**学程拓展**

**阅读下面短文，然后从每小题所给的A、B、C、D四个选项中，选出一个最佳答案。**

**A**

Are you looking for some new and exciting places to take your kids to? Try some of these places:

●Visit art museums. They offer a variety of activities to excite your kids’ interest. Many offer workshops for making hand-made pieces, traveling exhibits, book signings by children’s favorite writers, and even musical performances and other arts.

●Head to a natural history museum. This is where kids can discover the past from Dinosaur models to rock collections and pictures of stars in the sky. Also, ask what kind of workshops and educational programs are prepared for kids and any special events that are coming up.

●Go to a Youtheater. Look for one in your area offering plays for child and family visitors. Pre-show play shops are conducted by area artists and educators where kids can discover the secret about performing arts. Puppet (木偶) making and stage make-up are just a couple of the special offerings you might find.

●Try hands-on science. Visit one of the many hands-on science museums around the country. These science play-lands are great fun for kids and grown-ups alike. They’ll keep your child mentally and physically active the whole day through while pushing buttons, experimenting, and building. When everyone is tired, enjoy a fun family science show, commonly found in these museums.

1. If a child is interested in the universe, he probably will visit \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. a Youtheater B. an art museum

C. a natural history museum D. a hands-on science museum

2. What can kids do at a Youtheater?

A. Look at rock collections. B. See dinosaur models.

C. Watch puppet making. D. Give performances.

3. What does “hands-on science” mean in the last paragraph?

A. Science games designed by kids. B. Learning science by doing things.

C. A show of kids’ science work. D. Reading science books.

4. Where does this passage probably come from?

A. A science textbook. B. A tourist map.

C. A museum guide. D. A news report.

**B**

In America it is common for children as young as four to participate in organized activities. Piano and ballet lessons, scouts meetings, soccer and softball practices surround their normal school schedules. However, one person is very important in the logistics of how these children are able to get from swimming practice to French lessons: The Soccer Mom.

The Soccer Mom is a very important stereotype in American suburban life. The phrase Soccer Mom was first created in 1995 and broadly refers to a married middle-class woman who lives in the suburbs, works outside the home and has school age children. Much of her time is spent managing her children’s schedules and transporting them to sporting events and other activities. The image of the Soccer Mom is a busy woman who drives a minivan large enough to contain her children, their friends and their sporting equipment.

Once they arrive at the sporting event or other activity, the Soccer Mom will stay to watch, serving granolabars and juice to their children after their game or activity is finished.

In America, the roles of mother and of career woman demand opposite responsibilities from a woman. The role of a career woman is to work hard and climb the corporate ladder, while the role of mother often asks women to put her family's interests ahead of her own. The Soccer Mom attempts to straddle this divide, at once balancing her children and their activities with her own life outside her family. The Soccer Mom becomes overburdened with the weight of responsibilities. A 1999 poll states that being stressed out is one of the most frequently mentioned characteristics of a Soccer Mom. Yet without Soccer Moms, who would fill the responsibilities of getting children to where they needed to be?

5. The best title for this passage is “\_\_\_\_\_”.

A. The Hectic Lifestyle of Suburban Children B. The American Family

C. Minivans the Realm of the Soccer Mom D. Soccer Moms in American Society

6. The main role of Soccer Moms is \_\_\_\_\_.

A. transporting their children B. buying things for their children

C. pushing their children to improve D. a successful career

7. Why are American mothers stressed out?

A. Because they are very career-centered. B. Because they work and raise children.

C. Because they educate their children to achieve. D. Because their husbands are lazy.

8. What does “Climbing the corporate ladder” mean?

A. Working less. B. Having a career as a woman.

C. Advancing one’s career. D. Working in a ladder factory.

**C**

Getting rid of dirt, in the opinion of most people, is a good thing. However, there is nothing fixed about attitudes to dirt.

In the early 16th century, people thought that dirt on the skin was a means to block out disease, as medical opinion had it that washing off dirt with hot water could open up the skin and let ills in. A particular danger was thought to lie in public baths. By 1538, the French king had closed the bath houses in his kingdom. So did the king of England in 1546. Thus began a long time when the rich and the poor in Europe lived with dirt in a friendly way. Henry IV, King of France, was famously dirty. Upon learning that a nobleman had taken a bath, the king ordered that, to avoid the attack of disease, the nobleman should not go out.

Though the belief in the merit of dirt was long-lived, dirt has no longer been regarded as a nice neighbor ever since the 18th century. Scientifically speaking, cleaning away dirt is good to health. Clean water supply and hand washing are practical means of preventing disease. Yet, it seems that standards of cleanliness have moved beyond science since World War II. Advertisements repeatedly sell the idea; clothes need to be whiter than white, cloths ever softer, surfaces to shine. Has the hate for dirt, however, gone too far?

Attitudes to dirt still differ hugely nowadays. Many first-time parents nervously try to warn their children off touching dirt, which might be responsible for the spread of disease. On the contrary, Mary Ruebush, an American immunologist (免疫学家)，encourages children to play in the dirt to build up a strong immune system. And the latter position is gaining some ground.

9. The kings of France and England in the 16th century closed bath houses because \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. they lived healthily in a dirty environment

B. they thought bath houses were too dirty to stay in

C. they believed disease could be spread in public baths

D. they considered bathing as the cause of skin disease

10. Which of the following best describes Henry IV’s attitude to bathing?

A. Afraid. B. Curious. C. Approving. D. Uninterested.

11. How does the passage mainly develop?

A. By providing examples. B. By making comparisons.

C. By following the order of time. D. By following the order of importance.

12. What is the author’s purpose in writing the passage?

A. To stress the role of dirt. B. To introduce the history of dirt.

C. To call attention to the danger of dirt. D. To present the change of views on dirt.