

1. 阅读理解

The World's Unusual Libraries

Log Libraries

Alex Johnson writes in his new book—*Improbable Libraries*—“The very idea of a library is developing many of these libraries operate on principles that differ mainly from the traditional libraries. Some, for example, have no membership or identification requirements, and some do not even request that the books be returned.” The oversized bird box in a park in Iowa is part of the Little Free Library Movement, which was established in Wisconsin in 2009.

Phone Booths

This design from the firm, Stereotank, offers browsing shelter for passers-by. In the UK, a phone company's programme, allowing communities to take over their phone booth for £ 1—means that many have been changed into tiny local libraries. Meanwhile, a solar light has been set in a phone booth so that late night visitors can still read.

Branches of Knowledge

Didier Muller's libraries operate as hanging libraries: visitors can look through pages, taking any book they choose and exchanging it with their own. The equipment of hanging wooden houses is one of several art projects serving as a booklover's place.

Soundproofed Pods

Around the world, architects are designing buildings that bend bricks-and-mortar libraries into new forms. The Seikei University Library in Japan—the vision of Pritzker Prize winner Shigeru Ban—contains space-age soundproofed (隔音的) pods to encourage discussions between students.

【1】What does Alex Johnson mean according to the first paragraph?

- A. All the books must be returned in time. B. Books can be shared free of charge.
C. Libraries will disappear in the future. D. Log Libraries are bigger than traditional ones.

【2】Readers can exchange books with their own in _____

- A. Log Libraries B. Phone Booths
C. Branches of Knowledge D. Soundproofed Pods

【3】What can we know from the text?

- A. Communities turn the phone booths into Log Libraries.
B. Readers can't read books in Log Libraries without membership.
C. Readers can read books by solar light in Branches of Knowledge.
D. Students can have discussions without disturbing others in Soundproofed Pods.

2. 阅读理解

The smallest kids on Earth are much smaller than you or your baby brother or sister. They're even smaller than the hairs on your head. We call them “NanoPutians”(纳米小人). Also known as NanoKids, the NanoPutians aren't real people. They are actually tiny molecules (分子) made to look a little bit like people.

James Tour invented the NanoPutians as a way to teach kids about nanoscience, which refers to the study of things that are smaller than about 100 or 200 nanometers.

“The exact size is less important than the possible applications of working with such tiny things,” Tour says, “Nanoscience is the study and development of the small so that it will affect the large.”

One of the goals of the research is to control individual atoms. Carbon, hydrogen, oxygen, and other types of atoms are the building blocks of the universe. They make up planets, rocks, people, trees, CDs — all the stuff out there. “Most things that people build come together in a top-down way”, Tour says. If you want to make a table, for instance, you cut down a big tree, make wooden boards, and hammer them together. Nature, on the other hand, builds things from the bottom up. When atoms join together they make molecules. Each molecule has a certain shape, and a molecule's structure determines what it can do. Molecules can make them come together to make a cell — or a tree.

Tour and his co-workers turned these molecular structures into cartoon figures and made an animated (动画的) science video about the little people, set it to music and started showing it to kids in school while talking about how exciting research on small things can be.

“Learning about the NanoKids has opened up a world of possibility for real kids who ordinarily would rather not study biology, chemistry or physics.” Tour says. When you look closely enough, the really small can be really cool.

【1】What is the purpose of inventing NanoKids?

- A. To clone two really similar children.
B. To arouse kids' attention of the scientific world.
C. To know more about the top-down way.
D. To keep up with the development of nanotechnology.

【2】How did Tour introduce the research on small things to kids?

- A. By producing wonderful music.
B. By performing a play acted by kids.
C. By making animated science videos.
D. By turning molecular structures into little kids.

【3】Which section of a newspaper is the text probably from?

- A. Science. B. Economy.
C. History. D. Entertainment.

3. 其他阅读题型

The memory of Dad flooded into my mind. In the morning when I was nine years old, he would come home from working 18 hours at his bakery and wake me up at 5 a.m. by scratching my back with his strong, powerful hand and whispering, “Time to get up, son.” By the time I was dressed and ready to roll, he had my newspaper folded and stuffed in my bicycle basket. Recalling his generosity of spirit brings tears to my eyes.

When I was racing bicycles, he drove me 50 miles each way to Kenosha, Wisconsin, every Tuesday night so I could race and he could watch me. He was there to hold me if I lost and share the euphoria when I won.

Later, he accompanied me to all my local talks in Chicago when I spoke to Century 21, Mary Kay and various churches. He always smiled, listened and _____ told whomever he was sitting with, “That's my boy!”

In my dad's last telephone call to me, he said, “I am going home to Denmark, son, and I want to tell you I love you.” He repeated that line seven times in half an hour. I wasn't listening at the right level. I heard the words, but not the message, and certainly not their profound intention.

Two days later, Dad passed away. My heart was in pain because Dad was there for me but I wasn't there for him. Please always, always share your love with your loved ones, and try to be invited to that important period when physical life transforms into spiritual life. Experiencing the process of death with one you love will give you a