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YINGYUYUEDULIJI

本书主编 谢剑英
丛书顾问 Noel Doherty
(加拿大籍英语教育专家)



英语天天练
• 能力步步高 •

英语阅读理解 天天练

八年級

机械工业出版社
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天天练系列

英语阅读理解天天练 八年级

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本书紧扣英语新课标的要求,精选具有代表性、难易度适中、题材多样的英文短篇原作,由众多经验丰富、富于开拓精神的一线英语教师精心设计了针对性强、形式多样的练习题,并对疑难点及答案进行了详尽到位的分析讲解。全书试题由浅入深,循序渐进,内容新颖,趣味性强。本书旨在引导读者少走弯路,科学、快速地提高阅读理解能力,聪明地学习英语。本书可供八年级学生作为同步阅读、一日一练选用。

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前言

《英语课程标准》对基础教育阶段的英语学习提出了更高的要求,“标准”中明确要求各年级的学生在英语学习中课外阅读量从8万个单词逐渐增至30万个单词。词汇量也要求增加近一倍。

分析近年来的中、高考英语试卷,可以发现:阅读综合能力的考查一直是重中之重,其分值比重一直在40%以上。同时,学生在阅读理解、完形填空中的失分率居高不下。由此可见,英语阅读理解对中学生学好英语的重要性。鉴于此诸多因素,我们精心策划并组织了一批有经验并能代表英语教学先进方向的一线优秀教师,编著了这套天天练系列丛书。

我们力图从一个全新的视角,为中学生打造一套针对性强,篇幅适中,紧扣新课程标准,直击中、高考的阅读理解训练书。让学生不必再为望着茫茫的英语阅读资料无从下手而彷徨,不必再为读了许多文章、做了一大堆练习题、阅读水平却不见长进而苦恼。

本书特点

本书以中考为核心,按照近几年中考阅读理解中出现频率较高的话题来划分单元。每个单元精选5篇同类话题中具有时代感,语言规范、地道,内容丰富的典型文章,让学生接触最新鲜的英语,学习最有用的知识。每篇文章配有相应的选择题,供学生进行阅读训练。每个单元附有习题参考答案与提示,供学生进行自我评估,帮其解决阅读中的问题,提高阅读水平。

总的来说,全书具有以下特点:

选材精炼,原汁原味

对于以学习语言为主要目的的中学生而言,英语阅读训练并不是什么样的文章都适合,也不是读得越多越好,而是要有针对性,文章要有代表性,否则会走许多弯路,事倍功半。

因此,本书所选的文章具有很强的代表性,不求多,只求精和实用,文章结构难易度和生词量适中,包含的语法现象有针对性。与中学英语课程标准和考试大纲保持一致,力求保证语言的纯正性和原汁原味,我们精选了部分海外原版资料,根据课程标准

和中考大纲的考试要求编制了练习题,同时还精选了一些省市重点中学的试题。

材料新,可读性强

兴趣是学习最好的老师,尤其对于中学生,充满新鲜感和好奇性的文章能够吸引他们的注意力。

本书所选文章具有内容新鲜、有时代感、贴近生活、趣味性强等特点。文章体裁多样,题材丰富。为了体现21世纪的科技时代感,本书着重突出科技英语阅读,所选文章涵盖当前最新、最有意义、最有趣的各种高新科学技术。学生在学习语言的同时还能学到许多科学知识。

同步训练,循序渐进,设计新颖,解析到位

冰冻三尺非一日之寒,本书旨在为八年级学生打下一个坚实的英语阅读基础。在设计上力求使之成为适合同步一课一练的形式,文章选材新颖,试题设计贴近中考,答案分析透彻到位,力求最大限度地帮助学生迎接中考。

编著队伍力量雄厚

本书由北京西城外国语学校、长春外国语学校、成都外国语学校、武汉外国语学校等著名外国语学校教师联合编写,北京西城外国语学校副校长王萍兰女士任丛书编委会主任,并特聘加拿大籍英语教育专家 Noel Doherty 先生为丛书顾问。

作者队伍经验丰富,实力雄厚,将外国语学校先进的英语教育理念融入到书中,让每一位致力于学好外语的中学生都有机会接触重点外国语学校的一流外语教育,体验英语学习的乐趣,聪明地学习英语。

修订说明

天天练系列丛书已面世6年有余,受到读者的广泛认可和好评。为了迎接“新课程标准”的全面实施,更好地适应英语中、高考的改革趋势,满足读者的新需求,我们在深入地研究了“新课程标准”及各版本的英语教材后,对本丛书进行了大幅度的修订,增加了阅读量,使之更符合中学生英语学习的要求。

编者
2008年6月

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英语阅读理解概述

一、阅读理解的主要题型

对阅读理解能力的测试是英语考试中必不可少的测试项目,主要考查学生对于不同体裁或不同题材语言材料的理解能力,以及通过阅读,对材料中信息的捕获能力。此项能力的测试,对考生提出以下几个方面的要求:

1. 不但要求掌握所读材料的主旨大意、中心思想,而且要求掌握文章中的详细事实与细节。

2. 不但要求对于具体事实情节的理解,而且要求对其抽象含义的理解,既要理解字面意思,又要理解其深层含义,包括作者的态度、观点、意图等。

3. 既要求理解文章中某句、某段的含义及全文的逻辑关系,又要求根据其含义及逻辑关系进行判断和推理。

4. 既要求考生能够运用材料中的信息去分析、理解问题,又要求考生能运用中学生应有的生活常识去分析、理解问题。

根据以上要求,通过对近年来中考英语试题的研究分析,我们就不难总结出阅读理解题的命题规律及题型结构,一般来说,阅读理解大致可以分为以下几种题型:

事实询问题

此类题型的问题以 what, who, which, when, where, how 或者 why 等词引导,就文中某句、某段或某一具体细节进行提问并要求考生回答。

做好这类题的要领是:明确题意,顺藤摸瓜;按照要求,寻找答案来源;找准关键词,明白其暗示作用;多读课文,正确使用排除法。

推理判断题

此类题型既要求学生透过文章表面文字信息推测文章隐含意思,又要求学生对于作者的态度、意图及文章细节的发展作出正确的推理判断,力求从作者的角度去考虑,不要固守自己的看法或观点。如:

The writer probably feels that _____.

What's the writer's attitude towards...?

Which is true according to the passage?

We can infer from the passage that...

这就要求我们在阅读时,首先要抓住文章的主题和细节,分析文章结构,根据上下文的内在联系,挖掘文章的深层含义。

其次,对于暗含在文章中的人物的行为动机、事件中的因果关系及作者未言明的倾向、意图、态度、观点等要进行合乎逻辑的判断、推理、分析,进一步增强理解能力,抓住材料实质性的东西。

数据推算题

此题要求学生就文章提供的数据,以及数据与文中其他信息的关系做简单计算和推断。在做此类题时:

1. 要抓住并正确理解与数据有关的信息含义。

2. 弄清众多信息中哪些属于有用信息,哪些属于干扰信息。

3. 不要孤立看待数字信息,而要抓住一些关键用语的意义。

识图解意题

此类插图题型是通过图解、地图或插图的形式,形象化地表现信息,用以降低试题的难度,它是短文和题目不可缺少的组成部分。在做此类题时,要求学生一定要:





1. 把文章与图示结合起来, 图文互相参照、互相验证。

2. 若是地图, 则要做到方位明确。

3. 要正确理解文中方位介词及有关信息词的重要意义。

主旨大意题

此类题型用以考查学生对文章主题或中心思想的领会和理解能力。一类题型为主题问题。如:

The text is mainly about _____.

What does the second paragraph mainly discuss?

The writer's purpose in writing this story is _____.

另一类题型为标题问题。

如: Which is the best title of this article?

寻找主题句往往是做好此类题的关键。因此, 在做题时, 要注意每段的主题句(往往为第一句)。英文叫“Topic Sentence”, 它一般都用来表示一个段落的主旨大意, 抓住主题句, 就不难确定文章的最佳标题。

背景知识题

此类题主要是考查中学生对多项综合知识的掌握, 包括: 社会知识、天文知识、史地知识、科普知识及生活常识等。此类题往往与文章没有直接关系, 学生只能凭自己的常识进行判断, 然后做出正确的、符合这些规律的选择。

二、阅读理解的解题技巧

阅读理解是中考英语试卷中的重头戏, 是初中英语教学大纲的集中体现, 它的题材非常广泛, 包括科普、社会、文化、政治、经济等; 体裁多样, 包括记叙文、说明文和应用文等, 采用单项选择的考查形式, 测试点集中, 考查角度灵活。

那么, 作为一名八年级的学生, 我们平时该如何做好阅读理解题呢?

第一, 排除心理障碍, 不要因为自身词汇量小, 阅读文章中有较多的“拦路虎”, 而为之望而生畏, 造成紧张心理, 导致越读越慌, 越慌越难的窘境, 从而影响正常的答题。

第二, 先看题干, 弄清题目要求, 带着问题有目的地进行阅读, 这样就能把握方向, 提高阅读效率及答题的正确性。

第三, 切忌一个词一个词割裂地理解, 或将无关的词硬凑在一起理解, 以致无法获取句子语义及特定语境中篇章的意义, 造成信息流中断, 曲解或偏离题意。

第四, 善于抓关键句和主题句。文章的第一句或最后一句往往是文章或段落的关键句或主题句, 对文章的理解起着重要的作用; 同时要学会正确猜测词义, 有机地联系上下文, 读了上文, 猜测下文, 不要逐词翻译, 造成前后脱节, 以致理解错误。

第五, 充分利用语篇中的文字或图表形式等基本信息, 准确地捕捉关键事实和细节, 进而归纳出主旨大意, 理顺全文的逻辑关系, 弄清作者的写作意图等, 进行推理判断, 挖掘字里行间的深层内涵。

第六, 完成选择时, 看其是否与文中内容相矛盾, 有无文中信息支持点, 再有就是看它是否完全符合题目的要求; 如果让你判断其标题的话, 要看文章表达的是人还是事, 从而推断其标题内容。所有的选项必须以文章为基础, 不要随意发挥想象或联想。

三、如何对待阅读中的生词

在阅读时, 常常会遇到一些生词, 这会影响我们的阅读速度, 其实大部分生词的意思都可以通过上下文的关系猜出来, 下

面就介绍一些猜词的技巧。

1. 通过因果关系猜词

通过因果关系猜词,首先是找出生词与上下文之间的逻辑关系,然后才能猜词。有时文章借助关联词(如 because, as, since, for, so, thus, as a result, of course, therefore 等)表示前因后果。例如:

You shouldn't have blamed him for that, for it wasn't his fault. 根据 for 引出的句子所表示的原因(那不是他的错),可猜出 blame 的词义是“责备”。

2. 通过同义词和反义词的关系猜词

通过同义词猜词,一是要看由 and 或 or 连接的同义词词组,如 happy and gay,即使我们不认识 gay 这个词,也可以知道它的意思是“愉快的”;二是看在进一步解释的过程中使用的同义词,如: Man has known something about the planets Venus, Mars, and Jupiter with the help of spaceships. 此句中的 Venus(金星), Mars(火星), Jupiter(木星)均为生词,但只要知道 planets 就可猜出这几个词都属于“行星”这一范畴。通过反义词猜词,一是看表示转折关系的连词或副词,如: but, while, however 等;二是看与 not 搭配的或表示否定意义的词语,如: He is so homely, not at all as handsome as his brother. 根据 not at all... handsome 我们不难推测出 homely 的意思,即“不英俊的、不漂亮的”。

3. 通过构词法猜词

在阅读文章时,我们总会遇到一些新词汇,有时很难根据上下文来推断其词意,而它们对文章的理解又有着举足轻重的作用。此时,如掌握了一些常用的词根、前

缀、后缀等语法知识,这些问题便不难解决了。

4. 通过定义或释义关系来推测词义

例如: But sometimes, no rain falls for a long, long time. Then there is a dry period, or drought.

从 drought 所在句子的上文我们得知,很久不下雨,于是便有一段干旱的时期,即 drought,由此可见 drought 的意思是“久旱”,“旱灾”。而 a dry period 和 drought 是同义语。这种同义或释义关系常由 is, or, that is, in other words, be called 或破折号等来表示。

5. 通过句法功能来推测词义

例如: Bananas, oranges, pineapples, coconuts and some other kinds of fruit grow in warm areas. 假如 pineapples 和 coconuts 是生词,我们可以从这两个词在句中所处的位置来判断它们大致的意思。从句中不难看出 pineapples, coconuts 和 bananas, oranges 是同类关系,同属 fruit 类,因此它们是两样水果,准确地说,是菠萝和椰子。

6. 通过描述猜词

描述即作者为帮助读者更深刻、更感性地了解某人或某物而对该人或该物作出的外在相貌或内在特征的描写。例如: The penguin is a kind of sea bird living in the South Pole. It is fat and walks in a funny way. Although it cannot fly, it can swim in the icy water to catch the fish. 从例句的描述中可以得知, penguin 是一种生活在南极的鸟类,后面更详尽地描述了该鸟类的的生活习性。由此,我们就可以推断该词的含义了。





Unit 1



Passage 1

难度

☆

时间

We have a music festival in our school every year. We like music very much. Some of us are the classical music fans. Some of us are the pop music fans and others are the country music fans. We hold the music festival at the music house. If you want to listen to classical music, you can go to the first floor. If you enjoy country music, you can go upstairs and turn right. If you want to listen to pop music, go upstairs and turn left.

根据短文内容选择最佳答案:

- () 1. We have a _____ in our school every year.
A. music club B. music festival C. party D. get-together
- () 2. Some of us are _____.
A. the classical music fans B. the baseball fans
C. the volleyball fans D. fantastic tourists
- () 3. You can listen to the classical music _____.
A. on the first floor B. in the afternoon
C. on the third floor D. in the morning



Passage 2

难度

☆☆

时间

In America, students like popular music. Every student carries small MP3 players with earphones and listen to music before class, after class, and at lunch. Students with cars buy large speakers and play the music loudly when they drive on the street.

Adult drivers listen to music on the car radio when they drive to work. They also listen to the news about sports, the weather, and the life of American people. Most of the radio programs are music.

Popular music singers make much money. They make a CD or a tape and radio stations use it many places. Once a popular singer is heard all over the country, young people buy his or her CDs or tapes. The singer can get some of the money from these CDs or tapes. Wherever the singer goes, all the young people want to meet him or her. Now the singer has become a national star.

根据短文内容选择最佳答案:

- () 1. Students listen to popular music in the following time except _____.
A. before class B. after class C. at lunch D. at class
- () 2. On the car radio, adult drivers listen to _____.
A. only music B. stories C. weather report



- D. music, and news about sports, the weather, and the life of American people
- () 3. Popular music singers have _____ money.
A. a little B. a lot of C. little D. no
- () 4. The passage is mainly about _____.
A. American people B. popular music
C. radio programs D. popular singers



Passage 3

难度 ☆☆ 时间

Welcome to Xin Hua Cinema		
	Gone With the Wind	
	Director	Victor Fleming
	Starring	Vivien Leigh—Scarlett O'Hara Clark Gable—Rhett Butler Leslie Howard—Ashley Wilkes
	Genre/Type	Romance

	DANNIEL BIO	
	Birthday	July 23, 1989
	Nationality	English
	Nickname	Danny
	Also Starring	<i>The Tailor of Panama</i>

根据表格提供的信息回答下列问题:

- What's the nickname of Dannel?
- Where can we see the film?
- Who is the director of *Gone With the Wind*?
- What's the type of *Gone With the Wind*?



Passage 4

难度 ☆☆☆ 时间

The word "hobby" is an interesting word. Every person has one thing he or she likes to do for fun. Some people enjoy collecting things like stamps or pictures. Others like to play football or go window-shopping where they can look at many beautiful things without buying them.

I have many hobbies for fun. I sometimes play golf with my sons. I play tennis with all the family. I like to collect music books. I also collect musical instruments from China like the erhu, the dizi, the xiao, the suona, and the pipa. These are the instruments of China that cannot be found in America.

My favorite hobby is fishing. I like to go and see my brother in the State of Alaska where fishing is wonderful. Both of us take a boat and go to a small river where we fish for salmon, America's most famous fish.

根据短文内容选择最佳答案:

- () 1. The word "hobby" means _____.
A. collecting pictures
B. playing soccer with your friends
C. something you enjoy doing in your free time
D. something you can see at the shopping window
- () 2. What's the writer's most liked hobby?
A. Playing golf with his sons.
B. Fishing.
C. Collecting Chinese musical instruments.
D. Reading.
- () 3. Salmon is _____.
A. a river where people can go fishing
B. a town near Alaska
C. a kind of instrument
D. a kind of fish



Passage 5

难度 ☆☆☆ 时间

Selina, Hebe and Ella are three pretty young Taiwanese singing girls. Their album "Magical Journey" can be heard all the way to Beijing's Great Hall of the People. The three singing angels are regarded as the most popular pop group in Taiwan and Hong Kong. However, when they entered a singing competition in Taiwan in 2000, none of them even dreamed of being a superstar. Ella and Hebe were only expecting the 10,000 yuan prize, while Selina was encouraged by her younger sister, who was then too young to take part.





The three are getting on so well that they each believe it was God that let them become friends and form a three-in-one band. They even named their band "S. H. E", which comes from the first letters of their English names.

Selina is a shy attractive girl. Hebe, the youngest of the three, is confident and always comes up with new ideas. Bright and encouraging, Ella is regarded as the head of the band. Even when she was off because of the pain in her back, she still remembered to phone the other two and push them to move on.

When asked about the secret to their success, the boyish Ella said, "The not-so-pretty faces and not-so-expensive dresses keep us close to our fans. We are happy to be the girls next door, your singing sisters."

It's really a magical journey, from day-dreaming high school girls to well-known singers. Nothing but magical indeed.

根据短文内容选择最佳答案:

- () 1. The first paragraph mainly tells us the three girls' _____.
A. today and yesterday B. new album C. hobbies D. songs
- () 2. The three girls became famous after _____.
A. their new album "Magical Journey" was made
B. they came to sing in Beijing
C. they won the prize in the singing competition in Taiwan in 2000
D. they formed a group
- () 3. They name their band "S. H. E." because _____.
A. they love their English names
B. it shows its members are all girls
C. they believe that each of them is quite important to their band
D. they like this name
- () 4. What is the secret to their success?
A. Keeping themselves close to their fans.
B. Their pretty faces and nice dresses.
C. Their next door sister's help.
D. Their beautiful songs.





Unit 2



Passage 6

难度

☆

时间

F1 is a very fast car race. It is one of the most popular sports in the world. The drivers go at over 300 kilometers an hour every race. But F1 cars didn't always go so fast.

In 1895, the first F1 race began in France. During that race, it took the drivers 48 hours to finish 580 kilometers. In 1901, the best drivers had an average speed of 100 kilometers an hour. Modern grand prix F1 racing began in 1950 in Britain. Grand prix is French. It means "large prize". Today, 12 teams and 24 drivers race to get points. There are races at different tracks all over the world from March to October every year. There is also F2 and F3 racing. But the cars are slower and less high-tech.

根据短文内容选择最佳答案:

- () 1. The best drivers in F1 races can reach the speed of _____ an hour.
 A. 100 kilometers B. 300 kilometers
 C. 580 kilometers D. 1,000 kilometers
- () 2. Modern grand prix F1 racing first began _____.
 A. in France B. in Britain C. in 1895 D. in 1901
- () 3. Today F1 race is held _____.
 A. all over the world from March to October
 B. at different tracks all the year round
 C. in France and Britain every year
 D. every month all over the world



Passage 7

难度

☆

时间

In 1896, the first Olympic Games was held in Athens, Greece. Since then many countries have successfully held the Olympic, such as England, France, Germany, Canada, the USA, Spain and Australia. After more than a century the Games comes to China.

When people hold the Olympic Games, they always make emblem(会徽). The emblem of the last Olympic Games is a white circle of olive branches in the sky.

In 2008, the Olympic Games will be held in China. And China has already made a seal as the emblem of the Beijing 2008 Olympic Games.



Beijing 2008

