



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) **七年级**

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……

世上被人们赞誉的美景都独具风采：泰山日出，威尼斯水城，巴西热带雨林，非洲撒哈拉大沙漠……

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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新课标对七年级英语的阅读要求

初中英语课程标准中对初中阶段阅读能力的教学提出了较高的要求,国家课程要求从三年级起开设英语,到六年级毕业时应达到2级水平;到初中七年级时应达到3级水平,具体要求如下:

1. 能正确地朗读课文。
2. 能理解简短的书面指令,并根据要求进行学习

活动。

3. 能读懂简短故事和短文并抓住大意。
4. 能初步使用简单的工具书。
5. 除教材外,课外阅读量应累计达到4万词以

上。

通过这五项指标,可见新课标对同学们的阅读能力有多么高的要求,那么也就是对我们平时的练习提出了更高的要求。现在我们的考试更注重能力题,尤其体现在阅读题上,从近几年的考题中我们不难看出对阅读能力的考查是多方面的。例如:理解具体的事实及抽象概念,理解中心句,根据某段、某句来理解文章主旨,从字面理解文章更深层的寓意等。所有这些都需要我们从平时的练习中去积累阅读经验以达到娴熟掌握阅读技巧,提高阅读理解能力。

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

Look at the bedroom. It's Lucy and Lily's. They're twin sisters. You can see their photo on the wall. They're thirteen and they look the same. They're in the same grade, but Lucy is in Class Two, Grade Seven. Lily is in Class Four. There's a table between their beds. They put some flowers on it. What's that beside the flowers? It's a clock. It's a quarter to five. The two girls are at school. But they come back(回来) for supper in an hour(再过一个小时). Can you see the broom behind the door? They often clean their bedroom with it. There's a football under Lucy's bed and a kite on the wall. You can see some books and a picture on Lily's bed. The brown clothes are Lucy's and Lily's clothes are black.

() ① Lucy and Lily are _____.

- A. teachers B. twins
C. friends D. Young Pioneers

() ② Lily is in Class Four, Grade _____.

- A. Seven B. Eight C. Nine D. Ten

() ③ Lucy and Lily have supper _____.

- A. at school B. in a shop

C. in the classroom

D. at home

() ④ Lily likes _____.

- A. playing football B. playing kite
C. reading D. singing

() ⑤ The two girls come back at _____.

- A. 5:15 B. 5:45
C. 6:15 D. 6:45

Passage 2

This Chinese boy is Li Lei. He's twelve. He's in No. 3 Middle School. He's in Class Two, Grade Seven. His good friend is Jack. He's an English boy. He's in Li Lei's school. He's in Class One, Grade Eight. Mrs. Read is an English teacher in their school. She is an English woman. Jack and Li Lei have a secret. Jack is their English teacher's son.

() ① Who's in No. 3 Middle School?

- A. Jack and Li Lei.
B. Li Lei and his friends.
C. Li Lei, Jack and Jack's mother.
D. Only Li Lei.

() ② What grade is Jack in?

- A. He's in Grade Seven.
B. He's in Grade Eight.
C. He's in Class Seven.
D. He's in Grade Nine.

() ③ How old is Jack?

- A. He's twelve. B. He's not twelve.
C. Sorry, I don't know.
D. He's eleven.

() ④ Is Mrs. Read their English teacher?

- A. Yes, she is. B. No, she isn't.
C. Mrs. Read is. D. I don't know.

() ⑤ Are Jack and Li Lei good friends?

- A. Yes, they are. B. No, they aren't.
C. They are. D. I don't know.

Passage 3

We have a new classroom. In the classroom you can see forty - five desks and chairs. They are green. A



blackboard, a clock and a map of China are on the wall. The brooms are behind the door. On a desk you can see some pencils. The red one is Wang Fei's. The green one is Chen Yingying's. The yellow one is mine. Li Min's pencil isn't there. Hers is in her bag.

Look! You can see a football under a desk. That's Wang Fei's desk. The football is his, too. My desk is behind Wang Fei's. You can see some English books on it. They are ours. Li Min's desk is on my left (左边). You can see a nice picture on it. It's a picture of our classroom. Chen Yingying's desk is behind Li Min's. You can see some apples on it.

The clock on the wall can tell us the time. Now it's about four thirty. It's time for us to go to play games.

() ① What class are they in? They are in _____.

- A. Class One B. Class Two
C. Class Three D. the same class

() ② What's on the wall?

- a. a map b. windows c. two doors d. a blackboard
e. a clock f. a picture
A. a, b, and c B. d, e, and f
C. b, e, and a D. a, d, and e

() ③ _____ are on my desk.

- A. Wang Fei's green pencils
B. Li Min's yellow pencils
C. Our English books
D. My apples

() ④ _____ is on Li Min's desk.

- A. A picture of our classroom
B. Some colour pencils
C. Some apples
D. A football

() ⑤ Some apples are on _____.

- A. Lin Min's desk B. Chen Yingying's desk
C. Wang Fei's desk D. my desk

Passage 4

Jim and I are in the same school. There are many trees and houses in our school. There is a big beautiful garden in our school, too. A small river runs behind our

school. We all like our school very much. Now there are seventy teachers and eight hundred students in our school. Our teachers are very nice. Jim and I are in different classes. He is in Class One, Grade Eight, but I am in Class Two, Grade Eight. We often go to school and go home together (一起). We are good friends.

() ① Jim and I are in the same _____.

- A. school B. class
C. grade D. A and C

() ② There are _____ teachers and _____ students in our school.

- A. 70; 80 B. 700; 80
C. 70; 800 D. 17; 80

() ③ _____ is behind our school.

- A. Houses B. A garden
C. Many small trees D. A small river

() ④ Jim and I are in _____ classes.

- A. same B. different C. three D. one

() ⑤ We go to school and _____ together.

- A. go swimming B. go to bed
C. go home D. go to work

Passage 5

This is a picture of Mr. Green's family. The man in the picture is Mr. Green, the father. The woman is the mother. They have two daughters. The girl behind Mr. Green is Mary. She's thirteen. The girl behind Mrs. Green is Jane. She is eleven. Mary and Jane are in the same school, but not the same grade. Mary is in Grade Eight. Jane is in Grade Seven. They are all good students.

() ① There are _____ people in the picture.

- A. five B. three C. four D. six

() ② Mary is behind _____.

- A. Mr. Green B. Mrs. Green
C. Jane D. Peter

() ③ Mr. and Mrs. Green have _____.

- A. one boy and one girl B. two boys
C. two girls D. one boy



- () ④ Jane is _____ sister.
A. Mr. Green's B. Mary's
C. Mrs. Green's D. Kate's
- () ⑤ How old are Mary and Jane?
A. Eleven and thirteen.
B. Thirteen and eleven.
C. Eleven.
D. Thirteen.

Passage 6

We have two new students in our school. They are Mike and Tim. They look the same, but they are not twins.

Mike is American. He is twelve. He is in Class Four. He has a little sister. He often looks after her.

Tim is Canadian. He is twelve, too. He is in Class One, he likes football. He often plays football. Mike and Tim are good friends. They are in No. 10 Middle School.

- () ① Mike is _____.
A. Japanese B. Chinese
C. Canadian D. American
- () ② Mike _____ Tim.
A. looks like B. looks after
C. looks at D. looks the same
- () ③ Mike and Tim are in _____.
A. the same class B. the same school
C. different grades D. different schools
- () ④ Who likes football, Tim or Mike?
A. Yes. Tim. B. Yes, Mike.
C. Tim. D. Mike.
- () ⑤ Which is right?
A. Mike is thirteen.
B. Tim often looks after his little sister.
C. Mike and Tim are good friends.
D. Mike and Tim are twins.

Passage 7

There is an orange tree behind Tom's house. And there're a lot of oranges on the tree. Tom is looking at the oranges. They are big and red. He wants to get an or-

ange very much because he is very hungry. But he is too short. So he puts a chair under the tree. He stands on it. But he can't get it, either. His brother comes to help him. He gets two oranges. One is for Tom, the other is for himself.

- () ① An orange tree is _____.
A. near Tom's house
B. behind Tom's house
C. in Tom's house
D. in front of Tom's house
- () ② Tom is _____, so he wants to get an orange.
A. very short B. very young
C. very busy D. hungry
- () ③ Tom puts a chair under the tree _____.
A. to get an orange
B. to climb up the tree
C. to count the oranges
D. to help his brother
- () ④ _____ comes to help him to get oranges.
A. His father B. His brother
C. His friend D. His sister
- () ⑤ His brother gets _____ at last.
A. one orange B. two oranges
C. three oranges D. four oranges

Passage 8

Look, this is my brother's room. It is very nice and big. In the room we can see a brown desk. A pencil case is on the desk. It's red. What's in the pencil case? A pen and two pencils are in the pencil case. There is a light behind the pencil case. And there is a chair on the floor, near the desk. We have a baseball. Can you find it? It's under my brother's bed. And some books are next to the baseball. Do you like my brother's room? I like it.

- () ① The room is _____.
A. nice and small B. nice and big
C. bad and big D. dirty and small
- () ② What color is the desk?



- A. It's brown. B. It's blue.
C. It's yellow. D. It's red.
- () ③ Where is the light?
A. It's on the floor.
B. It's under the bed.
C. It's behind the pencil case.
D. It's on the desk.
- () ④ Is the chair under the bed?
A. Yes, it is. B. No, it isn't.
C. I don't know. D. No, it is.
- () ⑤ What's under the bed?
A. A baseball.
B. Some books.
C. A baseball and some books.
D. A clock.

Passage 9

David works in a big shop. It is near a school. Every day many people come to the shop to buy things.

David's home is far from the shop. He usually gets up at five, has breakfast and then goes to work by car. He puts some food in his lunch box. In the middle of the day he has lunch in the shop. He works hard like other people. They close the shop at seven in the evening. David tides (收拾) things up and then drives home for supper.

- () ① What kind of job does David do?
A. A full-time job. B. A part-time job.
C. Spare-time job. D. A holiday-time job.
- () ② How far is David's home from the school?
A. Not very far. B. Very far.
C. Very near. D. A little near.
- () ③ He has his lunch _____.
A. at home
B. in the restaurant (饭店)
C. in the shop
D. in the hotel
- () ④ He _____ to go to work everyday.
A. takes a car B. rides a bike

- C. drives a car D. takes a bus
- () ⑤ What time do you think he reaches his home?
A. Before 7:00 in the evening.
B. At 7:00 in the evening.
C. A little later than 7:00 in the evening.
D. After 7:00 in the evening.

Passage 10

I have some boxes. One is small. It's blue. One is full of books. It's red. The third is new. There is nothing in it. There are some old bottles in a big blue box. Today, I want to put the red box in the car, but I can't carry it. My mother helps me. And she can put the box in the car.

- () ① I have _____ boxes.
A. one B. two C. three D. four
- () ② I want to put the _____ box in the car.
A. blue B. small C. empty D. full
- () ③ The _____ box is empty.
A. red B. small C. new D. blue
- () ④ The red box is _____, so I can't carry it.
A. heavy B. light C. old D. small
- () ⑤ _____ helps me put the red box in the car.
A. Father B. Mother
C. Nobody D. My friend

Passage 11

Great changes have taken place in people's life in the past 20 years. In the past people kept in touch with relatives or friends mainly by sending letters. They would listen to the radio for news and other information. Children used to go to school by bicycle. Big families had to share small rooms.

Now people can talk to others by telephone or on the Internet at home. When they are free, they watch the news and other programmes on TV. Some families are rich enough to send their children to school in their own cars. More and more people live in big and bright apartments with several rooms.

In a word, people live better than before.



- () ① How many changes have taken place in people's life today?
A. Three. B. Four. C. Five. D. Six.
- () ② Who can send their children to school in their cars?
A. All of them. B. Most of them.
C. A few of them. D. Many of them.
- () ③ The phrase "in a word" may mean _____ in Chinese.
A. 说一句话 B. 在一句话中
C. 总之 D. 用一个单词
- () ④ People kept in touch with others by _____ in the past.
A. telephone B. writing
C. bus D. radio
- () ⑤ Why did big families have to share small rooms? Because _____.
A. they liked to live in the small rooms
B. the small rooms were warmer
C. they were not rich enough
D. they were not poor at all

Passage 12

Look at the picture. It's very nice. You can see some (一些) hills, trees, boats, birds and a small (小) river (河) in it. You can also (也) see a big school. It is not on the hill. It looks beautiful (美丽). Some boys and girls are at school now. Look, two boys over there are new students. They are twin brothers. They are in the same row. They are deskmates, too. Miss Chen is their teacher. She is very good to them. They have no friends now. But their classmates (同学) look after them well. The twins are Japanese. They are in China. They like (喜欢) writing Chinese very much. But they can't speak Chinese.

- () ① According to (根据) the passage (文章), the school is _____.
A. on the hills B. behind the trees
C. near (在旁边) the river D. very beautiful
- () ② The twins are _____.

- A. English boys B. Chinese boys
C. Japanese boys D. American girls

- () ③ We cannot see _____ in the picture.
A. some trees and hills
B. birds and a river
C. a very big classroom
D. some boys and girls
- () ④ Which of the following is WRONG?
A. The twins are in the same class.
B. Miss Chen likes them and is good to them.
C. Their classmates look after them very well.
D. They are new and they don't like friends.
- () ⑤ From the passage we know the twin brothers _____.
A. like writing Chinese but can't speak Chinese
B. are old students at this school
C. can speak Japanese but don't like Chinese
D. come to China to be (当) teachers of English

Passage 13

There is an old man in a house. In the house there are many mice. The old man has a cat. Every day the cat catches mice and eats them.

An old mouse says, "All mice must come to my room this evening. We must think a way of doing about the cat."

All the mice come. Many mice speak, but they don't know what to do. At last a young mouse stands up and says, "We must put a bell on the cat. When the cat comes near, we'll hear the bell and run away. So the cat can't catch us."

"Who can put the bell on the cat?" asks the old mouse. But no mouse answers.

- () ① What do you think the passage is most likely?
A. It is a fairy tale (神话).
B. It is a joke.
C. It is a history.
D. It is a fable (寓言).
- () ② Why no mouse answers when they hear the old



mouse's words?

A. Because they don't know who can do it.

B. Because they don't know how to put the bell on the cat at all.

C. Because none of them will risk (冒险) doing it.

D. Because none of them like the cat.

() ③ In the sentence "We must think a way of doing about the cat." the words "do about" most likely means _____.

A. deal with(对付)

B. talk about

C. point out(指出)

D. think out(想出)

Passage 14

Next Saturday is my birthday. I'm going to hold a birthday party at home in the evening. It will start at 7:30. Would you like to come? I've also asked some other classmates and friends.

I live at 70 Nanjing Road. You can take bus No. 1 or No. 34, and get off at the stop of Renmin Road. My house is just on the other side of the road. It is a red house with a white door. You can't miss it.

I do hope you will come.

() ① What is the passage most likely?

A. A letter of thanks.

B. A letter of invitation(邀请).

C. A funny thanks.

D. A joke.

() ② Whom does he write to?

A. His brother.

B. His cousin.

C. His classmate.

D. His uncle.

() ③ What time does the party start?

A. At 7:30 this Saturday.

B. At 7:30 next Sunday.

C. Next Saturday.

D. This Saturday.

() ④ He tells the way to his house because _____.

A. his classmate forgets the way

B. his classmate doesn't know him

C. his classmate doesn't know the way

D. his classmate doesn't know where his house is

Passage 15

There is a big shop near my school. It sells a lot of things. We can buy school things in the shop, such as pens, pencils, erasers and some notebooks, etc. And we can also get some food like fish, meat, eggs and apples, too. Some of them are very cheap. I often



help my mother buy something after school or on week-ends. The people in the shop work all day. They're very nice.

() ① The shop is _____.

A. good

B. not big

C. small

D. not small

() ② We can buy _____ things in the shop.

A. many

B. much

C. no

D. few

() ③ I often do some shopping _____.

A. before school

B. after school

C. after class

D. on my way to school

() ④ The people in the shop work _____.

A. in the morning

B. in the afternoon

C. in the evening

D. all day

() ⑤ We _____ get a pen in the shop.

A. must

B. can

C. mustn't

D. can't

Passage 16

The Blacks live in a small town. Every morning, Mr. Black goes to work at 8:00 by his car. Mrs. Black doesn't go to work. She stays at home. She takes their children, a son and a daughter to school. She cleans the rooms, washes clothes and cooks meals in the morning. She sometimes goes shopping in the afternoon. Sometimes she goes to see her friends in the same town. The children come back from school at 4:30. Mr. Black usually comes back from work half an hour later. Then they



have supper. In the evening the children do their homework. Sometimes they watch TV. Mr. and Mrs. Black usually read newspapers. Sometimes they go to the cinema. They never watch TV.

- () ① What does Mrs. Black do every day?
- A. She goes shopping.
B. She does all housework.
C. She takes her children back home.
D. She goes to see her friends.
- () ② Who never watches TV?
- A. Children. B. Mr. Black.
C. Mr. and Mrs. Black. D. The whole family.
- () ③ How long does Mr. Black work?
- A. More than eight and a half hours.
B. Less than eight and a half hours.
C. Less than ten hours.
D. Just ten hours.
- () ④ When do they usually have supper?
- A. At four thirty. B. After four thirty.
C. At six. D. After six.
- () ⑤ Why does Mrs. Black stay at home? Because _____.
- A. she has no job
B. she has to do housework
C. she has to go shopping
D. she has to take her children to school

Passage 17

Michael Jordan was born on February 17, 1963 in New York. Jordan is the fourth (第四) of the five children (孩子) in his family. When he was a child, Jordan played baseball, basketball and football. He was very good at playing basketball. Harvest Smith was Jordan's classmate and good friend. He played basketball with Jordan almost every day. He said Jordan was small then but very quick and he dunked (扣篮) very well.



In 1978, Jordan went to Laney High School in North Carolina. Soon he became (变成) the best (最好的) player and was the star (明星) of each game. He also worked very hard on the team and he could score 40 points in a game! Soon he grew taller and taller. He was more than 6 feet tall! He was stronger, too.

In 1984, Jordan played in the US men's Olympic Basketball Team. Later in the same year, he played his first (第一次) game for the Chicago Bulls. In 1991, 1992 and 1993, Jordan helped the Bulls win (赢得) the World Championships (冠军).

Many people think Jordan is the best basketball player in the world.

- () ① Michael Jordan was born on _____.
A. January 17, 1963
B. February 17, 1963
C. February 17th
D. February 16, 1963
- () ② There are _____ children in Jordan's family.
A. four B. six C. five D. one
- () ③ Harvest Smith was Jordan's _____.
A. classmate B. good friend
C. A and B D. teacher
- () ④ In _____ Jordan played his first game for the Chicago Bulls.
A. 1978 B. 1984 C. 1991 D. 1986
- () ⑤ In 1991, _____ won the World Championships.
A. the Bulls
B. the Rockets
C. Olympic Basketball Team
D. I don't know

Passage 18

Mr. Jackson is seventy-seven, but he likes eating ice-creams. On his way home, he buys (买) one. Great! No one (没人) sees him. He can eat it now. Suddenly (突然), he sees Mrs. Smith come here with her dog, Bill. Mr. Jackson doesn't want her to see him eating an ice cream in the street. So he hides (藏) it behind his back (背后), and says hello to her. Mrs. Smith is