

## 1. 阅读理解

Anyone wanting to throw away their mobile phone can do it in style (时尚地) and may even win a medal—at the Mobile Phone Throwing World Championship. Originally a local event in a small town close to the Russian border, the fifteenth annual contest drew many throwers from as far as Canada, Russia and Belgium. Founder Christine Lund describes the event as a good source of light exercise with an environmentally-friendly activity. “There are a lot of mobile phones on the second-hand market, and we are recycling them (before they become poisonous waste),” she said.

The inventive Finns had already given the world the Sauna World Championships and the Wife Carrying Competition before coming up with a new way to make mobile phones even more mobile.

This year’s gold medal went to Finland’s Lassi Etelatalo, who threw a waste Nokia unit a forceful 89.00 meters. “I prepared by javelin (标枪) throwing. I haven’t really practiced throwing mobile phones,” Etelatalo said.

Lund says competitors all have their favorite throwing brand. “People choose by size, by color or by how it fits in the hand……Some believe a heavy model will ensure a long throw, some want a light one.”

【1】According to the passage, we can infer that \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. the contest originated in Russia
- B. the contest is held every four years
- C. the contest started from the year 2000
- D. this year’s gold medal was gotten by Finland’s Lassi Etelatalo

【2】Which of the following mentioned in the passage is NOT the basis to choose the throwing mobile phones?

- A. The material of the mobile phones.
- B. The color of the mobile phones.
- C. The size of the mobile phones.
- D. The weight of the mobile phones.

【3】The contest was founded because \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. there are too many second-hand mobile phones
- B. the contest is good for people’s health and environment
- C. Finns are inventive
- D. the mobile phone throwing activity is popular with a lot of people

## 2. 阅读理解

Tiredness, coughing, a runny nose and a sore throat—among all sicknesses there is probably none more common than the flu (流感), which we all get now and then. However, bird flu is a completely different story.

In 2003, the H5N1 bird flu swept across 15 countries, including China, with sufferers reporting chest pain, difficulty breathing, fever and severe coughing. More than 600 people were infected, and about 60 percent died. Now, another type of bird flu hit Shanghai and three neighboring provinces, and this time the virus is called H7N9. By the afternoon of April 11, the new virus had taken nine lives out of 35 infected, according to Xinhua News Agency.

The “H” and “N” in the virus’ name refer to two kinds of proteins (蛋白质) on the surface of the virus. Any change of the numbers of the two proteins indicates a new mutation (变异). Most of the mutations only affect birds, such as chickens and pigeons, and don’t normally spread to humans. But once they do, the results can be disastrous.

“Any time an animal influenza virus crosses to humans, it is a cause for concern,” Malik Peiris, virologist (病毒学家) at the University of Hong Kong, told Nature magazine. Take the SARS epidemic (传染病) in 2003 as an example. The virus behind the disease is thought to have jumped to humans from animals. The virus was a complete “stranger” to human bodies, which hadn’t developed an immunity (免疫力) against it.

But there is something more about the new H7N9 bird flu. Unlike the H5N1 bird flu, which causes severe sickness in birds, the H7N9 has been evolving under the radar (悄悄地) since it travels between birds without causing noticeable illness. That makes it difficult to keep track of the disease.

The good news is that there’s so far no sign that the virus is spreading from person to person. But since there is no vaccine (疫苗) for the disease yet, the World Health Organization recommends that you wash your hands after meeting with sick people and before and after you eat or prepare food, and they also suggest avoiding contact with birds or their eggs.

【1】Which of the following statements is TRUE according to the text?

- A. The H5N1 bird flu turned out to have something to do with the SARS epidemic.
- B. More than 600 people across the world died from the H5N1 bird flu in 2003.
- C. Most of the mutations of the proteins in the bird flu virus are harmful to both birds and humans.
- D. The name, H7N9 bird flu, shows that there have been new mutations of the proteins in the virus.

【2】With the example of the SARS epidemic in Paragraph 5, the author intends to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. introduce where the SARS virus came from
- B. inform us of the harmful effects of the SARS epidemic ten years ago
- C. show the horrible effects an animal influenza virus can have once it spreads to humans
- D. compare the differences between the SARS epidemic and the H7N9 bird flu

【3】What makes the H7N9 bird flu more frightening than the H5N1 bird flu according to the text?

- A. It can cause severe sickness in birds.
- B. It can spread from person to person.
- C. It affects a greater number of birds.
- D. It doesn’t sicken birds and thus can spread unnoticed.

【4】What are people advised to do to protect themselves against the H7N9 bird flu?

- a. To get vaccinated for the disease. b. To keep away from birds and their eggs.
- c. To stop eating chickens and ducks. d. To avoid meeting with sick people.
- e. To wash hands thoroughly and regularly.
- A. a, b B. c, d C. b, e D. a, e

## 3. 阅读理解

Parents in the U.S. are claiming the popular children’s TV show Peppa Pig has caused their kids to start speaking in a British accent. The cartoon follows the life of a pig, Peppa, and her family as they go about their day-to-day life in a fictional U. K. town made up of various animal families.