

# BREAKTHROUGH

IN READING COMPREHENSION

沈启智 ◎总主编



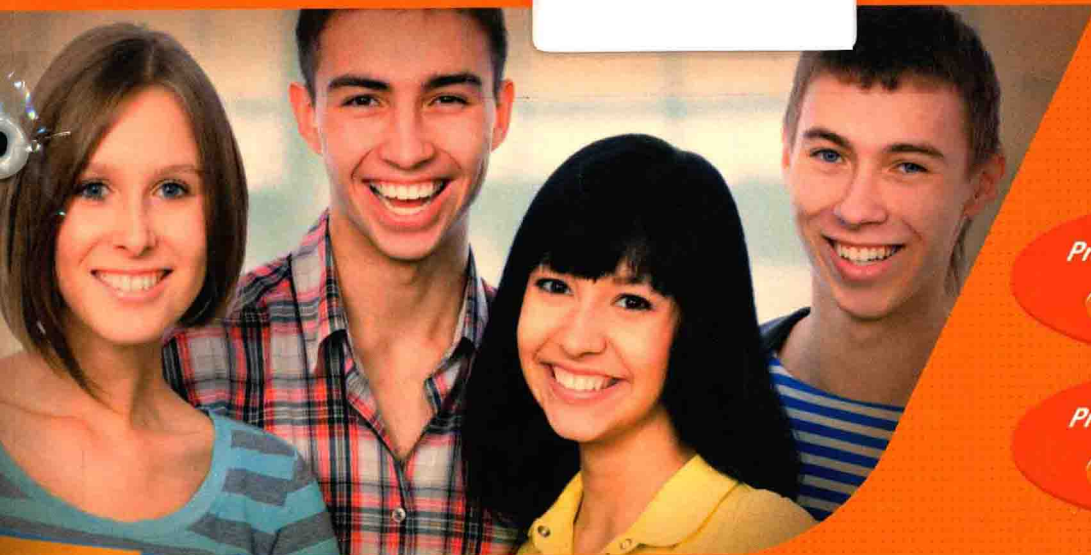
乐多英语

专项突破

# 阅读理解

七年级分册

直面考试改革 突出语言运用



Practice A 基础训练

语言能力

Practice B 测试训练

应试能力

沈启智 © 总主编



乐冬英语

专项突破

# 阅读理解

## 七年级分册

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图书在版编目(CIP)数据

乐多英语·专项突破: 阅读理解·七年级分册 / 沈启智总主编.

武汉: 湖北人民出版社, 2014.4

ISBN 978-7-216-08201-3

I. 乐… II. 沈… III. 英语—阅读教学—初中—习题集

IV. G634.415

中国版本图书馆CIP数据核字(2014)第062231号

出品人: 袁定坤

责任部门: 基础教育分社

责任编辑: 熊昕绘

封面设计: 一壹图书

责任校对: 范承勇

责任印制: 王 超

法律顾问: 王在刚

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出版发行: 湖北人民出版社

印刷: 荆州市翔羚印刷有限公司

开本: 880毫米×1230毫米1/16

版次: 2014年4月第1版

字数: 149千字

书号: ISBN 978-7-216-08201-3

地址: 武汉市雄楚大道268号

邮编: 430070

印张: 6.25

印次: 2014年6月第2次印刷

定价: 18.80元

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本社网址: <http://www.hbpp.com.cn>

本社旗舰店: <http://hbrmcbs.tmall.com>.

读者服务部电话: 027-87679656

投诉举报电话: 027-87679757

(图书如出现印装质量问题, 由本社负责调换)

# 编者的话

英语作为交际工具,无疑需要通过足量的合理训练来掌握,因此有“Practice makes perfect”的说法。问题在于:

练什么(What practice do we need)? 如何练(How to make it perfect)?

本套丛书功能定位为“专项突破”,希望能够帮助使用者通过适当有效的语言训练在语言知识和语言技能方面获得“突破”。

“工欲善其事,必先利其器”,本书希望为使用者提供“突破”的有效途径,同时在编写中也力图从以下几个方面能够实现“突破”:

## 一、编写理念前沿,要求科学合理

本书由一线教师参与编写,充分发挥其对教学与学生熟悉了解的优势。老师们对教学进行反思,将其多年来的教学成果与感悟融汇其中。各分册开宗明义,在 PART ONE (GENERAL INTRODUCTION)中按 FOCUS(要点)列出了“英语课程标准”和“考试大纲”关于英语基础知识与基本技能的相应目标与要求,希望与本书使用者共同看清方向,把握标高。

## 二、注重知识运用,提高语言技能

“学为用,用中学”是我们的共识,本书对语法和词汇等基础知识在做出适当讲解之后,主要通过语意充实、语境丰富的语言运用训练来掌握巩固;听力、阅读与写作等技能则也设计了合理真实的交际任务让使用者“学以致用”。本书主干内容(PART TWO)正是这样的注重语言运用的 PRACTICE。

## 三、区分训练目标,有效培养能力

“题与题不同”,学习语言过程中,仅以功能为语言测量工具的测试题(选择题是其代表)来占据全部训练时间的做法(即“以考代学”)是不可取的。训练分为基础训练与测试训练,前者为后者打下基础,后者侧重考查,二者不可混淆。本书分别设计了侧重形成性与过程性的 PRACTICE A 与针对测试与考查的 PRACTICE B 两类不同性质的训练。

## 四、尊重自主学习,显现学生主体

课程改革核心理念之一是要体现“学生为主体”,本书在讲解过程中,始终将学生的自主学习意识与能力的培养放在心中。训练答案的解析(ANSWER KEY)则更为集中地体现了这一原则。

## 五、体例相对统一,分册留有空间

本书覆盖了初高中学段,涉及语法词汇与听力、读写等各个方面,编写中虽有统一的体例框架,但也未简单强求整齐划一,各系列与分册根据其内容,仍有一定变化空间,个性特征得以彰显。可谓“和而不同”。

本书编写者包括了十多所省市重点中学的一线教师,大多经历了十年乃至数十年的教学磨砺,积累了丰富的教学经验,他们热爱学生,敬业求精,此次的编写工作也是“厚积薄发”的一次体验。衷心希望得到各地同行的认可,听到他们的建议,尤其希望能听到学生使用者的心得与意见。

英语回归到工具学科的本来地位,突出运用能力的培养,正是我们的所愿,与本套丛书的编写初衷不谋而合。在英语学习得到空前关注的时代背景下,我们期望能够有所作为,有所突破,愿以此次努力作为一次尝试。

# 编写说明

在强调英语教学回归语言运用本质的今天,英语阅读能力的培养必将面临前所未有的挑战,这也对英语阅读教学和与之相配套的教辅资料提出了更高的要求。本套《阅读理解》系列丛书正好是顺应这种改革需求,突出教改理念,潜移默化地渗透阅读理解技巧,引领师生科学地进行阅读训练,使阅读训练事半功倍。

本系列丛书具有以下特点:

## 一、讲、练、测融为一体

“讲”:为 PART ONE GENERAL INTRODUCTION,讲初中生应达成的阅读水平,讲阅读能力目标,讲阅读方法,讲阅读训练的基本技能等;“练”,为 PART TWO 基础训练 PRACTICE A;“测”,即 PART TWO 中的 PRACTICE B。最后的“讲”,即 PART THREE ANSWER KEY 中答案解析,这个部分重总结、分析、点拨解题思路。精讲精练,科学测试,训练必然高效。

## 二、训练模式科学

本丛书 PRACTICE 由 PRACTICE A 基础训练和 PRACTICE B 测试性训练两种训练组成。基础训练和测试性训练并重,年级越低,基础训练力度越大。为了避免以考代学、以测代训的做法,基础训练不再用单一的选择题型,而是采用了填空、问答、判断、推理等主观题型,便于学知识、练能力、长经验、得方法。先基础训练,再测试性训练,真正提高学生语言运用能力和应试能力。

## 三、训练材料可靠

全部训练题由原创题与经典题按恰当的比例(8:2)组成。原创题选材于英美等国家书报杂志、课本、读物、英文网站等。所选文章都进行过适当的改编,对生词进行了恰当的处理,力求内容健康,难度适宜。经典题选材于近几年中考真题和全国英语教学质量较高的省、市及著名重点中学大型考试的真题。在保持试题原汁原味的前提下,部分试题经过了改编、打磨,因而更趋完善、更加精美。

## 四、训练循序渐进

本丛书严格按《英语课程标准》和《英语考试大纲》的要求,分年级安排训练内容,一年级一分册。训练文章题材、体裁与主流版本的初中英语教材课文相配套,文章所涉及的词汇、语法等语言知识尽可能与教材同步。阅读难度循序渐进。



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# PART ONE GENERAL INTRODUCTION



## FOCUS 1 《英语课程标准》中相关内容解读

### FOCUS 1.1 阅读目标描述

《英语课程标准》把培养学生阅读能力加入到主要的教学目标中,而阅读理解题也随之变成了中考的一种重要题型。初中英语阅读理解题主要是考查考生对所学语言知识进行综合运用能力,包括阅读能力、理解能力、归纳概括能力、逻辑推理能力以及评估材料的能力等等,这就对学生快速阅读,理解短文大意,获取主要的信息,并正确判断等方面的能力提出了更高的要求。

### FOCUS 1.2 初中各年级阅读的具体目标

以下为各年级所对应级别目标的具体要求:

#### 三级(七年级):

1. 能正确朗读课文;
2. 能理解简短的书面指令,并根据要求进行学习活动;
3. 能读懂简单故事和短文并抓住大意;
4. 能初步使用简单的工具书;
5. 除教材外,课外阅读量达 4 万词以上。

#### 四级(八年级):

1. 能连贯、流畅地朗读课文;

2. 能读懂说明文等应用文体的材料;
3. 能从简单的文章中找出有关信息,理解大意;
4. 能根据上下文猜测生词的意思;
5. 能理解并解释图表提供的信息;
6. 能理解简易读物中的事件发生顺序和人物行为;
7. 能读懂简单的个人信件;
8. 能使用英汉词典等工具书帮助阅读理解;
9. 除教材外,课外阅读量应累计达 10 万词以上。

#### 五级(九年级):

1. 能根据上下文和构词法推断、理解生词的含义;
2. 能理解段落中各句之间的逻辑关系;
3. 能找出文章中的主题,理解故事的情节,预测故事情节的发展和可能的结局;
4. 能读懂常见体裁的阅读材料;
5. 能根据不同的阅读目的运用简单的阅读策略获取信息;
6. 能利用字典等工具书进行学习;
7. 除教材外,阅读量应累计达到 15 万词以上。

## **FOCUS 2**    阅读理解题型分析

### **FOCUS 2.1**    阅读理解考查的目的

注重考查学生在复杂的语境下把握作者的整体思路,在较高级的措辞中探明字面隐藏的意思,在上下文中推断生词的意思,理解语篇的背景条件,借助已具备的知识背景和语言水平去理解语篇。总之就是考查学生的阅读能力、理解能力、概括能力、逻辑能力以及文化意识。

### **FOCUS 2.2**    阅读文章的题材和体裁

体裁:记叙文、说明文、议论文、应用文以及新闻报道、广告、通知、操作说明、图表。

题材:人物传记、社会文化、文史地理、科普、新闻报道、信息技术、世界大事。

文章的长度一般在 300 字左右。

### **FOCUS 2.3**    命题点

1. 文章中的词、短语、句子的理解;
2. 文章的大意及主旨;
3. 文章细节内容的判断。

### **FOCUS 2.4**    近几年阅读理解的命题特点

1. 阅读篇幅、信息量都有所递增,因此要求学生进一步提高阅读速度;

2. 生词量有所增加,加大了对学生猜测词义能力的考查。

我们应该在平常的阅读练习中注意阅读技巧的学习,学会通过构词法来猜测派生词、合成词的意思,并能通过上下文的语境推断生词的意思。

## **FOCUS 3**    阅读理解解题方法指导

### **FOCUS 3.1**    解题技巧

#### 1. 快速阅读全文,了解文章大意

对文章的内容和结构获得总体印象。注意语境和相关的提示,为解题做好准备。然后,根据文章的内在逻辑意义,贯穿文章始终的主要线索以及作者行文的方向,把握文章的整体脉络,从而做出最终的判断。其次,要带着以下几个方面的问题去阅读: who/ when/ where/ what/ why/ how.

#### 2. 抓住首尾句

注意文章的第一句和最后一句,因为它们往往是文章的主题句,是全文的中心所在。有时候

也会出现在段中,少数情况下,短文中没有具体的主题句,这就需要读者自己归纳。如果短文包括几个自然段,阅读时应该特别注意第一段和最后一段,因为文章的主旨通常出现在这两个位置。对于出现一些生词,要根据文章的上下文、逻辑意义、整体脉络和文化背景知识猜测。

#### 3. 认真、仔细、逐步答题

带着问题去选择或判断答案。要确定所需查找的信息范围,并注意所查找信息特点。例如:如果问题涉及人名、地名,就应该找首字母大写的单词;如果问题涉及时间、日期、数字,就应该寻找具体的数据。另外注意试题难易,应暂时绕开那些较难的题目,先做最有把握的题目,也就是可以直接或间接从文章中找到的。而对于



那些归纳判断、逻辑推理的题目,需要仔细分析思考,反复比较、推敲选出。

#### 4. 平心静气,不急不躁,细心检查

在做完所有题目后,不可孤立地检查每个小题。应该遵循由整体到部分,再由部分到整体的理解文章的规律,再次耐心地复读全文,使自己对全文意思的理解更清楚,如果发现怀疑的答案,不要随意改动,一定要从原文中找到依据,才能改正,不可草率了事。

### FOCUS 3.2 不同题型的解题思路

#### 1. 细节理解题

主要考查学生对文中具体信息的识别能力。应试时,应读懂原文,带着问题找准信息点,理解信息,切忌张冠李戴。

#### 2. 猜词题

首先必须在文中找到该词在原文中出现的地方,而答案并非原文相关部分所表示的字面意思,必须联系上下文,才能判断出相关词语的确切含义和言外之意。解题时应仔细推敲原文。

#### 3. 理解判断题

此类题目必须结合上下文与题目相关的信

息综合考虑,一方面找题目相关的信息点,另一方面要结合文章的主旨大意综合判断方可得到正确答案。

#### 4. 标题大意题

必须对文章的有关信息或全部信息综合考虑,进而达到语篇水平上的理解才能正确选择。

### FOCUS 3.3 阅读策略

1. 通过读题目和文中的图片来预测将要读到的内容;

2. 学会使用字典自学生词,但是应注意在语境中理解词义;

3. 通过阅读题目及每段的第一句话来帮助理解文章;

4. 通过语境理解单词,从而把握文章的整体含义;

5. 学会通过快速浏览课文找到你需要的细节;

6. 学会找出各段的主题句;

7. 在阅读的过程中,通过自己归纳“人物、地点、事件”等问题来理解文章的主要含义;

8. 阅读后,学会回忆文章中的重点信息。

## FOCUS 4 题干设置类型

#### 1. 整体理解题题干:

We learn from the reading that \_\_\_\_\_.

The writer mainly wants to tell us that \_\_\_\_\_.

The reading also tells us \_\_\_\_\_.

Which is the best title of the passage?

We can infer from the passage \_\_\_\_\_.

#### 2. 细节理解题题干:

It's clear that \_\_\_\_\_.

The underlined word's meaning is \_\_\_\_\_.

Which is the right/wrong statement?

Which is TRUE/NOT TRUE?

How many.... ?

## FOCUS 5 模拟操练

“Everything happens for the best.” My mother said whenever things weren’t going my way. “Don’t worry. One day your luck will change.”

I found Mom was right after I finished my college education. I had decided to try for a job in a radio station. I wanted to host a sports program one day. I went to Chicago and knocked at the door of every station. But I got turned down every time.

In one station, a kind lady said my problem was that I hadn’t got enough experience. “Get some work with a small station and work your way up,” she said.

I went back home. I couldn’t get a job there, either. Then my dad said a businessman had opened a store and needed someone to help him. But again, I didn’t get the job.

I felt really down. “Your luck will change,” Mom said to me. I tried another radio station in Iowa. But the owner told me he had already had someone. As I left his office, I asked, “How can someone be a sports announcer (播音员) if he can’t get a job in a radio station?”

I was waiting for the lift when I heard the man called, “What did you mean? Do you know anything about football?” He put me in front of a microphone and asked me to try to imagine that I was giving my opinion on a football game. I succeeded.

On my way home, Mom’s words came back to me. “One day your luck will change, son. And when it happens, you’ll feel doubly good because of all the hard work you’ve had.” At that moment I knew just what she meant.

56. What job was the writer most interested in?

- A. A sportsman.
- B. A shop assistant.
- C. A sports announcer.
- D. A businessman.

解析：由第二段第二、三句话得知此题选 C。

57. Why didn’t the writer get the job in Chicago?

- A. Because he was too young.
- B. Because he didn’t get college education.
- C. Because he was not a good-looking person.
- D. Because he hadn’t got enough experience.

解析：由第三段第一句话得知此题选 D。

58. Where did the writer find a job?

- A. In his hometown.
- B. In Chicago.
- C. In Iowa.
- D. It’s not mentioned.

解析：由第五段的第三句话得知此题选 C。

59. The sentence “But I got turned down every time” means \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. But I was refused every time
- B. But I was successful every time
- C. But I lost my way every time
- D. But the door of each station was always closed

解析：由第二段及第三段可得知作者找了很多家，其中一家嫌他没有经验可以推测出作者每次都被拒绝了，故此题选 A。

60. What’s the best title of the passage?

- A. I was lucky to find a job
- B. Everything happens for the best
- C. No one is always lucky
- D. To work in a radio station is difficult

解析：由文章的第一句话可得知此题选 B。

# PART TWO PRACTICE



## PRACTICE

### 1 A

#### ■ ■ ■ Passage A

Hello, everyone. My name is Kim Read. I am nine. I am in Grade Seven. I am in Class Five. My teacher is Miss White. I am an outgoing boy. My telephone number is 86265628.

I have a good friend. His name is John

Brown. He is nine years old, too. We are in the same grade. He is in Class Two. His teacher is Mr. Smith. He is very quiet. His telephone number is 82666582.

Would you like to tell me something about yourself?

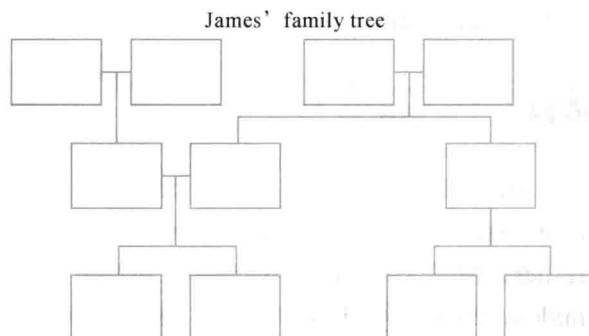
请根据以上自我介绍所提供的信息完成下列表格。

Given name	Family name	Teacher's name	Age	Grade	Class	Personality	Phone number

#### ■ ■ ■ Passage B

Hello, Guys! My name is James. This is a photo of my family. That's me and my brother, David. These are my parents. My father is Michael, and my mother is Linda. My father has a sister. Her name is Grace. And these are my aunt's children, Jack and Tom. These are my mother's parents, Bill and Jenny. They are my grandparents. Those are my father's parents, John and Alice. They are my grandparents, too.

根据以上自我介绍所提供的信息完成下面的图表：





# PRACTICE

1 B

## Passage A

Hi! I'm Lisa. I'm 12 years old. I'm from Canada. There are five people in my family, my parents, my twin brothers and I. My brothers are only seven years old. They are old enough to go to school this September.

Hello! My name is Jewel. I'm 11 years old. I am from Australia. We live in a big house because we have a big family. My grandparents live with us. My parents are very busy every day. My grandparents look after my elder sister and me at home. And we have a pet dog and a pet cat, too.

I'm from China. My name is Yang Lin, but you can call me Jane. I'm 9 years old. I don't have sisters or brothers. I live with my parents. My parents are busy every day. I often do my homework at my neighbor's home after school. I have many friends and we often play together.

- How many people are there in Jewel's family?  
A. There are three.    B. There are five.  
C. There are six.
- How old is Jane?  
A. She is nine years old.  
B. She is eleven years old.  
C. She is twelve years old.
- Who is from Canada?  
A. Lisa is.    B. Jewel is.  
C. Jane is.
- Who has pets at home?  
A. Lisa does.    B. Jewel does.  
C. Jane does.
- Who is going to start school this September?  
A. Jane is.    B. Jewel's elder is.  
C. Lisa's twin brothers are.

father's car with her mother every day.

Mary is a nice student. She has many Chinese friends. She teaches them English, and they teach her Chinese. Her two brothers are twins. One is Bob, the other is Bill. They look the same. They are only five. So their grandparents look after them at home. Mrs. Peterson buys many toys for the twin brothers. Bob likes to play with toy cars, and Bill likes to play with toy animals. They are happy every day.

- How many people are there in Mary's family?  
A. There are five.  
B. There are six.  
C. There are seven.
- What are Mary's parents?  
A. They are teachers.  
B. They are workers.  
C. They are doctors.
- How does Mary go to school every day?  
A. Mary goes to school by car every day.  
B. Mary goes to school on foot every day.  
C. Mary goes to school by bus every day.
- What can we know about the twin brothers from the reading?

## Passage B

Mary is from the USA. She has two brothers. Now her family are in China. Her father, Mr. Peterson, teaches English in a middle school. And her mother teaches in the same school. Mary goes to school in her

- A. The twin brothers go to school with their sister every day.  
B. The twin brothers stay at home with their grandparents every day.  
C. The twin brothers do not look the same.
10. Which of the following is NOT right?  
A. Mary's family is from America.  
B. Mary's grandparents are in China, too.  
C. Mary has two twin sisters.

### Passage C

A woman just moves to a new house. The light suddenly goes out and it is very dark in the room. The woman is going to get the candle. At this time, somebody knocks at the door.

She opens the door and finds a boy outside the door. The boy, with his hands behind his back, asks, "Aunt, do you have candles?"

"I moved here just one day. How can someone tell a child to borrow things? Today, I give you a candle. Maybe tomorrow you will come here to borrow salt, onions and tomatoes. Oh, no, no!" The woman thinks and then answers, "Sorry, I'm new here. I don't have candles." With those words, she is going to close the door.

"Aunt, look, my mum asks me to send you these candles." Holding up two candles high, the little boy gives them to the woman.

Facing the child's clear eyes, the woman feels

ashamed, afraid to look at him in the eyes...

11. What does the underlined phrase "go out" mean in Chinese?  
A. 外面 B. 出去 C. 灯灭
12. What is in the boy's hand?  
A. Some food. B. Two candles.  
C. Some salt.
13. What does the woman think of the boy's coming at first?  
A. The woman thinks the boy is coming to help her.  
B. The woman thinks the boy is coming to borrow candles from her.  
C. The woman thinks the boy is coming to borrow some salt.
14. What do you think of the boy and his mother?  
A. They are friendly to the woman.  
B. They are not careful enough.  
C. They are very lucky people.
15. Why is the woman afraid to look at the boy in the eyes at last?  
A. Because she has no candles to lend the boy.  
B. Because she is bored after talking with the boy.  
C. Because she knows she misunderstands the boy.

### Passage D

Chen Hua: We have a school trip on May 4th. That's OK. But I have a science lecture on May 16th. That's boring. But the soccer game on the 26th is great.	Susan: May is a busy month for me. The school trip is on May 4th. I am in the school concert on May 18th. But May 26th is a great day! A pop concert with Emma and John.
John: There is a school trip on May 4th. And on May 16th I have a science lecture. I like that. Oh, no! The pop concert is on May 26th. That's boring!	Emma: In May there's the school trip. It's on May 4th. I have a boring science lecture on My 16th. But the end of May is great. The pop concert is on May 26th.

16. When are they going to have a school trip?  
A. On May 4th.                      B. On May 16th.  
C. On May 26th.
17. Who likes the science lecture?  
A. Chen Hua.                      B. John.  
C. Emma.
18. Does Chen Hua like playing soccer game?  
A. Yes, he does.                      B. No, he doesn't.  
C. Sorry, I don't know.
19. Why does Emma think the end of May is great?  
A. Because there is a soccer game.  
B. Because there is a science lecture.  
C. Because there is a pop concert.
20. What do the students think of May?  
A. They think May is a boring month.  
B. They think May is a free month.  
C. They think May is a busy month.





# PRACTICE

## 2 A

### Passage A

Jenny: Good morning! Dennis.

David: Good morning! Jenny.

Jenny: What's wrong with you?

David: I lost my umbrella and my notebook.

Jenny: What color is your umbrella?

David: It's blue and my notebook is yellow.

Jenny: What's your telephone number?

David: My telephone number is 8845-9683.

Jenny: Let's write a Lost and Found notice.

根据对话内容,补全下列“Lost and Found”中的信息。

#### Lost and Found

Lost: 1. \_\_\_\_\_ (color: \_\_\_\_\_)

2. \_\_\_\_\_ (color: \_\_\_\_\_)

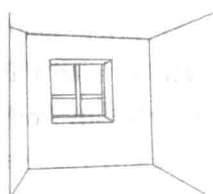
Please call \_\_\_\_\_ at \_\_\_\_\_.

### Passage B

This is Lilia's room. It's not big but very nice and clean. The window is big. Under the window we can see a desk. A light and some books are on the desk. We can see a bed near the door. Next to the bed there is a bedside

table. A clock and a dictionary are on it. It is an English-Chinese dictionary. There is a volleyball under the bed. There is a photo on the wall. It is a photo of her family. Is Lilia in her room? No. She is at school. She goes to school from Monday to Friday.

根据短文内容,将物品的字母代号放入房间正确的位置。



A



B



C



D



E



F



G



# PRACTICE

## 2 B

### Passage A

<p>Lost:</p> <p>A watch.</p> <p>If you find it, please call me at 86807433.</p> <p>Many thanks.</p> <p>Peter</p>	<p>Found:</p> <p>A computer game.</p> <p>My phone number is 85128843.</p> <p>Jim</p>
<p>Lost:</p> <p>A set of keys.</p> <p>Phone number: 84763539</p> <p>Thank you very much.</p> <p>Henry</p>	<p>Found:</p> <p>I found a notebook with the name "Kevin".</p> <p>My phone number is 88550287.</p> <p>Sam</p>

- Who lost a watch?  
A. Peter.      B. Jim.      C. Henry.
- Who found a computer game?  
A. Peter.      B. Jim.      C. Henry.
- What is Henry's phone number?  
A. 86807433.  
B. 84763539.  
C. 85128843.
- Who found Kevin's book?  
A. Jim.  
B. Henry.  
C. Sam.
- Where can you see this kind of notice?  
A. At school.  
B. At home.  
C. In a shop.

### Passage B

Hello! I'm Sally. Please come and look at my sports collections. I don't have many collections but they are nice and interesting.

I have a new basketball. I never play with

it, because my favorite basketball star Yao Ming writes his name on the ball. I have a soccer ball. My mother took it for me. It was played by Zheng Zhi. And I have two rackets. They are from Li Na and Zheng Jie.

I like collecting sports things and I like sports. I often play sports with my friends after school. And I always watch games on TV after I finish my homework.

- How many rackets does Sally have?  
A. One.  
B. Two.  
C. Three.
- Who got the soccer ball for Sally?  
A. Zheng Zhi.  
B. Sally's mother.  
C. Sally's father.
- Why does Sally never use the basketball to play?  
A. Because Yao Ming wrote his name on it  
B. Because she doesn't like to play basketball.  
C. Because she is too busy to play sports.
- When can Sally watch sports games?

- A. When she gets home.  
B. After she finishes her homework.  
C. While her mother cooks dinner.
10. Which of the following is RIGHT?  
A. Sally has many sports collections.  
B. Sally doesn't like playing sports.  
C. Sally's collections are not many but interesting.

### ■ ■ ■ Passage C

John is looking out of his window. He sees two men at the door of his neighbor. The men are carrying a computer. They are putting the computer onto a truck.

John opens his window and says to the two men, "Hey! Are you computer repairmen?"

"Yes", the men answer.

"Are you going to repair that computer?" John asks.

"Yes", the men answer again.

"My computer is broken, too." John says to the men. "Can you take my computer, too?"

"Of course", the men say. "We can take your computer."

John gives the two men his computer. The men put it in the truck and drive away.

John waits and waits, but he never sees his computer again.

11. What does John see at the door of his neighbor?  
A. He sees two cars.  
B. He sees two men.  
C. He sees two policemen.
12. What are the two men carrying out of his neighbor's house?  
A. They are carrying a TV.  
B. They are carrying a truck.  
C. They are carrying a computer.
13. Whose computer is broken?  
A. John's.  
B. John's neighbor's.

C. The two men's.

14. What does John want to do with his computer?  
A. He wants to sell it.  
B. He wants to have it repaired.  
C. He wants the two men to take it away.
15. Who are the two men?  
A. They are the computer repairmen.  
B. They are John's neighbor's friends.  
C. They are thieves.

### ■ ■ ■ Passage D

Schools in the U. S. A are a little different from schools in China.

Usually, there is no school uniform in the U. S. A. In many Chinese schools, students have school uniforms.

Classes start at 8:30 in the morning and the school day finishes at 3:30 or 4 o'clock in the U. S. A. And in China, classes usually begin at 8:00 in the morning and the school day ends at 5:30 in the afternoon.

Students have one hour for lunch every day in the U. S. A. In China, students have two hours' break during lunchtime.

The most popular after-school activities in the U. S. A are baseball, football and basketball. In China, students like to play ping-pong ball and basketball.

16. Do the students in China have to wear uniforms?  
A. No, they don't.  
B. Yes, they do.  
C. Sorry, I don't know.
17. What time do students in China begin classes in the morning?  
A. At 7:30.  
B. At 8:00.  
C. At 8:30.
18. How long can students in the U. S. A have lunch?  
A. For one hour.