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致读者

在新的世纪,国内英语教学正发生着日新月异的变化,广大教师和学生对中学英语教辅读物出版创新的呼声也此起彼伏:中学英语教辅需要精品,需要品牌,需要从更远、更新的角度重新打造!魔法英语的出现,为中学英语教辅的历史翻开了新的一页。

美国蒙登戈国际语言研究中心、英国剑桥国际语言研究院等国内外十多所英语教育研究机构积极参与,北京四中、黄冈中学、华东师大附中、清华大学附中等国内几十所重点中学鼎力协助,一百多位英语教育专家及知名特高级教师联手缔造……魔法英语,已悄然走在中学英语教辅的最前沿,成为一个全新的中学英语教辅品牌!一个真正由专家打造的具有国际品质的中学英语教辅品牌!

魔法英语横空出世,骤然引起广大教师和学生的关注,得到社会各界读者的厚爱,这对我们实在是一种莫大的鼓励。我们本意旨在给中学生提供一个崭新的学习平台,为每位读者所付出的时间和期待提供丰厚的回报。在这里,最不能释怀的是我们对中学英语教育的敏锐察觉和积累,我们力求通过不懈的努力,让“魔法英语——解放中学生的英语,让英语学习变得如此简单”的思想光芒,照耀每位读者!

我们与读者的心是相通的,同广大一线教师的心是相通的。现在,我们付出的每一份努力,都得到了广大教师和读者的支持和肯定。面对这些勉励和关怀,我们将会以百倍的努力来报答。未来我们会做得更好!这是我们的目标,也是我们不变的承诺。

魔法英语愿做中学生学习英语的最佳助手,最贴心的朋友!让魔法英语伴随着我们的幸福、快乐和回忆,一起成长!





Preface

前言

考试成绩的高低是衡量一个学生是否掌握所学知识的重要标志，也是考查是否完成教学大纲规定的教与学任务的重要手段之一。尤其是中考。因此，所有的初中毕业生和任课教师都对它十分重视。

初中毕业的一年，是最繁忙的一年。为了让广大考生和任课教师节省宝贵的时间，我们组织富有经验的教师 and 教学研究人员，查阅了 2003 年和 2004 年全国各地数百套中考英语试题，精选出了具有代表意义的试题，可以帮助师生了解中考考什么、怎样考、如何解题等。

本书的特点是：

一、选材广泛 我们研读了 2003 年和 2004 年全国各地二百多套中考题，反复分析比较，选择了与教材配合紧密，能复习初中阶段所学的重点词汇、句型、语法的试题，以起到帮助考生在阅读该书时复习巩固所学的英语知识的作用。

二、选题精辟 该书既选择包含共同特点、各地普遍采用的题型，又挑选具有典型意义、能反映命题走向的试题。其中很多题考查了学生运用英语知识的能力，有些题还考查数个知识点。

三、分析详尽 为了让使用该书的考生能独立阅读并解答所遇到的各种问题，我们对所有试题作了详尽的分析，让考生在没有人指导的情况下，顺利完成所有精选的试题，让他们知其然，也知其所以然。

四、指导实用 针对初中考生喜欢解题，却不善于归纳总结的特点，对各种类型的考题的“命题特点、题型介绍、解题技巧以及命题走向”作了认真的分析，使其掌握适用应付各种类型考题的技巧。

由于时间较短，编者水平有限，疏漏难免。敬请广大读者及同行提出宝贵意见。





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一、成长经历篇

一、完形填空

Passage 1

阅读时间：_____ 阅读效率：_____
难度系数：★★★★ 阅读限时：7 分钟

Not everyone has the chance to be a detective. But I ever got one when I was thirteen years old. It happened in 1988.

One afternoon, I was walking down the street when I saw my father's new car. I 1 to see my father, but to my surprise, I saw a young woman driving instead. "She stole my father's car," I thought. So I quickly stopped a taxi and got in. I said to the driver, "Follow that new car 2 ." And I told him why.

The taxi driver had a car phone, and I asked him to call the police. Soon we heard the 3 of a police car and its loudspeaker. The police told the woman to stop her car. Our car came to a stop, too. I 4 right now and said to the woman, "It's not your car. It's my 5 ".

The woman smiled and said, "Oh. You're Mr Johnson's younger son, right? I've ever seen your photo at your father's office. "

Before I could say 6 word, the woman explained that she was my father's new assistant. My father had asked her to take his computer to the shop to have it 7 . He lent her his car. After hearing her words, we called my father and he told us what she said was 8 . The police and the taxi driver laughed. I 9 very sorry. It was both the first time and the last time for me to work as a 10 . Don't you think my story funny?

(2005 年吉林)

1. A. expect B. expected
C. think D. thought

2. A. after B. in front
C. at the back D. at the back of
3. A. noise B. voice
C. cry D. sound
4. A. got in B. got into
C. got out D. got away
5. A. father B. mother
C. mother's D. father's
6. A. another B. other
C. else D. others
7. A. repair B. repaired
C. repairs D. repairing
8. A. wrong B. really
C. true D. truly
9. A. felt B. feel
C. fell D. fallen
10. A. student B. policeman
C. driver D. detective

二、阅读理解

Passage 2

阅读时间：_____ 阅读效率：_____
难度系数：★★★ 阅读限时：5 分钟

A famous teacher was speaking to the students at our school. He began his lesson by holding up a \$ 100 bill. Then he said to the three hundred students, "Who would like this \$ 100 bill?" The students began to put up their hands at once.

Then he said, "I am going to give this \$ 100 to one of you, but first, let me do this. " He then made the bill into a ball. Then he said, "Who wants it now?" The hands went back into the air.

"Well," he said, "What if I do this?" and he dropped it on the floor and stepped on it. He picked up the dirty, crumpled bill and said, "Who still wants it?" Hands went back into the air.

"My friends," he said, "you have learned a valuable lesson today.

No matter what I did to the money, you still wanted it because it did not go down in value (价值). It was still worth \$ 100 !"

Many times in our lives, we are dropped, crumpled, and stepped on by the chances we take and the things that happen to us. We feel as if we are worth nothing. But remember, no matter what has happened to you, you will never lose your value : you are always valuable to those people who love you. Your value doesn't come from what you do or whom you know, but WHO YOU ARE.

You are special and valuable. Don't ever forget it !

(2004 年南宁)

1. Even though it was dirty, the money _____.
A. still went up in value
B. was worth nothing
C. didn't go down in value
D. was still ours
2. We are always valuable to the people _____.
A. who pay us B. who call us
C. who hate us D. who love us
3. Your value doesn't come from what you do but _____.
A. who you know B. who made you
C. who you remember D. who you are
4. The sentence "Hands went back into the air" means _____.
A. the students put up their hands again
B. the students put down their hands
C. the students put their hands behind their backs again
D. the students put their hands in front of them
5. Why did the famous teacher use a \$ 100 bill at his lesson ?
A. Because he wanted to make the bill into a ball.
B. Because he used to drop a bill on the floor and stepped on it.
C. Because he was going to give the bill to one of his students.
D. Because he wanted to make the students know what value was.

Passage 3

阅读时间：_____ 阅读效率：_____
难度系数：★★★ 阅读限时：5 分钟

假如你是图书管理员, 请你根据下面读者的需要, 从所列书目

中向他们推荐一本合适的书，并把书名填写在表格里。

Reader A：Today people write to, even talk to others on the computer. Nancy wants to learn more about it.

Reader B：Mary is a good mother. She believes eating the right food is important. She likes to help her children grow better by eating the right food.

Reader C：Kevin often sits at his desk, studying all night, but he still gets poor grades. He hopes to do better in the tests.

Reader D：Bob's sister wants him to move to New York. But he isn't sure if that is a good idea. He needs to know more about the country.

Reader E：Amy is worried that there are too many used bags. She doesn't know what to do with them.

The following is the list of some books：How to Be Good Learners、Make the Waste Useful、Travel around the World for Eighty Days、You and What You Eat、Chicken, Run、How to Use the Internet、101 Q&A about America、Harvard Girl—Liu Yiting

(2005 年湖北黄冈)

Reader	Book
A	How to Use the Internet
B	1. _____
C	2. _____
D	3. _____
E	4. _____

Passage 4

阅读时间：_____ 阅读效率：_____
难度系数：★★★ 阅读限时：5 分钟

One afternoon, Kate and her brother Bob went out to play. Kate was eight, and Bob was ten. “Let's go to the bridge and we can see fish in the river,” said Kate.

“I don't know...” Bob said. “Mum told us, ‘Don't go to the bridge. She said it is dangerous.’”

Kate said, “I am not afraid. Are you?”

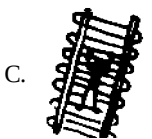
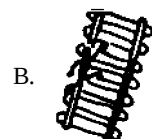
They walked onto the bridge and began looking for fish in the river. The bridge was a train bridge. Trains went over the bridge three times a day.

The children were standing in the middle of the bridge when they heard a loud noise. “A train is coming!” Bob shouted. “Run!” He ran to the end of the bridge. He was safe.

Kate ran too, but she fell. The train was coming fast. Kate ran towards Bob. She fell again right on the train tracks. There was no time to leave. She had to lie down between the tracks. A few seconds later, the train went over the girl, but she was not hurt at all. She stood up and said to Bob, “Don't tell Mum! Don't tell Mum!”

At last their mother found out about the story. She was angry because they went on the bridge. But she was happy that Kate was all right.

- Bob and Kate were _____.
A. twins B. brothers
C. sisters D. brother and sister
- One afternoon they went to the bridge to see _____.
A. their mother B. fish
C. the train D. the river
- When the train came, the children were _____.
A. in the middle of the bridge
B. at the end of the bridge
C. on their way to the bridge
D. away from the bridge
- Where was Kate when the train was going over her?



- When their mother knew about the story, she was _____.
A. happy B. angry
C. sorry D. both angry and happy

Passage 5

阅读时间：_____ 阅读效率：_____
难度系数：★★★★ 阅读限时：6 分钟

Jeff Keith has only one leg. When he was 12 years old, Jeff got a cancer. Doctors had to cut off most of his right leg. Every day Jeff puts on an artificial leg (man-made leg). The leg is plastic. With the plastic leg Jeff can ski, ride a bicycle, swim, and play soccer. He can also run.

When he was 22 years old, Jeff Keith ran across the United States, from the East to the West. He started running in Boston on April 1. He stopped running in Los Angeles. He ran 5 150 kilometers, that's about 26 kilometers each day. Jeff wore out 36 pairs of running shoes and five plastic legs.

Jeff stopped in cities on the way to Los Angeles. In every city people gave Jeff money. The money was not for Jeff. It was for the American Cancer Society (美国癌症协会). The American Cancer Society used the money to learn about cancer.

On the way to Los Angeles Jeff talked to people about cancer. He also talked about being disabled (伤残). Jeff is disabled, but he can do many things: he skis, swims, plays soccer, and runs. He finished college and is studying to be a lawyer. Jeff says, “People can do anything they want to. I want people to know that I ran not only for disabled people but also for everybody.”

根据短文内容，判断正误，符合文章大意的在句后括号里标 T，不符合的标 F。

- When Jeff was 12 years old, his right leg was cut off because of cancer. ()
- The money Jeff got on the way to Los Angeles was used for helping people who had cancer. ()
- The story tells us that Jeff is a lucky person because everybody gives him money. ()
- Jeff wants to show that disabled people can do anything they want to. ()
- It took Jeff more than two hundred days to run from Boston to Los Angeles. ()

二、大千世界篇

一、完形填空

Passage 1

阅读时间：_____ 阅读效率：_____
难度系数：★★★★ 阅读限时：6 分钟

Some years ago, Chinese high school students would show their new schoolbags, new clothes or new pens to their classmates when the new term started. Today, however, all have 1. If you still come back to school 2 only these things, you are falling out-of-date (过时的). Students in big cities like to bring the latest high-tech things to school, and feel happy and 3 to show off (炫耀) these things to 4. Mobile phones, MP3 players, CD players, electronic dictionaries, the list is endless.

Young people think that, living in the 21st century, they must keep up with the 5. They don't want to fall 6. Besides, they think 7 they need to keep in touch with their classmates, so they need mobile phones. They also like to 8 the pop music, so they need CD players. They explain that, 9 like electronic dictionaries, these can be 10 in their study, 11. They think that their parents should understand 12 they want these things.

Foreign students will also bring some latest high-tech things when they 13 to school at the beginning of a new term. 14, they often use the money which they made by themselves during the holiday to 15 these high-tech things that they want. (2005 年江苏宿迁)

- | | |
|---------------|---------------|
| 1. A. changed | B. come |
| C. joined | D. stopped |
| 2. A. to | B. from |
| C. of | D. with |
| 3. A. right | B. lucky |
| C. nice | D. pleased |
| 4. A. other | B. the other |
| C. others | D. the others |

- | | |
|---------------|----------------|
| 5. A. times | B. days |
| C. years | D. date |
| 6. A. down | B. off |
| C. behind | D. back |
| 7. A. that | B. how |
| C. if | D. which |
| 8. A. hear | B. listen to |
| C. read | D. play |
| 9. A. look | B. just |
| C. feel | D. something |
| 10. A. new | B. modern |
| C. latest | D. useful |
| 11. A. also | B. too |
| C. neither | D. then |
| 12. A. where | B. which |
| C. what | D. why |
| 13. A. return | B. return back |
| C. reach | D. arrive |
| 14. A. But | B. However |
| C. So | D. Still |
| 15. A. borrow | B. buy |
| C. lend | D. take |

二、阅读理解

Passage 2

阅读时间：_____ 阅读效率：_____
难度系数：★★★★ 阅读限时：6 分钟

Mails, games, music, news, chat rooms (聊天室) and shopping! The Internet is part of the way we live today. It's easy to get onto the Internet. The only thing we need to do is to use a modem which is used for connecting a computer to a telephone line. The Internet is changing and growing all the time. More and more people have computers and use the Internet. Using the Internet means surfing the World Wide Web (That's the "www" you always hear about.) The Web (网) has large numbers of websites (网站) in it. They are the places you go to get information and do things.

Where do these websites come from? They are made by web designers (设计师). What happens when you click on a word or a picture? You are sent to another page. It's all because of the web designer. Web designers do a lot of work by using a computer programming (编程) language.

Is Web design all about computer programming? No. It's about making something new. Web designers must imagine a lot when they are making a website. It must look good and be fun to use. A big part of Web design is art. They choose the best pictures and colors to make the website look good. They also write the things that you see on the website. An important part of their jobs is to share ideas with the website manager about how to design the website well.

(2004 年四川)

- This passage is mainly about _____.
A. computer programming language
B. the web designers' work
C. the website manager's work
D. the way to get onto the Internet
- More and more people are using the Internet because it's _____.
A. easy and useful
B. beautiful and funny
C. colorful and hopeful
D. changing and growing
- It's possible for us to change websites by just a click because of _____.
A. the modem's help
B. the telephone line's help
C. the web designers' work
D. the website manager's work
- Which of the following is wrong?
A. "www" means "World Wide Web".
B. There're a few websites on the web.
C. The Internet has changed people's lives.
D. We can do things like shopping on the Internet.
- The web designers do a lot of work except _____.
A. making the websites new and beautiful
B. writing things on the Internet
C. doing the computer programming
D. following the manager's ideas

Passage 3

阅读时间：_____ 阅读效率：_____
难度系数：★★★★ 阅读限时：7 分钟

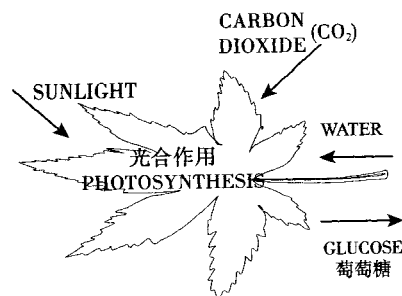
Leaves are nature's food factories. Plants take water from the ground through their roots. They take a gas called carbon dioxide (CO₂) from the air. Plants use sunlight to turn water and CO₂ into glucose. Glucose is a kind of sugar. Plants use glucose as food for energy (能量) to grow. The way plants turn water and CO₂ into glucose is called photosynthesis.

That means “putting together with light.” A chemical called **chlorophyll** helps make photosynthesis happen. Chlorophyll is green. It gives plants their green color.

As summer ends and autumn comes, the days get shorter and shorter. This is how the trees “know” to begin getting ready for winter.

During winter, there is not enough light or water for photosynthesis. The trees will rest, and live on the food they have stored during the summer. They begin to close their food-making factories. The green chlorophyll disappears from the leaves. Then, we begin to see yellow and orange colors. A few of these colors stay in the leaves all the time. We just can't see them in the summer, because they are covered up by the green chlorophyll.

Red and purple colors we see in leaves are made mostly in the autumn. In some trees, like maples (枫树), glucose is stored in the leaves after photosynthesis stops. Sunlight and the cool nights of autumn turn this glucose into red. The brown color of trees like oaks (橡树) is made from wastes left in the leaves.



(2005 年河南)

- The word “chlorophyll” in the first paragraph means _____ in Chinese.
A. 叶绿素 B. 氧气
C. 胡萝卜素 D. 蛋白质
- Where is CO₂ from?
A. Ground. B. Roots.
C. Sunlight. D. Air.
- The way _____ is called photosynthesis.
A. plants get CO₂ from the air
B. plants take water from the ground
C. plants turn water and CO₂ into glucose
D. plants use glucose as food for energy to grow
- Red and purple colors in leaves are made mostly in _____.
A. spring B. autumn
C. summer D. winter
- _____ in the leaves changes into red color in autumn.
A. Sunlight B. Water
C. Glucose D. Chlorophyll

Passage 4

阅读时间：_____ 阅读效率：_____

难度系数：★★★★ 阅读限时：5 分钟

Americans can travel almost anywhere they choose. But to protect its people, the government lists a few dangerous places where Americans cannot go. These places are unfriendly countries or countries at war. There, the traveller might not be safe. These countries are listed in a small book called a passport.

This passport is a government request for the safety of its travelling people. It is also a government's pledge (保证) that the people will obey the rules of the host country (东道主).

To receive a passport from the government, a traveller must prove (证明) that he is an American citizen (公民). An American can not go overseas (海外) without a passport. Only certain close countries such as Canada and Mexico do not ask for passports.

Pasted inside the passport is the traveller's picture. Children travelling with their parents are included in one parent's book.

Thousands of people from the United States visit other countries every year. An American traveller might carry plane tickets, money, clothing and many other things. But the most important that he carries in another country is his passport.

- A passport is not needed when an American goes to _____.
A. foreign countries B. dangerous areas
C. Canada or Mexico D. countries overseas
- From the passage we can see that _____.
A. children can't travel to foreign countries
B. Americans like to travel
C. a traveller is not safe in most countries
D. Americans like to travel to close countries
- Why does a traveller need a passport?
A. He needs something more to carry when he travels.
B. It helps the country to protect the people.
C. He needs to have his picture taken more often.
D. It helps the traveller to know where he will go.
- Which statement does the passage lead you to believe?
A. People should take care of their passports.
B. It is not important to have a passport to travel.
C. Children are never included in a passport.
D. When you are in another country, money is more important than a passport.
- Which of the following is true?
A. When Americans are travelling in another country, they must obey the rules of the country.
B. The American government sometimes allow its people to travel to dangerous places.
C. A passport is needed wherever an American is travelling.
D. Everyone who lives in the United States can get a passport from the American government.

Passage 5

阅读时间：_____ 阅读效率：_____
难度系数：★★★ 阅读限时：6 分钟

There was once a millionaire who loved money more than anything else in the world. He didn't know exactly how much he had. So he took on a little girl to count all his money for him.

It took the little girl six days to count all his money. When she told the millionaire that he had forty-two million dollars, he was wild with joy and asked, “How much pay do you want?” He thought that because she was only a child, he could cheat her into taking a very small amount.

The little girl said, “Well, I worked for six days, so I think you ought pay me for six days. Give me two pennies for the first day. Each day after that, just give me the amount you gave me the day before, multiplied (乘以) by itself.”

The millionaire thought that in this way he would only have to give her a very few dollars. What a foolish girl! So he immediately had his lawyer write up a contract, fearing that she would change her mind.

On the first day, the millionaire paid her two pennies, and on the second day, two pennies times pennies is four pennies. Each day after that, he gave her the number of pennies he had given her the day before, multiplied by itself. And by the sixth day, do you know how much did the millionaire have to give the girl?

回答下列问题：

- How much money did the millionaire have?
_____.
- How long did it take the girl to count all the millionaire's money?
_____.
- How much did the millionaire give the little girl on the first day?
_____.
- Who was foolish, the millionaire or the little girl?
_____.
- Do you know how much the millionaire had to give the girl on the sixth day?
_____.

三、生活发现篇

一、完形填空

Passage 1

阅读时间：_____ 阅读效率：_____
难度系数：★★★★★ 阅读限时：8 分钟

Electric bicycles which run on battery-operated (电瓶) motors are winning over (赢得) riders of ordinary bikes 1 their speed and quality.

They were first 2 in 1980s in China, but the selling was not very good. Today, thanks 3 improvements on battery quality, the electric bikes sell well. There are now more than 100 electric bicycle producers in China and 310 000 such bicycles were produced the year before last. Japan is another large 4 of such bicycles in the world with a total production reaching 180 000.

5 China is one of the largest producers of electric bicycles in the world, the 6 of its producers with mass production (大批量生产) is actually small.

Electric bicycles are still 7 in China. Time is needed for people to become familiar with them and accept them. Each bike's price of between 2 000 yuan (US \$ 240) and 3 000 yuan (US \$ 360) is still 8 for ordinary citizens (民众). Although such bikes are quick, safe and 9 to operate, their batteries still have shortcomings (不足). They weigh more than 10 kilograms; their service life is 10 two years and they 11 400 yuan each.

The market demand (需求) for the bikes will be 1.5 million in 2002 and 5 million in 2003. There are more than 470 million bikes in China today. If just 1 percent of all these bikes are replaced by electric 12, the market will be very large. And 13 the battery is further improved and the price is 14, many of us will not be able to keep back from 15 the latest electric bikes.

1. A. because of B. because
C. towards D. at

2. A. build B. built
C. building D. to build
3. A. to B. in
C. by D. on
4. A. producer B. production
C. produce D. to produce
5. A. But B. If
C. Although D. When
6. A. buyer B. number
C. price D. owner
7. A. old B. tall
C. new D. short
8. A. small B. large
C. high D. expensive
9. A. easy B. difficult
C. hard D. easily
10. A. less than B. more than
C. over D. other than
11. A. spend B. cost
C. take D. make
12. A. cars B. bike
C. ones D. one
13. A. if B. unless
C. whether D. where
14. A. increased B. raised
C. reduced D. lifted
15. A. buying B. brought
C. to buy D. buy

二、阅读理解

Passage 2

阅读时间：_____ 阅读效率：_____
难度系数：★★★★ 阅读限时：7 分钟

A Japanese toy maker says that they've developed a gadget (小器具) that translates dog barks (吠) into human languages and plan to begin selling the gadgets — under the name of Bowlingual — in the US pet stores and present shops this summer.

People laughed when the Japanese toy maker Takara Company made the world's first dog-human translation machine last year. But about 300 000 of them have been sold since it was on sale in Japan last year. Far bigger sales will be expected once an English language translation

machine for dogs comes to America in August. The United States is home to about 67 million dogs, more than six times the number in Japan.

"We know that the Americans love their dogs so much, so we don't think they'll mind spending \$ 120 on this gadget," the Takara marketing manager said before the journalists at a meeting in Atlanta. Bowlingual, one of US Time magazine's coolest inventions of 2002, has two parts. A microphone is tied to the dog's collar (项圈) and sends out sound information to the gadget held by the owner. Then the translation is done in the gadget by a database (数据库) with every kind of barks. Those barks show six feelings — happiness, sadness, disappointment, anger, declaration and desire. Each of the feelings is then translated into words like "Let's play." "Look at me!" or "Spend more time with me."

Takara says it has spent millions of dollars developing the gadget. One thing that seems certain is that the markets for animal translation machines will probably be a dog's world since Takara has no plans to develop such a gadget for cats. "They are too unpredictable (反复无常)," the marketing manager said.

(2004 年江西南昌)

1. The first three paragraphs of the passage mainly tell us that Bowlingual _____.
A. was invented in Japan B. has developed quickly
C. will be sold in America D. sells well for its price
2. The underlined word "They" in the last sentence refers to _____.
A. markets B. dogs
C. plans D. cats
3. When was this passage most probably written?
A. In the winter of 2002. B. In the spring of 2003.
C. In the summer of 2002. D. In the autumn of 2003.
4. From the passage, we can see that Takara is _____ the sale of its new gadget in the US.
A. proud of B. pleased with
C. confident of D. worried about

Passage 3

阅读时间：_____ 阅读效率：_____
难度系数：★★★★ 阅读限时：8 分钟

If music makes you smarter and exercise helps you to think, surely exercising to music can turn you into an intelligent person.

A team of scientists from Ohio State University did experiments (实验) on 33 volunteers who were getting better from heart disease following operation. They found that people who exercised while listening to Italian musician Antonio Vivaldi's "The Four Seasons" did much better on

language ability tests than without music.

“Facts suggest that exercise improve the learning ability of people with heart disease,” said the psychologist Charles Emery, who led the study, “And listening to music is thought to enhance understanding. We just wanted to put the two results together,” he added.

The volunteers said they felt better emotionally and physically after working out with or without the music. But their improvement on the test doubled after listening to music during exercise. Scientists have proved that music can be good for health, education and well-being. It helps reduce stress, sadness and nervousness ; encourages relaxation or sleep ; wakes up the body and improves memory and thoughts.

In medical fields, music is used widely for patients who have had head hurts before and after operation. “The Four Seasons ” was used because of its moderate tempo (舒缓的节拍) and positive results in earlier research. “Exercise seems to cause positive changes in the nervous system (神经系统) and these changes may have a direct result on learning ability. ” Emery said.

Scientists have been studying the results of music on understanding since the early 1950s. By 1990, psychologists were using Mozart s music, especially his violin pieces, to help children with speech disorders. Mozart was chosen because his music is not over-exciting and has clear structures. A study showed students who listened to Mozart went on to score higher marks in an intelligence test. With important exams drawing near, your parents will not probably allow you to listen to music. But perhaps now you have good reasons to argue with them.

(2005 年北京市海淀区)

1. The underlined word enhance can be replaced by _____.
A. impress B. improve C. provide D. produce
2. The text is mainly about that _____.
A. music and exercise lead to relaxation or sleep
B. 33 volunteers work on music in medical fields
C. exercise to music makes people healthy and bright
D. scientists give suggestions on choosing music to exercise
3. It can be learned from the last paragraph (段落) that _____.
A. you are supposed to follow your parents' words
B. students should not listen to music before exams
C. you have some good reasons to exercise to music
D. music might help you to get higher grades in tests
4. Which of the following statements is true ?
A. Exercise seems to cause negative changes without music.
B. Exercise reminds people with head hurts of what they've learned.
C. Scientists often use Mozart's music, for it is not too exciting.
D. “The Four Seasons” is used to help children with speech disorders.

Passage 4

阅读时间：_____ 阅读效率：_____
难度系数：★★★ 阅读限时：7 分钟

Babies love chocolates and sometimes they also eat the paper around it. My cat enjoys a meal of good, thick paper, old letters, for example. She doesn't like newspapers very much.

Of course, the best paper comes from wood. Wood comes from trees, and trees are plants. Vegetables and fruit are plants, too, and we eat a lot of them. So can we also eat wood and paper?

Scientists say, “All food comes in some way from plants. ” Well, is that true? Animals eat grass and grow fat. Then we eat their meat. Little fish eat little sea plants ; then bigger fish swim along and eat the... Chickens eat bits of grass and give us... Think for a minute. What food does not come from plants in some way?

Scientists can do wonderful things with plants. They can make food just like meat and cheese. And they can make it without the help of animals. It is very good food, too. Now they have begun to say, “We make our paper from wood. We can also make food from wood. The next thing is not very difficult. ” What is the next thing? Perhaps it is—food from paper. Scientists say, “We can turn paper into food. It will be good, cheap food. It will be cheaper than meat or fish or eggs. ”

So please keep your old books and letters. (Don't feed them to your cat.) One day, soon, they will be on your plate. There is nothing like a good story for breakfast.

1. According to the author (作者), the best paper is made from _____.
A. trees B. vegetables C. wood D. grass
2. The author asks us to keep our old books and letters because _____.
A. there are always good stories in them
B. we can make food from them soon
C. we can read them at breakfast
D. they may be used to feed cats
3. The main idea of this passage is that _____.
A. all food comes from plants in some way
B. scientists can make food without the help of animals
C. it will not be long before food can be made from paper
D. scientists can do wonderful things with plants
4. From the passage we can infer (推断) that _____ do not come from plants in some way.
A. fish and chickens B. wood and paper
C. meat and cheese D. few kinds of food
5. Which of the following is the best title for the passage ?
A. Plants, animals and food.
B. Food from plants.
C. Keep your books and letters.

D. What can we make with old paper?

Passage 5

阅读时间：_____ 阅读效率：_____
难度系数：★★★★ 阅读限时：7 分钟

Coca-Cola

Coca-Cola is one of the most popular soft drinks in the world. Dr John Pemberton first made it in Atlanta, America, in 1886. Dr Pemberton was not a real doctor but he sold syrups (果汁) to people who were ill. He made his first Coca-Cola drink with syrup and soda water. He gave it to his friends to try. They liked it and asked him to make it even better.

Although Dr Pemberton's drink was 99% sugar and soda water, 1% of it was Coca-Cola leaves and cola nuts (that is why he called the drink “Coca-Cola”). and some other things. Dr Pemberton would not tell anyone what these other things were. He kept them a secret. The drink did not sell well at first, so he sold the secret. Two years later he died.

In 1892 Asa Candler bought the secret and started the Coca-Cola Company. Until 1899 people could not take the soft drink away from shops to drink at home. They had to drink them in the shops. However, the Coca-Cola drink became very popular. People wanted to take home bottles of it, so Mr Candler agreed to sell it in bottles.

In 1919 Mr Candler sold his part of the company for \$ 25 million !

Today, the Coca-Cola Company is one of the largest companies in America. In 1992 it sold 506 million bottles of Coca-Cola each day. People can buy it in 195 countries. It is still the same drink that Dr Pemberton made in 1886.

1. The story is about _____.
A. Dr Pemberton and Mr Candler
B. how Coca-Cola began
C. how to make soft drink
D. how to sell the Coca-Cola drink
2. Dr Pemberton first sold _____.
A. syrup B. soda water
C. soft drink D. coca leaves
3. Asa Candler bought _____.
A. Dr Pemberton's company for US \$ 25 million
B. cola nuts and coca leaves
C. a soft drink shop
D. Dr Pemberton's secret for the Coca-Cola drink
4. People drank the first Coca-Cola drinks _____.
A. from bottles B. in their homes
C. in shops D. in their cars
5. The Coca-Cola drink we drink today was first made in _____.
A. 1919 B. 1892 C. 1992 D. 1886

四、风俗习惯篇

一、完形填空

Passage 1

阅读时间：_____ 阅读效率：_____
 难度系数：★★★★ 阅读限时：8 分钟

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 is 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.

(2005 年南京)

- | | |
|-----------------|---------------|
| 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 |

二、阅读理解

Passage 2

阅读时间：_____ 阅读效率：_____
 难度系数：★★★★ 阅读限时：5 分钟

People in different countries greet each other in different ways. Here are some.



a. a handshake



b. a bow



c. a kiss on the cheek

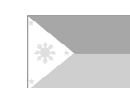


d. a hug



e. a pat on the back

 The United States	People shake hands when they meet for the first time. Friends and family members often hug or kiss on the cheek when they see each other.
--	---

 Korea (韩国)	Men bow and shake hands to greet each other. Women do not usually shake hands. If you address (招呼) someone, you use his or her full name. The family name comes first, then the first name.
 Finland (芬兰)	Finns greet each other with a handshake. Hugs and kisses are only for close friends and family members.
 The Philippines (菲律宾)	The everyday greeting for friends is a handshake for both men and women. Men sometimes pat each other on the back.

(2004 年浙江金华)

- In which country do men sometimes pat each other on the back?
 A. The Philippines. B. Finland.
 C. Korea. D. The United States.
- Which of the following is TRUE?
 A. People shake hands whenever they meet in the United States.
 B. In Philippines, friends shake hands as the everyday greeting.
 C. Finns greet each other with a bow.
 D. In Korea, the first name comes before the family name.
- Of the five pictures above (a, b, c, d and e), which is the same way to greet each other in the four countries?
 A. Picture d. B. Picture c. C. Picture b. D. Picture a.
- In this passage, all the followings are mentioned EXCEPT _____.
 A. kisses B. hugs C. smiles D. handshakes
- What does the writer want to tell us in the passage?
 A. Different ways of greeting. B. Four countries.
 C. Friends and family members. D. Languages.

Passage 3

阅读时间：_____ 阅读效率：_____
 难度系数：★★★★ 阅读限时：6 分钟

December 25, 2004

Dear Rose,

How are you?

I like your programmes very much. They're very interesting and I can learn a lot from them. I like travelling and I have won a free four-week trip to England, but I know little about the British way of life. Would you please write to tell me something about the British meals?

Thank you.

Yours,
 Wang Lin

January 1, 2005

Dear Wang Lin,

It's very helpful to know something about the British meals before travelling. In many English houses, people eat four meals a day. They are breakfast, lunch, tea and dinner.

Breakfast takes place at any time from 7:00 to 9:00 in the morning. They usually have eggs, bread with butter (黄油), cheese and so on. English people drink tea or coffee at breakfast. Lunch comes at one o'clock. It can be a hamburger or a three-course (三道菜) meal. Afternoon tea is between 4:00 p. m. and 5:00 p. m. Dinner begins at about half past seven. The first course is soup. The next is often meat or fish with vegetables. Then come fruits of different kinds: apples, pears, bananas and so on. But not all English people eat like that. Some of them have their dinner in the middle of the day. Their meals are breakfast, dinner, tea and supper. And all these meals are usually simple.

Wish you a good time in England!

Yours,
Rose

(2005 年江苏南通)

- Wang Lin wrote to _____.
A. say hello to Rose
B. ask Rose about the British meals
C. tell Rose about the free trip
D. tell Rose that he liked her programmes
- The possible time for breakfast in England is _____.
A. from 7:00 p. m. to 9:00 p. m. B. from 7:00 a. m. to 9:00 a. m.
C. from 4:00 p. m. to 5:00 p. m. D. from 4:00 a. m. to 5:00 a. m.
- In England, afternoon tea often takes place _____.
A. before lunch B. between breakfast and lunch
C. during supper D. between lunch and dinner
- The second course at dinner is often _____ at British meals.
A. soup B. cheese
C. bread with butter D. meat or fish with vegetables
- Rose answered the letter _____.
A. on New Year's Day B. at the Lantern Festival
C. on New Year's Eve D. on Christmas Day

Passage 4

阅读时间: _____ 阅读效率: _____
难度系数: ★★★ 阅读限时: 7 分钟

A teacher from a western country visited a school in an eastern country. In one class, she watched sixty children as they learned to draw a cat. The teacher drew a big circle (圆形) on the blackboard, and sixty children copied it on their paper. The teacher drew a small one or circle on the top of the first and then put two triangles (三角; 三角形) on top of it. The children drew in the same way. The lesson went on until there were sixty-one cats in the classroom. Each student's cat looked exactly like the one on the board.

The visiting teacher watched the lesson and was surprised. The teaching methods (ways) were very much different from the way of teaching in her country. A children's art lesson in her own country produced a roomful of pictures, each one is quite different from the

others. Why? What makes this difference in educational methods? In a classroom in any country, the teacher teaches more than art or history or language.

In a country such as the United States or Canada, students are asked to work by themselves and find answers themselves. The students are helped to learn to have their own ideas. In countries such as China and Japan, students often work together and help each other in the classroom, but the teachers teach and the students listen. The students are asked to memorize a lot. They have to learn the same textbook. They do the same homework and give the same answers.

- Why was the visiting teacher surprised when she watched the art lesson?
A. Because it was her first time to visit an art class in an eastern country.
B. Because she found there were so many children in the same classroom.
C. Because she had never seen such a good cat as the teacher drew before.
D. Because she found all the cats the students drew looked the same.
- What does the word "memorize" mean in the passage?
A. Remember. B. Read. C. Think. D. Help.
- Which of the following looks like the cat on the blackboard?



A.



B.



C.



D.

- What makes the difference between western and eastern countries in teaching methods?
A. Different teachers. B. Different histories.
C. Different ideas. D. Different countries.
- In the United States, _____.
A. teachers have to teach different students
B. students are expected to have the same idea
C. students have to learn by themselves
D. students are encouraged to discover knowledge by themselves

Passage 5

阅读时间: _____ 阅读效率: _____
难度系数: ★★★★★ 阅读限时: 8 分钟

I have a rule for travelling: Never carry a map. I prefer to ask for directions (方向). Foreign visitors are often puzzled in Japan because most streets there don't have names. In Japan, people use landmarks in their directions instead of street names. For example, the Japanese will say to travellers, "Go straight down to the corner. Turn left at the big hotel and go past a fruit market. The post office is across from the bus stop."

In the countryside of the American Midwest, usually there are not many landmarks. There are no mountains, so the land is very flat. In many places there are no towns or buildings within miles. Instead of

landmarks, people will tell you directions and distances. In Kansas or Iowa, for example, people will say, "go north two miles, turn east, and then go another mile."

People in Los Angeles, California, have no idea of distance on the map—they measure distance by means of time, not miles. "How far away is the post office?" you ask. "Oh," they answer, "it's about five minutes from here." you say, "yes, but how many miles away is it?" They don't know.

People in Greece sometimes do not even try to give directions because visitors seldom understand the Greek language. Instead of giving you the direction, a Greek will often say, "Follow me." Then he'll lead you through the streets of the city to the post office.

Sometimes a person doesn't know the answer to your question. What happens in this situation (情形)? A New Yorker might say, "Sorry, I have no idea." But in Yucatan, Mexico, no one answers "I don't know", it is impolite. They usually give an answer, often a wrong one. A visitor can get very, very lost in Yucatan!

One thing will help you everywhere in Japan, in the United States, in Greece, in Mexico, or in any other place. You might not understand a person's words, but maybe you can understand his body language. He or she will usually turn and then point in the correct direction. Go in that direction, and you may find the post office!

- The passage mainly tells us that _____.
A. there are not many landmarks in the American Midwest
B. never carry a map for travelling
C. there are different ways to give directions in different parts of the world
D. New Yorkers often say, "I have no idea." But people in Yucatan, Mexico, never say this
- The passage says, "In Japan, people use landmarks in their directions." The word "landmarks" means _____.
A. street names
B. building names
C. hotels, markets and bus stops
D. buildings or places that are easily recognized
- In which place do people tell distance by means of time?
A. Japan. B. The American Midwest.
C. Los Angeles, California. D. Greece.
- In the passage, how many countries are mentioned by the writer?
A. Seven. B. Four. C. Five. D. Eight.
- Which of the following is wrong?
A. Travelers can learn about people's customs by asking questions about directions.
B. People in some places give directions in miles, but people in other places give directions by means of time.
C. A person's body language can help you understand directions.
D. People in different places always give directions in the same way: They use street names.
- The Greek people don't often tell the directions because _____.
A. they don't want to tell others
B. no one goes to Greece
C. people usually can't understand them
D. people usually can't hear them



五、假日活动篇

一、完形填空



Passage 1

阅读时间：

阅读效率：

难度系数：★★★★

阅读限时：8 分钟

Teens are learning how to love science

Get ready !Five, four, three, two, one, blast off (发射) !With the last words, five rockets (火箭) flew up into the sky.

These were not real rockets taking off, 1. They were model rockets 2 students from Beijing No. 65 Middle School. 3 the science knowledge they had learned in class, the students built the rockets all by themselves.

Last week, students from different schools in Beijing came to No. 65 Middle School to show off their good work 4 the opening of “Love Science Month”. It runs from the middle of October to mid-November.

Besides rockets, students showed off robots, model cars and other machines they had 5.

“Love Science Month” is very popular as students can learn and have fun at the same time.

On Monday, students from No. 35 Middle School 6 some real airplanes at the Beijing Aviation Museum (北京航空博物馆). They were very excited.

“I have seen the biggest plane here and 7 that flies the highest,” said junior student Zhong Zhenping. “I have learned a lot about planes here. I will study hard and become a pilot (飞行员) when I 8,” he said.

9 will be many other fun science activities this month. Students will look at 10 and the history of spaceflight, and also 11 competitions.

These will include 12 models of buildings, cars and planes.

With Yang Liwei 13 China's first spaceman last week, students now want to know more about the science behind sending people 14 space.

Tu Yuanhua, a teacher from Dongcheng Student Science and Technology Centre said, “Shenzhou V has 15 students more interested in science. Through ‘Love Science Month’, they are learning a lot about it.”

- | | |
|-----------------|----------------------|
| 1. A. though | B. too |
| C. instead | D. yet |
| 2. A. made by | B. made from |
| C. were made by | D. were made from |
| 3. A. Learning | B. Helping |
| C. Getting | D. Using |
| 4. A. with | B. in |
| C. at | D. during |
| 5. A. shown | B. made |
| C. kept | D. brought |
| 6. A. found out | B. saw |
| C. invented | D. discovered |
| 7. A. one | B. the one |
| C. other | D. the other one |
| 8. A. am old | B. will be old |
| C. grow up | D. will grow up |
| 9. A. There | B. That |
| C. It | D. This |
| 10. A. room | B. the room |
| C. the space | D. space |
| 11. A. join | B. take the place of |
| C. take part in | D. take the part |
| 12. A. doing | B. drawing |
| C. making | D. using |
| 13. A. become | B. becomes |
| C. became | D. becoming |
| 14. A. to | B. in |
| C. onto | D. into |
| 15. A. made | B. kept |
| C. improved | D. practised |

二、阅读理解



Passage 2

阅读时间：

阅读效率：

难度系数：★★★

阅读限时：7 分钟

TRAVEL STUDY—a new way to spend your holidays. Have you ever heard about it?

• TRAVEL

When you have a travel study, you can see Big Ben, Sydney Opera House, the Statue of Liberty and so many other places I dreamed of

visiting all the cities with beautiful sights. During the travel study, you may go traveling yourself, with your family or your friends.

At the same time when you travel, you are in a different culture every day. You can be served with different new foods and make new friends. You read all these from books in the past, but now it is real and you are part of it. Besides, you may also learn other cultures from your new friends because they are from different countries.

• STUDY

Maybe you already have foreign teachers in your school to teach you English. But he or she will not stay to speak English with you all the time, right? During the travel study, you have to speak it every day and almost everywhere because you are in an English-speaking country!

It also gives you a chance (机会) to let you live alone and make you learn how to live. What should I do if I lose my way in a foreign country? How can I buy what I want with my poor English? You have to be clever and you decide them by yourself.

In a word, you can get a lot from the travel study.

(2004 年南通)

- To travelers, TRAVEL STUDY means _____.
A. culture B. travel plus study
C. travel D. study
- Traveling can help you do a lot except _____.
A. see many places of interest
B. try many kinds of food
C. make a lot of new friends
D. get lost in foreign countries
- During the travel study, you _____.
A. can learn how to live by yourself
B. have no chance to learn other cultures
C. can't improve your English
D. will feel nothing special in foreign countries

Passage 3

阅读时间：

阅读效率：

难度系数：★★★

阅读限时：8 分钟

Last week, all the teachers and students of our school watched a special performance by some disabled (残疾的) people. The first program was a dance named “The Light of Life.” To my surprise, all the dancers had lost one of their legs. As they were performing, I could see how they had have to face so many difficulties. However, they showed us many wonderful programs. From these programs, I could see how lively their minds were.

The two persons who came out next shocked us all. The first one was a singer. He was very young, but unfortunately (不幸地), he had lost both of his hands in a big fire. The song he brought us was “Late



Autumn” and he sang it in such a low and sweet voice. Though it was warm spring, I felt a little cold when I heard the song, as if it was really late autumn. “How much love and feeling is hidden in my heart? I wish to hold your hands again.” Hearing this, I couldn’t keep back my tears.

The other one was also a young man. He lost both of his arms when he was six. From then on, his feet became his “hands”. However, he could manage a number of things with his feet. What moved us most was his feet-writing. The two words “Flying High” expressed (表达) his wishes.

“If your wings (翅膀) are gone, your heart can still fly,” said Zhang Haidi, a disabled writer.

In the world, there are many disabled people, yet most of them don’t give in (屈服). They have strong wishes and beautiful dreams. Just as Zhang Haidi said they could still fly.

Disability (残疾) doesn’t mean complete (彻底的) failure. Once you try hard, miracles (奇迹) will happen sooner or later. I believe where there is a will, there is a way.

(2005 年云南玉溪)

- The teachers and students _____ last week.
A. saw a film B. held a party
C. watched a football match D. watched a performance
- Why did the writer feel cold when he heard the song “Late Autumn”?
A. Because it was cold at that moment.
B. Because he had a bad cold.
C. Because it was late autumn and the weather was cool.
D. Because the song was moving.
- The underlined (划线的) word “shocked” probably means _____.
A. surprised B. crashed
C. warned D. sounded
- “Flying High” expressed the wishes of _____.
A. a blind person
B. a person with no arms
C. a person without feet
D. a person with neither hands nor feet
- What do you think is the best title (标题) for this passage?
A. An Unforgettable Day B. Some Disabled People
C. A Special Performance D. A Strange Writer

Passage 4

阅读时间：_____ 阅读效率：_____
难度系数：★★★★ 阅读限时：6 分钟

To make sure that you enjoy your visit to the Hamper Spring (温泉) and that you are safe during your visit, please take time to read the

following:

- Do not place your head under the hot water, because it may be bad for your health.
- Do not run around, because all surfaces (表面) may be slippery (滑的). Just walk around carefully.
- Do not leave your children alone in the place, because they may need your care at any time.
- Do not leave your things about. Just ask one of our workers to look after them.
- Do not eat or drink anything in the place, in order to keep it clean. There is a special place for you to eat and drink when you want to have a rest.
- Do not bring into the place anything made of glass, because it may be easily broken when you fall, and it may be dangerous both to you and others.
- Do not bring any hard drinks into the place.
- Do not smoke in the place.
- Do not stay in the sunlight for too long, because it may do harm to your skin and eyes.

We hope you will enjoy your visit here.

- If you run around at the Hamper Spring, you may _____.
A. spoil the surfaces B. fall and hurt yourself
C. lose your things D. get fined (罚款)
- At the Hamper Spring, the workers _____.
A. make the water hot B. take care of visitors’ children
C. look after visitors’ things D. teach visitors to swim
- Which of the following is allowed at the Hamper Spring?



A



B



C



D

- Visitors come to the Hamper Spring mainly to _____.
A. take a bath in the healthy water
B. lie in the sun and enjoy the sunlight
C. make their children happy
D. breathe the fresh air
- This passage is _____.
A. a menu B. a news report

C. a notice

D. a business ad

Passage 5

阅读时间：_____ 阅读效率：_____
难度系数：★★★ 阅读限时：5 分钟

There would be a school party on Friday evening. The girls were talking about what they were going to wear.

“I’m not sure. Maybe jeans, an old skirt, and a hat. People will notice me more than you!” Nancy said.

“What are we going to do about the boys?” asked Eileen. “Do you remember the last school party last year? They just stood there, and we girls had to dance by ourselves!”

“I heard that some of the boys learned how to dance better this summer. Maybe it’ll be better this time,” said Tina.

The party was held on Friday evening. Groups of students arrived. The music began. The girls stood in a line on one side, and the boys on another side. Mr Black, their teacher, tried to get them together, but failed. After a while Jordan said, “I don’t want to stand here the whole time. The party is only for two hours. It’ll be over soon.” He started to dance. All the others watched him. Then Danny asked Nancy if she wanted to dance. Then John and Andy. Then all began to dance. Soon there were more dancers than watchers.

- On Friday evening, _____ would be held.
A. a dance competition B. a school sports meeting
C. a school party D. a school birthday party
- The girls were talking about _____.
A. the boys B. their clothes for the party
C. the party D. how to dance in the party
- When the music began, what happened?
A. Jordan said something.
B. Some students started to dance.
C. Groups of students arrived.
D. The girls stood in a line on one side and the boys on another side.
- What did Jordan really mean?
A. Students should start to dance.
B. Students should stand the whole time.
C. The party was too short.
D. He would leave the party soon.
- _____ danced with Nancy.
A. Jordan B. Danny
C. John D. Andy

六、社会生活篇

一、完形填空

Passage 1

阅读时间：_____ 阅读效率：_____
难度系数：★★★★ 阅读限时：6 分钟

There was once a lonely girl who wanted love very much. One day 1 she was walking in the forests, she found two dying birds. She took them home and put them in a small 2. She was happy to have two “friends”. She 3 them with love and the birds grew strong. One day the girl happened to 4 the door of the cage open. The larger and the 5 of the two flew out of the cage. The girl was 6 that it would fly away. She caught it quickly. She felt glad that she caught the bird before it could fly away. Suddenly she couldn't 7 a sound from the bird. When she opened her 8, the bird was already dead. Her 9 killed the bird! Then she noticed 10 bird jumping up and down 11 the cage. She could feel its great need for freedom (自由). It wanted to fly into the clear, blue 12. So she lifted it from the cage and let it fly away 13. The bird circled once, twice, and three times. The girl 14 as the bird flew. She didn't care about losing the bird any more. She wanted it to be happy. Suddenly the bird flew closer and landed softly on her shoulder. It sang the 15 song she had ever heard.

The fastest way to lose love is to hold on it too tightly, and the best way to keep love is to give it wings (翅膀).

(2005 年江苏盐城)

- | | | | |
|------------------|--------------|-----------------|----------------|
| 1. A. while | B. after | C. before | D. until |
| 2. A. box | B. basket | C. cage | D. bag |
| 3. A. looked for | B. looked at | C. looked after | D. looked over |
| 4. A. forget | B. leave | C. lock | D. close |
| 5. A. stronger | B. lazier | C. weaker | D. smaller |
| 6. A. grateful | B. proud | C. afraid | D. happy |
| 7. A. listen | B. make | C. feel | D. hear |
| 8. A. door | B. window | C. hand | D. mouth |
| 9. A. love | B. joke | C. luck | D. wish |
| 10. A. one | B. the other | C. another | D. others |

- | | | | |
|----------------|------------|-----------|-------------|
| 11. A. outside | B. inside | C. beside | D. behind |
| 12. A. sea | B. hill | C. forest | D. sky |
| 13. A. angrily | B. happily | C. loudly | D. highly |
| 14. A. watched | B. looked | C. guided | D. escaped |
| 15. A. worst | B. oldest | C. newest | D. sweetest |

二、阅读理解

Passage 2

阅读时间：_____ 阅读效率：_____
难度系数：★★★★ 阅读限时：8 分钟

Claude and Louise are “giraffes” (长颈鹿). So are police officers Hankins and Pearson. These men and women don't look like giraffes; They look like you and me. Then, why do people call them “giraffes”?

A giraffe, they say, is an animal that sticks (伸出) its neck out, can see places far away and has a large heart. It lives a quiet life and moves about in an easy and beautiful way. In the same way, a “giraffe” can be a person who likes to “stick his or her necks out” for other people, always watches for future happenings, has a warm heart for people around, and at the same time lives a quiet and beautiful life himself or herself.

“The Giraffe Project (工程)” is a 10-year-old group which finds and honors (表彰) “giraffes” in the US and in the world. The group wants to teach people to do something to build a better world. The group members believe that a person shouldn't draw his or her head back; instead, they tell people to “stick their neck out” and help others. Claude and Louise, Hankins and Pearson are only a few of the nearly 1 000 “giraffes” that the group found and honored.

Claude and Louise were getting old and they left their work with some money that they saved for future use. One day, however, they saw a homeless man looking for a place to keep warm and they decided that they should “stick their necks out” and give him some help. Today, they live in Friends House, where they invite twelve homeless people to stay every night.

Police officers Hankins and Pearson work in a large city. They see crimes (犯罪) every day and their work is sometimes dangerous. They work hard for their money. However, these two men put their savings together and even borrowed money to start an educational (教育的) center to teach young people in a poor part of the city. Hankins and Pearson are certain “giraffes”.

(2003 年北京)

1. Which of the following is true?
- A. Some of the people around us look like giraffes.
B. Giraffes are the most beautiful animal in the world.
C. “Giraffe” is a beautiful name for those who are ready to help other people.
D. A “giraffe” is someone who can stick his neck out and see the

future.

2. “The Giraffe Project” is a group _____.
A. of police officers B. which appeared ten years ago
C. of ten-year-old children D. which takes care of children
3. People call Claude and Hankins “giraffes” because they _____.
A. do what is needed for a good world
B. are not afraid of dangerous work
C. found a home for some homeless people
D. made money only for other people
4. What does “The Giraffe Project” do?
A. It tells people how to live a quiet life.
B. It helps the homeless and teaches young people.
C. It tries to find 1 000 warm-hearted people in the US.
D. It shows people that their duty is for a better world.

Passage 3

阅读时间：_____ 阅读效率：_____
难度系数：★★★★ 阅读限时：8 分钟

Who's building the new China? It's not the factory owners or the business men and women of China. It's someone else. It's the people who have left their homes to follow their dreams, the dream of a better life.

We see them every day, on every street corner, on every construction site in cities. They work day and night in the terrible working conditions and weather. They build the roads, the theaters, the cinemas, and the supermarkets. They even clean up our rubbish. They are China's migrant workers. Young and old, these men and women are building the new China from the ground up.

More than 140 million workers have left their homes in the countryside to look for jobs in big cities all over China. They hope to be rich, but they realize they have many difficulties in making enough money for their families. And one of the difficulties that these workers have is the pride and discrimination from the people in cities.

When night falls, everywhere I see the sad faces of the migrant workers. You can see them playing cards along the streets. Many are living far away from those whom they love.

I can sometimes feel their pain, knowing exactly what it feels like to live so far away from home in a city where I walk a different walk and talk a different talk.

Yes, they dress differently, they speak differently, and they have different habits, but they work hard to make money. The people in cities regard them as outsiders, and most governments refuse to give them medical care and public schooling for their children.

If China hopes to move into the future, many things need to change. The first is discrimination! We need to stop our discrimination against the migrant workers of China! They may not make as much money as some

people in cities, they may not have everything we have, but they are good honest people just trying to survive this game of life. These workers are very important and necessary to China's economic development and have become an important force for the change of Chinese society. They are building the new China. So we should lend our hands and help them.

(2005 年河北)

- The journalist think _____ is building the new China.
A. the factory owners of China
B. the business men and women of China
C. the migrant workers of China
D. the people in Chinese cities
- Which is the best title for the fourth and fifth paragraphs?
A. Moving forward
B. The discrimination from the people in cities
C. How to make more money
D. A lonely life
- The underlined word "survive" here in Chinese means "_____".
A. 活下来 B. 挺过来 C. 活得累 D. 活得长
- Which one is TRUE about China's migrant workers according to the report?
a. They should be helped by us.
b. More than 1.4 billion migrant workers have been in big cities to make money.
c. They are not welcomed by the people in cities because they are not kind to others.
d. They're refused to give medical care by all the governments and their children can't get any education.
e. They work hard day and night. But they may not make as much money as some people in cities.
f. They have become quite important to the change of Chinese society.
A. b c e f B. a d e C. b c d e D. a e f
- What does the report mainly tell us?
A. Though China's migrant workers work hard, their condition is terrible.
B. The condition of China's migrant workers needs to be changed for China's development.
C. The people in cities aren't polite to the migrant workers.
D. China's development only depends on the migrant workers.

Passage 4

阅读时间：_____ 阅读效率：_____
难度系数：★★★ 阅读限时：5 分钟

Many adults think that the decision to buy a computer is theirs. They are the world's webmasters. But now, a US survey has found children are getting more and more interested in the Internet. The number of children using the Internet has grown to three times in the past three years.

Three years ago, the number of two to 17 years old children entering web world was 8 million. Today, the number has increased to 25 million.

By the year 2005, the number of children on line is expected to be 42 million.

More and more children are using the net because their parents use it. The survey showed that the number of parents using the net has changed from 4.5 million to 16.4 million.

The survey found many other interesting facts.

- Almost two-thirds of US families have home computers. Forty-six percent of all family members are hooked (沉迷于) on the Internet.
- Girls are using the net as much as boys.
- In five years, schools will become the main gateways to the Internet for children.

- By the year 2005, the number of children on line will be _____.
A. 8 million B. 17 million C. 25 million D. 42 million
- Why are more and more children using the net now?
A. Because they needn't go to school any more.
B. Because they will have exams on the net.
C. Because their parents often use the net and affect (影响) them.
D. Because their teachers give lessons on the net all day.
- What do you think of girls going on line?
A. The girls go on line less than boys.
B. They spend a lot of time on the net like boys.
C. They are weak in using the net.
D. The girls only use the net at school.
- What's the best title of this passage?
A. Adults become the owner of the Internet
B. Children lead the Internet
C. How do children use the net?
D. The growing number of people entering web world
- Which of the following are about the survey on the Internet use?
① More and more children are interested in the Internet.
② Thirty-six percent of all families have home computers.
③ Forty-six percent of all family members are deep in the Internet.
④ Boys use the net as much as girls.
⑤ Schools will become the main gateways to the Internet for children in five years.
A. ①②③④ B. ①②④⑤ C. ②③④⑤ D. ①③④⑤



Passage 5

阅读时间：_____ 阅读效率：_____
难度系数：★★★★ 阅读限时：8 分钟

Take a rapid look at someone, then look away. Do you realize you have made a statement? Hold the glance for a second longer, and you have made a different statement. Hold it for three seconds, and the meaning has changed again. For every social situation, there is an allowed time that you can hold a person's look without being close, rude

or dangerous. If you are on a lift, what stare time are you permitted? To answer this question, consider what you specially do. You very likely give other passengers a quick look to judge of them and to let them believe that you mean no harm. Since being close to another person suggests the possibility of communication, you need to give a signal telling others you want to be left alone. So you cut off eye contact (接触), what Dr Erving Goffman (1963) calls "a dimming of the lights". You look down at the floor, at the lift door, or anywhere but into another passenger's eyes. If you break the rule against staring at a stranger on a lift, you'll make the other person gradually uncomfortable, and you are likely to feel a bit strange yourself.

If you hold eye contact for more than three seconds, what are you telling another person? Much depends on the person and the situation. For instance, a man and a woman communicate interest in this matter. They may look at each other for about three seconds at a time, then drop their eyes down for 3 seconds, before letting their eyes meet again. But if one man gives another man a 3-second-plus stare, he signals, "I know you," "I am interested in you," or "You look strange and I am curious about you." This type of stare often produces unfriendly feelings.

- We can learn from the first paragraph that _____.
A. every glance has its meaning
B. staring at a person is an expression of interest
C. a glance longer than three seconds is unacceptable
D. a glance carries more meaning than words
- If you want to be left alone on a lift, the best thing to do is _____.
A. to look into another person's eyes honestly
B. to avoid eye contact with other passengers
C. to give a signal that you are not dangerous
D. to keep a distance from other passengers
- By "a dimming of the lights", Dr Erving Goffman means _____.
A. closing one's eyes
B. turning off the lights
C. stopping staring at others
D. reducing (减少) stare time to the least
- Which sentence is true?
A. If you break the rule against staring at a stranger on a lift, you'll make the other person gradually comfortable.
B. Hold the glance for a second longer, and you have made the same statement.
C. If a man and a woman communicate interest in the matter, they may let their eyes meet again and again.
D. If one man gives another man a 3-second-plus stare, this type of stare often produces friendly feelings.
- The passage mainly discusses _____.
A. the limited time of eye contact
B. the passing of ideas through eye contact
C. proper manners in different social situations
D. the role of eye contact in inter-personal communication



七、生活知识篇

一、完形填空



Passage 1

阅读时间：_____ 阅读效率：_____
难度系数：★★★★★ 阅读限时：7 分钟

Once a young man was traveling by train. It was a long and boring journey. As the train was moving 1 a wilderness (荒野), the passengers looked out of the windows 2. When the train reached a bend (转变处), it 3 and then a simple house 4. It was so easy to notice 5 everybody on the train turned to “enjoy” with eyes wide open. Some passengers even began a 6 about it. The young man was also 7 by the scenery. On his return he 8 the train at the nearest station and found his 9 to the house. Its owner said that he was troubled by the 10 of the train. He wanted to 12 the house, but nobody would buy it.

12 the young man spent 30, 000 dollars on the 13. He thought it was a good place for 14 because it was facing the railway bend. When the train moved slowly past, the 15 passengers would be very interested in the house.

He 16 to connect with some big companies and told them that could be used for advertisement. 17 the Coca-Cola Company took it to put up their 18. To everyone's surprise, the young man was 19 180, 000 dollars for a three-year rent (租金).

This is a true story. It tells us that discovery is very important to 20. Many people have got new ideas from it.

(2005 年辽宁大连)

- | | | | |
|-------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| 1. A. over | B. around | C. through | D. across |
| 2. A. happily | B. quietly | C. safely | D. clearly |
| 3. A. dropped off | B. fell behind | C. slowed down | D. rushed out |
| 4. A. appeared | B. found | C. discovered | D. came |
| 5. A. when | B. that | C. why | D. how |
| 6. A. discussion | B. meeting | C. subject | D. competition |

- | | | | |
|--------------------|---------------|--------------|------------------|
| 7. A. attacked | B. frightened | C. trapped | D. attracted |
| 8. A. got on | B. looked for | C. got off | D. waited for |
| 9. A. address | B. way | C. key | D. trip |
| 10. A. track | B. conductor | C. passenger | D. noise |
| 11. A. change | B. paint | C. sell | D. mend |
| 12. A. Soon | B. Yet | C. Instead | D. After |
| 13. A. room | B. place | C. house | D. land |
| 14. A. information | B. relaxing | C. traveling | D. advertisement |
| 15. A. excited | B. tired | C. surprised | D. worried |
| 16. A. tried | B. had | C. agreed | D. stopped |
| 17. A. Since then | B. At last | C. So far | D. At least |
| 18. A. messages | B. companies | C. notices | D. signs |
| 19. A. shown | B. allowed | C. offered | D. returned |
| 20. A. success | B. confidence | C. activity | D. invention |

二、阅读理解



Passage 2

阅读时间：_____ 阅读效率：_____
难度系数：★★★★ 阅读限时：6 分钟

Never let the soil in your garden dry out. If it doesn't rain for a few days and the soil feels dry, water your garden. Be sure the water get all the way down to the roots (the parts that grow down into the soil) of the plants, but don't water too much. You could drown your plants!

You may see some plants in your garden that you didn't put there. These are weeds (杂草).

Pull them out when the ground is soft and wet. Be sure you get out the roots, or the weeds will grow back.

Tall plants such as tomatoes need stick to hold them up. Without sticks, they'll fall over. When your tomato plants get to be about two feet tall, it's time to stick to them. Push a long stick into the ground next to each plant. Tie the plant to the stick with string. As each plant grows taller, you'll have to tie it up again.

If you've planted seeds (种子), you can't expect too many plants to come out. You have to clear some away, so that the plants left will have room to grow. This is called thinning.

If you've planted lettuce (莴苣) seeds, wait until the baby plants are about 1.5 inches tall. Then pull some of the plants out so that you leave about 8 inches between plants.

Now that you've done all the work to make a vegetable garden, it's time to enjoy what you've finished. Pick a red, ripe, juicy tomato. Eat it

while it's still warm from the sun. Or cut it up and put it in a salad (沙拉) — made with lettuce you picked yourself. If you have more vegetables from your garden than you and your family can eat, give them to friends and neighbors. It's fun to have the joy you get from your garden together with others.

(2004 年聊城)

- What is the main idea of the Paragraph One?
A. Keep the soil in the garden a little wet.
B. How to water your garden.
C. Water plants in the garden every day.
D. When to water your garden.
- Tomatoes need special care because _____.
A. they are hard to grow tall
B. they don't grow without sticks
C. they can't stand up to a certain height
D. they like to grow next to each other
- The Chinese for “thinning” (in the fifth paragraph) is “_____”.
A. 拔苗 B. 间苗 C. 除草 D. 育苗
- Which of the following for garden work isn't told about in this passage?
A. Water the garden. B. Pull weeds out.
C. Thin plants. D. Dig soil.
- In the last paragraph, the writer mainly wants to tell us that _____.
A. it's fun to enjoy the result of the garden work
B. it's better to eat the tomatoes
C. how to make a salad with lettuce
D. what to do with the vegetables in the garden

Passage 3

阅读时间：_____ 阅读效率：_____
难度系数：★★★★ 阅读限时：5 分钟

The most common disease in the world is the cold. It often starts with a sore throat. You sneeze and your nose runs. You usually have a headache, too. Often you have a cough later. It's not a serious disease, but you can feel quite bad.

There isn't a cure for a cold, but you can take medicines to make you feel better. For example, you can take aspirin to get rid of your headache. It is good to rest, and to drink a lot of water, too. A doctor once told me, “With the right medicine, a cold will last for seven days. With no medicine, it will go on for a whole week!”

Where does our medicine come from? A long time ago, people understood that some plants made them feel better. They ate the leaves, the roots, the fruit or the seeds of plants. For example, the juice of lemons makes a sore throat feel better. In modern times, scientists have