

## 1. 阅读理解

The trouble started at 9: 30 p. m. last New Year's Eve, in Newmark. When the fire engines (消防车) arrived at the fire, a very old woman was sitting in a third floor window. The firefighters placed a ladder (梯子) against the wooden house, and 26-year-old Marcus Reddick climbed 35 feet to the third floor.

The woman, 60 years old and very fat, was sitting with both feet out of the window. When Marcus reached the top of the ladder, the woman, afraid and nervous, put her two legs around him. Suddenly Marcus fell backwards off the ladder, with the large woman sitting on him. Marcus landed first—hitting a wall beside the front stairs—and broke the woman's fall. She fell no more, but he fell another ten feet down the stairs. When the fire officer reached him, Marcus was unconscious.

Within an hour, a doctor told the men that Marcus was nearly brain dead, and would only get worse. Doctors talked of turning off the life-saving machine and asked if the family would like to give away his heart. The answer was "yes".

On January 6, firefighters lifted Marcus' coffin (棺材)—covered with an American flag—onto a yellow fire engine. Hundreds of firefighters from all over the state joined the procession (行列) through Newmark streets. Children watched silently from school windows. The day Marcus died, his heart was given away to a young girl. His family said that it was the second life Marcus had saved.

【1】After reaching the top of the ladder, Marcus \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. was very terrified and anxious
- B. was knocked off and got hurt
- C. found it difficult to get down
- D. couldn't see anything clearly

【2】The underlined word "unconscious" in Paragraph 2 means "\_\_\_\_\_".

- A. homeless B. breathless
- C. helpless D. senseless

【3】We can infer from the end of the text that Marcus' family might feel \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. sorrowful but proud
- B. depressed but excited
- C. angry and doubtful
- D. worried and surprised

## 2. 阅读理解

Nowadays, people all over the world have various ways of dealing with a common cold. Some take over-the-counter (非处方的) medicines such as aspirin while others try popular home remedies (治疗) like herbal tea or chicken soup. However, here is the tough truth about the common cold: nothing really cures it.

Then why do people sometimes still believe that their remedies work? According to James Taylor, a professor at the University of Washington, colds usually go away on their own in about a week, improving a little each day after symptoms peak, so it's easy to believe it's medicine rather than time that deserves to be praised, USA Today reported.

To many of us, it still seems hard to believe that we can deal with more serious diseases yet are powerless against something as common as a cold. Recently, scientists came closer to figuring out why. To understand it, you first need to know how antiviral (抗病毒的) drugs work. They attack the virus by attaching to and changing the surface structures of the virus. To do that, the drug must fit and lock into the virus like the right piece of a jigsaw (拼图), which means scientists have to identify the virus and build a 3-D model to study its surface before they can develop an antiviral drug that is effective enough.

The two cold viruses that scientists had long known about were rhinovirus (鼻病毒) A and B. But they didn't find out about the existence of a third virus, rhinovirus C, until 2006. All three of them lead to the common cold, but drugs that work well against rhinovirus A and B don't work well when used against C.

"This accounts for most of the previous failures of drug trials against Rhinovirus," study leader Professor Ann Palmenberg at University of Wisconsin-Madison, US, told Science Daily.

Now, more than 10 years after the discovery of rhinovirus C, scientists have finally built a highly-detailed 3-D model of the virus, showing that the surface of the virus is, as expected, different from that of other cold viruses.

With the model in hand, hopefully a real cure for a common cold is on its way. Soon, we may no longer have to waste our money on medicines that don't really work.

【1】What does the author think of popular remedies for curing a common cold?

- A. They are really quite effective.
- B. They are slightly helpful.
- C. They still need to be improved.
- D. They actually don't work.

【2】How do antiviral drugs work?

- A. By identifying the viruses and breaking them up directly.
- B. By reshaping the top layers of the target cold viruses.
- C. By attacking the viruses one after another like finishing a jigsaw.
- D. By absorbing different kinds of cold viruses at the same time.

【3】What can we infer from the passage?

- A. The surface of cold viruses looks quite similar.
- B. Scientists have already found a cure for the common cold.
- C. Knowing the structure of cold viruses is the key to developing an effective cure.
- D. Scientists were not aware of the existence of rhinovirus C until recently.

【4】What is the best title for this passage?

- A. Drugs against cold viruses
- B. Helpful home remedies
- C. No current cure for common cold
- D. Research on cold viruses

## 3. 阅读理解

When it comes to modern communication, security is a big concern. It seems like we're forever hearing about hackers leaking emails, passwords and other important personal information.

But thanks to a breakthrough by Chinese scientists, who won the 2018 Newcomb Cleveland Prize in February, we may soon never have to worry about our data again.

With the cutting-edge technology, a revolutionary satellite called Micius makes the information sent and received safer than ever.