

学海风暴

阅读系列

丛书主编：冷媛



初中英语阅读理解与
完形填空 200 篇
(含任务型阅读) 八年级

喀什维吾尔文出版社
新疆电子音像出版社

☆ 突出重点 ☆ 突破难点 ☆ 锁定热点 ☆ 直击中考

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前言

“东方欲晓，
莫道君行早，
踏遍青山人未老，
风景这边独好！”

我们太应该重视这个“独”了！

世上被人们公认的景点都是独特的：埃及金字塔，中国古长城，法国凯旋门，罗马斗兽场……

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文学作品中的经典人物也独具个性：王熙凤的笑里藏刀，鲁滨逊的坚毅顽强，奥赛罗的嫉妒仇恨……

独特是一种能力，
独特是一种智慧，
独特是一种超然！

《学海风暴》便是众多教辅资料中的独特品牌！

“人无我有，人有我优”是我们奉行的最高准则。

“没有最好，只有更好”是我们遵循的服务理念。

经编写组殚精竭虑倾心打造的《学海风暴》教辅丛书，具有以下独特之处：

●**权威性** 丛书主笔均为全国优秀的一线特高级教师，国家级、省级骨干教师，可谓强强联合、名师荟萃。先进的教学理念、成功的教学经验、科学的操作方式，组成了独树一帜的信息方阵。莘莘学子可以由此轻松“步蟾宫”“跃龙门”。

●**新颖性** 以新课标精神为指导，突出学生的主体性，强化人文意识的终极关怀，强调“感受、观察、体验、参与社会生活”的能力，注重构建“情景化”“生活化”的学习氛围，把学生引向好学、会学、乐学的理想天地。

●**科学性** 丛书各科既有对知识的宏观梳理，又有对解题思路的微观探究；既有对个案技巧的点拨，又有对整体规律的总结。以科学的方法打通了思维心理的屏蔽通道，为提升同学们的综合应用能力架起了一座金色之桥。

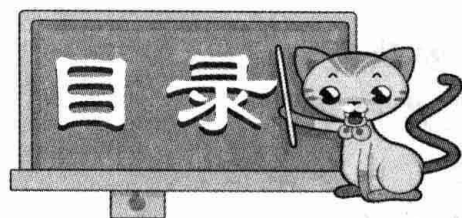
●**实用性** 实事求是，尊重实际，是本丛书的出发点，也是落脚点。从体例的设计，到内容的编写，本丛书都充分考虑到教学过程的特点和学生的实际需要，大处着眼，小处着手，努力使本丛书成为实实在在的学生的帮手，能切实的帮助学生积累知识，训练能力，开阔思维，提高成绩。

“删繁就简三秋树，领异标新二月花。”我们坚信，《学海风暴》定会给你的求学带来无穷的乐趣，定会引领你跨越人生的“十八盘”，去领略那“一览众山小”的无限风光！

学海弄潮，激流勇进，梦想成真！

《魔力导学》系列编写组
2008年8月





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新课标对八年级英语的阅读要求

阅读在语言学习中占有非常重要的地位,是其他活动难以替代的一个不可缺少的部分。我国语言学权威吕叔湘先生谈到如何学好英语时说:“阅读量课内与课外的比例应是1:30。”《中学英语教学大纲》和《英语课程标准》都专门并明确地规定了阅读在中学英语教学中的地位、作用和要求。最新《英语课程标准》对于八年级学生在英语阅读方面的要求是这样规定的:

八年级英语关于阅读的要求	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. 能连贯、流畅地朗读课文。2. 能读懂说明文等应用文体的材料。3. 能从简单的文章中找出有关信息,理解大意。4. 能根据上下文猜测生词的意思。5. 能理解并解释图表提供的信息。6. 能理解简易读物中的事件发生顺序和人物行为。7. 能读懂简单的个人信件。8. 能使用英汉词典等工具书帮助阅读理解。9. 除教材外,课外阅读量应累计达到10万词以上。
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阅读理解 100 篇

一、解题思路

1. 学会猜测词义。

生词是影响阅读速度和阅读理解的主要原因。在平时的阅读训练中,不要一碰到生词就查词典。要培养自己猜测词义的能力。同学们可以根据构词法、词性、上下文来猜测词义。如果一时猜不出,也不要产生惧怕心理,多看几遍,会帮助理解。

2. 分析长句难句。

要根据学过的句法,分析长句、难句。一定要看懂句子的意思,理解句意很重要。

3. 浏览短文大意。

要在阅读短文时,学会浏览,进而掌握了解大意。还有,要学会找主题句,它能帮助你理解语段的意思。

4. 寻读细读并举。

要能快速地在短文中寻找信息,并把握文章的细节。要提高解题的正确性。

5. 领会作者意图。

要能抓住短文的要点,进行适当的推理和判断,

领会作者的意图。避免用自己个人的印象、观点去判断和推理。

二、解题技巧

1. 先快速浏览全文,了解文章的大意及大致内容,不要过多考虑某些词句的意义,更不要进行详细的语法分析。

2. 接着,细看文章后所列出的问题与选项,并带着问题查读文章。目光要自上而下、一目数行地寻找与题目有关的词句,找到有关范围后再采用研读的办法逐句琢磨。对于涉及面广的题目或者列在首位的主旨题,可选择放在最后做,涉及面广的细节题与推论题在孤立的句子或段落里不一定能找到答案,因此需要在关键的地方结合上下文认真思考。对于较长的文章可采用先读问题与选项,后阅读文章的方法,此方法也可运用于有较高难度的文章。

3. 答完所有题目后,可以再快读一遍文章,逐一校对各题的答案。查看各题答案是否前后照应,与原文有无矛盾,文中是否有疏忽的重要线索等。



第一部分 单项选择类



考点聚焦

一、“单项选择题”阅读理解题的特点

阅读理解的题型有多种,在各种测试中最常见的是单项选择题型。

一般说来,“单项选择题”阅读理解题主要针对如下方面:①文章的个别词或句子;②文章的某一细节或情节;③文章的主题;④文章的知识背景;⑤文章的结论或结局;⑥文章内涵的隐意或寓意等。

二、“单项选择题”阅读理解题的设题规律

1. 考查掌握所读材料的主旨和大意的能力。

此类考查主旨和大意的题大多数针对段落(或短文)的主题思想、标题或目的,其主要提问方式有:

- (1) Which is the best title of the passage?
- (2) Which of the following is this passage about?
- (3) In this passage the writer tries to tell us that _____.
- (4) The passage tells us that _____.
- (5) This passage mainly talks about _____.

2. 考查把握文章的事实和细节的能力。

此类考查事实和细节的题目大多数是针对文章的细节设计的,其主要提问方式有:

- (1) Which of the following is right?
- (2) Which of the following is not mentioned?
- (3) Which of the following is NOT true in the passage?
- (4) Choose the right order of this passage.
- (5) From this passage we know _____.

3. 考查根据上下文猜测生词的意义的能力。

此类猜测词义的题目要求考生根据上下文确定某一特定的词或短语的准确含义。其主要提问方式有:

- (1) The word “* * *” in the passage probably means _____.
- (2) The underlined word “It” in the passage refers to _____.
- (3) In this story the underlined word “* * *”

means _____.

- (4) Here “it” means _____.

4. 考查对阅读材料全篇逻辑关系的理解,对文章各段,各句之间的逻辑关系的理解能力。

此类题目主要考查的是句与句之间,段与段之间的逻辑关系,其主要提问方式有:

- (1) Many visitors come to the writer’s city to _____.
- (2) Some shops can be built Dongfeng Square so that they may _____.
- (3) Air pollution is the most serious kind of pollution because _____.
- (4) Why did the writer get off the train two stops before Vienna station?

5. 考查依据短文内容和考生应有的常识进行推理和判断的能力。

此类题目文章中没有明确的答案,需要考生在理解全文的基础上进行推理和判断。其主要提问方式有:

- (1) We can guess the writer of the letter may be a _____.
 - (2) We can infer from the text that _____.
 - (3) From the letters we’ve learned that it’s very _____ to know something about American social customs.
 - (4) From the story we can guess _____.
 - (5) What would be happen if...?
6. 考查推断作者意图和态度的能力。
- (1) How did the writer feel at Vienna station?
 - (2) The writer writes this text to _____.
 - (3) The writer believes that _____.
 - (4) The writer suggests that _____.



解题思路

“单项选择题”阅读理解的解题技巧

1. 首先看短文的开头和结尾,从而确定短文的题材,预测其内容。每段的第一句话往往会提供重要的



信息,可以帮助我们搜索各段落乃至整篇文章的大意。

2. 速读全文,整体理解短文大意,阅读时要抓住关键词语,把握它们之间的相互联系,弄清文章的大意。

3. 根据已知的短文内容,着手解题。可先将后面的选择题看一下,然后带着问题再去阅读,边阅读边解题,这样做一方面有助于对文章的进一步理解,另一方面可以有针对性地从文章中寻找答案。

4. 迅速复读短文,检查自己的理解是否正确,所选答案是否前后矛盾。通过全面考虑,最后确定答案。

阅读训练

沙场百战,百战不殆

Passage 1

Long long ago, there lived a rich man in a far away village. The rich man liked wine and good food very much and his servant liked them, too.

Each time the rich man went to town, he always had to hide his wine and food away. But each time the servant was able to find them and



helped him to them. The rich man felt very unhappy about this, but he could do nothing about it because he had never caught his servant drinking the wine or eating the food.

One day the rich man was again going to town and said to the servant, "Don't touch the wine and the meat in the cupboard, they are poisonous."

When the rich man returned home, he found his wine and meat gone. He entered the servant's room and found him asleep there. The rich man woke him up.

"Oh, master," the servant explained. "While you were out, the neighbor's cat ate up the meat. I was so afraid that I had to drink up the poisonous wine. I'm going to die. Please don't be angry with a dying man."

() ① Which of the following sentences is true?

- A. Only the master liked wine and good food.
- B. Only the servant liked wine and good food.
- C. Not only the master but also the servant liked wine and good food.
- D. Neither of the master and the servant liked wine and good food.

- () ② Each time the rich man went to town, _____.
 A. he ate up all the meat and left nothing for the servant
 B. the servant could find the wine and the food and helped himself to them
 C. he told the servant that the wine and the food were kept in the cupboard
 D. he forgot where he had hidden the wine and food

- () ③ One day the servant enjoyed the wine and the meat because _____.
 A. the rich man told him to do so
 B. he didn't know the food and the wine were poisonous
 C. he wanted to killed himself
 D. he knew that the rich man was fooling him

- () ④ The word "poisonous" means _____.
 A. being good for man and animals
 B. bringing death to man and animals
 C. doing unfair things to man and animals
 D. bringing safety to man and animals

- () ⑤ Which is the best title for the story?
 A. The Bright Servant
 B. The Clever Master
 C. The Foolish Servant
 D. The Good Wine and Food

Passage 2

One Sunday morning some old men talked about their hard work. A rich man came up to them. He said that he never took dinner with the lord (贵族、长官). One poor old man then said, "That's nothing. I can have dinner with the lord if I want to."

"It's hard to believe," said the rich man. "If you can have dinner with the lord, I'll give you two horses."



But what will you give me if you can not do that?"

"If I can't have dinner with him, I'll work for you for three years and ask for nothing," the poor old man answered.

"Very well," the rich man was very much pleased.

So the next day the poor went to the lord. He spoke to the lord in a very low voice. "I want to ask you a question," he said. "If a piece of gold(金子) is as big as my head, is it expensive?" he asked.

"Is your gold so big?" the lord asked in surprise. He called a servant(仆人) and said to him, "Be quick, bring us the dinner."

Just a moment later, the dinner was ready.

"Sit down," the lord said to the poor old man. "Help yourself to the fish and meat, please." He took the old man as an important guest(客人). "But if you bring the piece of gold, I'll give you a lot of money for it."

"But I haven't got any gold," said the old man. "I was only asking you a question."

The lord got very angry. "Get out. You, fool!" he shouted.

"How can I be a fool?" thought the old man. "I was only asking you a question."

The lord got very angry. "Get out, You, fool!" he shouted.

"How can I be a fool!?" thought the old man. "I had a good dinner and the rich man will give me two horses." And he went home happily.

() ① The poor old man bet(打赌) with _____.

- A. the lord B. another old man
C. a rich man D. a servant

() ② The rich man didn't believe the old man could have dinner with the lord because he thought _____.

- A. he was old
B. he was poor
C. he didn't know the lord
D. the lord was not kind

() ③ If the poor old man had dinner with the lord, the rich man would give him _____.

A. a piece of bread

B. two horses

C. a good dinner

D. a lot of money

() ④ The title of this article(文章标题) may be "_____".

- A. The Lord
B. The Rich Man
C. A Clever Poor Old Man
D. A and B

() ⑤ Which of the following is not true?

- A. This story talked about a poor old man and a rich man.
B. The lord was very pleased when he heard a piece of gold.
C. The poor old man didn't have dinner with the lord.
D. The poor old man was bright.

Passage 3

American schools begin in September after a long summer holiday. There are two terms in a school year: the first term is from September to January, and the second is from February to June. Most American children begin to go to school when they are five years old. Most students are seventeen or eighteen years old when they finish high school.

High school students take only four or five subjects each term. They usually go to the same classes every day, and they have homework for every class. After class, they do many interesting things.



After high school, many students go to college(大学). They can go to a small one or large one. They usually have to pay a lot of money. So many college students work after class to get the money for their study.

() ① In America, the first term begins in _____.

- A. September B. June



- C. May D. February
- () ② Most American children go to school at the age of _____.
A. five B. seven
C. eighteen D. seventeen
- () ③ High school students after class _____.
A. go to work
B. do many interesting things
C. play football
D. do their homework
- () ④ After high school, many students go to _____.
A. make money B. work
C. cities D. college

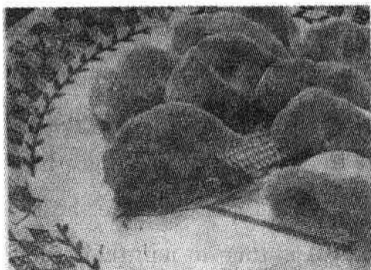
根据短文翻译下列句子:

- ⑤ High school students take only four or five subjects each term.

Passage 4

Everyone needs friends. There is an old saying, "Friends are God's way of taking care of us." But how do you find real friendship and keep it?

The Care and Keeping of Friends written by American author (作家) Sally Seamans tells young students some smart ways to find friends.



Sally says finding friendship is just like planting a tree. You plant the seed (种子) and take care of it to make it grow.

First, you should choose a friend. What makes a good friend? It is not because a person has money or good looks. A good friend should be kind and patient (耐心). For example, if you have a bad day, a good friend should listen to your complaints (抱怨) and do their best to help you. To make a friend, you cannot be too shy. You should make each other happy and share your lives.

But things cannot always be happy. Even the best

friends have fights (吵架). What should you do when you have a fight with your friend? You have to talk to him or her. When there is no one around, have an honest talk. If he or she doesn't want to talk, you could write a letter.

Sally says there are three steps to being friends again - Tell him or her how you are feeling, say what your friend has done wrong, and explain (解释) why you did this or that. The book also has advice on some small but important things like celebrating (庆祝) your friends' success (成功). Even if you haven't had a real friend before, you will start to think of having one if you read this book. Because the book tells that friendship is the most important thing in your life.

- () ① The writer of the text really wants to tell us _____.
A. life is great if we have friends
B. an old saying
C. Sally Seamans is an American writer
D. God's way of taking care of us
- () ② *The Care and Keeping of Friends* is _____.
A. the word of the God
B. a way of making good friends
C. the name of a book written by Sally
D. a story from a newspaper
- () ③ A good friend should _____.
A. have a lot of money
B. have good looks
C. be kind and patient
D. listen to you
- () ④ Good friends will _____.
A. be always happy
B. do their best to help each other
C. never do wrong
D. not have fight
- () ⑤ What can't you do if your good friend has done wrong?
A. Write a letter to him.
B. Have an honest talk with him.
C. Tell him or her your feeling.



D. Have a fight with him.

Passage 5

The idea of what shaking the head means is not always the same in different countries. Maybe some visitors would be surprised when they first came to India. When they talked to an Indian, he would often shake his head. The visitor might think that the Indian did not like what they said. But, in fact, they would be completely wrong.

Indians always shake their heads when they talk to others. It does not have the same meaning as our "No". If someone wants to visit India, he should know this, or it will give him some trouble.



One day, a foreign officer went to India on business. He hired a car and an Indian to drive it. When he told his driver to send him to his office, the Indian shook his head at once. The officer said again, and the driver shook his head again. At last, the officer, of course, got angry.

"How dare you refuse my order?" he shouted. "Drive me to my office at once!" The driver answered in quite loud voice, too. "Yes, sir!" But to the officer's surprise, the driver shook his head at the same time.

The car started, and the foreign officer was now too surprised to say a word. He thought about it for a while, and then he nodded with a smile, "No means Yes here!"

() ① An Indian would shake his head when ____.

- A. he didn't want to do anything
- B. he agreed with others
- C. he talked to others
- D. other people were wrong

() ② The foreign officer was surprised that ____.

- A. the driver could not understand him
- B. the driver refused his order
- C. the driver drove him to another place

D. the driver shook his head as he said "Yes"

() ③ The sentence "No means Yes here", means ____.

- A. in India the words Yes and No have the same meaning
- B. Indians don't say No when they don't agree with each other
- C. there is no difference between Yes and No
- D. we shake our heads to say No, not Yes as Indians do

() ④ Which of the following sentences isn't true?

- A. Shaking the head doesn't always have the same meaning in different countries.
- B. When an Indian shakes his head, he really means Yes.
- C. In India the word No means Yes.
- D. In China, shaking the head means No.

Passage 6

High school students in America hear about twenty bells every day. The first bell is the tardy bell (上课铃). If students are not in their seats when the tardy bell rings, they know they are late. Another bell rings at the end of each class, and everyone leaves class quickly and goes to the next one. When students are in a difficult class, they are often happy to hear the bell ring, but if the class is interesting, they do not want the bell to ring. Most students like the lunch bell best. They know that it is time to join their friends for lunch. They buy a hot meal in the school dining-room or they bring their lunch from home in a big paper bag. After a nice lunch everyone knows that it is soon time for another bell, another bell, another bell...

() ① American students in high school hear about ____ bells every day.

- A. many B. twenty C. twelve D. several

() ② The students know they are late if they ____.

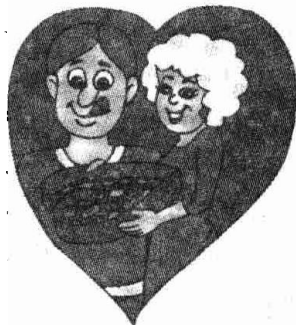
- A. don't come to school early
- B. are not in their seats when they hear the first bell
- C. hear another bell in the classroom



- D. are in their seats before the first bell ring
- () ③ The students are happy to have _____.
A. interesting classes B. a difficult class
C. all the classes D. an easy class
- () ④ Why do most students like the lunch bell best?
Because _____.
A. they don't like their classes at all
B. they can enjoy their meals
C. they can join their friends for lunch
D. they can have a lot of food to eat
- () ⑤ The students usually have their lunch _____.
A. at school B. in the restaurant
C. at home D. at their friend's

Passage 7

Cultures around the world have different rules for giving gifts at social occasions. For example, at weddings in Japan, China, and some other Asian countries, guests give the bride and groom money wrapped in a special card. In Western countries, wedding guests normally buy the bride and groom a gift. Guests often buy something for the house such as towels and bed linen, electrical equipment, or furniture. A guest may also give a special card to their presents, but this normally does not have money inside. The only people who commonly give money as a gift at Western weddings are the bride and groom's parents, but they may also buy a gift, too.



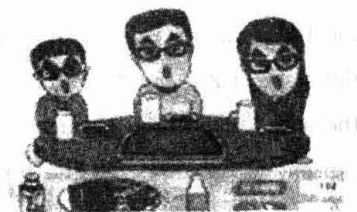
- () ① What is the main idea of this reading?
A. Customs for giving gifts are different from place to place.
B. You should give money as a wedding gift in Asia.
C. Wedding cards in Western countries are special.
D. Shopping vouchers (凭证) make a good wedding gift.
- () ② In Western countries, wedding gifts are _____.

- _____.
- A. usually cards with money
B. not wrapped
C. often household items
D. not common

- () ③ Which word in the passage means "gift"?
A. groom B. present C. linen D. special
- () ④ Guests at a wedding in a Western country should _____.
A. always give money
B. buy vouchers
C. give a gift to the bride and groom's parents
D. not give money

Passage 8

Parents are the closest people to you in the world. They love you just because you're you. And they would do anything for you.



Like a lot of middle school students, Zhuang Shuxia has a problem (问题). She and her parents don't get on well. "I really want to be my Daddy's little girl. But it feels like he just doesn't understand. He talks at me and doesn't listen." said Zhuang, a Junior 3 student in Shijiazhuang, Hebei.

Do you and your parents also have problems?

Well, why don't you take a walk and have a talk on Saturday? May 15 is the International Day of Families (国际家庭日). On that day, people around the world give thanks for good things about their families and work on family problems.

A study last year showed that 1,500 Beijing families had the same problem as Zhuang's family. The children, 12 to 15 years old, didn't like talking with their parents much. They weren't happy at home. Of course, lots of kids feel like that. But you and your parents will be much happier if you can be friends.



Here are some ways to have a good talk with them — find a good time to talk, like when you're eating dinner, going out for a walk or watching TV. Tell them something you're interested in, or ask them about their lives when they were young. They love to talk about that! Listen to them carefully, and look them in the eyes. Be honest. Your parents will trust (信任) you more. And a trusting family is a happy family.

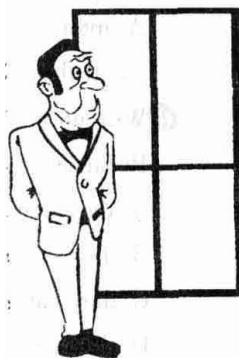
- () ① Zhuang Shuxia and her Daddy don't get on well because _____.
A. her Daddy doesn't talk to her
B. her parents don't love her
C. she doesn't love her parents
D. they can't understand each other
- () ② The purpose of _____ is to let people in the world think more about families and family problems.
A. the writer of the article
B. the International Day of Families
C. the story of Zhuang Shuxia
D. the study of Beijing families
- () ③ The problem discussed in the text mostly happens to _____.
A. junior school students
B. families in Beijing
C. families in Hebei
D. primary school students
- () ④ The underlined word "that" in the last paragraph means _____.
A. going out for a walk or watching TV
B. something your parents are interested in
C. your parents' lives in the past
D. some way to have a good talk
- () ⑤ Which of the following isn't a good way for kids to get closer to their families?
A. Find a good time to talk.
B. Don't talk to their parents.
C. Listen to them carefully.
D. Be honest to their parents.

Passage 9

Most Englishmen's full names consist of (由.....

组成) two or three names, but some Spaniards' consist of lot more.

Once a Spaniard and his wife went to a foreign country in their car and drove around for several days. One day something in their car broke. They had to have it repaired. When they started again, it was already evening. In the middle of the night they came to a small village. They got out of their car and looked for a hotel in the small streets. They walked around the village for ten minutes and then they found a small hotel. There weren't any others in the village.



There were no lights in the hotel. The Spaniard went to the door and knocked at it, but nobody came to answer the door.

After a minute he found a bell and rang it, and a few minutes later a window opened. An old man looked out of the window and said, "What do you want?"

"Good evening," the Spaniard said. "Have you got any free rooms? We're very tired."

It was very dark in the street, and the old man said, "Who are you?"

The Spaniard said, "We are Don (Mr) Ramon Roberts Manuel Claudius Rodriguez Rafeal Eduards de Salas and Dana (Mrs) Maria Conehita Diana Marcelina Roberta Mercedes Manulea de Salas."

The old man said, "There are a lot of you. This is a small hotel, and we haven't got more than two free rooms." Then he shut the window.

- () ① The Spaniard and his wife didn't reach a town that day because _____.
A. the next town was too far to reach
B. they ran out of oil
C. their car had gone wrong
D. they were too tired to drive
- () ② How many hotels were there in the village?
A. Only one.
B. More than two.
C. Not clear.
D. Some.



- () ③ The owner of the hotel didn't let them in because _____.
A. he was angry with them
B. he thought there were many people outside
C. it was too late to take them in
D. the hotel had no spare rooms
- () ④ Which of the following is not true?
A. The old man was unhappy when he opened the window.
B. The Spaniard knocked at the door once.
C. The old man slept when they knocked at the door.
D. The window opened as soon as they rang the bell.
- () ⑤ The title(题目) of the passage is _____.
A. Who Are You?
B. Asking For A Hotel
C. What Do You Want?
D. Spaniards' Names

Passage 10

The following are three ads.

Driver Wanted
Clean driving license
Good - looking
Age over 25
Apply(申请) to: Capes Taxi, Shenzhen
Tel: 0755 - 6561382

Air Hostess(空姐) Wanted
1. Age between 20 and 33
2. Height from 1.6m to 1.75m
3. Two foreign languages
4. College graduate
Apply to: China Airlines, Beijing
Tel: 010 - 88488970

Teacher Needed
For private language school
Teaching experience necessary
Apply to: Instant Languages Ltd., Dalian
Tel: 0411 - 4313861

- () ① If you want to work in the south, you can apply for a job as _____.
A. a driver B. an air hostess
C. a teacher D. all of the above
- () ② You may call _____ when you wish to be a teacher.
A. 0755 - 6561382 B. 0411 - 4313861
C. 010 - 88488970 D. A and B
- () ③ Mary, aged 26, knows English and Japanese, which job can be given to her?
A. Driving for Capes Taxi.
B. Working for China Airlines.
C. Teaching an Instant Languages Ltd.
D. None of the above.
- () ④ What prevents Jack, an experienced taxi driver, from working for Capes Taxi?
A. Liking beer and wine.
B. Breaking traffic rules.
C. Being unable to speak a foreign language.
D. Not having college education.
- () ⑤ Which of the following is not mentioned in the three ads?
A. Height. B. Age.
C. Language. D. Health.

Passage 11

Do you live in a city? Do you know how cities began? Long long ago, there were only a few thousand people in the world. These people moved from place to place. They moved over the land, hunting animals for food.

No one knows how or where these people learned to grow food. But when they did, their lives changed. They didn't have to look for food any longer. They could stay in one place and grow food.

People began to live near another. And so the first village grew, many people came to work in the villages. These villages grew very big.

