in ground and clouds

C . spread some special chemicals through the clouds

D . ow the clouds with sodium chloride, dry ice, frozen carbon dioxide and silver iodide

2. **hen the clouds rise, the small drops of water become _____ .**

A . warmer B . smaller C . colder D . hotter

3. **he big drops of water _____ because of their size .**

A . rise up　　B . fall down

C . join together　　D . pick up

4. **hich of the following statements is Not true ?**

A . ain - making is to have the biggest drops of rain form and fall down .

B . hen clouds appear, the plane with special equipment takes off and spreads chemicals .

C . odium chloride works in warm clouds, while silver iodide works in cold clouds, so we cannot use them at the same time .

D . n order to make rain, we use three chemicals . They are sodium chloride, carbon dioxide and silver iodide .

Key: 1 - 4 DCBA

Passage 35　Salt

We don t know when man first began to use salt, but we do know that it has been used in many different ways throughout history . Historical evidence shows, for example, that people who lived over 3, 000 years ago ate salted fish . Thousands of years ago in Egypt, salt was used to preserve the body of the dead .

Stealing salt was considered a major crime during some periods in history . In the 18th century, for instance, about ten thousand people were put in prison for stealing salt . About 150 years before, in the year 1553, stealing salt could

be punished as a crime and one of the stealer s ears was cut off . Salt was an important item on the table of royalty . It was traditionally placed in front of the king when he sat down to eat . Important guests at the king s table were seated near the salt . Less important guests were given seats farther away from it .

In the Roman Empire, one of the most important roads was the one that carried salt from the salt mines to Rome . Guards were stationed along the route to protect against salt thieves . The guards received their pay in salt, hence the English word, salary . Any guard who fell asleep while on duty was said to be " not worth his salt ", as a result he would get a little less salt on his next payday . The expression " not worth his salt " is still used today in English to refer to a person who is thought of as incapable of doing a job .

In the early days in the United States, salt was very scarce . So, the storekeeper at that time was very careful with his salt . As he poured out salt for a customer, he did not like anyone to walk across the floor of the store . The walking might shake the floor and could cause the salt to " settle " and as a result the storekeeper would have to add a little more salt .

In the modern world salt has many uses beyond the dining table . It is used in the making of glass and airplane parts, in the growing of crops, and in killing weeds . It is also used to make water soft, to melt ice on roads and highways, to make soap, and to fix colors in cloth . Salt even

helps to relieve itching(痒的) when it is rubbed on mosquito (蚊子) or insect bites .

Salt can be obtained in various ways . Evaporation(蒸发) of salt water from the ocean or salt water lakes is one of the more common processes for getting salt . However it is obtained, salt will continue to play an important role in the lives of the people everywhere .

1. **alt has been used in many different ways throughout history . We know this from _____ .**

   A . the fact that ancient people are salted fish

   B . various kinds of historical evidence(证据)

   C . books on the preservation(保存) of dead bodies

   D . stories told by the Egyptians

2. **ome ten thousand people were arrested for stealing salt . This happened _____ .**

   A . in the year 1553

   B . 150 years ago

   C . in the sixteenth century

   D . in the eighteenth century

3. **usual kind of punishment to a salt thief in the 16th century was _____ .**

   A . to give him less salt

   B . to give him a seat farther away from the salt

   C . to put him in prison

   D . to cut off one of his ears

4. **n the Roman Empire many people were employed as guards to _____ .**

A . carry salt from the mines to Rome

B . protect the city of Rome

C . prevent thieves from stealing salt

D . prevent people from falling asleep while on duty

5. **he expression" not worth his salt" refers to _____ .**

A . one who failed to do his work well

B . one who should not be paid in salt

C . one who does his work well

D . one who should get less salt

Key: 1 - 5 BDDCA

Passage 36 Light

Light travels very fast . It moves at 300, 000 kilometers a second . Light reaches us from the moon in less than a second and a half . The moon is about 382, 000 kilometers away from us .

Light from the sun reaches us in 8 . 5 minutes . The sun is about 149, 640, 000 kilometers from the earth .

The other stars are farther away than the sun . Light from the nearest of the other stars reaches us about four years . Light from some stars takes hundreds of years to reach us . So when we look at a star, we do not see its present condition . We see it as it was long ago; perhaps hundreds or thousands of years ago .

The sun is in a great group of stars . There are about 100, 000, 000 stars in the group . We call this group the

galaxy(星系,银河). Outside the galaxy there is empty space; but thousands of millions of kilometers away there is another galaxy. Light from this other galaxy reaches us after about 2 million years. There are millions of these galaxies; and they appear to be rushing farther and farther away from us. The astronomers at Mount Palomar and Mount Wilson and other observatories(天文台,气象站) can see some of them well; but they can t see one as it is now. The light takes millions of years to arrive here. It traveled across space and then went into an astronomer s telescope. Perhaps no men were living when it started out.

1. **ight reaches us from the moon _____.**

A. in 1.7 seconds

B. in less than 1.5 seconds

C. in about 1.3 seconds

D. in less than a second

2. **hen you look at a star, _____.**

A. you can see it as it is now

B. you can see it as it was some time in the past

C. you can see it as it will be in the future

D. you can see it as it was an hour ago

3. **n the galaxy, _____.**

A. there is a great many stars

B. here is the moon, the earth, the sun and a few stars

C. there is nothing

D. there are about 100 stars

4. **utside the galaxy,_____ .**

A . there is one other galaxy

B . there is a star

C . there is empty space

D . there are millions of other galaxies

5. **he astronomers can t see the other galaxies as they are now because _____ .**

A . they change very fast

B . the light takes millions of years to arrive here

C . no men live there

D . they travel very fast away from us

Key: 1 - 5 BBACB

Passage 37 Dried Foods

Centuries ago, man discovered that removing moisture from food helps to store it, and that the easiest way to do this is to expose the food to sun and wind . In this way the North American Indians produce pemmican(肉糜压缩饼)(dried meat powder), the Scandinavians make stockfish and the Arabs dried dates(海枣) .

All foods contain water - cabbage and other vegetables contain as much as 93 % water, potatoes and other root vegetables 80 % , lean meat 75 % and fish anything from 80 % to 60 % depending on how fatty it is . If this water is removed, the activity of the bacteria which cause food to go bad is checked .

Dried foods take up less room and weigh less than the same food packed in cans or frozen, and they do not need to be stored in special conditions . Dried foods are popular with housewives because it is usually just a case of replacing the dried - out moisture with boiling water .

1. **he open - air method of drying food** _____ .
   A . is the one most commonly used today
   B . was invented by the American Indians
   C . has been known for hundreds of years
   D . is seldom used now
2. **he water content**(含量)_____ .
   A . does not vary(变化)from food to food
   B . is greater in fatty fish than in lean meat
   C . is greater in bamboo shoots than in green vegetables
   D . has never been accurately calculated(计算)
3. **acteria which cause food to go bad** _____ .
   A . cannot live in sunlight
   B . are killed by drying
   C . are in no way dependent on the water content
   D . have their activity greatly reduced by drying
4. **tockfish is a kind of** _____ .
   A . dried fish B . salted fish
   C . cooked fish D . stored fish
5. **hich of the following is true ?**
   A . Dried foods are often packed in cans or frozen .
   B . ried foods are much cheaper than canned or frozen products .

C. ousewives like dried foods because they are quick to prepare.

D. ousewives like dried foods because they taste better.

Key: 1 - 5 CBDAC

Passage 38 Eating and Drinking in Space

Eating in space is different from eating on earth. The food that astronauts carry with them does not look like the food you eat. Some food is carried in closed bag. It is cooked and frozen before the astronauts get it. All the water is removed from the food. In the spaceship, the astronaut puts the water back. He "shoots" hot or cold water into the food bag with a special gun. He eats the food through a small hole in the bag.

Other foods come in bite (一口) sizes. The astronaut puts a whole piece in his mouth at once. There can be no crumbs (碎屑). Crumbs would float around the spaceship and get in the way. Meat and cake often come in bite - sized pieces.

Astronauts cannot drink water from open cups. The water would float in drops in the air. The water is put in the special gun. The astronaut shoots the water into his mouth.

1. ome space foods are carried in _____.

A. water guns B. lunch boxes

C. closed bags D. crumbs

2. **he passage doesn t say this, but from what we have read, we can tell that _____ .**

A . stronauts get more hungry in space than they do on earth

B . stronauts cannot drink water in the usual way in a spaceship

C . stronauts must learn many new and different things

D . astronauts cannot eat anything in a spaceship

3. **he reason why astronauts can t drink water from cups is that _____ .**

A . the water would come from the open cups

B . the water would spill all over their food

C . crumbs would float in the cups

D . the cups would float in the air

4. **he main idea of the passage is that _____ .**

A . here is less food and water in space than on earth

B . eating and drinking in space is a special problem

C . astronauts can never eat or drink in a spaceship

D . there is no food or eater in a spaceship

5. **hich of the following does the passage lead you to believe ?**

A . ood for astronauts must be made in a special way .

B . All meat on earth comes in bite - sized pieces .

C . stronauts will only eat cakes made from crumbs .

D . Astronauts have to go hungry in a spaceship .

Key:1 - 5 CBABA

Passage 39 New Net - naming System for Internet

In February 1999, representatives(代表) of corporations(companies) and Internet user groups as well as a handful of governments met in Geneva to discuss the need to improve the system for assigning names to World Wide Websites, so as to satisfy the growing demand around the world for easily remembered names for Internet sites, such as www.ibm.com.or www.microsoft.com.

In the months of negotiations(谈判) leading up to the meeting, a collection of Internet users, companies and other interested parties agreed on a list of seven new "extensions" for the names. Under the system recently managed for the world by the Virginia - based Network Solutions Inc., or NSI, there are seven categories of extensions.

The list includes "com"(pronounced dot - com) for commercial firms; "org" for non - profit organizations; "gov" for government operations; "mil" for the military, and two - letter country codes, such as "us" for the United States or "uk" for the United Kingdom.

To that would be added seven more extensions: "firm" for businesses, "store" for companies selling products, "web" for sites emphasizing the World Wide Web, "arts" for cultural sites, "info" for information services, "nom" for individuals and "rec" for recreational activities. The agree-

ment also lays out a plan to open up the system for registering(注册) names, which is estimated(估计) to be worth hundreds of millions of dollars a year .

NSI, which has had an exclusive contract with the US National Science Foundation since 1993 to run the name system and which receives 100 for each name registered, is part of the opposition to the new system . It is " the same view the many people in the technology community have expressed, which is that this is a complex issue and requires a longer period of evaluation(估价, 评价) and discussion, " said Donald Telage, an NSI vice president, in a statement issued in Washington .

The National Science Foundation, which has spoken highly of the plan, doesn t plan to renew the NSI contract when it is due next year, clearing the way for the new system .

Both the US government and European Union said they supported changing the name system, but were not yet able to come to an agreement .

1. **ccording to the new system, how many new extensions will there be ?**

   A . 7　　B . 14　　C . 21　　D . 28

2. **ccording to the passage, what is New Zealand s net site s extension ?**

   A . ne　　B . nz　　C . new　　D . zea

3. **t last, _____ agreed on the seven new extension names .**

A . Internet users B . Internet companies
C . interested parties D . all of the above

Key: 1 - 3 ABD

Passage 40 Elephants

How do you draw the interest of a 4,500 kilogram elephant ?

You hit the elephant with a big stick, according to a zoo director in California .

But is that a humane way to treat the big, friendly animals ?

How zoos treat their elephants has led to a scientific dispute .Some scientists comeplain that zoos use too much force to train the huge animals and get them under control .

There are about 400 elephants in North American zoos, wild animal parks and circuses .The ponderous animals with their big trunks and ears and tusks fascinate children and draw smiles from adults .Who hasn t smiled when an elephant has snapped up a peanut with its trunk from a trainer ?

But elephants aren t in zoos just for the sake of entertainment .Elephants are dying in Asia and Africa, and breeding in American zoos may be necesary to keep the species alive .

Elephants are different from most other zoo animals because they must be in touch with humans who groom their feet, and because an elephant wants to be dominant .An ele-

phant wants to control the keeper, not vice versa .

Elephant keepers must make the animals obey them or they risk being attacked by the elephants .

But some scientists are concerned that keepers are using too much force and are injuring elephants .Several zoos have recently been investigated because people claimed elephants were beaten with heavy sticks or prodded with sharp sticks .

Scientists are showing zoos how to make elephants behave without injuring them .If they succeed, children will be entertained by elephants for many more generations .

1. **he main idea of the article is:** _____

A . you have to hit an elephant with a heavy stick to get its attention .

B . here s a fight among scientists about how much force to use on elephants .

C . lephants should be used to entertain children and not in scientific experiments .

D . lephants have hurt and killed some trainers in zoos .

2. **ithout zoos** _____

A . elephants wouldn t be mistreated .

B . trainers wouldn t be injured by elephants .

C . elephants might die out .

D . elephants would not have big trunks .

3. **ccording to the article, adults like elephants because** _____

A . they pick up trunks with their peanuts .

B . they preform tricks with their trunks .

C . elephants are dying in Asia and Africa .

D . some zoos are mistreating elephants .

4. **hat happened to zoos that mistreated elephants ?**

A . They had their elephants taken away from them .

B . They had to fire their trainers .

C . They had to give the elephants more peanuts .

D . The article does not say .

5. **lephants can be dangerous to trainers because** _____

A . the trainers give them peanuts .

B . they re big animals that want to be dominant .

C . the elephants can carry heavy sticks .

D . they can fall over and crush the trainers .

Key: 1 - 5 BCBDB

Passage 41 Life Habits and Health

People with bad health customs or habits have a much greater chance of suffering serious diseases and needing costly medical care, but good habits, such as a program of physical exercise, appear to protect health .

The most of the patients who were in the hospital a long time and who faced high medical costs were persons who were overweight, who smoked heavily, or who drank too much alcohol . Persons with such bad habits faced at least a 50 percent greater than normal chance of needing

costly hospital care . The smokers usually had lung or blood vessel disease . The heavy drinkers had liver or nerve disease . And those who were overweight had heart disease, or diabetes(**糖尿病**) .

A program of physical exercise improves the body s ability to dissolve or melt dangerous blockages in blood vessels . Such a blockage or blood clot in vessels carrying blood to the heart can cause a heart attack .

The researchers tested 69 persons, both before and after the persons had taken part in a ten - week physical exercise program . The program involved a great deal of physical effort - stretching, walking and running . The scientists found that there was a large increase in each person s production of clot - dissolving(**血块溶解**) substances after the ten - week exercise program . This was true even in those persons who did not change other habits that increased the dangers of heart attack, such as cigarette smoking .

So we said the study is more evident than physical exercise that can help protect the person s health . Good physical condition can reduce the changes that a person will die from heart or blood vessel diseases .

1. hich of the following is NOT true ?

A . Heavy drinkers can have liver or nerve disease .

B . ersons with bad habit need more costly hospital care than normal people

C . The blockage can cause diabetes .

D . Smokers usually have lung diseases .

2. **hat can we learn from the passage ?**

A . We should eat less in order not to be fat .

B . We should not drink .

C . e should all take part in a ten - week physical exercise program .

D . We should form good habits in order to be healthy .

3. **_____ didn t face high medical costs .**

A . Persons who practised a lot

B . Persons who were overweight

C . Persons who smoked heavily

D . Persons who drank too much alcohol

Key: 1 - 3 CDA

Passage 42 Electricity

Electricity is such a part of our everyday life and so much taken for granted nowadays that we rarely think twice when we switch on the light or turn on the radio . At night, roads are brightly lit, enabling people and traffic to move freely . Colourful street - lights have become part of the character of every modern city . In the home, many labour - saving _evices re powered by electricity . Even when we turn off the bedside lamp and are fast asleep, electricity is still working for us, driving our iceboxes, heating our water, or keeping our rooms warm in winter . Every day, trains and trolley - buses take people to and from work . We rarely stop to think why or how they run until something

goes wrong .

In the summer of 1959, something did go wrong with power station that supplies New York with electricity . For a great many hours, life came almost to a stop . Trains refused to move and the people in them sat in the dark, powerless to do anything ; lifts stopped working even if you were lucky enough not to be trapped (陷入) between two floors, you had the unpleasant job of finding your way down hundreds of flights of stairs . Famous streets like Broadway and Fifth Avenue in an instant became as dark as the most distant back streets .

People were afraid to leave their houses, for although the police had been ordered to stand by in case of(万一)emergency(紧急情况), they were just as puzzled and helpless as anybody else .

At the same time, similar disorder happened in the home . New York can be very hot in summer and this year was no exception . Cool rooms became hot stoves . Food went bad in iceboxes, fish and meat remained uncooked in cooking pots, and people sat impatient and frightened in the dark as if an unseen enemy had landed from Mars(火星) . The only people who were not troubled by the darkness were the blind . Only one of the strangest things that took place was that some fifty blind people led many sighted workers home . When the lights came on again, hardly a person in the city can have turned on a switch without thinking how great a servant he had at his finger - tips .

1. **n the first paragraph, the underlined word“ devices” means“ _____ ”.**

A . electrical machines

B . hand - tools that save man power

C . inventions that make work easier

D . ice - boxes and washing - machines only

2. **ccording to what is said in this passage, electricity _____ .**

A . has not made life easier

B . is still something of a miracle(奇迹)

C . is something we think about all the time

D . s something we have come to accept without question

3. **eople were impatient and frightened, because _____ .**

A . the whole city was in complete darkness

B . an unseen enemy had landed from Mars

C . New York was very, very hot that summer

D . lind people became more capable(有能力的) than sighted workers

4. **ome blind people led sighted workers home because _____ .**

A . lind people had better eyesight in darkness than sighted workers

B . lind people were used to darkness and were not affected by the accident

C . ighted workers were so frightened by the complete darkness that they lost their sight

D . he police had been ordered to stand by and could not take the workers home

5. **he passage suggests that most large modern cities** _____ .

A . need more modern buildings

B . are terrible places to live in

C . would not be better off without electricity

D . completely depend on electricity

Key:1 - 5 ADABC

Passage 43 Enzymes

In order to study enzymes(酶), a small piece of potato is cut into very thin slices (pieces) . These slices are placed in a little glass container(容器) and covered with water . Then a little of the proper chemical is added . Instantly, because of the enzymes present in the potato slices, the chemical starts joining with the oxygen in the air above the water . If the container is entirely closed, a partial acuum(真空) is formed inside . If the container is now connected with a fine tube which is dipped in water, the water is sucked part way up the tube because of the vacuum .

The scientist doing the experiment carefully notes how far up the tube the water is sucked in some time . The higher it is sucked, the more of that particular enzyme is in the potato . In this way, we can get exact idea about quantities of enzyme and even about the manner in which it operates .

And all the time we re working with amounts far too small to see or weigh .

1. **he experiment is done mainly to show _____ .**

A . enzyme is really present in the potato

B . what particular enzyme there is in the potato

C . what a potato is made up of

D . he amount of enzyme and the way it works in the potato

2. **n the first paragraph, the underlined word "partial" means "_____".**

A . not pure B . not connected

C . not complete D . not exact

3. **rom _____, we can learn about the quantities of enzyme in the potato .**

A . how high the water rises in the tube

B . how deep the tube is dipped in the water

C . how much air is left in the container

D . how fast the chemical joins with the oxygen

4. **he best title for the passage is _____ .**

A . How a Vacuum Is Formed

B . How Enzymes Are Studied

C . How Enzyme Works in a Potato

D . How Water Is Sucked into a Vacuum Tube

Key: 1 - 4 DCAB

Passage 44 Toys

There seems never to have been a civilization without toys, but when and how they developed is unknown. They probably came about just to give children something to do.

In the ancient world, as is today, most boys played with some kinds of toys and most girls with another. In societies where social roles are rigidly determined, boys pattern their play after the activities of their fathers and girls after the tasks of their mothers. This is true because boys and girls are being prepared, even in play, to step into the roles and responsibilities of the adult world.

What is remarkable about the history of toys is not so much how they changed over the centuries but how much they have remained the same. The changed have been mostly in terms of craftsmanship, mechanics, and technology. It is the universality of toys with regard to their development in all parts of the world and their persistence to the present that is amazing. In Egypt, the Americans, China and Japan, generally the same kinds of toys appeared. Variations depended on local customs and ways of life because toys imitate their surroundings. Nearly every civilization had dolls, little weapons, toy soldiers, tiny animals and vehicles.

Because toys can be generally regarded as a kind of art form, they have not been subject to (使服从) the rapid progress of technology that characterize inventions for adult use. The progress from the wheel to the ox cart to the auto-

mobile is a direct line of ascent(上升) . The progress from a rattle(拨浪鼓) used by a baby in 3000 B . C . to one used by an infant today, however, is not characterized by inventiveness . Each rattle is the product of the artistic tastes of the times and subject to the limitations of available materials .

1. **he reason why the toys most boys play with are different from those that girls play with is that _____ .**

   A . they like challenging activities

   B . their social roles are rigidly determined

   C . ost boys would like to follow their fathers professions

   D . oys like to play with their fathers while girls with their mothers

2. **hich of the following is the author s view on the historical development of toys ?**

   A . oys are playing an increasingly important role in shaping a child s character .

   B . he toy industry has seen great progress in technology in recent years .

   C . he craftsmanship in toy-making has remained unchanged .

   D . oys have remained basically the same all through the centuries .

3. **onsidered as a kind of art form, toys _____ .**

   A . reflect the pace of social progress

   B . are not characterized by technological progress

   C . follow a direct line of ascent

D . also attract adults

4. **he author used the example of a rattle to show that** _____ .

A . t often takes a long time to introduce new technology into toy - making

B . ven the simplest toys can reflect the progress of technology

C . ven a simple toy can mirror the artistic tastes of the time

D . n toy - making there is a continuity in the use of materials

Key: 1 - 4 BDBC

Passage 45 rosions and the Ways to Fight against Erosions

If you want your land to keep fertile(肥沃), you must try to stop soil from being carried away by water or winds . When soil is taken away be flowing water or blowing winds, we call it soil erosion . Ways have been found to stop soil erosion, and this is known as soil conservation(保存) . One way of stopping soil erosion is to grow small plants such as grasses . These plants are referred to as over crops whose roots hold the soil tightly together . The rain water cannot wash away the soil . When trees and tall bushes are planted at the edges of an open field, soil erosion by strong winds cannot take place . The way to stop soil erosion on slopes(斜坡) is to build terraces(梯田) on the slope of hillside and

mountainside. When the slope of a hillside is cut into "steps", water carrying soil cannot run straight down the terraces, which are used to slow down the speed of the flowing water containing much soil in it. In this way most of the soil in the water is left behind on the terraces.

1. **hat takes place in soil erosion?**

   A. Flood happens to the fertile land.

   B. A large quantity of earth wears away gradually.

   C. erraces are built on the slope of hillside or mountainside.

   D. Plants are grown to protect the open land.

2. **he underlined words "cover crops" in this passage mean "_____".**

   A. grass roots

   B. trees and bushes

   C. plant life of an area

   D. covering plants that produce grain or vegetables

3. **esides afforestation(绿化), another method to fight against soil erosion is to _____.**

   A. build terraces　　B. build walls

   C. plant trees　　D. plant tall bushes

4. **rees and tall bushes are planted around an open field _____.**

   A. because their roots hold soil tightly

   B. to prevent soil from being blown away by winds

   C. because soil erosion causes terrible damage to crops

   D. to keep the ecological(生态)balance

Key:1 - 4 BCAB

Passage 46 Exploring Space

The last part of this century will be an age of exploration(探险)such as man has never known . There are 9 planets, at least 30 moons, and thousands of asteroids(小行星) . Their total area is about 250 times that of the earth . Spaceships will not be able to land on some of them . But that still leaves to be explored an area 10 times as great as the continent of the earth .

Exploring space may seem terrifying to some people . No doubt(毫无疑问)explorers of the past were terrified by the empty oceans that lay before them . They conquered(征服) their fears, crossed the oceans, and built the New World . In the past when explorers set sail into the unknown, they had to say good-bye to everything they knew at home . Space explorers will not face such great loneliness . Even when they travel far beyond the sun, they will be able to send messages back .

1. **ccording to the first paragraph,** _____ .

A . man has not known how to explore space yet

B . paceships will be able to reach some places in space

C . n area to be explored is as large as the continents of the earth

D . he total area to be explored is about 250 times

that of the earth

2. **uture exploration will _____ .**

A . be more difficult that it was in the past

B . over a large area than any exploration done before

C . be more dangerous than in the past

D . be easier than in the past

3. **f the land area of the earth is about** 55×106 **square miles, the area that can be explored in space is probably _____ square miles .**

A . 495×107 B . 165×107

C . 55×107 D . $1,375 \times 107$

4. **ow space explorers will not feel lonely because _____ .**

A . hey are so excited that they forget everything at home

B . hey have already said good-bye to everybody they know

C . hey have been able to conquer fears and loneliness

D . hey keep in touch with the earth at any loneliness

5. **he writer thinks that all the areas that can be explored are to be explored _____ .**

A . at the end of the nineteenth century

B . at the end of the next century

C . at the end of the twentieth century

D . in the far - distant future

Key: 1 - 5 BBCDD

Passage 47 Flying to the Moon

Scientist wanted to know more about the moon . They thought the best way was to send men to the moon . The moon is about 384,000 kilometres away from the earth . A plane can not fly to the moon because the air reaches only 240 kilometres away from the earth . But something can fly even when there is no air . That is a rocket(火箭) .

How does a rocket fly? There is gas in the rocket . When the gas made very hot inside the rocket, it will rush out of the end of the rocket, so it can make the rocket fly up into the sky .

Rockets can fly far out into space . Rockets with men in them have been to the moon . Several rockets with men have flown to another planet much farther away than the moon . One day rockets may be able to go to any place in space .

1. **cientists can be sent to the moon by** _____ .

A . plane B . rocket

C . satellite D . man - made satellite

2. **he earth is about** 384,000 **kilometres away from the** _____ .

A . moon B . universe C . star D . sun

3. **plane cannot fly to the moon because** _____ .

A . there is no gas in the plane

B . the plane must be driven by a man

C . here is no air above 240 kilometres away from the earth

D . it is smaller than a rocket

4. **he hot gas in the rocket is used for _____ .**

A . keeping the men in the rocket warm

B . cooking food

C . making the rocket fly up

D . keeping the balance of temperature

5. **_____ rockets may be able to go to any place in space .**

A . Some time　　B . Very soon

C . Anytime　　D . Some day

Key: 1 - 5 BACCD

Passage 48　Stress

As the life continues to increase, we are fast losing the art of relaxation . Once you are in the habit of rushing through life, being on the go from morning till night, it is hard to slow down . But relaxation is essential for a healthy mind and body .

Stress is a natural part of everyday life and there is no way to avoid it . In fact, it is not the bad thing it is often supposed to be . A certain amount of stress is important to provide motivation and give purpose to life . It is only when the stress gets out of control that is can lead to poor per-

formance and ill health .

The amount of stress a person can withstand depends very much on the individual . Some people are not afraid of stress, and such characters are obviously prime material for managerial responsibilities . Others lose heart at the first signs of unusual difficulties . When exposed to stress, in whatever form, we react both chemically and physically . In fact we make choice between " flight " and " fight " and in more primitive days the choices made the differences between life and death . The danger we meet today are unlikely to be so extreme, but however little the stress is, it involves the same response . It is when such a reaction last long, through continued exposure to stress, that health becomes endangered . Such serious conditions as high blood pressure and heart disease have established links with stress . Since we can not remove stress from our lives(it would be unwise to do so even if we could), we need to find ways to deal with it .

1. **eople are finding less and less time for relaxing themselves because _____ .**

   A . they do not know how to enjoy themselves

   B . hey do not believe that relaxation is important for health

   C . they are traveling fast all the time

   D . they are busier with their work

2. **ccording to the writer, the most important character for a good manager is his _____ .**

A . not fearing stress

B . knowing the art of exhibition

C . high sense of responsibility

D . having control over performance

3. **hich of the following statements is true ?**

A . We can find some ways to avoid stress .

B . Stress is always harmful to people

C . t is easy to change the habit of keeping oneself busy with work

D . ifferent people can withstand different amounts of stress

4. **n Paragraph** 3, **" such a reaction " refers back to** _____ .

A . making a choice between " flight " and " fight "

B . reaction to stress both chemically and physically

C . responding to crises quickly

D . losing heart at the signs of difficulties

Key: 1 - 4 DADB

Passage 49 Economic Growth

There is much discussion today about whether economic growth is desirable . At an earlier period, our desire for material wealth may have been justified . Now, however, this desire for more than we need is causing serious problems . Even though we have good inventions, we may be producing too much, too fast . Those who criticize economic growth

argue that we must slow down . They believe that society is approaching certain limits on growth . These include the fixed supply of natural resources, the possible bad effects of industry on the natural environment, and the continuing increase in the world 's population . As society reaches these limits, economic growth can no longer continue, and the quality of life will decrease . People who want more economic growth, on the other hand, argue that even at the present growth rate there are still many poor people in the world . Furthermore, they argue that only continued growth can provide the financial resources required to protect our natural surroundings from industrialization . This debate over the desirability of continued growth is of great importance to business and industry . If those who argue against economic growth are correct, the problems they mention cannot be ignored . To find a solution, economists and the business community must pay attention to these problems and continue discussing them with one another .

1. **ccording to those who argue against economic growth we must slow down for the following reasons except that _____ .**

A . ur natural surroundings are in danger of being destroyed by industry

B . he fixed supply of natural resources marks a point beyond which economic growth cannot continue

C . the world population is ever increasing

D . ore effects should be made to improve the quality of our material life

2. **hose who want more economic growth believe that continued economic growth _____ .**

A . is essential to the well - being of society as a whole

B . an provide the solution to many of our social problems today

C . an protect our environment from being polluted by industry

D . an provide us with more natural resources for industrialization

3. **he passage is mainly about _____ .**

A . he contradiction between economists and the business community

B . the present debate on economic growth

C . the advantages and disadvantages of economic growth

D . the importance of the debate on economic growth

4. **e may infer from the passage that _____ .**

A . the author describes the case as it is

B . the author is for economic growth

C . the author is against continued economic growth

D . he author is very much worried about the problems caused by continued economic growth

Key:1 - 4 DABA

Passage 50 Moon

The next great land area that man hopes to colonize is the moon . In size it is nearly equal to the area of North and South America . However, it presents a hostile(敌对的) environment . Temperatures range from +120 to -150 degrees Centigrade .

There is no air, no water .

Today there is considerable scientific speculation about living on the moon . When man will begin life on the lunar surface is still not determined . But experts believe that colonization will take place in three steps . First, there will be increasing periods of exploration with temporary shelters . These periods will be followed by longer stays with housing under the surface of the moon and daily necessities brought by the colonizers themselves . Finally, colonies that are self - supporting will be established .

The main job of the early settlers will be able to stay alive . They will have to plant crops to produce food and oxygen and find water sources . After this is done, the settlers will have time to explore the possibilities of commercial development and to make discoveries important to science .

The characteristics of the moon that make it bad for human may make it ideal for certain kind of manufacturing . Operations requiring a vacuum, extremely cold or sterility (无菌状态) are examples . Industrial diamond may be produced on the moon .

1. **he area of the moon is _____ .**

A . bout the same as that of the North and South America

B . larger than that of North and South America

C . equal to that of North and South America

D . far smaller than that of North and South America

2. **he temperature on the moon can be as high as _____ .**

A . - 150℃ B . + 150℃

C . + 120℃ D . - 180℃

3. **ccording to the passage, the colonization of the moon _____ .**

A . will be realized

B . can be done under the lunar surface

C . is being speculated about by many scientists

D . sounds entirely impossible

4. **o stay alive on the moon, the early settlers must first of all be able to _____ .**

A . explore the possibilities of commerce

B . get enough food, oxygen and water

C . make discoveries important to science

D . set up industries

5. **hough the environment on the moon is bad for human survival, it is very good for _____ .**

A . making such things as industrial diamonds

B . all kinds of manufactured goods

C . medical operation

D . commercial development

Key:1 - 5 ACCBA

Passage 51 Future Energy

Most energy on the world today comes from burning coal or oil, but this will not be true in the year 2001 . We will produce atomic(原子的)energy much more cheaply and safely, too . We will use more coal and oil as material for cloth, plastics and other things .

Some parts of the world, like deserts, are very dry . Very few people live there, but there is a lot of sunshine and wind . With cheap atomic energy and energy from the sun and wind, we will be able to bring fresh water from far away and change the desert into grassland .

With plenty of water and plenty of energy, we will be able to grow enough food for everybody . We will also be able to build new industries in far away places .

In the year 2008, China will be a great modern strong socialist country, but it will be turned into realities if we all work hard .

1. **oday we get outer energy from _____ .**

A . the sun B . the water

C . the wind D . coal and oil

2. **he making of atomic energy today _____ .**

A . is still impossible

B . costs a lot of money

C . puts fear into people s minds

D . makes some people fear

3. **oal and oil in** 2008 _____ .

A . won t be used as energy any more

B . won t take the place of atomic energy

C . will take the place of atomic energy

D . will have more uses than energy

4. **n the future, deserts** _____ .

A . will be turned into Greenland

B . will be the place where people live

C . will be full of sunshine and change a lot

D . will be in great need of fresh water

5. **hich of the following isn t mentioned in the passage ?**

A . Future China

B . New material for clothing

C . Today s industries

D . Future sources of energy

Key: 1 - 5 DBDAC

Passage 52 Getting Information for Our Body

We usually say that people have five senses . Senses are the way that we learn what is happening around us . The five main senses are sight, hearing, touch, taste and smell .

Each sense depends on a certain part of the body . This part of the body receives information and then this information is sent to the _rain

For example, we use eyes to see

the things around us . With ears we can hear the sounds . That is to say, eyes control sighting and ears control hearing . Skin controls touch . Taste depends on tongues while smell depends on noses . Besides, there are also other senses which are as important as these five senses . There is a sense of balance which stops us from falling down . We also have senses of hunger, thirst and cold .

1. **n the second paragraph, the underlined word" brain" means" _____ ".**

   A . he part in the head which makes us able to think and feel

   B . he part of the body which forces blood round the body

   C . the part of the body with which we breathe

   D . the part of the body with which we learn

2. **ithout a good sense of balance we cannot _____ .**

   A . eat B . walk C . fall down D . jump

3. **ow many important senses do people have ?**

   A . More than eight B . Only five

   C . Less than five D . Over five

Key: 1 - 3 ABA

Passage 53 Giving Blood

A man or a woman has ten or eleven pints(**品脱,英美制容量单位**)of blood inside his or her body . We can lose a pint of blood without feeling anything, but if we lose a great deal

of it, we feel weak and cold. Our faces become pale. We may even die. This is what often happens when a person is hurt seriously in an accident, or a soldier in a battle. Many people died in this way. But today, they can be taken to hospital and given blood. Almost at once they feel better. Their faces are no longer pale. They do not die.

Where does this blood come from? It is from those who are healthy and willing to give blood. Every three months they go to a place where blood is collected. A special kind of needle is put into the arm. The blood runs through the needle and through a rubber tube(橡皮管)into a bottle. A pint of blood is taken in this way. Then the blood - giver drinks a cup of tea or coffee. He sits down for a few minutes. If he feels well, he may leave. Three months later he may come back and give another pint.

A person who gives blood feels happy. He knows that his blood will be used to save someone s life. Maybe one day he himself will need blood. When you are older, you may give blood, too. But you can not do this until you are eighteen.

1. **he article says that if one loses a pint of blood, he may _____.**

   A. look very pale B. feel nothing wrong

   C. become weak D. feel better

2. **he blood that people give is collected in a _____.**

   A. bottle B. needle C. tube D. cup

3. **person who gives blood feels satisfied because he**

knows that _____ .

A . he is in good health

B . the blood will be kept for his own use

C . he has down something good for others

D . he will be given some drinks after that

4. **person cannot give blood if _____ .**

A . he is a child

B . he is a soldier

C . he has eleven pints of blood

D . he has never given blood before

5. **his article is most probably written for _____ .**

A . people above 18　　B . people under 18

C . soldiers　　D . patients

Key: 1 - 5 BACAA

Passage 54　Glass Fibres

The making of glass is a very old industry — at least 4, 500 years old . Glass has many extraordinary qualities and it is frequently being used in new ways .One of the most interesting new uses for glass is in telephone communication . Scientists have developed glass fibres as thin as human hair which are designed to carry light signals(信号) . When the light reaches the other end, it is first changed into electrical signals which are in turn converted(转变)into sound messages .

Called lightwave communication, the new system was

used successfully in an experiment in Chicago in 1977. During the experiment, two glass fibres were able to carry 672 conversations at the same time. The lightwave cable(电缆), containing(容纳)144 glass fibres, has the capacity(容量)to carry 50, 000 conversations at the same time.

The lightwave conversation system has two important advantages(好处). First, the glass fibre cables are smaller and with less than copper(铜)cables. Second, they cost less.

Perhaps it can be said that telephone communication has entered the age of light.

1. **eople stated to make glass _____.**

   A. 4, 500 years ago

   B. nearly 4, 500 years ago

   C. less than 4, 500 years ago

   D. no less than 4, 500 years ago

2. **ne of the extraordinary qualities of glass is that it can carry _____.**

   A. sound signals B. light signals

   C. electrical signals D. any signals

3. **eople prefer glass fibre cables to copper cables, because in comparison with copper wire _____.**

   A. glass fibre is less expensive

   B. glass fibre delivers messages directly

   C. glass fibre is more up to date

   D. glass fibre is easier to make

4. **hich statement is the best summary(概括) of the**

passage?

A. Glass is very useful because it has unusual qualities.

B. ight signals have changed the use of glass in industry.

C. lass fibres have reduced the cost of telephone communication.

D. he use of glass fibres to carry telephone messages is an interesting new development.

Key: 1 - 4 DBAD

Passage 55 Realistic Fantasy

A pilot climbs into his cockpit and takes off for New York. Suddenly the plane s left engine bursts into flame. The pilot brings the plane down for an emergency landing. He breathes a sigh of relief as he feels his wheels touch down.

But the pilot has never left the ground.

He is "flying" a simulator, a machine that fools the senses into believing a person is moving and seeing things that aren t really there.

A simulator is a box equipped with color video and stereo sound. The box is mounted on a machine that moves it in any direction. The illusion of motion is so powerful that even some experienced pilots throw up.

Computers recreate every possible problem, including engines brusting into flame, bad weather and faulty equipment.

Simulators have long been used by the military to train soldiers .Now, because of advances in computer technology, state - of - the - art simulators are used to entertain the general public .

At Disneyland in Southern California, up to 27,000 people a day wait in line for up to two hours for the four - and - a - half minute ride on the Star Tours simulator .People feel like they are riding in a spaceship as it climbs, banks and even reaches the speed of light .

Simulators are still rare because they re expensive .Star Tours took six years to build and cost 29 million .

Military simulators also don t come cheap .The simulator for a new helicopter costs 18 million, or 4 2 million more than the government shells out for the helicopter .

Many more simulators will be built as computers become more powerful and less expensive .Soon, people may not have to go outside to learn how to drive a car or to ride a motorcycle .

1. **he main idea of the article is:** _____

A . simulator is a machine that fools the senses into believing an airplane is seeing things .

B . simulators have been used to make pilots throw up .

C . imulators are now being used to entertain people, as well as to train pilots .

D . imulators take six years to build and cost 29 million .

2. **ome pilots throw up insied simulators because** _____

A . they are at Disneyland .

B . the simulator has color TV and stereo sound .

C . computers recreate every possible problem .

D . simulators give a powerful illusion of motion .

3. **imulators could be used to teach a person how to _____**

A . swim B . fly a kite

C . shoot a gun . D . drive a tank .

4. **n a simulator, if a pilot s plane crashes he might _____**

A . be killed .

B . see things .

C . buy a better simulator .

D . ask the computer to let him try again .

5. **ilitary simulators sometimes _____**

A . wait in line at Disneyland .

B . cost more than a real airplane .

C . will be built soon .

D . learn how to drive a car or ride a motorcycle .

Key: 1 - 5 CDDDB

Passage 56 Intelligent Beings in the Universe

Of all the problems facing modern astronomers, perhaps the most fascinating one is " Can intelligent life exist elsewhere ?" Since the earth is an important planet moving around an important star, it would be a pride on our part to suppose that we are the only intelligent beings in the universe . But to obtain proof is difficult .

The main trouble is that our neighbor worlds, the bodies in the Solar System appear to be unsuitable for advanced life forms. The Moon may be ruled out at once; it has hardly atmosphere. Venus is little better; the surface temperature is extremely high and the atmosphere is mostly carbon dioxide(二氧化碳). Mars with a very thin atmosphere and severe shortage of water, may well support simple plant life but there seems no hope of finding animals, while the attractive Martians of the story - teller have long been given up.

Of course this has not stopped the flow of bright ideas for communicating with the supposed people on Mars. In the early nineteenth century the great mathematician Gauss suggested planting tree - patterns in Siberia, so that the Martians would see them and replay suitably. Following up this idea, the Austrian scientist Karl Littrow proposed digging very wide ditches in the Sahara, triangular in patterns, and then filling them with petrol or some substance so that, when lit, the ditches would present Martian observers with a"flaming triangle"which would show the existence here of intelligent minds. Even better were the plans of Charles Cross, a French writer of the eighteen - seventies, who wanted to build a large mirror to reflect the sun s rays and concentrate them on the surface of Mars, thereby making a vast burning - glass. By swinging the mirror around, Cross explained it would be practicable to write words in the Martian deserts simply by burning the sand. For many years he

bombarded the French government with literature about this plan and was very disappointed when no official interest was shown .

1. **he opinion of the writer is that _____ .**

A . there may be other intelligent beings in the universe

B . there are other intelligent beings in the universe

C . people living on the earth are almost certainly the only intelligent beings in the universe

D . people living on the earth are definitely the only intelligent beings in the universe

2. **here is unlikely any life on Venus because _____ .**

A . the surface temperature is too hot

B . it is too cold there

C . it is severely short of water

D . it has a very thin temperature

3. **t seems that Mars _____ .**

A . may be inhabited by attractive Martians

B . may have some vegetable life

C . can have no life at all

D . may have both vegetable and animal life

4. **auss wanted to establish contact with the Martians by _____ .**

A . planting trees in triangular shape

B . filling wide ditches with oil

C . building a large mirror

D . making patterns with trees

5. **harles Cross felt _____ .**

A . ngry when the government paid little attention to his ideas

B . pleased when the government did take notice of his plan

C . urprised that the officials were interested in his suggestion

D . isappointed at the lack of interest shown in his plan

Key:1 - 5 AABDD

Passage 57 Finger Print

Every human being has a unique arrangement of the skin of his fingers and this arrangement is unchangeable . Scientists and experts have proved the uniqueness of finger - prints and discovered that no exactly similar pattern is passed from parents to children, though nobody knows why this is the case .

The ridge structure on a person s fingers does not change with growth and is not affected by superficial injuries . Burns, cuts and other damage to the outer part of the skin will be replaced in time by new one which has the same pattern as before . It is only when the inner skin is injured that the arrangement will be destroyed . Some criminals make use of this fact to remove their own finger - prints but this is a dangerous and rare step to take .

Finger - prints can be made very easily with printer s

ink . They can be recorded easily . With special methods, identification can be achieved successfully within a short time . Because of the simplicity and economy of this system, finger - prints have often been used as a method of solving criminal case . A suspected man may deny a charge but this may be in vain . His finger - prints can prove who he is even if his appearance has been changed by age or accident .

When a suspect leaves finger - prints behind at the scene of a crime, they are difficult to detect with the naked eye . Special techniques are used to" develop "them . Some of the marks found are incomplete but identification is possible if a print of a quarter of an inch square can be obtained .

1. **cientists and experts have proved that the pattern of a human being s finger skin _____ .**

   A . is similar to his mother s

   B . is valuable to himself only

   C . is like that of others with the same type of blood

   D . is different from that of all others

2. **f your fingers are wounded by knife, fire or other means, the structure of skin will _____ .**

   A . be changed partly

   B . be replaced by a different one

   C . be the same when the wound is healed

   D . become ugly

3. **ome criminals remove their own finger - prints by _____ .**

   A . using printer s ink

B . injuring the inner skin

C . damaging the outer skin

D . changing the color

4. **inger - prints have often been used as a method of solving criminal case because it _____ .**

A . is complicated but reliable

B . is simple and not expensive

C . is expensive but easy to do

D . can bring a lot of money

5. **t is _____ for a criminal to deny his crime when fingerprints are used to identify him .**

A . worth trying　　B . successful

C . useful　　D . useless

Key: 1 - 5 DCBBD

Passage 58　Different Colors of the Birds

Why does a male bird have brighter colors than the female? To understand this, we must first understand why birds have colors at all .

Many explanations have been given for the coloring of birds, but science still doesn t understand this subject fully . You see the reason why it is hard to explain is that some birds are brilliantly colored, others dully . Some birds stand out like bright banners; others are difficult to see .

All we can do is try to find a few rules that hold true for most birds . One rule is that birds with brighter colors

spend most of their time in treetops, in the air, or on the water . Birds with duller colors live mostly on or near the ground .

Another rule — with many exceptions — is that the upper parts of birds are darker in color than the under parts .

Facts like these make science believe that the reason birds have colors is for protection, so that they can t easily be seen by their enemies . This is called“ protective coloration ”. A snipe s colors, for instance, blend perfectly with the grasses of marshes where it lives . A woodcock s colors look exactly like fallen leaves .

Now if the colors are meant to protect birds, which bird needs the most protection, the male or the female ? The female, because she has to sit on the nest and hatch the eggs . So nature gives her duller colors to keep her better hidden from enemies .

Another reason for the brighter colors of the male bird is that they help attract the female during the breeding season . This is usually the time when the male bird s colors are brightest of all . Even among birds, you see, there can be love at first sight !

1. ne of the rules which hold true for most birds is that _____ .

A . he upper - parts of birds are brighter in color than the under - parts

B . irds with brighter colors live longer than those with duller colors

C . irds with duller colors are often found on or near the ground

D . irds living on the water are duller in color than those living on the ground

2. **hat is the main idea of this passage ?**

A . It talks about the colors of male birds .

B . It describes male birds to attract female birds .

C . It explains male birds to protect female birds .

D . t gives an account of the use of the colors of birds .

3. **emale birds can be better protected from their enemies because _____ .**

A . they often sit on the nest

B . they are protected by male birds

C . they have duller colors

D . they know how to keep themselves from the enemies

4. **hich of the following statements is not true according to the information of this passage ?**

A . cientists give a number of explanations for the coloring of the birds .

B . t is difficult to explain why birds have different colors .

C . cientists can give a satisfactory answer to the question of the coloring of birds .

D . cientists have found some rules which explain why male birds are brighter than female birds .

5. **ne of the conclusions we can draw from this passage**

is that _____ .

A . he coloring of birds has something to do with where they live

B . he coloring of birds depends much on the food they eat

C . all birds have their colors for protection

D . he coloring of birds is not related to natural surroundings

Key: 1 - 5 CDCCA

Passage 59 Solar Energy

To get some idea of the amount of heat the sun gives off, think about this: If you could collect all the heat that hits the earth in a two - week period, it would equal the amount of all other known sources and reserves of energy: wood, coal, and oil . But even these sources of energy depend on the sun for their formation . For example, a tree would certainly never grow and provide fuel in the form of wood were it not for the sun .

Because the sun is so important in the production of all forms of heating fuel, more and more time and money are being spent studying ways to change power from the sun directly into a form of heat .

The process in use for collection energy from the sun—known as solar energy—is quite simple . The sunlight hits a metal plate known as a flat - plate collector, and the plate

absorbs the heat from the sun . This heat, in turn, heats a liquid inside the plate . A layer of fiber - glass inside the plate help prevent this heat from escaping . In this way, solar heat can be stored in a liquid solution equaling about 1, 000 watts of electricity per square meter .

In the 1960s, a solar furnace(熔炉) was fixed in the Pyreness Mountains of France to test the use of solar energy . In this furnace, a mirror is used to concentrate the sun s heat . This concentrated heat keeps temperatures in the furnace as high as 6, 000F .

1. **ow does the amount of heat the sun gives off in two weeks comparing with all other known sources and reserves of energy ?**

   A . More　　B . Less

   C . As much as　　D . About the same

2. **hat have the scientists been studying ?**

   A . Ways to change sun power directly into electricity

   B . Ways to change sun power into a form of solid

   C . Ways to change sun power into a form of heat

   D . Ways to change sun power into a form of liquid

3. **hat can be inferred from the passage ?**

   A . The sun gives off countless heat .

   B . he tree could grow without the sun, but not very well .

   C . People try to change sun power into cooking fire .

   D . The sun s temperature can be as high as 6, 000F .

4. **hat is NOT true about the sun power in this passage ?**

A . The amount of heat the sun gives off is very great .

B . he process in use for collecting energy from the sun is not complex .

C . Solar heat can only be used, but not stored .

D . Solar heat is very important for all forms of life .

5. **hat is this passage mainly about ?**

A . The usefulness of sun power .

B . Sun power and its transformation into heat .

C . How solar energy can be stored .

D . How solar energy can be made to serve man .

Key:1 - 5 CCACB

Passage 60 Color Blindness

About ten men in every hundred suffer from color blindness in some way; women are luckier—only about one in two hundred is affected in this manner . Perhaps, after all, it is safer to be driven by a woman !

There are different forms of color blindness . In some cases a man may not be able to see deep red . He may think that red, orange and yellow are all shades of green . Sometimes a person cannot tell the difference between blue and green . In rare cases an unlucky man may see everything in shades of green — a strange world indeed .

In certain jobs, color blindness can be dangerous . For example, when fighting in the jungle at night soldiers use very lights or fires to signal to each other . A green light

may mean“advance”and a red light may mean“Danger ! Keep back !”You can see what will happen if somebody thinks that red is green !

Color blindness in human beings is a strange thing to explain. In a single eye there are millions of very small things called“cones”. These help us to see in a bright light and to tell the difference between colors. There are also millions of“rods”but these are used for seeing when it is nearly dark. They show us shape but not color.

Some insects have favorite colors. Mosquitoes like blue but do not like yellow. A red light will not attract insects, but a blue lamp will.

In a similar way human beings have favorite colors. Blue is often popular because it is the color of the cool sky and sea. Green is a peaceful color which makes us think of wide fields and forests. Yellow is the cheerful color of the sun. On the other hand, red is the color of blood and fire. It makes some people think of accidents, danger and bloodshed. Black is the color of the night. In the dark we cannot See what is around us, so we are sometimes afraid of the unknown and do not like black as a color. Perhaps that is why it is often the color of mourning.

Yet we are lucky. With the aid of the cones in our eyes we can see many beautiful color by day, and with the aid of the rods we can see shapes at night. One day we may even learn more about the invisible colors around us.

1. hich of the following is true?

A . More men suffer from color blindness than women .

B . More women are affected by color blindness than men .

C . Twice as many women suffer from color blindness .

D . It s safer to say females are better drivers than males .

2. **hy do some people say it is safer to be driven by women ?**

A . Women are more careful .

B . There are fewer color - blind women .

C . Women are fond of driving than men .

D . Women are weaker but more careful .

3. **ll those who are color blind _____ .**

A . see everything in shades of green

B . annot tell the difference between blue and green

C . think the world they live in is a deep red one

D . none of the above

Key: 1 - 3 ABD

Passage 61 Development of Money

In the earliest stages of man s development he had no more need of money than animals have . He was content with very simple forms of shelter, made his own rough tools and weapons and could provide food and clothing for himself and his family from natural materials around him . As he became more civilized, however, he began to want better shelter, more efficient tools and weapons, and more comfortable and more lasting clothing than could be provided by his own

neighborhood or by the work of his own unskilled hands. For these things he had to turn to the skilled people such as Smiths, leather workers or carpenters who were springing up everywhere. It was then that the question of payment arose.

At first he got what he wanted by a simple process of exchange. The Smith who had not the time to look after land or cattle was glad to take meat or grain from the farmer in exchange for an axe or a plough. But as more and more goods which had no fixed exchange value came on the market, exchange became too complicated to be satisfactory. Another problem arose when those who made things wanted to get stocks of wood or leather, or iron, but had nothing to offer in exchange until their finished goods were ready.

Thus the difficulties of exchange led by degrees to the invention of money. In some countries, easily handled things like seeds or shells were given a certain value and the farmer, instead of paying the Smith for a new axe by giving him some meat or grain, gave him so many shells. If the Smith had any shells left when he had bought his food, he could get stocks of the raw materials of his trade. In some countries quite large things such as cows or camels or even big flat stones were used for trade. Later, pieces of metal, bearing values according to the rarity of the metal and the size of the pieces, or coins were used. Money as we know it had arrived.

1. ow many stages are mentioned in the passage about

the development of money?

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

2. **oney s development is closely related to _____.**

A. food B. clothing

C. shelter D. man s development

3. **n ancient times, people used _____ to "buy" things.**

A. axe B. shells

C. rice D. all of the above

Key: 1 - 3 BDD

Passage 62 Halley and Comets

Edmund Halley was an English scientist who lived over 200 years ago. He studied the observations(观察)of comets(慧星)which other scientists had made.

Halley had a friend named Issac Newton, who was a well - known mathematician. Newton made a surprising discovery. The comets that had appeared in the years 1531, 1670, and 1682 had the same orbit(轨道). Their appearances had been 75 to 76 years apart.

It seemed very strange to Halley. Three different comets following the same orbit, the same path in space? The more Halley thought about it, the more he thought there had not been three different comets, as people thought. He decided that they had simply seen the same comet three times. The comet had gone away and had come back again.

It was an astonishing idea ! Halley felt certain enough to make a prediction(预言)of what would happen in the future . He predicted that this comet would appear in the year 1758 . There were 53 years to go before Halley s prediction could be tested .

In 1758 the comet appeared in the sky . Halley had been right . Halley did not see it, for he had died some years before . Ever since then that comet has been called Halley s comet in his honor .

1. **hen did Halley made his famous prediction ?**

   A . In 1758　　B . In 1705

   C . In 1753　　D . In 1775

2. **ho thought that the comet appeared in** 1531, 1607, **and** 1682 **were the same comet ?**

   A . Newton

   B . Halley

   C . Other scientists in Halley s time

   D . People in Halley s time

3. **alley predicted that this comet would appear _____ years later .**

   A . 53　　B . 58　　C . 59　　D . 60

4. **ow many years does this comet take to go away and come back again ?**

   A . 53 to 58　　B . 59 to 60

   C . 75 to 76　　D . 58 to 59

5. **hy did Halley not see the comet come back ?**

   A . He forgot to watch .

B . He had died some years before .

C . He died some years ago .

D . He was too far away from the comet .

Key: 1 - 5 BBACB

Passage 63 Hibernation

In northern regions, cold can be severe and is an enemy indeed . Man has invented ways to keep warm, but how do animals defend themselves? Nature provides animals with special instincts(本能) . One of these instincts is known as "hibernation" .

During hibernation, the temperature of an animal s body falls to 4℃ or even as low as - 6℃ . Breathing and heart - beats almost stop . Bats, tortoises, snakes and frogs are hibernating creatures .

Another instinctive method of avoiding extreme cold is to escape by moving from one place to another .

Seagulls, swallows and cuckoos fly thousands of miles, twice a year, to avoid cold .

There are animals that dig out a deep hole in the earth, made soft and warm with straw, leaves and fur . In it they have a "storeroom" containing food which they hope will last the winter through . Animals of this class include the Arctic fox, the rabbit and the little fieldmouse .

In the most northern and icy regions of the earth, the Polar bear(北极熊)passes the winter in a deep hole which is

covered over with snow and ice . He, too, lays in(贮存)a good store of food, and eats as much as he can before sleeping .

1. **ibernation is _____ .**

A . a sleep in winter

B . a special instinct of some animals

C . a way given by nature to all animals

D . way invented by man to help the animals keep warm

2. **uring hibernation an animal s body temperature can even drop to _____ .**

A . just over zero　　B . just below freezing

C . 4℃　　D . 6℃

3. **_____ avoid extreme cold by moving from one place to another .**

A . Bats　B . Bears　C . Foxes　D . Seagulls

4. **nimals who defend themselves from cold by digging out a deep hole in the earth include _____ .**

A . Polar bears　　B . frogs

C . rabbits　　D . snakes

5. **hich of the following is true ?**

A . Polar bears hibernate throughout the winter .

B . ield - mice have the instinct to move to other places in winter .

C . he Arctic fox, rabbit and field - mouse belong to the class which live in a deep hole in winter .

D . Tortoises are used to spending winter in a storeroom .

Key:1 - 5 BDDCC

Passage 64 How Does the Brain Work?

Like the body, the memory improves with use. Unlike the body, the memory can improve with age.

For many years, doctors have been studying the way the brain works. We all know that the brain has two sides, the left and the right. The right side controls the senses (seeing, hearing, feeling, tasting and smelling) and is the creative and imaginative side. The left side of the brain controls our logical thinking. It processes(加工,处理) the information which comes in, and puts it into order. We call the left side the "educated" side of the brain and generally, in western societies, people have developed this side of the brain more than the right side.

Scientists believe that our brain will work much more efficiently if both the right side and the left side are developed equally. In many schools today, teachers try to educate the children in such a way that both sides of the brain are used. This can be done with logical subjects including mathematics and science as well as with creative subjects such as art and literature. The result achieved by students who are educated in this way are usually better than the result of students who are educated in a more traditional way. Traditional teaching tends to exercise the left side of the brain without paying very much attention to the development of

the right side.

Great thinkers such as Bertand Russell, the philosopher, and Albert Einstein, the scientist, exercised both sides of their brain not only in their work, but also in creative and imaginative activities. It was because of their many different interests in life that they were able to achieve the full development of both sides of their brain.

1. **he body improves _____ .**

A. with age B. with use

C. with memory D. with development

2. **he left side of the brain controls _____ .**

A. the senses B. the right side

C. logical thinking D. the action

3. **he right side of the brain _____ .**

A. processes and puts into order the information which comes in

B. s usually better developed than the left side in western society

C. s usually not as well developed as the left side in western society

D. s usually developed as well as the left side in western society

4. **he brain works much more efficiently when _____ .**

A. both sides of the brain are used equally

B. the left side is fully developed

C. scientists work on it

D. the right side is fully developed

5. **reative subjects** _____ .

A . include art and literature

B . use the left side of the brain more than the right

C . achieve better results

D . use both sides of the brain

Key: 1 - 5 BCCAA

Passage 65 How Do the Deaf Communicate ?

For many years, no one could communicate with people who had been born without hearing . These deaf people were not able to use a spoken language .

But, beginning in the 1700s, the deaf were taught a special language . Using this language, they could share thoughts and ideas with others . The language they used was a language without sound . It was a sign language .

How did this sign language work ? The deaf were taught to make certain movements using their hands, faces, and bodies . These movements stood for(表示)things and ideas . People might move their forefingers across their lips . This meant“ you are not telling the truth ”. They might tap their chins with three fingers . This meant“ my uncle ”.

The deaf were also taught to use a finger alphabet . They used their fingers to make the letters of the alphabet . In this way, they spelled out words . Some deaf people could spell out words at a speed of 130 words per minute .

Sign language and finger spelling are not used as much

as they once were . Today, the deaf are taught to understand others by watching their lips . They are also taught how to speak .

1. **n the 1700s, the deaf were taught _____ .**
   A . to speak B . sign language
   C . to watch others D . Braille
2. **ign language is _____ .**
   A . not used as much today as it once was
   B . used as much today as it once was
   C . no longer used in schools
   D . never used as much as today
3. **he deaf“ talked ”to other people _____ .**
   A . by moving their hands, faces and bodies
   B . by shouting and singing
   C . without using any letters
   D . without using any language
4. **rom the text we learn that _____ .**
   A . deaf people make signs to earn a living
   B . here is still no way to communicate with the deaf
   C . sign language helped the deaf learn to read
   D . many deaf people now can speak

Key:1 - 4 BAAD

Passage 66 Hydrologic Cycle

Water on the earth is being continuously recycled in a process known as the hydrologic cycle . The first step of the

cycle is the evaporation of water in the oceans . Evaporation is the process of water turning into vapor, which then forms clouds in the sky . The second step is the water returning to the earth in the form of precipitation (凝结), either rain, snow, or ice . When the water reaches the earth s surface, it runs off into the rivers, lakes, and the ocean, where the cycle begins again .

Not all water, however, stays on the surface of the earth in the hydrologic cycle . Some of it seeps into the ground through infiltration (渗透) and collects under the earth s surface as groundwater . This groundwater is extremely important to life on earth since 95% of the earth s water is in the oceans, and is too salty for humans or plants . Of the 5% on land, only 0 .05% is above ground in rivers or lakes . The rest is underground water . This underground water is plentiful and dependable, as it doesn t depend on seasonal rain or snow . It is the major source of water for many cities . But as the population increases and the need for water also increases, the groundwater in some areas is getting dangerously low . Added to the groundwater . In the future, with an increasing population and more toxic (有毒的) waste, the hydrologic cycle we depend on could become dangerously unbalanced .

1. ow many steps are included in the hydrologic cycle ?

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

2. _____ of the earth s water is underground water .

A . 5%　　B . 0 .05%　　C . 4 .95%　　D . 95%

3. **hat will happen if we don t pay attention to the earth s water ?**

A . There will be less water in the world .

B . The hydrologic cycle will become unbalanced .

C . The underground water will be poisoned .

D . The water in the ocean will become less salty .

Key:1 - 3 BCB

Passage 67 Inventions

There have been many great inventions, things that changed the way we live . The first great invention was one that is still very important today—the wheel . This made it easier to carry heavy things and to travel long distances .

For hundreds of years after that there were few inventions that had as much effect as the wheel . Then in the early 1800s the world started to change . There was little unknown land left in the world . People didn t have to explore much any more . They began to work instead to make life better .

In the second half of the 19th century many great inventions were made . Among them were the camera, the electric light and the radio . These all became a big part of our life today .

The first part of the 20th century saw more great inventions: the helicopter in 1909, sound movies in 1926, the computer in 1928 and jet planes in 1930 . This was also a

time when a new material was first made . Nylon came out in 1935 . It changed the kind of clothes people wear .

The middle part of the 20th century brought new ways to help people get over diseases . They worked very well . They made people healthier and let them live long lives . By the 1960s most people could expect to live to be at least 60 .

By this time most people had a very good life . Of course new inventions continued to be made . But man now had a desire to explore again . The world is known to man but the stars are not yet . Man began looking for ways to go into space . Russia made the first step into space .

In 1969 man took his biggest step away from earth . Americans first walked on the moon . This is certainly just a beginning though . New inventions will someday allow us to do things we have never yet dreamed of .

1. **ylon came out nearly at the same time as _____ .**
   A . radio B . camera C . jet planes D . movies
2. **eople can live longer lives because _____ to help people cure diseases have worked very well .**
   A . doctors B . new methods
   C . medicines D . new hospitals
3. **an didn t have a desire to explore a lot _____ .**
   A . at the beginning of 1800s
   B . in 1900s
   C . since 1900s
   D . from 1800s to 1960s
4. **y the 1960s _____ .**

A . people had known everything about the world

B . there was not much to be explored

C . only the moon had not yet been known

D . the world as a whole was known to man

5. **e can safely come to the conclusion that people s life will be made even better through _____ .**

A . new discoveries

B . greater inventions

C . better ways to help get over diseases

D . all of the above

Key: 1 - 5 CBADD

Passage 68 Hydrapulper Reclaims Rubbish

Each day every person in the United States throws away more than five pounds of rubbish . There is more rubbish now than ever before and most of it is made up of the packages and cans in which we buy our food . The traditional way of getting rid of solid wastes by the open dumping is quickly becoming inadequate (不适合的) . Many cities are experimenting with newer ways of handling their growing piles of rubbish .

One of these new ways is " recycling " . Through recycling, usable materials are taken out of trash (废料) and made into something else . These usable parts of trash are put through the cycle of going from a raw material to a finished product again .

In some cities a machine called a Hydrapulper is being used to help recycle rubbish . A hydrapulper is like a huge mixing machine . The rubbish is dumped onto an endless moving belt that feeds the machine . At the same time, water is pumped into the Hydrapulper .(The machine got and named from hydra, which means“ water”.) With a whirling and mixing action, the Hydrapulper throws out the heavy metal objects that can later be sold as waste metal . The rest of the rubbish - paper, food, plastic, rubber, rags, glass, wood, leaves, and other items disintegrates(粉碎), or falls apart . The rubbish is then mixed with water and carried in a slush(泥状物) to another piece of equipment where glass, sand and small pieces of metal are spun out .

With the Hydrapulper, up to 95 percent of the original rubbish is reclaimed(收回) . The remainder is turned into ash .

1. **he fact that much of the rubbish can be reclaimed proves that _____ .**

A . a lot of things shouldn t be thrown away

B . ecycling is a less wasteful method of getting rid of rubbish

C . ll the big cities in the country will soon be recycling their trash

D . the Hydrapulper is not working properly

2. **he Hydrapulper does all of the following except _____ .**

A . reclaim materials

B . sort out(挑选) some materials

C . make a slush of materials

D . make a new product out of trash

3. **he purpose of this passage is _____ .**

A . to describe how a Hydrapulper reclaims trash

B . o tell what the writer thinks of the idea of getting rid of solid wastes

C . o explain why dumping grounds are no longer adequate ways to get rid of trash

D . o describe an experiment in which a Hydrapulper is used

4. **hat are“ solid wastes”?**

A . Ash .

B . All rubbish that is not liquid .

C . Rubbish that can be reclaimed .

D . Traditional trash .

Key:1 - 4 BDAB

Passage 69 Tobacco

77 developing countries produce tobacco, 43 of which export(出口) it . But developing countries export less than 20 percent of the tobacco they grow . China is the largest tobacco grower among developing countries . It produced more than three million tons in 1992 . That was about 40 percent of the world s tobacco production . Tobacco, however, provided China with less than two tenths of one percent of its

total export earnings .

The publication, International Agricultural Development, says developing countries are producing more tobacco today than they did three years ago, but it says they are earning less money . The price of tobacco has fallen throughout the world . The tobacco industry says tobacco farming provides jobs for people . And it says that farmers earn more from tobacco than from other crops . The tobacco companies are earning money .

The international tobacco company BAT . for example, reported an eight percent increase in earnings during the first six months of this year . In Kenya BAT has agreements with about twelve thousand farmers . The company sells them the seeds, fertilizers, chemical controls for insects and technical advice . When the crop is harvested, the farmers are paid whatever the company decides the tobacco is worth .

United Nations Food and Agricultural Organization is trying to get farmers in developing countries to stop growing tobacco . The FAO says the land could be used for crops that earn more money . Some farmers in Zimbabwe now are growing corn on land once used for tobacco . They are earning about 55 percent more money from their corn . The FAO says farmers can earn more from other crops, and they can do so without destroying the land . Farmers must slowly dry the tobacco before selling it to companies . This requires heat . Farmers must cut down nearby trees to build the fires .

One recent study showed that almost eight kilograms of wood are needed to dry one kilogram of tobacco . The World Health Organization also is trying to get developing countries to stop growing tobacco . The WHO says about one million people in developing countries die each year from diseases caused by smoking tobacco .

1. **hich of the following is NOT correct according to the passage ?**

   A . ore than half of the developing countries producing tobacco export it .

   B . hina s tobacco plays an important role in all the export earnings .

   C . hina produces about 40 percent of the world s tobacco production .

   D . hina produces about 40 percent of the world s tobacco production .

2. **hich of the following would like developing countries to grow tobacco ?**

   A . FAO B . WHO C . BAT D . IAD

3. **hy should developing countries not grow tobacco ?**

   A . It can destroy the land .

   B . Farmers can earn more money from growing corn .

   C . The price of tobacco has fallen through the world .

   D . All of the above .

Key: 1 - 3 BCD

Passage 70 Indoor Pollution

Air pollution is a serious problem in many countries. Cars, airplanes, factories and waste centers are commonly blamed for polluting the air. They release large amount of tiny black particles into the air. When there is a little wind, the particles create a dark fog over cities. Such pollution is easily seen. Yet other kinds of pollution that cannot be seen may be a greater threat to people. Scientific studies show that air in homes and other buildings can be seriously polluted. It may be more polluted than the air outside, even in the most industrialized cities.

United States Environmental Protection Agency and the Consumer Product Safety Commission published a guide to indoor air quality. The guide says that most people spend about 90 percent of their time indoors. So, for many people indoor air pollution may be a greater health threat than outdoor pollution. Many new homes and office buildings contain a number of polluting materials. Some sent the gases or particles free into the air. They include different kinds of fuel, wood, building materials, office equipment, furniture, floor coverings and chemical cleaning products. Bacteria(细菌) found in plants, pet animals and central heating or cooling systems also affect air quality.

Reducing the amount of water in the air is one way to prevent the growth of bacteria indoors. Chemical products also should be limited. Such products include paints, fuels

and insect poisons. Experts say not to use products with strong chemical smells in closed spaces. But small amounts of the chemicals and use them immediately. This will prevent the need to store such products.

Health problems from indoor air pollution may be felt soon after entering a building. Immediate effects include burning feeling in the eyes, nose and throat. People may develop headaches, lose their balance or feel extremely tired. Such effects generally last for a short time. Other health problems may develop over a long period of time. These include some lung diseases, heart disease and cancer.

Experts say the best way to improve indoor air quality is to remove materials that are causing the pollution. Another way is to increase the amount of outside air that enters the building. And a third way is to use devices that clean the air.

1. **hat causes pollution to the air?**

A. Buses B. Airplanes

C. Factories D. All of the above

2. **hat may cause less pollution to people?**

A. Waste centers B. Office equipment

C. Furniture D. Floor coverings

3. **hat can prevent the growth of bacteria indoors?**

A. Reducing the amount of water in the air.

B. Limiting chemical products.

C. uying small amounts of the chemicals and use them immediately.

D . Both A and B .

4. **hat is NOT the effect of the pollution indoors ?**

A . People may feel sad .

B . People may have headaches .

C . People may have some lung, heart diseases .

D . People may feel burned in the eyes .

5. **hich of the following is not mentioned in the passage ?**

A . Things causing indoor air pollution .

B . How to solve all the pollution problems .

C . Ways to prevent the growth of mold indoors .

D . Ways to improve indoor air pollution .

Key:1 - 5 DADAB

Passage 71 earning about Our Minds through Science

Ask three people to look out the same window at a busy street and tell you what they see . Probably you will receive three different answers . Each person sees the same scene, but each perceives(**察觉**)something different about it . Perceiving goes in our minds . Of the three people who look out the window one may say that he sees a policeman giving a driver a ticket . Another may say that he sees a rush - hour traffic jam(**交通堵塞**)at the street corner . The third may tell you that he sees a woman trying to cross the street with four children . For perception is the mind s interpretation(**说明**)of what the senses in this case our eyes tell us .

Many psychologists today are working to try to explain just how a person experiences or perceives the world around him . Using a scientific method, these psychologists set up experiments in which they can control all of the factors . With the results of many experiments, they are trying to find out what makes different people perceive totally different things about the same scene .

1. **rom the passage we conclude that seeing and perceiving are _____ .**

   A . the same action

   B . two separate actions

   C . two actions carried on entirely by the eyes

   D . the same actions that take place at different time

2. **erceiving is an action that takes place _____ .**

   A . in our eyes

   B . only when we think very hard about something

   C . only under the direction of a psychologist

   D . in every person s mind

3. **eople perceive different things about the same scene because _____ .**

   A . they see different things

   B . they cannot agree about things

   C . some have better eyesight

   D . None of the above

4. **hich of the following is implied but not stated in the passage ?**

   A . he best experiments are those in which all fac-

tors are controlled .

B . Psychologists do not yet know how people see .

C . Most of the experiments are unsuccessful .

D . The study of perception is going on now .

Key: 1 - 4 BDDC

Passage 72 Life on Other Planets

For a long time scientists have been wondering whether there is life on other planets besides the earth . They have found very ittle evidence to support this theory . Not long ago, some pieces of rock from outer space were discovered in Australia . The discovery has excited experts throughout the world because these pieces of rock contain chemicals similar to those found on the earth and in our own bodies . This shows that life, in some form, is not only possible but probable on other planets .

1. he underlined words " little evidence " mean " _____ ".

A . little news B . small pieces of rock

C . few signs D . little information

2. he discovery in Australia makes scientists believe that _____ .

A . there are some forms of life on other planets

B . life probably exists on other planets

C . n other planets there are probably the same living things as on the earth

D. he form of life on other planets is possibly the same as that on the earth

Key: 1 - 2 CB

Passage 73 Light

Manned spacecraft(宇宙飞行器) travel at speeds of almost five miles a second. But spacecraft are slow compared with the fastest traveler in the known universe — light. Scientists calculate that light travels 186, 000 miles in a second.

Swift though it is, light takes time to cross interstellar(星际的) space. Light from Sirius, a neighbouring star, travels for nine years to reach us. Even sunlight takes more than eight minutes to reach Earth.

Because of the time light takes to travel the distances of space, it is possible to "see" an event long after it has happened. In A. D. 1054, Chinese astronomers recorded the appearance of an object that lit up the night sky. They were seeing a supernova(超新星) — an exploding star. Yet scientists today calculate that the star exploded more than four thousand years ago. Like the Chinese observers, we too may "see" happenings vast distances away and long before our own time.

1. pacecraft can travel at speeds of about _____.

A. five miles a minute

B. five miles a second

C . 186, 000 miles a second

D . four thousand miles per minute

2. **he fastest traveller in the known universe is** _____ .

A . the sun B . the earth

C . the supernova D . light

3. **he time taken for light from Sirius to reach us is calculated as** _____ .

A . nine years B . eight years

C . seven years D . six years

4. **supernova is** _____ .

A . a period of four thousand years

B . an exploding star

C . any bright light

D . a vast interstellar distance

5. **mplied but not stated : The astronomers of A . D . 1054** _____ .

A . was written in Latin

B . ecorded the light and calculated the time of the event

C . eft records complete enough for scientists to use today

D . left poor records

Key: 1 - 5 BDABB

Passage 74 Liquid Gold

Petroleum is a very important mineral. It gives us heat and light. It also gives us power for our cars, planes, and ships. It gives us power for machines of all kinds.

How was petroleum formed? Scientists believe petroleum came from the remains of plants and animals. These plants and animals lived and died millions of years ago. (Remains are what is left after a plant or animal has died.) What exactly is petroleum? Petroleum is a mineral that is a mixture of hydrocarbons (碳氢化合物). It is oily liquid which may be brown, green, or black in color. The word "petroleum" comes from Greek. It means "rock oil".

Crude oil is petroleum that comes directly from deep in the ground. It is then taken to a refinery. A refinery is a kind of factory to refine oil. At a refinery the crude oil is separated into many parts. From the refined petroleum we get important things, such as gasoline, kerosene, fertilizers, detergents (清洁剂), and a lot of useful things. In fact, there are thousands of such things that we can get. Petroleum really is of great value!

1. **Which of the following is NOT true?**
   A. Petroleum is a German word.
   B. "Petroleum" suggests "coming from rocks".
   C. "Petroleum" isn't an English word in original.
   D. Petroleum is named after its origin.
2. **Which of the following is true?**

A . e can kill animals and plants, and get petroleum by burning them up .

B . ver a very very long period of time, dead trees and animal bodies were turned into petroleum under pressure together with other conditions .

C . Petroleum is a kind of mineral, as copper or iron .

D . Petroleum has three states .

3. **n the third paragraph, the underlined word" refine" can be replaced by" _____ ".**

A . Make unmixed with other substances

B . Divide

C . Mix

D . Choose

4. **his passage is most likely to be taken from _____ .**

A . a fairy tale

B . a certain newspaper

C . a popular science magazine

D . a diary

Key:1 - 4 ABAC

Passage 75 Asthma

A new (哮喘)study says the disease" asthma "is causing an increasing number of death around the world . Researchers say the increasing deaths are among people between the ages of five and thirty - five . Many experts believe one of the main reasons is that too many people are not

receiving the correct treatment for the breathing disorder.

Asthma is the condition that results when air passages to the lungs become narrow. Tissues(组织) in the passages become infected and expand or swell(become large) making it difficult for a person to breathe. This condition is the body s reaction to substances called allergens(过敏). Some of the allergens that cause an asthma attack are materials in the air such as dust, pollen from plants and trees, cat or dog hair, cigarette smoke and some insects. Doctors believe that 80 percent of all asthma attacks are caused by these kinds of allergens.

At present the only way to cure or prevent asthma is to identify and remove allergens from a person s environment. Doctor Michael Newhouse is a professor of Medicine at Mc - Master University in Canada. Dr Newhouse says identifying the causes of asthma and removing them sometimes will help to control the disease without medicines. Until about fifteen years ago, doctors normally treated asthma patients with beta - against bronchodilator. These devices contain making it possible for a person to breathe during an asthma attack. But this treatment does not prevent the tissue in the lungs from swelling. It does not affect the cause of the problem.

Most experts now believe that using bronchodilators is a mistake. Two percent studies show that people who use the devices may even increase their chances of dying from an asthma attack. Today most exports think it is more impor-

tant to treat asthma by preventing tissue from swelling in the lungs . Dr Newhouse says that a medicine called Chromalin does this . The medicine is breathed in as a liquid mixed with air .

1. **hich of the following is not correct according to the passage ?**

A . t seems that the increasing deaths are among young people .

B . At present, there are several ways to cure asthma .

C . oo many people die of asthma for receiving the wrong treatment .

D . Most of the asthma attacks are caused by allergens .

2. **ow can asthma be cured or prevented ?**

A . By removing allergens from a person s environment .

B . By using beta - against bronchodilators .

C . There is no other ways except medicines .

D . By using devices containing medicines .

3. **hy did the number of death from asthma increase in the United States between** 1982 **and** 1992 **?**

A . Because the tissues expand .

B . Because of the population growth .

C . ecause of the pollution within buildings and smoke from cigarettes .

D . Because of lack of medical care .

Key: 1 - 3 BAC

Passage 76 Aluminum

Aluminum(铝) is one of the most important metals in the world. It is strong but not heavy. It is used to make everything from airplanes to drink containers. However, the private organization, Worldwatch Institute, says producing aluminum has a large environmental cost.

Aluminum is made from aluminum oxide called alumina, a substance contained in the mineral bauxite. Digging bauxite from the earth ruins a lot of land and uses a lot of energy. And the wastes remaining can poison ground water supplies. After the alumina is removed, it must be heated in a hot bath of aluminum fluoride. An extremely powerful electrical current is sent through the mixture. Huge amounts of electricity are needed to separate the aluminum from oxygen to produce pure aluminum metal. Worldwatch says the world aluminum industry used about 280, 000, 000, 000 kw hours of electricity in 1990. This, it says, is about the same amount of power used by all the countries in Africa that year.

Through the years, the United States and other countries have built huge power producing dams on major rivers. Much of the power produced by these dams goes to the aluminum industry. A power company in Canada is building the largest project in the world to produce electricity from water power. When completed, it will flood an area larger than Lake Erie. Much of the power is going to the aluminum in-

dustry .

Almost all the governments let the aluminum companies pay reduced prices for the power they use . Canadian aluminum producers, for example, pay about one and one half cents for a kilowatt hour of electricity . France has offered electrical power to an aluminum company at the same rate . Most other French industries must pay six cents for a kilowatt hour and French citizens must pay about 12 cents for the same amount of power .

Producing new aluminum metal from old aluminum products takes about 6 % as much electricity as is needed to produce aluminum from ore(矿石) . Worldwatch says the aluminum industry would make a bigger effort to reduce costs by reusing old aluminum products if it was forced to pay more for its electricity .

1. **roducing aluminum has a large environmental cost . Why ?**

   A . Producing it uses a lot of energy .

   B . Producing it can poison ground water supply .

   C . Producing it needs huge amount of electricity .

   D . All of the above .

2. **hy do the governments let aluminum producers pay less money for a kilowatt hour of electricity compared with other producers ?**

   A . ecause aluminum is a very useful metal . People can use it to produce everything .

   B . Because it can produce dams .

C . Because it uses more electricity .

D . Because it can produce more power .

3. **rench aluminum company pays _____ for a kilowatt hour of electricity .**

A . one and a half cents

B . six cents

C . twelve cents

D . two cents

4. **hat should the aluminum companies do in order to reduce the use of electricity ?**

A . They should pay more for the electricity .

B . They should reuse old aluminum products .

C . They should produce aluminum from ore .

D . They should stop producing new aluminum products .

Key:1 - 4 DAAB

Passage 77 Looking into the Sky

From his backyard, Terrence Dickinson has seen the mountains of the moon, dust storms on Mars(火星)and the rings of Saturn(土星). Now there is a new object in his night sky — his own asteroid (any small body moving around the sun) .

Dickinson, one of Canada s well - known astronomers (天文学家), has an asteroid named after him .

The Dickinson asteroid joins a hall of fame(名声,名望) that includes asteroids named after Albert Einstein and Sir

Isaac Newton .

“I can t believe that there is a real heavenly object up there, that is part of our solar system(太阳系), always visible from Earth, that s going to be there for a thousand years that has my name on it, ”Dickinson said .

Although 3, 000 asteroids have been named since the first one was discovered in 1801, only 30 have been named after Canadians, including Nobel Peace Prize winner Gerhard Herzberg .

1. ickinson can see _____ from the earth .

A . the mountains on the moon

B . dust storms on Saturn and the rings of Mars

C . the Dickinson asteroid

D . Both A and C

2. steroid is _____ .

A . the heavenly name of Dickinson

B . the pen name of Dickinson

C . a small heavenly body near the sun

D . a satellite named after a scientist

3. he third paragraph means _____ .

A . ickinson also entered the great hall like Einstein and Newton

B . ickinson has joined up his own hall with Einstein s and Newton s

C . he Dickinson asteroid is connected with the Einstein asteroid and the Newton asteroid

D . ickinson is just as famous as Newton and Ein-

stein in getting an asteroid named after him

4. **hich of the following statements is true ?**

A . he Dickinson asteroid is a real heavenly object up there like the sun .

B . he Dickinson asteroid can t be seen from the earth .

C . The solar system is made up of many asteroids .

D . he Dickinson asteroid will exist there for about ten centuries .

5. **_____ of all the asteroids discovered after the beginning of the nineteenth century have been named after Canadian scientist .**

A . Three thousandth B . Three hundredth

C . One percent D . One tenth

Key: 1 - 5 DCDDC

Passage 78 an Can Run Farms under the Sea in the Future

The floors of the ocean contain many riches that can be used by man . Oil and chemicals and minerals already are taken from the sea . By using nuclear energy, ocean water can be turned into fresh water by removing the salt . In the near future, it is possible for human beings to produce food from farms under the sea .

Food grown in the sea could help meet the needs of the fast increasing population all over the world, thousands of the fast increasing population all over the world, thousands

of which go hungry every day . About 10 % ～ 15 % of the world s people do not have enough food . Some scientists believe that some day the sea will be used to make electric power . This would help meet the need for more power for the world s industries . The decreasing supply of coal, oil and gasoline shows the need to find new kinds of power is urgent(紧急的,急迫的) .

1. **an has already made use of _____ .**

A . farms under the sea

B . nuclear energy

C . salt water resource as fresh water

D . minerals, chemicals and oil taken from the sea

2. **rom this passage, we can know that _____ .**

A . ore than one tenth of the world s people are starving

B . here are presently many farms under the sea producing food

C . he supply of oil, gasoline and coal is increasing very rapidly throughout the world

D . t s unnecessary for man to make full use of the riches of the sea

3. **he need to find new kinds of power is urgent because _____ .**

A . he supply of coal, oil and gasoline is getting less while the need for more power for the world s industries is increasing

B . uclear energy has not yet been made full use of

to meet the need for more power for the world s industries

C . the world s population is growing bigger day by day

D . cientists are anxious to turn the idea of making sure of the sea into realities

4. **_____ can be used to turn salt water into fresh water .**

A . Electric power

B . Nuclear energy

C . Chemicals and minerals taken from the sea

D . New kinds of power

Key:1 - 4 DAAB

Passage 79 Diabetes

Diabetes(糖尿病) has killed millions of people . It is described in some of the oldest medical writings . The ancient Egyptians told of diabetes 3, 500 years ago . Greek and Roman doctors 2, 000 years ago wrote that its victims lost weight although eating and drinking much . They said these patients felt always thirsty and wanted water and their bodies gave off great amounts of urine(尿) .

About 100 years ago, doctors found evidence that diabetes was linked in some way to the pancreas gland(胰腺) . This is the gland that produces the digestive liquids that change food into fuel the body can use . Two German doctors soon confirmed that a link did exist between diabetes

and the pancreas gland . They proved it by removing the pancreas of a dog . The dog soon showed all the signs of diabetes . Within a few weeks, the dog was dead . The doctors then tried another experiment .

They wanted to learn if the dog became sick because it did not get digestive liquids produced by the pancreas . They operated on another dog . Instead of removing its pancreas, they tied closed tubes or ducts that carried the digestive liquids from the pancreas to the small intestines(小肠) . In the days that followed the dog showed no sign of diabetes . Clearly, the dog s pancreas was producing some other substance that prevented it from getting diabetes .

In the years that followed, lots of scientists tried to find ways to cure this disease . In January 1922, two scientists tested their insulin(胰岛素) for the first time . A 14 - year - old boy was very near death in the hospital . The doctor put some of the insulin into the boy s arm . His blood - sugar - level began to drop . After getting insulin a few more times, he was able to get out of bed and after several weeks of insulin treatment, he was able to go home . He would need insulin treatment every day, but he could lead a healthy and normal life . The boy was the first of millions to be saved from diabetes as the result of Dr Federick Banting and Charles Best .

1. t seems that diabetes has a history of _____ .

A . 100 years　　B . 2,000 years

C . 3, 500 years　　D . 4, 000 years

2. **he people with diabetes usually _____ .**

A . lost weight　　B . eat and drink much

C . feel tired　　D . want food

3. **he diabetes has something to do with _____ .**

A . pancreas gland　　B . urine

C . digestive liquids　　D . fuel

4. **hat do you know about insulin ?**

A . It did little to diabetes .

B . People must use it all the time .

C . People can live without it after they feel better .

D . It cannot cure diabetes .

Key:1 - 4 CAAB

Passage 80　Multi - stage Rockets

A single rocket is not powerful enough to send a spacecraft(宇宙飞船)into space . This is because all the fuel(燃料)a single rocket can carry is not enough to supply the necessary amount of power . To get enough fuel and power to last till the spacecraft gets out of the Earth s gravitational (地心吸力的)pull, a number of rockets are needed . These rockets are connected one on top of the other, looking much like a large lighthouse . Together they form a multi - stage rocket . The spacecraft lies at the top of the multi - stage rocket .

The first stage of a multi - stage(多级)rocket is called the booster . It is the biggest as it has to lift the whole rock-

et system from the ground . The booster helps to lift the rocket over the thick region(区域)of the atmosphere . When the fuel of the booster is used up, it separates from the rest of the rocket and drops to the Earth . When this happens, the second stage fires and propels(推动)the rocket further towards space . After some time, the second stage, having used up its fuel, just like the booster, falls into space . When the third stage uses up its fuel, it also falls off . The spacecraft is then left to travel to its destination(目的地)on its own power .

1. **spacecraft can be sent into space by _____ .**
   A . a single rocket
   B . a three - stage rocket
   C . enough fuel and lasting power
   D . a booster rocket
2. **booster rocket is used to _____ .**
   A . carry enough fuel
   B . supply the necessary amount of power
   C . carry the spacecraft into space
   D . elp to get the whole rocket system off the ground
3. **set rocket is called a multi-stage rocket because _____ .**
   A . it is formed by several stages
   B . it looks like a large lighthouse
   C . it carries more fuel than a single rocket
   D . it supplies a large amount of power
4. **he third stage rocket falls off _____ .**

A . as soon as it fires

B . when it uses up its fuel

C . before it uses up its fuel

D . after the spacecraft is left to travel in space

Key:1 - 4 BDAB

Passage 81 Dolphins at War

At a military base near Seattle, 16 dolphins are guardians of America s most deadly nuclear submarines .

The dolphins in Seattle are among a group of 100 dolphins, 25 sea lions and three whales that have been singled out by the Navy for training .The Navy has spent nearly 27 million to train these highly intelligent marine mammals to be its watchdogs .

The Navy wants to use dolphins because they are very speedy swimmers—in short bursts they can swim up to 42 kilometers per hour—and because dolphins have highlXy developed sonar .A dolphin s sonar is many times better than any sonar machine built by humans .

The Navy refuses to give any details of its program . Some former trainers claim the dolphins are trained to identify enemy divers and to attack them .

The top - secret program has been criticized and a federal investigation into mistreatment of the animals was started .

Critics question the ethics of using animals that

wouldn t hurt a flea in a Navy program .They charge that dolphins can t be counted on as guardians for the subs . Three dolphins have died while in training .

The Navy admits its dolphins sometimes refuse to do as they re told .A spokesman said Navy trainers don t mistreat the animals, and that the Navy is at the forefront of research on marine mammals .

Pubic criticism may force the Navy to cut short its dolphin program .Most Americans don t want the Navy using dolphins to guard submarines .Americans think dolphins are friehdly animals and they think the Navy could find a better way to guard submarines .

1. **he main idea of the article is:** _____

A . deadly nuclear submarines are based near Seattle .

B . he Navy is training dolphins to guad nuclear submarines .

C . dolphin s sonar is many times better than man - made sonar .

D . Americans like dolphins and whales .

2. **dolphin s sonar is many times better than man - made sonar because** _____

A . they are very speedy swimmers .

B . the article doesn t say .

C . the Navy refuses to give any details of the program .

D . marine animals are top - secret .

3. **ome people said the dolphins are used to** _____

A . swim very fast around the submarines .

B . identify and attack enemy divers .

C . replace man - made sonar .

D . hurt a flea .

4. **he Navy said it _____**

A . is killing marine mammals .

B . thinks dolphins are friendly animals .

C . could find a better way to guard submarines .

D . isn t mistreating dolphins .

5. **f a dolphin doesn t do as it s told _____**

A . it is mistreated by the Navy .

B . ome people complain the dolphins are being mistreated .

C . the article doesn t say what happens .

D . he Navy is at the forefront of research on marine mammals .

Key: 1 - 5 BBBDC

Passage 82 New Discoveries Lead to Many Others

Geometry is a form of maths that deals with _pace and its measurement . Because scientists ideas about the universe and space have changed, geometry has had to be made suitable for a new need to fit these different ideas . One kind of geometry is based on the idea of a universe with four dimensions (维) rather than three . The fourth dimension is time . The idea of a four dimensional universe changed much of the scientists way of thinking .

From this new idea about the universe, Einstein developed his famous theory of relativity . Other scientists used the Einstein s theory to explore the atom . Thus, in the 1930s it was found that the atom could be split, giving out huge quantities of energy . In the 1940s, practical atomic reactors(反应堆) were built . Now we have ships and electric power plants which use atomic energy .

When modern science began only 300 years ago, it began with a very few ideas . Today, science, moving rapidly, has so many ideas that it is difficult to keep up with them . Each new discovery leads to many other discoveries, and each of these in turn leads to others .

1. **n the first paragraph, the underlined word " space " means " _____ ".**

   A . period of time

   B . the universe

   C . the open place between things

   D . a small piece of ground

2. **instein s theory of relativity is based on _____ .**

   A . three - dimensional geometry

   B . the idea of a three - dimensional universe

   C . the fourth dimension

   D . the idea of a four - dimensional universe

3. **nly after practical atomic reactors were built did people begin _____ .**

   A . to use atomic energy

   B . to build electric power plants

C . to know that the atom could be split

D . to explore the atom

4. **t is difficult for us to keep up with the ideas because** _____ .

A . modern science is three hundred years old

B . cientists ideas about the universe and space have changed

C . science is advancing and new ideas are endless

D . Einstein s theory of relativity is out of date

Key: 1 - 4 CDAC

Passage 83 Newton s First Law of Motion

The scientific theories of Isaac Newton (1642 ～ 1727) have shaped the course of modern science . Some of Newton s most important theories deal with force and motion . In science, the word " force " stands for the cause that makes objects move in a certain way . " Motion " stands for the movement of an object .

Suppose a ball is lying on the floor . As it lies on the floor, the ball isn t moving . It is " at rest " . Will that ball suddenly begin to move ? Not, it won t . But suppose you were to push the ball across the floor . Then the ball would move . You would be supplying the force needed to put the ball into motion . This situation is an example of the first part of Newton s first law of motion . Newton proposed(提出)that every object tends (has a direction) to remain at

rest unless it is acted upon by a force .

Now, picture the ball as it rolls across the floor . Newton proposed that an object will move at a constant speed unless it is acted upon by a force . This is the second part of Newton s first law of motion . If there were no force to act upon the ball, it would continue to roll along the floor . But there is a force that acts upon the ball . This is friction(摩擦力) . Friction is the force that resists(抵抗) an object when it moves over another object . The ball is rolling over the floor . The friction of the ball against the floor slows down the ball .

1. **hich of the following statements about friction is supported by the passage ?**

   A . he speed at which an object moves can be affected by friction .

   B . Objects tend to remain at rest because of friction .

   C . riction is the movement of an object over another object .

   D . Friction makes electricity .

2. **ccording to the passage, if force is applied(作用于) to an object that is at rest, the object will _____ .**

   A . remain at rest B . move

   C . stop moving D . produce friction

3. **ccording to the passage, if force is applied to an object that is moving at a constant speed, the object will _____ .**

   A . continue to move at the same speed

B. produce friction

C. stop moving at a constant speed

D. remain at rest

Key: 1 - 3 ABC

Passage 84 The Giant African Land Snail

Federal agriculture agents are searching for some small animals that can cause great harm to plants and buildings. The animals are members of the giant African land snail(蜗牛) family. About 1, 000 of the snails were illegally imported into the United States from Nigeria last spring. They were sent to stores where Americans buy animals as pets.

The snail is a soft creature. It lives mostly inside its own hard shell. To move, it pushes partly out of the shell. It pulls itself along a path of its own sticky liquid. In this way, a snail can go anywhere even ride up the wall of a house. Many African snails, however, are much bigger. They can grow to the size of two closed hands. Their soft bodies may extend 30 centimeters. The problems with giant African snails is that they eat everything. They eat paint, waste products, deaf animals. They can quickly destroy whole fields of crops and they increase in numbers more rapidly than seems possible. They Wall Street Journal Newspaper reports that one American snail may lead to 16 quadrillion more snails in just five years. That is a number impossible to imagine.

The snails are popular food in West Africa and some other places. However, it is dangerous to eat them uncooked. They may carry a small worm that can grow inside the human brain. The giant snails have done a lot of damage in the Philippines, Guam, and Malaysia, and some are on the American island state of Hawaii. Officials say that only one serious problem was reported before on the mainland of the United States. In 1969, a boy visiting Hawaii brought a giant frican land snail to his home in Florida. It took seven years to deal with the huge numbers of resulting snails. They damaged plants and vegetables. They even ate the paint of houses in the city of Miami.

In the last incident, federal agents have seized about 200 of imported African snails alive and they have confirmed the deaths of about 460 others. The snails died because many people who bought them forced them to live in water. People put them in containers that hold pet fish. The snails drowned.

1. **he underlined word "giant" in the third paragraph means _____.**

   A. long　　B. huge

   C. dangerous　　D. terrible

2. **hy were the snails imported into the United States?**

   A. Some people wanted them to do harm to the plants.

   B. People thought them funny.

   C. People wanted to buy snails as pets.

   D. People wanted them to be their food.

3. **hich of the following is not correct according to the passage ?**

A . It is dangerous to eat the snails uncooked .

B . Snails damage plants and vegetables .

C . Snails may even eat the paint of houses .

D . Snails can live in deep water .

Key: 1 - 3 BCD