

●主编 聂君法 黄艳玉

英语培优竞赛




超级课堂



传播英语文化
激发英语兴趣
提升英语素养
活跃英语思维

9 年级

 华中师范大学出版社



英语培优竞赛超级课堂

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前言

qianyan

在初中英语培优竞赛中,阅读理解占据了很大比例;在中考英语试题中,完形填空、阅读理解及阅读理解填词三个题型也占了整个分值的46%左右。其中完形填空和阅读理解填词为拉档题目,考生普遍感到做这两种题没把握。《英语培优竞赛超级课堂》的适时出版,实在是广大考生之幸事。

本书具有如下特点。第一,选材广泛:涉及古今中外政治、经济、历史、文化、科技、教育、社会、人物、人生等。第二,话题新颖:力求贴近学生实际,贴近生活,贴近时代,突出实用性,趣味性,知识性及针对性。第三,题材多样化:议论文、说明文、记叙文、新闻、广告等均包含其中。我们知道,学习的过程就是一个磨砺意志、陶冶情操、拓展视野的过程。每日的坚持,可以促进学生阅读习惯的形成,潜移默化地提升学生的阅读理解能力,希望本书能够达到“授人以渔”的目的,为学生的终身学习和发展打下良好的基础。

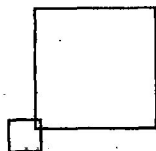
本书以单元的形式呈现在读者面前。一篇完形填空、一篇阅读理解及一篇阅读填词组成一个单元。全书共50个单元。为了方便读者,书后附有答案及详细的讲解供参考。

本书由聂君法和黄艳玉两位老师主编,参加本书编写及科学调研的还有陈丽莲、龚永娥、田颖、李昌华、陈云辉、周秀英、熊姣玲等老师。能为广大读者贡献绵薄之力我们实感荣幸,书中疏漏之处恳请读者批评指正,以使本书再次修订时更臻完善。谢谢!

编者



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攻克阅读：学好英语的关键

众所周知，我们学习英语，就是要用它进行交流，以此学习国外的一些先进的科学技术和文学艺术。我们在学习英语的时候，阅读理解就是很好的训练方式，况且阅读理解已成为各类培优、竞赛和选拔型考试（中考、高考、研究生入学考试等）的重要测试题型，这里首先要明晓狭义阅读理解的常考题型，即：“选择型”阅读理解、“问答型”阅读理解、“判断型”阅读理解，同时更要弄清广义阅读理解的常考题型，即：阅读理解、完形填空、阅读填词等。本书根据初中生必备的英语阅读理解能力，从广义的阅读理解的常考题型的能力要求、题型特点、命题思路、应考策略逐一进行分析，并指导学生做好此类题型，提高英语水平，轻松应对考试，取得满意成绩。

阅读理解

1. 考试能力要求

阅读理解是考查学生语言运用、阅读理解、逻辑推理、分析判断等能力的重要项目。它要求学生通读并深刻理解短文内容，掌握朗读材料的主旨和大意，既能理解具体的事实，也能理解抽象的概念；既能理解某段、某句的含义，也能通过分析把握文章的整个脉络。它还要求考生根据短文所提供的信息，综合中学生应具备的常识和判断能力进行推理、判断，有些题要求考生判断所给句子的意思与原文内容是否相符，有的是要求从三至四个选项中选出能回答所提问题或完成所给句子的正确答案。有的阅读材料中有生词（词组），要求考生根据上下文意思来猜测词义或理解短文中关键句的意思。

2. 题型特点

从近几年培优竞赛和中考的阅读理解题来看，题型主要有这几个特点：

① 阅读理解题的材料多以叙事性文章为主。

② 阅读理解题的题材广泛，内容贴近生活（但文章是学生所没见过的），有一种似曾相识之感。

③ 题目设计难度比过去大，题型主要有主观性题型和客观性题型，主观性题型一般是：主旨题、推理题、情感态度价值题、结论题等；客观性题型一般是：事实题、推测词（组）义题、指代关系题、常识题、是非题等。

④ 体现课改理念（精神）的题比例有所增大，题目设计巧妙。

以中考为例，一般说来，中考两篇阅读理解，每篇设计 5 道选择题，其中 2 道客观题，3 道主观题。如武汉市武昌区 2005 年课改年级的阅读理解题第 1 篇为“选择型”，第 2 篇为“问答型”。

3. 命题思路

① 考查学生在阅读中快速准确获取信息的能力。现在阅读理解的短文篇幅加长（每篇 300 词），这就要求平时要多读英语文章，多听英文节目，多看英文电影、电视，培养良好的英语语言感觉。

② 所设计的题目，不仅要求学生在阅读过程中快速了解具体的事实，完成好客观题，而且要求学生能理解文章的深层含义，即自己对某件事的情感、态度、价值观，包括对作者的态度、意图、价值观等等，作出准确、合理的判断，完成好主观题。

③ 从近几年培优竞赛和中考阅读理解题来看，主要有“选择型”阅读理解。但 2005 年部分课改实验区中考的阅读理解题考的是“问答型”阅读理解，应该说“问答型”比“选择型”更难，这是出题人希望考生通过此题的训练，既能提高快速阅读能力，又能提高书面表达能力。

4. 应考策略

做阅读理解题的方法很多，每个人可根据自己的习惯去做题，但一般说来，按以下四步骤去做题效果一定不错。

① 先看文后题目，了解文章大意。先把文章后面的 5 道选择题或问答题从头至尾看一遍，并记住一些关键信息，以便带着问题（明确的目的性）去阅读短文。这样有助于抓住问题的关键，做到有的放矢，同时可以提高阅读速度和解题效果。

② 通读短文，抓住文意。带着文章之后的问题尽快把文章通读一遍，尽量排除生词和个别难句的干扰，迅速抓住文章的主要意思。

③ 回归问题，开始答题。在读完短文之后，要带着对短文理解的印象，回归题干和选项之中，边看边答题。

④ 核准答案，解答难题。在做完整个阅读理解题之后，应该核对答案，并将答案确定下来，如对个别没有把握的难题，

不要随意改动答案,一定要再回头读短文,再次从中获取新的信息或获得新的理解。

请看下列文章、题目及答案分析:

(一)“选择型”阅读理解

Have you ever seen the man in the moon? If you look closely at the moon on some nights, you can see the face of the man in the moon. Some people say that they can see an old man carrying sticks. Others say that a girl is reading a book. These pictures are made by the mountains and plains(平原) of the moon.

Long ago people in England used to tell their children that the moon was made of green cheese. Everyone knows that this is not true. The moon is a large round rock. It is completely bare(光秃的). There are no trees or plants on the moon. There are no rivers or seas. There are no living things. It never rains on the moon, and everything is covered with dry, white dust. Not even a sound can be heard on the moon.

When the sun shines on it, the moon is very hot, in the shade, however, it is as cold as ice.

The moon is much smaller than the earth. It does not weigh as much as the earth. If you went to the moon, you would weigh six times less than you do now. Even a fat man would be able to jump high off the ground.

- In fact, the man in the moon _____.
A. is carrying sticks
B. looks like a girl reading a book
C. is a shade of something
D. only comes out at night
- Why did the people long ago in England use to tell their children that the moon was made of green cheese? Because _____.
A. they were very foolish
B. they were more clever than others
C. they were very rich
D. they were eager to live a good life
- The underlined word “shade” in the reading means _____.
A. the front of the moon
B. the surface of the moon
C. the back of the moon
D. the winter of the moon
- There are no living things on the moon, that's because _____.
A. there are no trees or plants
B. there is no water or air
C. there is much dry, white dust
D. it is as cold as ice
- Which of the following is not true according to the passage?
A. If you went to the moon, you would be heavier.
B. The earth is much bigger and heavier than the moon.
C. A fat man would be able to jump high off the ground on the moon.
D. It is either very hot or very cold on the moon.

这篇文章出了 5 道选择题,题目难度不大,根据做阅读理解的解题技巧和策略可以作如下分析:

第 1 题答案为 C,通过读完这篇短文,我们即使没有关于月球的常识,但仍可以推断,月球上根本没有人类生存,因此,月球里面不可能有老人、女孩之类的人类。这道题需要考生既要根据文意的客观事实又要根据正确的主观判断作出选择。

第 2 题的答案为 D,这又是一道理解判断题。在古老的英国,人们告诉孩子们“月亮是一个绿色的奶酪制成的”。表明那时人们生活水平不高,这是对美好生活的一种向往。这道题需要考生既要读懂作者的意图,又要读懂出题人的思路,属难度较大的题。

第 3 题的答案为 C,根据上下文意可推测 shade 要表示的是与 the sun shines on it 相反的情况。

第 4 题的答案为 B,这是一道客观事实题,文中信息可以告诉我们 A、C、D 这三个答案都不切题意;尽管文中没有提供答案 B 的信息,但作为中学生既可以根据文中信息(客观事实)来排斥错误选项,也可根据已知常识确认答案。

第 5 题的答案为 A,这也是一道客观事实题,只要把文章最后一段弄懂了,信息捕捉到了,就比较容易确定正确答案。

(二)“问答题”阅读理解

阅读下列短文,然后回答文章后的 5 个问题:

Last summer Annabelle Jones and Claire Hippert, two 17-year-old English schoolgirls, decided to climb the Matterhorn, the famous snow-covered mountain in Switzerland. The Matterhorn is popular to mountain climbers because it

is so difficult to climb.

The girls first got the idea for a climbing expedition a few years ago, when a well-known disabled (unable to use legs or arms, etc.) climber, Norman Croucher, gave a talk at their school. Norman lost both his legs in a train accident when he was nineteen, but he has climbed some of the world's highest mountains on his artificial legs. "He inspired us," said Claire.

Then the girls met a well-known mountaineer called Turbo Thomas and he became their trainer. For the last two years he took them climbing in the Swiss Alps during the summer holidays and they trained very hard. "It wasn't easy," said Annabelle. "The weather was often a problem. Sometimes it was so cold that we didn't want to get out of bed, but Turbo dragged us to the foot of the mountain and made us climb."

The girls kept going and finally they were ready to try the Matterhorn. They made a date for the last week in August and travelled to Zermatt. They started to climb, but unluckily the weather beat them. "It rained every day so it was impossible to climb very far," said Claire.

Are they disappointed? "Of course not," said Annabelle. "I know we didn't get to the top, but we'll be back next summer to try again! Climbing is our life."

1. Why did the girls start mountain climbing?

2. Where and how did they train?

3. Why was the training difficult?

4. What beat them? And why?

5. Why are they going to return to Zermatt next summer?

答案与简析:

1. Because they were inspired by Norman.

从第2段的内容可知,这两位女孩从Norman的报告中受到了鼓舞。

2. The trainer took them climbing in the Alps and they trained hard.

这是一道客观事实题,第3自然段的第1句话就回答了这个问题,但我们考生必须注意,回答问题时既要准确又要简洁明了,此类题还要注意人称、时态的变化。

3. Because the weather was often a problem.

此题仍为客观事实题,在第3自然段就可找到答案。

4. The weather. Because it rained every day.

此题可从第4自然段的最后一句话"It rained every day so it was impossible to climb very far..."确定。

5. Because they would try to get to the top.

此题为判断推理题,从最后一自然段Annabelle所说的话,我们还可以这样回答这个问题:"They would never give up climbing."

阅读理解填词.

1. 考试能力要求:它要求考生既要具备做完形填空题的“精细”工夫,又要具备做阅读理解题的“纵观”能力。

2. 题型特点:文体多为叙事性议论文、说明文;只提供1篇文章,根据首字母填词;或者根据A篇短文内容完成改写后的B篇短文,不提供首字母;所填的词以实词为主,即动词3~4个,名词2~3个,形容词和副词2~3个,介词1~2个。

3. 命题思路:该题不仅考查学生的阅读理解能力,而且考查学生灵活运用语言(词、句)的综合能力。一般说来,只要英语基本功比较扎实,具备一定的阅读理解能力和运用语言的能力,出题人会让你做对80%以上。

4. 应考策略(解题技巧):①考生要有良好的心理素质。②在填词(做此题)之前先读3遍文章,要使一篇完全陌生的文章变成熟悉的内容,拉近你与文章之间的距离,走近作者。③克服畏难情绪,树立攻关精神。特别是对1~2个词没有太大把握或者填不出来时,一定要不急不躁,耐心回头读文章,走进作者心灵,寻找心灵的火花,你会有“柳暗花明”之感。④对所填的动词和名词要根据上下文、上下句之间的时间、逻辑关系等等确定所填词的正确形式。

常见题例及分析:

题例 I: 阅读下列短文,根据首字母提示在各题后的空白处写出各单词的正确形式。

Man needs way to decorate his buildings. Some artists use mosaics(马赛克) to h 1 make buildings beautiful.

A mosaic is picture m 2 from bits and pieces of glass. Shell, small stones and other hard and interesting materials (材料) can also be u 3. The surface of a good mosaic reflects (反射) light. The materials used in the mosaic work t 4 to form a very beautiful picture.

Mosaic a 5 began in Egypt over 5 000 years ago and then spread a 6 the world. At first, mosaics were used to cover f 7. As time went on, they were used to decorate the i 8 walls of large and beautiful churches. Mosaics were o 9 used on the outside surfaces of buildings, for they did not wear away(磨损) in the sun and rain. Mosaics can also make modern b 10 more beautiful and interesting.

答案与简析:

此篇文章为叙事性的说明文,应该说考生通过通读2~3遍文章,不难掌握其大意,但要把10个词准确无误地填写出来并非很容易。

1. help 这个词比较容易填出,但首先要确定这里需要一个动词。
2. made 此题考查 be made from 这个短语,这里为被动结构。
3. used 此题仍为被动结构,也不难填出来。
4. together 副词 together 常与动词连用,表示“一起”的意思,填出此词有一定的难度,主要是考生不了解马赛克的结构和用途。
5. art 这个词可能较难想得到,art 在这里表示“工艺”之意,填此词要联系上下文思考,并透彻理解题意。
6. around around the world 短语表示“全世界”,比较容易填出。
7. floors 此题比较容易填出,但注意要将 floor 变成复数。
8. inside inside 在这里作形容词用,表示“在里层的,在里面的”意思,可以从文章倒数第二句话中的 outside 获取 inside 这个词的信息。
9. often 从句子结构当中可确认这里需要填一个副词,如果填 once,表示“曾经”之意,也可以。
10. buildings 此词意为“建筑物”,只要仔细读完这篇文章,此词可以顺利地填出来。

题例 II: 根据下列 A 篇短文内容,完成 B 篇空白处上的单词,使短文意义完整。

A

Have you ever asked yourself why children go to school? You will probably say that they go to learn their own language and other languages, arithmetic, geography, history, science and all the other subjects. That is quite true, but why do they learn these things? And are these things all that they learn at school?

We send our children to school to prepare them for the time when they will be big and will have to work for themselves. They learn their own language so that they will be able to tell others clearly what they want and what they know, and understand what others tell them. They learn foreign language in order to be able to benefit from what people in other countries have written and said, and in order to make people from other countries understand what they themselves mean. They learn arithmetic in order to be able to measure and count things in their daily life, geography in order to know something about the world around them, and history to know something about human beings they meet every day. Nearly everything they study at school has some practical use in their life, but is that the only reason why they go to school?

No. There is more in education than just learning facts. We go to school, above all, to learn how to learn, so that, when we have left school, we can continue to learn. A man who really knows how to learn will always be successful, because whenever he has to do something new which he has never had to do before, he will rapidly teach himself how to do

it in the best way. The uneducated person, on the other hand, is either unable to do something new, or does it badly. The purpose of school, therefore, is not just to teach languages, arithmetic, geography, etc., but teach pupils the way to learn.

B

It's very 1 for us children to go to school. There we can learn our 2 language, other languages, arithmetic, geography, history, science and many 3 subjects. Each one has its own function(作用), for examples, learning foreign languages can make people in different countries communicate and 4 each other, arithmetic can 5 to measure and count things in our daily life, geography is for knowing something about the world around us. That 6 everything he study at school is very 7 in our life. But all of these only are learning 8. The only reason that we go to school is to 9 how to learn, so that when we grow up, or when we work for 10 in the future, we will always be successful.

答案与简析:

1. important 通过阅读并理解短文 A, 可以想出 B 篇需填上 important 这个词, 并符合文意。
2. own 此词从 A 篇可以直接获取信息。
3. other 既可以从语感、语法角度, 也可以从 A 篇文中找到 other 这个词。
4. understand understand 表示“了解”之意, 在读懂了 A 篇的基础之上, B 篇这里不难填出。
5. help help 在 B 篇里表示“有助于”之意, 从句子结构分析, 这里需要其动词用法。
6. means 通读 A 篇之后, B 篇这里找到 means 做答案并不难。
7. useful 从 A 篇 has some practical use 这个短语中, 考生必须, 也应有能力提炼 useful 这个词用在 B 篇这里。
8. facts 此答案从 A 篇中可以获取。
9. learn learn 表示“学会”之意, 其后接不定式短语作宾语。
10. ourselves 只要理解了 A 篇第二自然段第一句话的意思, 我们在 B 篇这里可以顺理成章地填出 ourselves。

做例题 II 这样的题, 与例 I 有所不同。例 II, 主要通过读 A 篇, B 篇的答案有 50~60% 可以从 A 篇直接或间接获取。如: 注重近义词、反义词、词形转换、词义转换等等。

完形填空

完形填空是一项综合知识比较强的测试题。它不仅考查学生对所学词汇、词组、语法、句型和常识逻辑等语言基础知识的掌握和正确使用语法知识的能力, 而且还考查学生对词义的正确理解能力、阅读理解能力、推理能力和情景语感等方面综合理解和运用语言的能力。因此, 具有较好的英语语言基本功和阅读理解能力及归纳判断能力, 才能做好这一题型。

从近年英语完形填空题型分析, 其特点主要有:

1. 题型设空以考查文意为主, 信息词汇(即通常所说的“实词”——名词、动词、形容词和副词等)比重较大, 且有逐年增加的趋势, 特别要注意多义实词。
2. 对单词本身词意的考查要求不高, 但对该词在句中、短文中特定语境、文意的理解上要求越来越高, 因此需要学生理解全文, 通篇考虑, 掌握大意, 注重上下句、上下文之间的联系。
3. 增加了考查关联词的题(如 but, because, fortunately, suddenly 等), 涉及考生对行文逻辑的掌握及文句之间关联的理解。因此, 这样不仅考查学生对连词、副词本身的理解, 而且考查学生对文章文意、作者本意的理解。
4. 注意结合文意考查对词语用法的掌握。主要涉及两个方面: 词义辨析与惯用搭配。同义与近义词的比较分辨应当放到一定的语境中才有意义, 只有这样, 才能分辨一些词汇的细微差异。

例题: 阅读下面短文, 掌握其大意, 然后从后面每小题所给的四个选项中选出一个最佳答案。

Kate and Sandy are American students. They 1 sisters. They live 2 now. Kate is 3 than Sandy. She likes living in town very much. Kate thinks living in town is 4 than 5 in the country. There are more parks, shops and cinemas in town than in the country. She especially likes the lights in town. She thinks the lights 6 are more beautiful than the stars. She likes to read and reads 7 than Sandy. Often Kate reads until very late at night. Sandy likes the country 8. She thinks the country life is quiet. There is less noise and fewer cars. She likes to visit her Aunt Peggy. She often helps her aunt 9 her work. Sandy likes to run. She runs faster than Kate. She also thinks running in the

country 10 the most exciting thing to do.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|---------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| 1. A. am | B. is | C. are | D. / |
| 2. A. in the town | B. in town | C. in the country | D. in country |
| 3. A. old | B. older | C. more old | D. more older |
| 4. A. interesting | B. more interesting | C. beautiful | D. more beautiful |
| 5. A. live | B. living | C. to live | D. is living |
| 6. A. at night | B. at the night | C. in night | D. in the night |
| 7. A. quickly | B. more quickly | C. quicklier | D. more quickly |
| 8. A. good | B. well | C. better | D. best |
| 9. A. for | B. at | C. to | D. with |
| 10. A. am | B. is | C. are | D. / |

答案与简析:

1. C 短文讲到 Kate 与 Sandy 是姐妹, 在英语中如果说到“是什么”或“怎么样”要用到 be 动词, 主语是复数 they, 时态是一般现在时, 所以应选 C。

2. B 表示“某人住在某地”, 应用动词 live 加介词 in 再加地点名词, 通过后面句子可知“他们住在城镇”, 应用 live in town。

3. B 通过句子分析, 句中有比较级的标志词 than, 所以此句应用比较级, 根据所提供的答案, old 的比较级形式应是 older。所以应选 B。

4. B 通过句子分析, 句中有比较级的标志词 than, 所以应用比较级, interesting 的比较级是在其前加 more。所以应选 B。

5. B 通过第 4 题, 我们知道这句话应用比较级, 根据比较的对象应一致, 是 living in town 与 living in the country 进行比较。所以应选 B。

6. A 这道题考的是固定搭配情况, 表示“在晚上”应说 at night。所以答案应选 A。

7. B 根据句中的 than, 这句话也应用比较级, 而 quickly 的比较级应是在其前加 more 构成。所以答案应选 B。

8. C 通过通读整篇文章, 文中只提到两个地点, 一个是 in town, 另一个是 in the country, 两者进行比较, 应用比较级。所以答案应选 C。

9. D 此题考的是固定搭配情况, “帮某人某事”应说 help sb. with sth., 所以答案应选 D。

10. B 做这道题, 关键在于弄清楚主语是什么, 是单数还是复数, 通过句子分析, 这是一个宾语从句, 从句的主语 running in the country 是一个单数。所以选 B。

完形填空解题步骤和技巧:

完形填空题历来是考生最感头痛也是失分最多的题型之一。如何提高完形填空解题能力呢? 笔者认为, 从听、说、读、写各方面入手, 提高自己整体英语水平和综合运用英语语言的能力, 才是做好此类题目的基础。下面提供几点解答此类题的技巧和步骤:

1. 通读全文, 掌握文意。

做题前应将短文从头至尾跳过空格快速通读一遍, 了解文章大意。千万不要在未把握文章大意前急于求成地选答案, 边读边填也不是一种有效的办法, 因为这样会打断阅读的思路, 影响对全文大意的了解, 其结果要么欲速则不达, 要么见树不见林, 势必无法从整体上把握全文概要, 造成顾此失彼, 既影响做题的准确率, 也影响做题速度。因此, 我们必须认真阅读全文, 抓住主题句, 了解文章背景知识和作者意图。

2. 细读首尾, 读懂作者。

文章的首句是观察全文的“窗口”, 尾句往往是文章的总结、结论、点睛之笔或中心思想, 所以抓住文章的首句(段)和尾句(段), 对把握文章的主旨和大意有很大的帮助。同时, 一旦读懂了首尾句, 还可以读懂作者, 只要读懂了作者, 做题的准确率就会大大提高。

3. 综合考虑, 瞻前顾后。

为了使完形后的文章内容合理, 语法正确, 解题时必须将注意力集中到整体理解上, 既要瞻前顾后, 通盘考虑, 领会上下文的要求, 特别要根据全文大意和词不离句、句不离文的原则, 把上下文的意思、句法结构、词类和语法功能、惯用法、逻辑

辑推理常识,在空格内大胆地作合理的推断,又要辨别词义,注意搭配,核对答案,检查语法。如果遇到一些较难的选项(约占十分之二)时不要急躁,更不能瞎填,可暂时搁置不管,静下心来,继续往下做。待全文其他选项确定后,再读全文,推敲选项:排除干扰项——去掉似是而非的选项——果断推测答案。

4. 复读全文,验证答案。

当一篇完形填空做完以后,不能万事大吉(甚至不敢回头再读该文),而是要反复读几遍填空后的文章,检查所填写的词语是否与文章相符,文章是否通顺,前后是否呼应,有无句型结构及语法错误。若有疑问,切忌随意改动答案。为了敲定某一个答案,你最好重新再读一遍文章,真正把握好了作者的写作意图和出题人的命题意图,方可改正。

Unit 1

I. 阅读理解

People travel a lot with Bel Air because they know they will get what they want.

They want to go quickly and safely across the land, across the sea or right across the world, and they know Bel Air will take them where they want to go, when they want to go. Bel Air flies all the newest and fastest planes to more towns and cities of the world than any other airline (航空公司).

Do you want to go to Paris, Washington, Tokyo? Bel Air will take you there, at all times of the day or night, right through the week. But Bel flies not only to the biggest cities, we also fly two or three times a week to towns and cities in the very centre of Asia, Africa and South America.

People fly with Bel Air because they know they will leave on time and arrive on time. They know that they will receive the best food and watch the best films.

Bel Air is second to none.

1. Bel Air is _____.

- A. the name of a plane
C. an air lab

- B. the name of an airline
D. a radio programme

2. Bel Air's planes _____.

- A. are fast, but not safe
C. are safe, but not new

- B. fly quickly, but not fast
D. fly fast and safely

3. The airline flies planes to cities like Paris _____.

- A. day and night, through the week
C. at any time of the day

- B. two or three times a week
D. at any time of the night

4. "In the very centre of Asia..." means "_____".

- A. all over Asia...
C. the biggest city in Asia...

- B. around Asia...
D. right in the middle of Asia...

5. "Second to none" may mean "_____".

- A. the second B. the last

- C. the best D. the worst

II. 完形填空

Charlie Chaplin(卓别林) spent over 70 years acting both on stages and in films. But do you know 1 he began his artistic career(艺术生涯)?

When Charlie was 5 years old, his father died. His mother, though she was rather ill, had to go on with her work as a 2 in order to make a living and she took Charlie along with her because no one took care of him at home.

Once when she was giving a performance on the stage, 3 choked her throat(喉咙), and she could not go on. People whistled and 4. At this time, little Chaplin ran to the stage and 5 his mother. He wanted to help his mother. He cleverly sang as his mother did. He acted 6 that the audience(观众) all laughed merrily. They tossed(扔, 掷) coins to the stage 7 his humorous acting and pleasing voice.

Seeing this, little Chaplin said to the audience, "Wait till I 8 please." All the audience burst out laughing at his words. When the boss helped him and left the stage, Chaplin said, "The boss must have put 9 into his pockets, I have to go to ask him." And he did leave the stage for a while. The audience laughed themselves to tears at his performance. 10 they welcomed little Chaplin wherever he went. This was how Charlie Chaplin began his career.

1. A. when
2. A. doctor

- B. why
B. teacher

- C. how
C. dancer

- D. where
D. singer

- | | | | |
|----------------------|---------------------|----------------|-------------------|
| 3. A. something | B. someone | C. coin | D. award |
| 4. A. smiled | B. shouted | C. laughed | D. left |
| 5. A. caught up with | B. held | C. stood by | D. looked after |
| 6. A. as good | B. as well | C. so good | D. so well |
| 7. A. for | B. because | C. that | D. by |
| 8. A. pick them up | B. drink some water | C. have a rest | D. have my hat on |
| 9. A. the stage | B. the money | C. the coin | D. his hands |
| 10. A. Later | B. After | C. From then | D. From then on |

III. 阅读理解填词

I have a very good dictionary. It has a lot of w 1 . It gives a lot of meanings for each word. But I always read the first m 2 of the word in the dictionary. I n 3 read the other meanings, because I wanted to read my books quickly.

This morning when I was reading a book, I came to a s 4 sentence. It looked e 5 first, but it wasn't. The sentence had six words: "D 6 a picture of your house. " I knew five words in this sentence, but I didn't understand one word. I didn't know "draw". I opened my dictionary and f 7 the first meaning of "draw". It was "pull". I said to myself, "Now, I know all the words, and I think I can understand the sentence. " So I w 8 the meaning of the sentence. "Pull a picture of your house. " I read it, but what did this mean? I couldn't understand it.

My friend Mary read the new sentence which I wrote just now. She laughed. She picked up my dictionary, and talked to me.

"Look, Nancy. The s 9 meaning of 'draw' is make a picture with a pen, a pencil or chalk. " So the sentence means: "Make a picture of your house with a pen, a pencil or chalk. "

I understood! I thought Mary was wonderful. And at last I knew h 10 to use my dictionary.

- | | | | | |
|------------|------------|------------|------------|-------------|
| 1. w _____ | 2. m _____ | 3. n _____ | 4. s _____ | 5. e _____ |
| 6. D _____ | 7. f _____ | 8. w _____ | 9. s _____ | 10. h _____ |

Unit 2

I. 阅读理解

Hope for a safer world

Close your eyes. Make a wish. What is it? You may want to have a cool schoolbag or do well in school work. Some teens in Beijing have a different wish. They want a peaceful world. In it, everyone can live happily.

There is an environment group, Roots and Shoots(根与芽) in Beijing. And, it had something for the teens to do on Sundays. It asked the teens to make a wish for World Peace Day. So, the young people got together to sing peace songs. They also "flew" some peace doves outside. That white bird means peace and love around the world.

The large doves were not real doves. They were made out of pieces of cloth. Students took them outside. Many countries do things like this for World Peace Day every year.

In 1981, the United Nations(UN, 联合国) decided to have a World Peace Day. In 2001, September 21 became that day. Liu Xuesong is a Junior 1 student in Beijing. "I saw the children in Iraq(伊拉克) and other places on TV," she said, "I want to write letters to them and help them."

Many students also made kites. Zhang Yongzheng, 13, from Beijing Xicheng Foreign Language School, made a kite in three days. She drew a lotus(荷花) and a bottle on it. In Chinese, lotus and bottle sound the same as the word peace.

Her classmate, Zhao Chenning, drew some countries' flags on her kite. "We are a big family," she said, "I want the kite to fly high! Then everyone can see it and know my wish."



Celebrate World Peace

Pan Ziheng, a Junior 2 student at Beijing Yucai School, said, "I want to stop war, so the lovely animals and plants can live well. I wish to work for the UN when I grow up. Now I will just be a good boy and be nice to everybody."

- How often do the members in the environment group meet?
 - Every day.
 - Every other day.
 - Every week.
 - Every month.
- What do the members in the environment group do?
 - They wish for peace.
 - They sing peace songs.
 - They "fly" peace doves.
 - They do all the above.
- What do you know about the doves that the students fly from the passage?
 - They are real doves that the students keep.
 - They are real doves that the students bought.
 - They are made of pieces of cloth.
 - They are paper doves.
- Which of the following can't be seen on the kites made by the students?
 - Doves.
 - Bottle.
 - Lotus.
 - Some countries' flags.
- Which of the following is not the wish of the students?
 - People all over the world can live like in a big family.
 - More students can join in their activity of flying kites.
 - All animals and plants can live well.
 - War can be stopped.

II. 完形填空

In America, on school and work days, breakfast in most homes is often a hurried meal of milk, bread, juice or coffee. Some people even don't have it in order to get to 1 or school on time. Others just stop at coffee shops for coffee. But on weekends, 2 are quite different. People usually get up late, so they have enough time to have a large breakfast with

eggs, home-fried potatoes and bread.

Lunch is just a 3 break from the day's work rather than a large, long meal. It usually lasts 4 half an hour or an hour, so family members do not have time to 5 home. Most people have a sandwich or a hamburger, and fruit or ice-cream for lunch. 6 people either take their lunches to work in the brown paper "lunch bag", 7 eat a sandwich at a fast food restaurant. Children 8 to bring the "lunch box".

Dinner is the most 9 meal of the day in the United States. At this meal, most American families can sit down 10. It is usually a hot, large meal and it is quite different from lunch. Lunch is often cold and quick. 11 usually cooked dinner for their families in the past. Nowadays, 12, with more women working and as a result of "women's liberation(解放)", men are doing more in the 13. Dinners throughout America are quite 14, but most people have a meat dish, a vegetable, and rice or bread. Milk, water and soft drinks are common at dinner, but wine is only for 15 occasions(场合). Dinner is usually eaten between 5:00 p. m. and 7:00 p. m. and often later in restaurants. Most Americans enjoy themselves at this time.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|---------------|----------------|--------------|
| 1. A. hospitals | B. shops | C. work | D. factories |
| 2. A. things | B. activities | C. reports | D. prices |
| 3. A. real | B. long | C. boring | D. short |
| 4. A. only | B. exactly | C. nearly | D. almost |
| 5. A. leave | B. get | C. return | D. drive |
| 6. A. Careful | B. Clever | C. Famous | D. Working |
| 7. A. and | B. or | C. but | D. so |
| 8. A. forget | B. stop | C. prefer | D. decide |
| 9. A. important | B. serious | C. terrible | D. common |
| 10. A. quietly | B. straight | C. early | D. together |
| 11. A. Men | B. Parents | C. Women | D. Children |
| 12. A. whenever | B. however | C. whatever | D. wherever |
| 13. A. dining-room | B. kitchen | C. study | D. garden |
| 14. A. strange | B. simple | C. healthy | D. different |
| 15. A. special | B. usual | C. traditional | D. ordinary |

III. 阅读理解填词

Now satellites are helping to forecast(预报) the weather. They are in s 1 and they can r 2 any part of the world. The satellites take photos of the atmosphere(大气层), because the weather f 3 there. They send these photos to the weather stations, so scientists can see the weather of any part of the world. F 4 the photos, the scientists can say how the weather will change.

Today, n 5 five hundred weather stations in sixty countries receive satellite photos. When they receive new photos, the scientists compare(比较) them with earlier ones. Perhaps they may find that the clouds have changed d 6 the last few hours. This may mean that the weather on the g 7 may soon change, too. In their next weather forecast, the scientists can say this.

The weather satellites are also used for other work.

So satellites are a great help to the scientists. Before satellites were i 8, the scientists could forecast for about 24 or 48 hours. Now they can make good forecast for three or five days. Soon, perhaps, they will be a 9 to forecast the weather for a week or m 10 ahead.

- | | | | | |
|------------|------------|------------|------------|-------------|
| 1. s _____ | 2. r _____ | 3. f _____ | 4. F _____ | 5. n _____ |
| 6. d _____ | 7. g _____ | 8. i _____ | 9. a _____ | 10. m _____ |