



AEAS_4-6 年级阅读真题之五

Text 1:

One day, President Lincoln went to a party, At the gathering, a man called Douglas was repeatedly talking about Lincoln's low position in life and saying that he first met Lincoln when he was a shop assistant at a village shop. Finally he said, "And Mr. Lincoln was a very good waiter too." People **burst** into laughter, but they quieted down when Mr. Lincoln said quietly.

"Gentlemen, what Mr. Douglas has said is true. I did keep a grocery, and I did sell cotton, candles and cigars, and sometimes whisky. But I remember that in those days Mr. Douglas was one of my best customers. I often stood on one side of the **counter** and sold whisky to Mr. Douglas on the other side, but the difference between us now is I have left my side of the **counter**, but Mr. Douglas still sticks to his as firmly as ever."

1. Where was Douglas talking about Lincoln's low position in life?

A. At a meeting B. In a college C. At home D. In a restaurant

2. Why was Douglas repeatedly talking about Lincoln's low position in life?

A. Because he was friendly to Lincoln.
B. Because Lincoln was an example to show that an American of low position in life can become President of the U. S.
C. Because he wanted others to look down upon Lincoln.
D. Because he wanted to tell other people about Lincoln's **honesty** as a shop assistant.

3. How did Lincoln win the oral competition

A. He won it by telling of his low position in life in his early days.
B. He won it by telling of his high position in life in his early days.
C. He won it by saying Douglas was telling lies.
D. He won it by comparing his present position with Douglas.



4. What do you suppose the sentence "Mr. Douglas still sticks to his as firmly as ever means?"

- A. Douglas was still talking about Lincoln's low position in life.
- B. Douglas was still standing on the other side of the **counter**.
- C. Douglas remained a drunkard and had not changed a bit.
- D. Douglas kept on going to gatherings and talking a lot.

Key: CCDC

Text two:

MONTREAL (Reuters) – Crossing the US-Canada border to go to church on a Sunday cost a US citizen 10,000 for breaking Washington's strict new security rules. The expensive trip to church was a surprise for Richard Albert, who lives right on the Canadian border. Like the other half-dozen people of Township 15, crossing the border is a daily occurrence for Albert. The nearby Quebec village of St. Pamphlet is where they shop, eat and go to church.

There are many such situations in these areas along the largely unguarded 5,530-mile border between Canada and the US-which in some cases actually runs down the middle of streets or through buildings.

As a result, Albert says he did not expect any problems three weeks ago when he returned home to the US after attending church in Canada, as usual. The US customs station in this area is closed on Sundays, so he just drove around the locked gate, as he had done every weekend since the gate appeared last May, following a tightening of border security. Two days later. Albert was told to go to the customs office, where an officer told him he had been caught on camera crossing the border illegally.

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Ottawa has given out special passes to some 300 US citizens in that area so they can enter the country when Canadian customs stations are closed, but the US stopped a similar program last May. That forces the people to a 200-mile detour along hilly roads to get home country through another border checkpoint.

Albert has requested that the customs office change their decisions on the fine, but he has not attended a Sunday church since. "I feel like I'm living in a prison," he said.

5. We learn from the text that Richard Albert is _____.

- A. an American living in Township 15
- B. a Canadian living in a Quebec village
- C. a Canadian working in a customs station
- D. an American working in a Canadian church

6. Albert was fined because he _____.

- A. failed to obey traffic rules
- B. broke the American security rules
- C. worked in St. Pamphlet without a pass
- D. damaged the gate of the customs office

7. The underlined word "detour" in paragraph 5 means _____.

- A. a drive through the town
- B. a race across the fields
- C. a roundabout way of travelling
- D. a journey in the mountain area

8. What would be the best title for the text?

- A. A Cross-country Trip
- B. A Special Border Pass
- C. An Unguarded Border
- D. An Expensive Church Visit

Key 5.A 6.B 7.C 8.D

Text 3

No one can fail to stand in awed admiration of the great discoveries of history—Newton' s laws of motion; Kepler' s principles of planetary movement, Einstein' s general theory of relativity. Equally awe-inspiring are artistic creations in painting, theatre, music and literature, which have also been brought about by discovery through personal efforts. What do these extraordinary achievements of well-known scientists and artists have to do with problem solving?

A great scientific discovery or a great work of art is surely the result of problem-solving activity. The solution to a problem, we are told, often comes to thinkers in a “flash of insight although they may have been turning the problem over in their minds for some time. As a particular form of problem solving, these creative acts are based on the broad knowledge gained in the past, whether this be of the “public” sort known to science, or of the “private” sort known to the artist.

Many creative thinkers state that they have completely devoted themselves to the subject matter of the problem, often over fairly long periods of time. Indeed, it would be strange if they had not done this. Nothing in such statements supports the idea that there is anything very different about the problem solving that leads to discoveries of the great contributions to the society. The act of discovery, even in the relatively predictable sense that it occurs in everyday learning, involves a “sudden insight” which changes the problem situation into a solution situation. As we have seen, everyday discovery also requires that the learner have the



knowledge of the rules gained in the past, which is involved in the solution.

9. Newton, Kepler and Einstein are mentioned in the first paragraph to_____.

- A. bring about the subject of the discussion
- B. explain that scientists are more creative
- C. show the difference between science and arts
- D. prove that arts require more personal efforts

10. While knowledge from the past plays an important role in their achievements, thinkers sometimes also depend on their_____.

- A. artistic tastes
- B. sudden insight
- C. admiration of discoveries
- D. scientific experiments

11. What does the underlined word "this" refer to?


- A. great contributions to the society
- B. Long-time study of the subject matter.
- C. Various statements about problem solving.
- D. Complete devotion to artistic creation.

12. We may conclude from the passage that _____.

- A. it is more likely to make scientific and artistic discoveries in everyday learning.
- B. a sudden insight and knowledge from the past are required in making discoveries
- C. scientific discoveries or artistic creations are usually unpredictable in nature

D. knowledge of the rules in the past is often developed in the changes of situation

key 9. A 10.B 11.B 12.B



Equipped only with a pair of binoculars and ready to spend long hours waiting in all weathers for a precious glance of a rare bullfinch. Britain's birdwatchers had long been supposed to be lovers of a minority sport. But new figures show bird watching is fast becoming a popular pastime, with almost three million of us absorbed in our fluttering feathered friends.

Devoted birdwatchers, those prepared to travel thousands of miles for a sighting of a rare Siberian bird, are fast being joined by a new breed of follower whose interest is satiated by watching a few finches on a Sunday walk or putting up a bird-box in the back garden.

"Almost three million UK birdwatchers is certainly possible if you include everyone with only a casual interest," Stephen Moss said in his newly published book—A Bird in the Bush: a Social History of Birdwatching—which records the pursuit from the rich Victorian Englishman's love of shooting rare birds to the less offensive observational tendencies of birdwatchers today.

Television wildlife programmes have helped to fuel the new trend. Last summer, BBC 2's Britain Goes Wild was a surprise

success. It pulled in three million viewers and led to bird-houses selling out across the UK as 45,000 people promised to put up a box.

Birdwatchers' networking system first came to the attention of the nation in 1989, when a birdwatcher caught sight of the first *Vermivora chrysoptera*—a golden-winged songbird from North America—to be seen in Britain. He put a message out on the network service Birdline, and next day 3,000 birdwatchers proved the full pull of a truly rare bird as they visited the Tesco car park in Kent, where it had settled. Today, birdwatchers can log on to www.birdline.co.uk or have news of the latest sightings texted to their phones.

"Multimillion-pound spending on binoculars, bird food and boxes point to the increasing numbers of birdwatchers," said David Cromack, the editor of *Bird Watching* magazine, "The number of people involved is so big that they have great potential to influence government decisions affecting the environment."

13 The word "satiated" in paragraph 2 can best be replaced by "_____".

A. affected B. shared C. satisfied D. narrowed

14 What happened after the message of seeing a *Vermivora chrysoptera* was put on the network?

A. Birdwatchers helped the rare bird settle in Kent.



- B. Large numbers of birdwatchers went to view the bird.
- C. Many birdwatchers logged on to the website for details.
- D. Birdwatchers showed their determination to protect the rare bird.

15. Which of the following CANNOT be true according to the passage?

- A. Television wildlife programmes started the popular pastime of birdwatching.
- B. The network service has contributed to the rapid development of birdwatching.
- C. Birdwatching in Britain was long considered a sport with a small group of followers.
- D. The current situation of birdwatching may promote the protection of the environment.

16 The passage mainly tells us about _____ in UK.

- A. the history of birdwatching
- B. a growing passion for birdwatching
- C. the impact of media on bird watching
- D. bird watching as a popular expensive sport

key 13C 14B 15.A 16.B