

1.

Albert Einstein had a great effect on science and history, and his achievement was even greater than only a few other great scientists have achieved. An American university president once said that Einstein had made a new outlook, a new view of the universe. It may be some time before the average mind understands fully the identity of time and space and so on—but even ordinary men now understand that the universe is something larger than ever thought before.

By 1914 young Einstein had been world-famous. He accepted the offer to become a professor at the Prussian Academy of Science in Berlin. He had few duties, little teaching and unlimited chances for study, but soon his peace and quietness were broken by World War I.

Einstein hated fighting and killing. The great suffering of war affected him deeply, and he sat unhappily in his office doing little. He lost interest in his research. Only when peace came in 1918 was he able to get back to work.

In the year following World War I, honors were increasingly put on him. He became head of the Kaiser Wilhelm Institute for Physics. But he himself refused the effort to put him in a position far above other people. He was well known for his humble manner. He often said that his success would certainly have been achieved by others if he had never lived.

In 1921 he won the Nobel Prize, and he was honored in Germany until the rise of Nazism (纳粹主义) when he was driven from Germany because he was a Jew.

【1】The main idea of the first paragraph is .

- A.the difficulty of Einstein's thought to others
- B.the feeling of an American university president towards Einstein
- C.the difference between science and history
- D.the change in human thought produced by Einstein

【2】It seems to the American university president that .

- A.Einstein achieved more than any other scientist in history
- B.everybody understands Einstein's scientific ideas
- C.the new view of the universe can be quickly learned by everyone
- D.our ideas about the universe are different today because of Einstein

【3】From the passage we can infer that .

- A.Germans usually have a high respect for science
- B.Einstein had other interests besides science
- C.Einstein was forced to work again in 1918
- D.Einstein led a quiet life during World War I

2.

Louis Pasteur was a world-famous French chemist and biologist.

He is particularly famous for his work on rabies vaccine (狂犬病疫苗). The rabies virus enters the body through the bite of an infected animal or through infected saliva entering an existing wound. After experimenting with the saliva of animals suffering from the disease, Pasteur concluded that the disease rests in the central nervous system of the body. By studying the tissues of infected animals—rabbits, Pasteur was able to produce a form of the virus. This could be used for inoculation (接种).

On July 6, 1885, Pasteur tested his vaccine on a man for the first time. He saved the life of a young man called Joseph Meister who had been bitten by a rabid dog. Pasteur was urged to treat him with his new method. The treatment lasted 10 days and at the end he recovered and remained healthy. Since then thousands have been saved by this treatment.

On March 1886, Pasteur was invited to present his results to the Academy of Sciences and in 1888 went on to found the Pasteur Institute in Paris. This was a pioneering clinic for the study of infectious diseases, the treatment of rabies and a centre for teaching. Pasteur directed the institute personally until he died. The Pasteur Institute is still one of the most important centres in the world.

Pasteur became a national hero and was honored in many ways. He died at Saint-Cloud on September 28, 1895 and was given a state funeral at the Cathedral of Notre Dame.

Modifications of the Pasteur method are still used in rabies treatment today. A newer vaccine which contains the virus prepared from human cells grown in the laboratory is safer and requires a shorter course of injections.

【1】A person can develop rabies .

- A.if he is bitten by a rabbit
- B.if he touches infected saliva
- C.if infected saliva enters his wound
- D.if he touches an infected animal

【2】Rabies probably can destroy a person's .

- A.nervous system
- B.blood
- C.skin
- D.saliva

【3】What can we learn about Pasteur's test of his vaccine on the man?

- A.The man was sent to a clinic ten days later.
- B.It didn't save the man's life.
- C.It proved to be a great success.
- D.The man was his second patient.

【4】What can we infer from the last paragraph?

- A.Pasteur's rabies vaccine is out of date
- B.A new rabies vaccine has already been tested on patients.
- C.Injections of vaccine still take much time.
- D.Much improvement has been made on rabies vaccine.

3. 阅读理解

What's the most important thing in life?

People's answers vary greatly. For British scientist Robert Edwards, the answer is having a child. "Nothing is more special than a child," he told the BBC.

Edwards, the inventor of the In Vitro Fertilization (IVF) technology—more commonly known as "test-tube (试管) baby" technology—passed away on April 10, 2013 at the age of 87.

"Edwards changed the lives of millions of ordinary people who now rejoice (高兴) in the gift of their own child," said Peter Braude, a professor at King's College