

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) 中考

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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独特是一种能力，
独特是一种智慧，
独特是一种超然！

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“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。

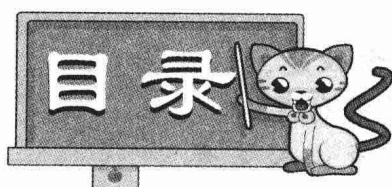
“删繁就简三秋树，领异标新二月花。”我们坚信，《学海风暴》定会给你的求学带来无穷的乐趣，定会引领你跨越人生的“十八盘”，去领略那“一览众山小”的无限风光！

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





阅读理解 100 篇

中考英语阅读的理解探究

(1)

第一部分 单项选择类

passage 1	(4)	passage 21	(17)	passage 41	(30)
passage 2	(4)	passage 22	(17)	passage 42	(31)
passage 3	(5)	passage 23	(18)	passage 43	(32)
passage 4	(6)	passage 24	(18)	passage 44	(32)
passage 5	(6)	passage 25	(19)	passage 45	(33)
passage 6	(7)	passage 26	(20)	passage 46	(33)
passage 7	(8)	passage 27	(20)	passage 47	(34)
passage 8	(8)	passage 28	(21)	passage 48	(35)
passage 9	(9)	passage 29	(22)	passage 49	(35)
passage 10	(9)	passage 30	(22)	passage 50	(36)
passage 11	(10)	passage 31	(23)	passage 51	(37)
passage 12	(11)	passage 32	(24)	passage 52	(37)
passage 13	(11)	passage 33	(24)	passage 53	(38)
passage 14	(12)	passage 34	(25)	passage 54	(39)
passage 15	(13)	passage 35	(26)	passage 55	(39)
passage 16	(13)	passage 36	(26)	passage 56	(40)
passage 17	(14)	passage 37	(27)	passage 57	(41)
passage 18	(15)	passage 38	(28)	passage 58	(41)
passage 19	(15)	passage 39	(29)	passage 59	(42)
passage 20	(16)	passage 40	(30)	passage 60	(43)

第二部分 任务阅读类

passage 61	(44)	passage 68	(47)	passage 75	(51)
passage 62	(45)	passage 69	(48)	passage 76	(52)
passage 63	(45)	passage 70	(49)	passage 77	(52)
passage 64	(45)	passage 71	(49)	passage 78	(52)
passage 65	(46)	passage 72	(49)	passage 79	(53)
passage 66	(46)	passage 73	(50)	passage 80	(53)
passage 67	(47)	passage 74	(50)		

第三部分 回答问题类

passage 81	(55)	passage 86	(58)	passage 91	(60)
passage 82	(56)	passage 87	(58)	passage 92	(60)
passage 83	(56)	passage 88	(58)	passage 93	(61)
passage 84	(57)	passage 89	(59)	passage 94	(61)
passage 85	(57)	passage 90	(59)	passage 95	(61)

passage 96	(62)	passage 98	(63)	passage 100	(64)
passage 97	(62)	passage 99	(63)		

完形填空 100 篇

中考英语完形填空的探究	(65)
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第四部分 单项选择类

passage 101	(67)	passage 125	(82)	passage 148	(95)
passage 102	(68)	passage 126	(82)	passage 149	(96)
passage 103	(69)	passage 127	(83)	passage 150	(96)
passage 104	(69)	passage 128	(83)	passage 151	(97)
passage 105	(70)	passage 129	(84)	passage 152	(97)
passage 106	(70)	passage 130	(85)	passage 153	(98)
passage 107	(71)	passage 131	(85)	passage 154	(99)
passage 108	(72)	passage 132	(86)	passage 155	(99)
passage 109	(72)	passage 133	(86)	passage 156	(100)
passage 110	(73)	passage 134	(87)	passage 157	(100)
passage 111	(73)	passage 135	(88)	passage 158	(101)
passage 112	(74)	passage 136	(88)	passage 159	(101)
passage 113	(74)	passage 137	(89)	passage 160	(102)
passage 114	(75)	passage 138	(89)	passage 161	(102)
passage 115	(76)	passage 139	(90)	passage 162	(103)
passage 116	(76)	passage 140	(91)	passage 163	(103)
passage 117	(77)	passage 141	(91)	passage 164	(104)
passage 118	(77)	passage 142	(92)	passage 165	(104)
passage 119	(78)	passage 143	(92)	passage 166	(105)
passage 120	(79)	passage 144	(93)	passage 167	(106)
passage 121	(79)	passage 145	(93)	passage 168	(106)
passage 122	(80)	passage 146	(94)	passage 169	(107)
passage 123	(80)	passage 147	(95)	passage 170	(107)
passage 124	(81)				

第五部分 阅读填词类

passage 171	(110)	passage 181	(113)	passage 191	(116)
passage 172	(110)	passage 182	(113)	passage 192	(117)
passage 173	(110)	passage 183	(114)	passage 193	(117)
passage 174	(110)	passage 184	(114)	passage 194	(117)
passage 175	(111)	passage 185	(114)	passage 195	(118)
passage 176	(111)	passage 186	(114)	passage 196	(118)
passage 177	(112)	passage 187	(115)	passage 197	(118)
passage 178	(112)	passage 188	(115)	passage 198	(119)
passage 179	(112)	passage 189	(115)	passage 199	(119)
passage 180	(112)	passage 190	(116)	passage 200	(119)

参考答案	(121)
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阅读理解 100 篇

中考英语阅读的理解探究

一、新课标对初中阶段英语阅读的要求

阅读理解是综合语言运用能力的一个重要方面,在中考中所占比重越来越大,这是拉开档次的题目。根据教育部制定的英语课程标准,初中毕业生应达到五级综合语言运用能力。

阅读理解五级的目标部分描述如下:

1. 能根据上下文和构词法推断、理解生词的含义;
2. 能理解段落中各句子之间的逻辑关系;
3. 能找出文章中的主题,理解故事的情节,预测故事情节的发展和可能的结局;
4. 能读懂常见体裁的阅读材料;
5. 能根据不同的阅读目的运用简单的阅读策略获取信息;

6. 除教材外,课外阅读量应累计达到 15 万词以上(上海的要求更高一些,30 万词以上)。所谓阅读能力是指视读能力、理解能力和对所读材料的评价能力。

二、阅读理解在中考中的位置

“阅读理解”题的题量大、分值高,是考查学生综合运用语言能力的重点题型,是中考试卷中的压轴题,占有举足轻重的地位。

三、中考英语阅读理解主要考查学生哪些方面的能力?

中考英语“阅读理解”题主要是考查考生综合运用所学语言知识的能力,包括阅读能力、理解能力、归纳概括能力、逻辑推理能力以及对材料的评估能力等。

四、历年中考阅读理解题选材有什么特点?

中考试题中的阅读文章题材多样,体裁形式丰富,这就需要考生在平时对各方面的知识都有所积累,积极迎合中考命题趋势。

题材	体裁
时政要闻、社会文化、人物生平、风俗习惯、历史地理、科学技术等	记叙文、说明文、议论文、应用文、新闻报道、广告、通知、操作说明、表格等

五、中考英语阅读理解有哪些设题方式及题型?

从最近几年各地命题看,中考英语阅读理解的设题类型主要有:单项选择类、判断正误类、阅读填词类、回答问题类、任务型阅读类等。

从问题设置上可以总结为四种类型:

1. 直接题目:这种题目比较简单,只要通读全文,了解文中所叙述的重要事实或细节,就可以解答出来,有的甚至可以从文章的原句中直接找到答案。

2. 理解性问题:要求对文中个别难词、关键词、词组或句子做出解释。解答这类题目时需要有关的上下文,甚至整篇文章的内容建立准确、立体的理解才能做出正确答案。

3. 推理性题目:这种题目考生往往不能直接从文中找到答案,而需要根据上下文及其相互间的关系或对整篇文章进行深层理解后,才能找到答案。有时甚至还得考虑作者的主旨、倾向等因素加以推理,才能获得正确答案。

4. 概括性题目:要求考生在阅读和理解全文的基础上对文章做出归纳、概括或评价。解这种题目时,不能只凭文中的只言片语而断章取义,比如涉及文章的标题、主题、结论、结局等有关问题,都需要在细读全文的基础上,结合所学语言知识、背景知识、生活常识、专业知识进行逻辑思维推理判断,从而获取文章中内含的信息。

六、近几年中考英语阅读理解试题的特点和命题趋势

认真分析近几年各地中考英语试题,我们可以看出,“阅读理解”题的题量在增大、难度在增加,分值



在增高,是考查学生综合运用语言能力的重点题型。当前的选材特点是:内容时尚,紧紧围绕现代科技、社会热点、校园生活等选材;题材新颖,体裁多样,命题巧妙,不仅要理解一般性的何时、何地、何人、何事等方面的要点,而且要从深层挖掘,理解弦外之音,话外之意,要理解作者的意图以及文章对读者、社会产生的诸多影响;要求学生能迅速理解文章主旨大意、段落细节,并能准确选出正确答案。所以,我们要强调的是,老师和学生都要重视平时阅读量的增加。

七、做阅读理解有哪些常见的困难及应对策略?

阅读理解一直是学生失分较多的一个题目,学生在阅读理解方面主要有以下三个困难:

1. 词汇量缺乏。有相当一部分同学的词汇十分贫乏。由此导致了阅读的困难。可以想象,一个考生绝对不可能看懂一篇对他来说满篇都是生词的文章。学生应尽可能熟记英语课程标准中所列出的五级要求的全部词汇。从解答阅读题的角度看,学生只需记住这些词汇的中文意思及词性,但从应试的角度来看,熟记大量常用词的拼法也是十分必要的。

2. 知识面狭窄。任何一种考试都是一次综合能力的检测,阅读更不例外。纵观历年中考阅读题,选材十分广泛,内容涉及到政治、历史、地理、社会习俗等方面。因此,学生在平时有必要抽出时间读报、看杂志及各类课外书籍,有意识地积累各方面的知识。

3. 语法知识不足。众所周知,文章提供信息来源,因此,看懂每个词组及句子是解题的先决条件。为测试考生的语言能力,命题者往往还会在一些结构较复杂的句子或会产生歧义的句子设置问题,缺乏分析句子能力的考生往往会在这类问题上栽跟头。

八、针对阅读理解,平时应怎样训练才最有效?

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。

九、做好阅读理解有哪些实用技巧?

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、“单项选择型”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,“单项选择型”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、“单项选择型”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

“单项选择型”阅读理解解题技巧

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,大战不殆

Passage 1

(2008年北京)

Do you want to live a happier, less stressful (有压力的) life? Try laughing for no reason at all. That's how thousands of people start their day at Laughter Clubs around the world—and many doctors now think that having a good laugh might be one of the best ways to stay healthy.

The first Laughter Club was started in Mumbai, India, in 1995 by Dr Madan Kataria. "Young children laugh about 300 times a day. Adults laugh between 7 and 15 times a day," says Dr Kataria. "Everyone's naturally good at laughing—it's the universal language. We want people to feel happy with their lives." There are now more than 500 Laughter Clubs in India and over 1,300 worldwide.

Many doctors are also interested in the effects (效果) of laughter on our health. According to a 5-year study at the UCLA School of Medicine in California, with laughing there is less stress in the body. Laughter improves our health against illness by about 40%.

So, what happens at a Laughter Club? I went along to my nearest club in South London to find out. I was quite nervous at the beginning of the class, to be honest—I wasn't interested in laughing with a group of strangers, and I was worried about looking stupid. Our laughter teacher told us to clap our hands and say "ho ho ho, ha ha ha," while looking at each other. However, our bodies can't tell the difference between fake laughter

and real laughter, so they still produce the same healthy effects.

Surprisingly, it works! After ten minutes everybody in the room was laughing for real—and some people just couldn't stop! At the end of the class I was surprised by how relaxed and comfortable I felt. So if you're under stress, then start laughing. You might be very pleased with the results!

() ① In which country was the first Laughter Club started?

- A. Britain. B. America.
C. Australia. D. India.

() ② How did the writer feel at the beginning of the class?

- A. Surprised. B. Pleased.
C. Nervous. D. Stressful.

() ③ When did the people in the club begin to laugh for real?

- A. After a few minutes. B. After a few hours.
C. After a few seconds. D. After a few days.

() ④ Which of the following is true according to the passage?

- A. Fake laughter and real laughter are both good for health.
B. 40% of the people in Laughter Clubs are good friends.
C. Adults laugh more often than children in a day.
D. Laughing is the best way to prevent illness.

Passage 2

(2008年苏州)

They're best friends. They go to school together every day. They often go to the shopping mall at weekends. Both of them have hair the colour of honey (蜂蜜), but one has big blue eyes and the other deep brown eyes.

One of the friends, Jenny Siegle, is in a wheelchair. The other, Augie, is an amazing dog who helps Jenny. Jenny, who is 14 years old, is a quadriplegic (四肢瘫痪者), which means she cannot use her arms



or legs. Augie is a Freedom Service dog who is Jenny's arms and legs.

How does Augie do this? In school, he picks up the pencil or notebook that Jenny drops. Jenny is also training Augie to pull off her jacket so Jenny doesn't have to ask anyone for help.

At home, Augie brings her the newspapers. He even helps clean Jenny's room. When Jenny asks him, Augie goes to get her parents or sister. Augie also carries his food dish back to Jenny so she can fill it with dog food. Then Augie puts it back neatly in its place.

At the mall, Augie wears a pack that tells everyone he is a Freedom Service dog. When Jenny wants to buy things, Augie carries them to the counter (柜台). He gives the cashier Jenny's wallet and waits for the change (找零).

P. J. Roche, who started Freedom Service Dogs, says, "These dogs are a social bridge. Kids who don't know Jenny come up to talk to her because she's got a dog." Augie is truly Jenny's best friend and helper and her bridge to the world.

- () ① Augie is _____.
A. a girl in a wheelchair B. Roche's friend
C. a helpful dog D. a cashier
- () ② Augie helps Jenny do many kinds of things except _____.
A. helping her take off her clothes
B. carrying things to Jenny at home
C. paying money to the cashier at the mall
D. helping Jenny learn all kinds of things at school
- () ③ "Augie is Jenny's bridge to the world" means that _____.
A. it helps Jenny a lot in her life
B. it does everything it can for Jenny
C. it picks up things Jenny drops at school
D. children who don't know Jenny come to talk to her because of Augie

Passage 3

(2008 年福州)

A Xia Chimei, 51, has become both classmate

and granny of kids at Xiping Primary School in Xuan'en county, Hubei Province. By far the oldest student at the school enrolled (入学) in first grade earlier this year. She is now learning pinyin with children just six and seven years of age. Her husband and children encouraged her to go to school when the new term began early this year. She had never been to school in her life.

B A dog owner in Dalian, Liaoning Province, was very surprised when his 4-year-old dog picked up a 5-yuan note and gave it to him on Monday on their way to a market.

Days earlier, Mr Ye had dropped a 10-yuan note on his sofa and let the dog pick it up for him. He then showed the pet other notes and told it how to use money. He did that just for fun. But he never thought the animal would take to (喜欢) dealing with money so naturally.

C Wang Xiaoyan, a farmer in Duanjiawan village, Shanxi Province, has carried his daughter, who suffers from polio (小儿麻痹症), to school every day over the past 10 years.

Wang's daughter, Wang Dan, lost the use of her legs after catching polio in 1995, at the age of three. Three years later when it was time for Wang Dan to go to school, Wang Xiaoyan decided he would carry her. The girl has repaid him by her excellent studies.

- () ① How old did Xia Chimei begin her study in Passage A?
A. 6. B. 7. C. 15. D. 51.
- () ② What's the best title for Passage A?
A. Practice makes perfect.
B. It's never too old to learn.
C. Clothes don't make the man.
D. The early bird catches the worm.
- () ③ In which province did the story happen in Passage B?
A. Liaoning. B. Hubei. C. Fujian. D. Shanxi.
- () ④ What does the underlined word "repaid" mean in Passage C?
A. 付款 B. 赔偿 C. 报答 D. 货款
- () ⑤ Which of the following is TRUE according to the passages above?
A. Xia Chimei came to school with her husband



and son.

- B. The dog was so clever that it taught itself to borrow money.
- C. Wang Dan lost the use of her legs because of polio when she was three.
- D. Mr Ye picked up a 5 - yuan note and gave it to the dog on the way home.

Passage 4

(2008 年南京)

Science fiction is a popular kind of writing, and many people think of Jules Verne as the father of science fiction. He was born in France in 1828.

His father wanted him to become a lawyer, but from his early twenties Verne decided to become a writer. At first he wrote plays for the theater. Then, in



1863, he wrote a story called *Five Weeks in a Balloon*. The success of this book encouraged him to write more stories such as *A Journey to the Center of the Earth* (1864) and *From the Earth to the Moon* (1865).

In the 19th century, many people were interested in science and inventions. Jules Verne wrote about scientific subjects in his stories and, as a result, they were very popular. Verne's writing included many predictions (预言) for the 20th century and many of them came true. He described space flight, movies, and air conditioning, a long time before they appeared. These books were very successful and they made Verne rich.

Jules Verne's books have been the subjects for many movies. 20,000 *Leagues Under the Sea* was a successful movie for Walt Disney. It was the first Disney movie to use real actors instead of cartoon drawings. *Around the World in Eighty Days* is another famous movie based on one of Verne's books. The main character is an Englishman called Phileas Fogg. For him, the most important thing is to be always on time!

- () ① What does the phrase "the father of science fiction" mean?
- A. The father who has several children.
- B. The man who loves science and inventions.
- C. The writer whose father wrote science fiction.

D. The man who first started writing science fiction successfully.

- () ② What encouraged Jules Verne to write more stories?
- A. The plays he wrote for the theater.
- B. The encouragement from his father.
- C. The success of *Five Weeks in a Balloon*.
- D. The scientific subjects in his stories.
- () ③ Why were Jules Verne's books very popular in the 19th century?
- A. Because his books made him rich and famous.
- B. Because he wrote many plays for the theater at that time.
- C. Because his books have been the subjects for many movies.
- D. Because many people were interested in science and inventions.
- () ④ Which of the following has the main character called Phileas Fogg?
- A. *Five Weeks in a Balloon*.
- B. *Around the World in Eighty Days*.
- C. *A Journey to the Center of the Earth*.
- D. *From the Earth to the Moon*.
- () ⑤ According to the passage, which of the following is TRUE?
- A. Jules Verne only wrote plays in the 19th century.
- B. Many of the predictions in Verne's stories came true.
- C. The main characters in Verne's books are always on time.
- D. The space flight Verne described was different from others.

Passage 5

(2008 年杭州)

Taking away a city's rubbish is a big job. Every day trucks come into a city to collect it. Most rubbish is made up of things we can't eat or use. If we kept these things we would soon have a mountain of rubbish.

In some cities the rubbish is collected and taken



outside of city to a dump. Often the city dump is placed where the ground is low or there is a big hole. The kitchen rubbish is broken into small pieces and sent into the sewage system. The sewage system takes away the used water from toilets, bathtubs and other places.

To keep mice and flies away, some earth is used to cover the newly dumped rubbish. Later, grass may be planted on the rubbish-filled land. Finally, a house or a school may be built there, and then you'd never know that this had once been an old rubbish dump.

In other cities the rubbish is burnt in special places. The fire burns everything but the metal. Sometimes the metal can be used again in factories where things are made of metal. The food parts of rubbish are put in special piles where they slowly change into something called humus, which looks like black earth. It is rich with the kinds of things that feed plants and help make them grow.

() ① You can most probably read the passage in ____.

- A. a science book
- B. a TV guide
- C. a history book
- D. a telephone book

() ② The main idea of the passage is ____.

- A. to let us know taking away rubbish is a big job
- B. to explain the need for rubbish collection
- C. to introduce different ways to treat rubbish
- D. to tell people to take useful things out of rubbish

() ③ The underlined word "sewage" in the passage means ____.

- A. 排污 B. 染色 C. 洗涤 D. 吸尘

() ④ According to the passage, the food parts of rubbish can be used again ____.

- A. to feed animals
- B. to feed plants
- C. to build a house
- D. to make machines

() ⑤ How should we take care of a used metal box according to the passage?

- A. By burning it off.
- B. By putting it in water.
- C. By throwing it away.
- D. By reusing and recycling it.

Passage 6

(2008 年宁波)

A little knowledge can make a difference at a time of life or death. Do you know what to do if you find yourself in an earthquake?

If you are inside:

- Quickly move under a strong desk, a strong table or along a wall. You can also go into a small room like the bathroom. This will protect you from falling things. Do not get into a lift.

- Don't stand near windows, large mirrors (镜子), heavy furniture or fireplaces.

If you're outside:

- Move away from buildings and streetlights. These could fall on you.

- Squat (蹲下) and protect your head until the shaking stops.

After the earthquake:

- Check, take care of injuries and help make sure people around you are all right.

- Watch out for aftershocks.

- Protect yourself by wearing long pants, a long-sleeved (长袖的) shirt and strong shoes.

- Listen to the radio for the latest information.

() ① If you are in a tall building when an earthquake happens, you'd better ____.

- A. run into a lift
- B. not stay in the bathroom
- C. stand near large mirrors
- D. not stand near windows

() ② If you are outside during an earthquake, ____.

- A. you must move into a building
- B. you cannot squat
- C. you have to stop the shaking
- D. you must move away from streetlights.

() ③ After the earthquake, you should ____.



- A. look after injuries
- B. not help the others around you
- C. protect yourself without wearing shoes
- D. not listen to the radio for the latest information

() ④ The underlined word “aftershocks” in the passage means “_____” in Chinese.

- A. 震感 B. 震源 C. 余震 D. 防震

() ⑤ The passage is mainly about _____.

- A. what to do before an earthquake takes place
- B. what to do if you are in an earthquake
- C. how to escape from an earthquake when you're at home
- D. how to predict an earthquake in the open air

Passage 7

(2008 年苏州)

There are many unusual hotels around the world. In Greenland, there is a hotel made out of ice, open between December and April every year. In Turkey, there is a cave hotel with a television, furniture, and a bathroom in each room. And in Bolivia, there is the Salt Palace Hotel.

Thousands of years ago, the area around the Salt Palace Hotel was a large lake. But over time, all the water disappeared. Today, the area has only two small lakes and two salt deserts.

The larger of the two deserts, the Uyuni salt desert, is 12,000 square kilometres. During the day, the desert is bright white because of the salt. There are no roads across the Uyuni desert, so local people must show guests the way to the hotel.

In the early 1990s, a man named Juan Quesada built the hotel. He cut big blocks of salt from the desert and used the blocks to build it. Everything in the hotel is made out of salt: the walls, the roof (屋顶), the tables, the chairs, the beds, and the hotel's bar.

The sun heats (使变热) the walls and roof during the day. At night the desert is very cold, but the rooms stay warm. The hotel has twelve rooms and a double room costs \$ 60 a night.

A sign on the hotel's wall tells guests, “Please

don't lick (舔) the walls.”

() ① What is unusual about the Salt Palace Hotel?

- A. Its long history.
- B. The price of the rooms.
- C. The guests that stay there.
- D. What it is made of.

() ② Which sentence about the area around the Salt Palace Hotel is NOT true?

- A. It was a lake many years ago.
- B. It is white during the day.
- C. There are several roads to the hotel.
- D. It is more than 10, 000 square kilometres.

() ③ Where did the salt used for the hotel come from?

- A. The ground.
- B. A salt factory.
- C. Turkey.
- D. The walls of the hotel.

() ④ What keeps the rooms warm at night?

- A. Heat from the walls.
- B. The desert air.
- C. The sun.
- D. The furniture.

Passage 8

(2008 年温州)

Most supermarkets in China provided free plastic bags. It was convenient for people to do shopping, but things changed. To protect the environment, supermarkets all over China stopped providing free plastic bags from June 1, 2008. If you don't want to pay money to buy them, you'll have to bring your own shopping bags.

What can we use to hold things we buy from shops? Students at Qing-shan Middle School had some good ideas. One idea was making different kinds of eco-shopping bags. 54 students at that school made their own eco-shopping bags. They held an eco-shopping bag show last Friday afternoon. Many students made the bags with used clothes. They painted pictures like the Olympic rings on them. Some bags were made of used materials like used paper, old newspapers. Some were made of eco-materials like bamboo.



A boy student, Wang Lin made his bag with several old newspapers. We asked him whether the bag was strong enough. Wang Lin said it was. "No problem. I took six bottles of water in the bag from the shop to my home yesterday evening," he said, "I think it's strong enough to hold even ten bottles of water."

Fang Yuanyuan, a girl student, had a more traditional way to make her bag - a bamboo basket. "It was a hard job," she said. "With my grandfather's help, I spent a whole afternoon making it."

The students also asked their parents and friends to use eco - shopping bags instead of plastic ones. Next Saturday afternoon, the school will hold another eco - shopping bag show to help shops and stores get ideas from the students' work.

- () ① The supermarkets all over China stopped providing _____ from June 1, 2008.
- A. eco - shopping bags
B. plastic baskets
C. free plastic bags
D. bamboo baskets
- () ② Wang Lin made his bag with _____.
- A. bamboo B. used clothes
C. plastic D. old newspapers
- () ③ Why will the school hold another eco - shopping bag show?
- A. To know if the bag was strong enough.
B. To show their pictures on the bags.
C. To make money by selling them.
D. To give ideas to shops and stores.
- () ④ What is the main idea of the passage?
- A. People can still use plastic bags.
B. Students encourage people to use eco - shopping bags.
C. Students have good ideas to make money.
D. Most supermarkets will go on providing free plastic bags.

Passage 9

(2008 年黄冈)

Joe and David were both mountaineers. As Joe were experienced, he was always asking David to copy his ex-

ample. "Want to stand on top of the world, David?" "Of course. It has already been my dream." David answered.

On a sunny morning, the two men started for the top of Mount Qomolangma. After they climbed over one of the most dangerous slopes (斜坡), they found a man lying in the snow. "He's going to die," David looked at Joe and said, as if he would help the man. "Leave him alone and just follow me! But if you bring the burden (累赘) with you, I'm afraid that you'll lose your life." Joe warned David. Then he turned around and walked forward alone. It was too cold. After thinking for a while, David made up his mind to help the man. He carried the man on his back and made his way forward. Little by little, David's temperature made the man warm. The man came to himself! And soon he could move all by himself. Together they moved side by side.

About two hours later, they caught up with Joe. To their surprise, they found that Joe was lying in the snow, too. He had been frozen to death!

- () ① According to the passage, David _____.
- A. was experienced
B. used to listen to Joe
C. died on the mountain
D. saved Joe
- () ② David and the man caught up with Joe _____.
- A. as soon as the man came to himself
B. in the evening
C. about two hours later
D. after they reached the top of the mountain
- () ③ After reading this passage, we know _____.
- A. we must protect ourselves
B. we can't climb Mount Qomolangma
C. when we help others, we help ourselves
D. we must wear warm in the snow

Passage 10

Each year Ben is glad when school is closed on Martin Luther King Jr. Day. Ben knows that this day honors an important man, but Ben does not feel connected to him. However, the small - world theory (理论)



connects Ben to Dr. King. Ben's mom (0) has a close friend, Amy (1). Amy's uncle, Mark (2), once met and spoke to John Carter (3), the son of President Jimmy Carter (4). Jimmy Carter knew Dr. King (5). In a way, Ben is only "five people away" from Martin Luther King Jr.

The small-world theory says that everyone in the world is connected through a short chain (链条) of people they know. Another name of this chain is degrees of separation. Each degree is a step that separates a person from someone he or she does not know. There are zero degrees of separation between a person and the people he or she knows directly. This means that there are zero degrees between Ben and his mom. There is one degree of separation when just one person separates someone from a person he or she does not know. Ben knows his mom, but he hasn't met her close friend Amy. Therefore, Ben is one degree away from Amy. As the chain continues, Amy's uncle, Mark, is two degrees. John Carter is three degrees, and his father is four degrees. Dr. King is five degrees away from Ben. The theory says that there are no more than six degrees of separation between any two people in the world.

The small-world theory has a lot to do with math. The theory assumes (假定) that each person knows 100 people. Each one of those 100 people knows 50 different people. Each of those 50 people knows another 50 people, and so on. When someone continues the calculation to six degrees, it is like this: $100 \times 50 \times 50 \times 50 \times 50 \times 50 = 31.25 \times 10^9$. This number is greater than 31 billion (a billion = a thousand million). There are over 6 billion people in the world. These numbers show it is possible that six degrees of separation could include everyone in the world,

Does the small-world theory work? No one has ever proved it. Maybe the theory just invites people to think a little more about their places in the world.

() ① Ben is two degrees away from _____.

- A. Jimmy Carter B. John Carter
C. Amy D. Mark

() ② What is the meaning of "degrees of separation" in Paragraph 2?

- A. The chain to connect people.
B. The relations between people.
C. The steps of knowing strangers.
D. The separation between strangers.

() ③ What is the small-world theory mainly about?

- A. How far Ben is away from Dr. King.
B. How many people one can get to know.
C. How people are connected in the world.
D. How the degrees of separation are set up.

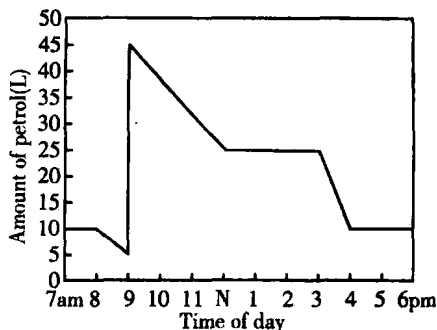
() ④ We can learn from the article that _____.

- A. the small-world theory works
B. more research is needed to prove the theory
C. six degrees are needed to know the strangers
D. the writer's purpose is to help people find out their places

Passage 11

(2008 年苏州)

This is a chart of a car's fuel consumption during a certain day.



fuel consumption—燃料消耗

petrol—汽油 litre—升

() ① The above chart shows _____.

- A. how much petrol was needed to fill the tank
B. the speed the car was going
C. which trip used the most petrol
D. how far the car travelled

() ② The driver bought petrol at _____.

- A. 8 a. m. B. 9 a. m. C. 4 p. m. D. 6 p. m.

() ③ Throughout the day the car used _____.

- A. 45 litres of petrol B. 40 litres of petrol
C. 35 litres of petrol D. 10 litres of petrol