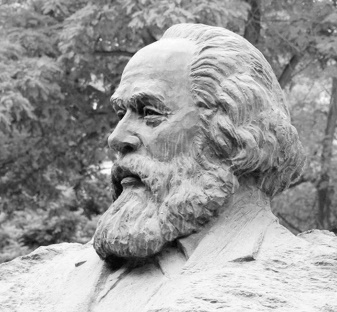
**（1）马克思诞辰200周年：追忆伟人事迹，感受真理力量。**

“Two centuries on, despite huge and profound (深刻的) changes in human society, the name of Karl Marx is still respected all over the world and his theory (学说) still shines with the brilliant light of truth.”

This is what President Xi Jinping said at a meeting to mark the 200th anniversary of the birth of Karl Marx (1818-1883) on May 4 in Beijing. Xi reviewed Marx’s life and spoke highly of his contributions to human history, CGTN reported.

Marx was a German philosopher (哲学家), economist, historian, journalist and revolutionary (革命家). He is widely recognized as the greatest thinker of the past 1,000 years, the BBC noted.

But more importantly, Marx was the main founder of Communism (共产主义), which is a theoretical system to set up a society in which all property (财富) and resources are shared equally. Everyone in this society should have equal social status (地位), rights and freedoms.

Marx came up with this idea after seeing the poor living and working conditions of European workers in the 19th century. He spared no effort to change society, according to the Xinhua News Agency.

One example is his book The Communist Manifesto (《共产党宣言》), published in 1848. It was about class struggle (阶级斗争). It called for all workers to unite together and fight for their rights and freedoms.

In the future, Marxism will continue to lead the development of the CPC and China. While the world has come to a crossroads, China is unfazed (坚定的). Marxism is key to China’s stability (稳定) and development, People’s Daily said.

根据短文内容选择正确答案。

1. Which of the following is NOT true about Karl Marx?

A. He was born 200 years ago.

B. He developed his own theories.

C. He is respected worldwide.

D. He was once a history teacher.

2. Why did Marx come up with Communism?

A. Because he wanted to be a great philosopher.

B. Because he needed to improve his social status.

C. Because he wanted to make society more fair.

D. Because he wanted to create his own scientific theory.

3. When was The Communist Manifesto published?

A. In 1818. B. In 1848. C. In 1867. D. In 1883.

4. What can we infer from the story?

A. Marx’s theories are still useful today.

B. Germany was a Communist country.

C. People lived a poor life in the 19th century.

D. The Communist Manifesto is a long book.

答案：1—4 DCBA

**（2）政府工作报告提出“着力解决中小学生课外负担重问题”。**

What do you usually do after school? Most of you may have to finish homework. After that, some of you may take after-school classes, such as Xueersi to learn English or take math classes. Do you feel like there’s too much work to do? Some of you may not have enough time to sleep. But there is some good news on the way that may cheer you up.

On March 5, during the first session (会议) of the 13th National People’s Congress (全国人民代表大会), Premier Li Keqiang delivered this year’s Government Work Report. Education was one of the highlights.

“We will give attention to [solving] the problem of heavy extracurricular burdens (课外负担) on primary and secondary school students,” Li said during his speech.

Chinese parents often put a lot of effort and money into their children’s education. Many send their children to after-school classes. In 2016, China had about 180 million school-aged students, according to a report by the Chinese Society of Education. More than 137 million of them were taking part in extracurricular classes or off-campus (在校园外的) training.

To work out this problem, the Ministry of Education (MOE, 教育部) and three other ministries put out guidelines on Feb 26 that call for more action to be taken to reduce extracurricular burdens. Their targets are private training schools that create excess workloads (过度的作业量) and pressure for students.

The guidelines are aimed at training schools which have no professional qualifications (资格) or pose (造成) safety risks, said Lü Yugang, an official from the MOE. He also said that reducing workloads for students should be a priority (优先考虑的事).

根据短文内容选择正确答案。

1. From the first two paragraphs, we know that \_\_\_\_\_.

A. students now have more homework than before

B. some students take after-school classes

C. many adults don’t get enough sleep nowadays

D. this year’s Government Work Report didn’t mention education

2. \_\_\_\_\_ students took part in off-campus training in 2016, according to a report by the Chinese Society of Education.

A. 180 million B. 180 billion C. 137 million D. 137 billion

3. According to Lü Yugang, action might be taken to close training schools \_\_\_\_\_.

A. that are not approved (正式认可) by the MOE

B. that punish students physically

C. that have no professional qualifications

D. that charge high tuition (学费)

4. What is the story mainly about?

A. Risks of off-campus training classes.

B. Reducing students’ workloads.

C. The 2018 Government Work Report.

D. Guidelines created by the 13th National People’s Congress.

答案：1—4 BCCB

**（3）高中新课标：学习传统文化，增强文化自信。**

Most of you will enter high school this fall. By that time, you’ll find yourself immersed in (沉浸于) traditional Chinese culture.

In January, the Ministry of Education worked out a new set of curriculum standards (课程标准) for high school students, People’s Daily reported. One of the biggest changes will be a greater focus on traditional Chinese culture.

According to Professor Han Zhen from Beijing Foreign Language Studies University, the new standards echo (回应) President Xi Jinping’s call for strengthening education. “The standards help students build cultural confidence,” he told People’s Daily.

The new standards call for students to be able to recite (背诵) 72 ancient poems or articles. The number used to be 14. Recommended classic literature (推荐的经典著作) from ancient China includes The Analects of Confucius (《论语》), Records of the Grand Historian (《史记》) and more.

Apart from Chinese language, other subjects such as fine arts, music and physical education will also focus more on traditional Chinese culture. For example, fine arts will include new lessons on Chinese calligraphy (书法) and painting.

China has also seen a growing interest in traditional culture in the private education sector (领域). According to Southern Metropolitan Daily, since 2004, more than 3,000 traditional private schools (私塾) have been built. They mainly teach traditional Chinese classics.

According to Fu Yan, a Chinese language teacher at Hangzhou Xuejun High School, learning about traditional Chinese culture is a good thing for students.

“At their age, the students may be too young to understand some classics,” Fu told Qianjiang Evening News. “However, as their life experience builds up, they may develop their own thoughts about the wisdom (智慧) of the classics, which could be a driving force for their growth.”

根据短文内容选择正确答案。

1. Which of the following is TRUE about the new curriculum standards?

A. They came out last year.

B. There will be no change for students.

C. They focus more on culture worldwide.

D. They will help students develop cultural confidence.

2. The new standards require high school students to \_\_\_\_\_.

A. be able to recite 72 ancient poems or articles

B. introduce classic works to their classmates

C. spend two hours a day learning about traditional Chinese culture

D. take extra classes on Chinese calligraphy and painting

3. According to Fu Yan, \_\_\_\_\_.

A. learning the Chinese language is a good thing

B. students are too young to learn about classics

C. students need to develop their own thoughts

D. the classics could help students with their personal growth

4. What is the main idea of the story?

A. High school students like learning about traditional Chinese culture.

B. The new curriculum standards focus more on traditional Chinese culture.

C. China is making efforts to become an educational power.

D. People’s interest in traditional Chinese culture is growing.

答案：1—4 DADB

**（4）朝韩首脑会晤给半岛和平带来曙光。**

On April 27, Panmunjom (板门店) drew the whole world’s attention. The tiny village that borders (是 ......的分界线) the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea (DPRK, 朝鲜) and the Republic of Korea (ROK, 韩国) hosted a historic peace talk on that day.   
 Top leader of the DPRK Kim Jong-un and President of the ROK Moon Jae-in met each other in Panmunjom. Moon and Kim stood on opposite sides of the military demarcation line (MDL，军事分界线), which is marked only by a low concrete slab (水泥墩). Then, they shook hands and smiled at each other.  
 After walking across the MDL into the ROK side, Kim invited Moon to cross the border into the DPRK side. This was not a planned event for the official (官方的) welcoming ceremony.  
 The meeting marked a historic moment in relations between the DPRK and ROK, which used to be united as one country. In 1950, the Korean War broke out, with both sides fighting each other. In 1953, the war ended in an armistice (休战协议) and the country was divided into two. But that didn’t mean the war had officially ended.  
 This third summit (峰会) between the two Koreas after their first and second meetings in 2000 and 2007, respectively, aimed to bring peace to the Korean Peninsula (半岛).  
 After a formal (正式的) talk at the Peace House on the ROK side of Panmunjom, Moon and Kim signed a joint declaration (联合声明).  
 With this document, the two leaders agreed on a common goal of realizing a nuclear-free (无核的) Korean Peninsula.

The leaders also agreed to formally end the Korean War. To realize this goal, the two Koreas have agreed to have talks with the United States and China in order to replace (代替) the Korean armistice with a peace agreement.

根据短文内容选择正确答案。

1. Which of the following events was NOT planned for the official welcoming ceremony?

A. The two leaders met each other in Panmunjom.

B. The two leaders shook hands and smiled at each other.

C. Moon invited Kim to cross the border into the DPRK side.

D. Kim invited Moon to cross the border into the DPRK side.

2. The Korean Peninsula was divided into two from \_\_\_\_\_.

A. 1950 B. 1951 C. 1952 D. 1953

3. With the joint declaration, the two leaders agreed that \_\_\_\_\_.

A. they would stop fighting and would never fight again

B. there is only one country in the Korean Peninsula

C. the 1953 armistice was still useful to both countries

D. the two countries would be nuclear-free

4. What can we infer from the story?

A. The war between these two countries has already ended.

B. The two leaders will visit China in the next year.

C. Much still needs to be done for the formal ending of the Korean War.

D. The signing of the joint declaration was not good for world peace.

答案：1—4 DDDC