

1. 阅读理解

It was the 50th anniversary (周年) of the moon landing last year. Astronomy lovers are not the only ones who are excited about it; publishers(出版商) are also offering a number of books to mark the event.

Shoot for the Moon James Donovan

Little, Brown and Co. \$30

This retelling of the space race begins with the Soviet Union's Sputnik satellite in 1957 to the historic Apollo 11 program twelve years later. The book offers details about the characters of the spacemen, engineers and others who made the U. S. space program a success.

One Giant Leap

Charles Fishman

Simon & Schuster, \$29.99

Getting to the moon required a million hours of work, this book says. Accordingly, the story centers on the engineers, project managers and others who worked long and hard to get the Apollo program off the ground.

Picturing Apollo 11

J. L. Pickering and John Bisney

Univ of Florida, \$45

Packed with hundreds of photos (some are published for the first time), this book reads like a photo book of the Apollo 11 program. The photos are moments from spaceman training, as well as the excitement of liftoff, the historic landing and the return home of the three men.

Apollo's Legacy Roger D.

Launius Smithsonian Books,

\$27.95

A space historian examines the Apollo program in different ways: as a political (政治的) machine in the Cold War and an important cultural moment. The book explores different views on the U. S. moonshot project from scientists, politicians, the media and the public during the space race and beyond.

【1】What is Shoot for the Moon mainly about?

- A. History of the space race. B. The shoot of two satellites.
C. Cooperation of different countries. D. Humans' understanding of the moon.

【2】Whose book shows the Apollo 11 program through pictures?

- A. James Donovan's B. Charles Fishman's
C. J. L. Pickering and John Bisney's D. Roger D. Launius's

【3】Which book talks about different views on the Apollo program?

- A. Shoot for the Moon B. One Giant Leap
C. Picturing Apollo 11 D. Apollo's Legacy

2. 阅读理解

On a cold day in early November 2015 I went outside to get our New York Times from the driveway and noticed a large cardboard box tied to the familiar blue bag. In the cardboard box was a pair of Google cardboard goggles (护目镜) for watching VR videos. Upon reading the introductions, I downloaded (下载) the VR app and set up the Google cardboard goggles.

That Sunday, the app showed three pieces about the imaginary war damage. I remember very well standing in my kitchen with my wife and three children as we each took turns trying on the goggles and watching the short VR video of an airdrop (空投) of food. I couldn't help shaking while I looked around and saw people running to collect rice bags being dropped at my feet, which was so clear and seemed real.

It was a moment I will not forget, for in that moment I knew the future, my children's future, would look greatly different from what I had at that age. It must have been like the excitement my grandparents had when TV changed to color.

More importantly, I realized what effect these devices (设备) would have on my teaching. That Monday I brought my pair of goggles in and a few pairs I borrowed from my neighbors to share the experience with my students. The purpose of the first lesson was pretty simple: to share this cool new experience with my students. The students were amazed and couldn't wait to use the goggles. And that was what I had expected

【1】How did the author respond seeing people running to collect rice bags?

- A. He thought the technology amazing. B. He treasured his life more.
C. He became afraid of war. D. He was deep in thought.

【2】Why did the author compare the goggles to color TVs?

- A. To explain how the devices work.
B. To explain why he loved using the devices.
C. To show the devices would change people's life.
D. To show people liked to watch colourful things.

【3】What did the author decide to do after using the goggles?

- A. Sell the devices to his students.
B. Help his students learn about war.
C. Introduce the devices to his neighbors.
D. Use the devices for his teaching in class.

【4】What was the author's attitude towards having Google cardboard goggles?

- A. Unconcerned B. Pleased
C. Worried D. Doubtful

3. 阅读理解

Halley's Comet (哈雷彗星) appeared at the time of Mark Twain's birth, making his arrival an even more special event. Twain said in 1909, "I came in with Halley's Comet in 1835. It is coming again next year, and I expect to go out with it." Surprisingly enough, Mark Twain died the day after it passed by earth a second time.

Mark Twain was a gifted writer, speaker and humorist whose own characters shone through his work. As his writing grew in popularity, he became a public character in America. As the young country grew in size but not in a cultural manner to the liking of the European people, it became fashionable to criticize (批评) "the ugly American". Twain travelled to Europe and made the Europeans friendly to America with his wisdom (智慧) and humor.

Twain began his working life as a typesetter at a newspaper, worked as a printer, a riverboat pilot, and then turned to gold mining. When he failed to strike it rich, he