



英语周报·特级教师系列

精读英语120篇

攻克中考

120分



YZLI0890143344

席玉虎◎总主编



机械工业出版社
CHINA MACHINE PRESS



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机械工业出版社
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本丛书依托《英语周报》优势英语学习资源,是由英语周报特、高级教师根据自己多年的研究成果特地为全国的中学生设计的一套全面提高英语能力的图书。本书根据《英语课程标准》和《英语考试大纲》中的24个话题,整合出10个综合性的话题,选编120篇文章,分真题、模拟题和原创题三个部分。全书以阅读为主线,以中考题型为主导,通过阅读来复习词汇和语法知识点,旨在帮助中学生解决阅读量小、阅读范围狭窄、词汇量少、阅读能力较低等问题,通过话题阅读、阅读策略、读写结合、阅读测试与评价等模块的有机组合,达到提高学生综合阅读能力的目标。本书适合九年级及备战中考的学生使用。

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

精读英语120篇 攻克中考120分 / 席玉虎主编. —
北京:机械工业出版社,2011.8
(英语周报特级教师系列)
ISBN 978-7-111-35673-8

I. ①精… II. ①席… III. ①英语—阅读教学—初中—
—升学参考资料 IV. ①G634.413

中国版本图书馆CIP数据核字(2011)第168065号

机械工业出版社(北京市百万庄大街22号 邮政编码100037)

责任编辑:卢婉冬 高亚威 张若宸

责任印制:杨 曦

北京双青印刷厂印刷

2011年9月第1版·第1次印刷

184mm×260mm·12.5印张·320千字

标准书号:ISBN 978-7-111-35673-8

定价:24.00元

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丛书序

随着新课程改革的不断深入,我们越来越深刻地认识到,中国英语教育的改革不是振臂一呼,就可一蹴而就的。广大一线教师纷纷反映:当他们依据新课标、新教材去实施具体教学时,很多实际问题都会冒出来。这些林林总总的细节,若从宏观中剥离出来讲,涉及到整个教育体制改革所要解决的目标调整、教学体系的改善、新教学模式的创建、教学方法的创新等等。从教学实践来讲,我们在构建有中国特色的英语教育教学体系时,在民族化与全球化、本土文化与多元文化、传统与现代等课题方面的纷扰纠葛中必须有所扬弃。基础教育界需要做到优势资源互补,除了教科书外,还需要更多更好的精品辅导书。基于此,《英语周报》博于文国际教育科技(北京)有限公司精心策划并组织全国的专家学者、特级教师和各地优秀教师以及外语资深编辑一道研发并隆重推出——《英语周报特级教师系列》。

本套丛书完全依据国家英语课程标准,从词汇到语法,从听力到阅读,从语言知识到语言技能,旨在全方位培养学生综合运用英语的能力。丛书具有以下三大显著特色:

一、优秀作者撰稿,保证图书质量

参与本套丛书撰稿的作者均为《英语周报》的优秀作者,都是多年奋战在教学第一线的、具有丰富教学经验的特、高级教师。他们在教学之余,潜心钻研英语教学理论,深入研究英语课程标准,自觉参与英语教学的管理,对于师生的需求了如指掌,这样编写出来的英语图书无疑能够更好地辅助学生学好教材,更好地达到国家英语课程标准所提出的教学目标和要求。

二、依据课程标准,拓宽学习视野

本套丛书中的每一册都是依据课程标准来编写,体例新颖独特。在编写过程中,编者更多地是站在学习者的角度,传授学习策略。同时,兼容并蓄了当代语言教学与研究的最新成果。例如,在词汇书中,运用图式理论和语块理论,帮助学习者通过图式联想来记忆单词,通过语块来加强单词的综合运用;在编写阅读书时,以话题为单元,精读与泛读相结合,阅读与写作相结合,选材注重时文性、实用性、趣味性和广泛性,通过阅读来拓宽学习者的视野,通过阅读来归纳语言的内在规律,也即语法,全方位地提升学习者综合运用英语的能力。

三、兼顾教材考试,检测学习潜能

目前,全国各地分别使用了不同的版本教材,这些教材有许多都是直接引进,往往“水土不服”,而全国选拔性考试又不依据哪一个特定版本教材,因此,师生感觉教材与考试脱节,一到初三或高三,教学就进入了一种茫然的状态。《英语周报特级教师系列》正是在发现了这一问题后,通过精心策划和设计,提供了解决这一问题的办法:那就是依据课程标准,兼顾各个版本教材和考试大纲,将三者有机地结合起来。话题呈现依据课程标准,知识讲解参照各个版本教材,练习测试按照考试大纲和中高考题型,这些科学设计的习题和测试题,能够有效地检测出学生的外语学习潜能,同时,通过检测结果,学生能及时洞悉自己在英语学习过程中存在的问题,从而能高效复习迎接大的考试。在此过程中学生还可以有的放矢地进行自主学习,培养自己独立思考问题和解决问题的能力,提高自主学习的品质和学习素质。

我希望这套丛书不断地与时俱进、日臻完善,抓住基础英语课程改革的契机,准确把握国家课程标准的理念,加强英语教学方法、教学模式、教学策略的摸索实践与经验交流,在出版学生用书的同时,力求再推出一系列指导英语教师如何进行教学的教师自我发展丛书,更好地推动我国基础英语教育教学事业的改革与发展。

我坚信本套丛书的出版将给全国广大的师生带来实实在在的帮助,并将受到读者的广泛欢迎。

前言

中学英语教学大纲指出：“中学英语教学的目的是对中学生进行听、说、读、写的基本训练，培养学生口头上的书面初步运用英语的能力，侧重培养阅读能力。”从某种意义上说，阅读能力的提高，是听、说、写能力提高的关键，为此，提高初中阶段学生的英语阅读的能力对学生今后进一步学习将有很大帮助。

本书旨在帮助中学生解决阅读量小、阅读范围狭窄、词汇量小、阅读能力较低等问题，通过话题阅读、阅读策略、读写结合、阅读测试与评价等模块的有机组合，达到提高中学生综合阅读能力的目标。

1. 话题广泛 题型全面

本书根据《英语课程标准》和《英语考试大纲》中的 24 个话题，整合成 10 个综合性的话题，选编 120 篇文章，分真题、模拟题和原创题三个部分，每个部分都有 10 个单元，每个单元 4 篇短文，完全按照中考英语考试大纲设题。本册每个单元前两篇为理解选择题，第三篇为新题型阅读，第四篇为完形填空题型的阅读。

2. 贴近中考 举一反三

真题部分精选近两年的全国各地的真题，有考点揭秘、理解测试、核心词汇、语法句型和话题写作；模拟题部分精编最近两年各省市的优秀模拟试卷中的阅读试题，有备考指南、阅读测试等；原创题部分全部是原汁原味的新颖的阅读材料，配有科学的理解测试题，起到考前训练和预测作用。

3. 课标为本 综合提高

全书以阅读为主线，以中考题型为主导，通过阅读来复习词汇和语法知识点，在全国首次倡导将完形填空当做阅读来训练，从而提高完形填空的答对率，每个话题后都附有写作训练，并讲解应试技巧，提高应试能力。

简言之，本书以阅读促进综合能力的提高，从而实现中考高分甚至满分的考试目标！

编者

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丛书序

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PART I 中考真题精选

Unit 1 个人与他人

考点揭秘

人是社会的主题,所以在各地中考的阅读理解题中,关于个人与他人话题的文章几乎比比皆是。其阅读话题主要集中在以下几个方面:

1. 人与人之间的关系;
2. 叙述亲情和友情;
3. 尊敬、关爱、帮助、欣赏他人;
4. 人生感悟;
5. 其他方面。

Passage 1

语块预览

- | | |
|-------------------------------|--|
| 1. get ready for 为……做好准备 | 2. bury one's face in watermelon 埋头吃西瓜 |
| 3. throw away the rest 把其余的扔掉 | 4. deal with 处理,对待,应付 |
| 5. be busy doing sth. 忙于做某事 | 6. make money 赚钱,挣钱 |

When I was a kid in Minnesota, watermelon was expensive. One of my father's friends, Bernie, was a rich businessman, who owned a large store in St. Paul.

Every summer, when the first watermelons arrived, Bernie would call. Dad and I would go to Bernie's place. We'd sit on the side of the dock (码头), feet dangling (摇晃), and got ready for a big meal.

Bernie would take his knife, cut our first watermelon, hand us both a big piece and sit down next to us. Then we'd bury our faces in watermelon, eating only the heart the reddest, juiciest, firmest, sweetest, most seed-free part and throw away the rest.

Bernie was my father's idea of a rich man. I always thought it was because he was such a successful businessman. Years later, I realized that it was not Bernie's wealth itself but his way of dealing with it that my father liked. Bernie knew how to stop working, get together with friends and eat only the heart of the watermelon.

What I learned from Bernie is that being rich is a state of mind. Some of us, no matter how much money we have, will never be free enough to eat only the heart of the watermelon. If you

don't take the time to dangle your feet over the dock and enjoy life's small pleasure, your work is probably hurting your life.

For many years, I forgot that lesson I'd learnt as a kid on the loading dock. I was too busy making all the money I could.

Well, I've relearned it. I hope I have time left to enjoy the success of others and to take pleasure in the day. That's the heart of the watermelon. I have learned again to throw the rest away.

(2011 浙江杭州卷)

- We learnt from the second paragraph that the writer and his father were feeling _____.
A. relaxed B. worried C. hungry D. proud
- How did the writer and his father eat the watermelon?
A. They ate it in a polite way.
B. They only ate its best part.
C. They ate every part of it.
D. They shared only one piece.
- In the eyes of the writer's father, Bernie _____.
A. was just a rich businessman B. worked hard all the time
C. lived a rich but healthy life D. knew how to make money
- The underlined part "the heart of the watermelon" in the last paragraph refers to _____.
A. the best part of the watermelon
B. the writer's busy life
C. the writer's decision of making money
D. the writer's hope of enjoying life
- It can be learnt from the passage that _____.
A. one has to work hard to reach his goal
B. a friend in need is a friend indeed
C. watermelon is the healthiest fruit
D. one should keep work-life balance

核心词汇

stop v. 停止, 停下

stop doing sth. 停止做某事

stop to do sth. 停下来去做某事

[单项填空 · 2011 山东泰安卷]

—I feel tired and sleepy.

—Why not stop _____ for a while?

A. rest

B. to rest

C. resting

D. rested

答案:B

考点:动词 stop 的搭配意义。

简析:动词 stop 后面既可以接动名词(作宾语),又可以接不定式(作目的状语)。stop

doing sth. 意为“停止做某事”，即不做了；stop to do sth. 意为停下手中的活，去干另外的事，即“停下来去做某事”。根据上句的“我感觉又累又困。”和下句的建议“为什么不歇一会呢？”可见答案为 B。



语法句型

[佳句] Bernie knew how to stop working, get together with friends and eat only the heart of the watermelon. 博尼知道如何停下手中的活，与朋友小聚，只吃瓜瓢。

[分析] how to stop working 是“疑问词+不定式”结构。这一结构可以在句中作主语、宾语、表语等。在本句中，how to stop working 作动词 knew 的宾语。

[单项填空·2011 广州卷]

—Hi, Tom! Can you tell me when _____ for London?

—Yes, tomorrow afternoon.

A. leaving

B. leaves

C. to leave

D. are you leaving

答案:C

考点:“疑问词+不定式”结构。

简析:如果本句含有宾语从句的话,则 D 项必须改成陈述句语序 you are leaving 才对;由于疑问词后面不可接动词的-ing 或变化的动词式,自应排除 A、B 两项。可见,本题为“疑问词+不定式”结构,答案为 C。

Passage 2



语块预览

1. sit by the window 坐在窗户旁

2. the whole morning 整个上午

3. from then on 从那时起

4. criticize others 批评别人

5. the dirty window of my heart 我内心的一扇肮脏窗户

Years ago, I lived in a building in a large city. There was another building not far from mine. A woman lived there. I had never met her, but I could see her sit by the window each afternoon, sewing (缝纫) or reading.

After several months, I began to notice that her window was dirty. Everything was unclear through the dirty window. I would say to myself, “What a lazy woman! I wonder why she doesn’t wash her window. It really looks terrible.”

One bright morning, I decided to clean my flat, including the window. I worked the whole morning. When I finally finished the cleaning, I sat down by the window with a cup of coffee for a rest. What a surprise! Everything in the woman’s flat could be seen clearly. Her window was clean!

I began to understand. I watched the woman’s window from my own dirty window. ‘That’s the problem!’

That is quite an important lesson for me. How often do I look at and criticize others through the dirty window of my heart?

From then on, whenever I want to judge someone, I ask myself first, "Am I looking at him through my dirty window?" Then I try to clean the window of my own world so that I may see others' worlds more clearly. (2010 浙江湖州卷)

- Where did the writer live years ago?
A. In a city. B. In the countryside.
C. In town. D. On a farm.
- What does the underlined word "judge" mean in Chinese according to the passage?
A. 赞美 B. 评判 C. 妒忌 D. 鼓励
- Why couldn't the writer see things clearly through the window several months later?
A. Because the woman's window was dirty.
B. Because his own window was dirty.
C. Because the woman lived far away.
D. Because he had poor eyesight.
- What can we learn from the passage?
A. One shouldn't criticize others very often.
B. One should look at others through his dirty window.
C. One should often keep his window clean.
D. One should judge himself before he judges others.

核心词汇

often *adv.* 时常; 常常

how often 多久一次

[单项填空 · 2010 龙岩卷]

— _____ is the *The Same Song* shown on CCTV-3?

— Once a week.

A. How long

B. How often

C. How soon

答案: B

句意: ——CCTV-3 的“同一首歌”多久播一次呀? ——每周一次。考点: 疑问词组。答语 Once a week 意为“每周一次”, 表示频率, 所以应用 how often 提问。how long 意为“多长; 多长时间”, 用于对长度或一段时间提问; How soon 常用在一般将来时态的句子中, 表示“还需要多久”, 其答语通常是“in + 一段时间”。

语法句型

[佳句] What a surprise! 真是意想不到啊!

[分析] 本句是由 what 引导的感叹句, surprise 在此处是名词, 意为“惊奇; 诧异”。感叹句的表现形式主要有两种, 分别由 what 和 how 引导。what 修饰名词或名词短语, how 修饰形容词、副词或动词。

[单项填空·2010 上海卷]

_____ exciting sport it is to climb the mountains!

A. How

B. What

C. What a

D. What an

答案:D

考点:感叹句。exciting sport 是名词短语,因此用 what 进行感叹。又因为 sport 是可数名词,exciting sport 的发音又是以元音因素开头,因此本题选 D。

Passage 3



语块预览

1. live next door 住在隔壁

2. tell too much 讲太多话

3. have little in common 没有什么共同点

4. remind us of an earlier part of ourselves 使我们回忆起自己的过去

I once believed that a friend is a friend “all the way”. Now I have changed my ideas about friendships.

1. **Friends of convenience**(便利). They can be the people who live next door or the mothers of our children's closest friends. Friends of convenience are convenient indeed. They'll help us when we need it. They'll look after our cats when we go on holiday. But we don't ever get too close or tell too much. We keep our public face and emotional distance, which means that we'll talk about being overweight but not about being sad or disappointed. However, people still feel these friendships valuable to them.

2. **Special-interest friends**. These friendships aren't deeply personal or emotional. Their value lies in some shared interest, so we may have an office friend, a tennis friend, or even a shopping friend.

3. **Historical friends**. We all have a friend who knew us when maybe we were back in the second grade of primary school, when our family lived in that two-room flat downtown. He or she was the first, the only friend we told our secret to.

The years have gone by, and we have gone different ways. We have little in common now, but we'll still be a personal part of each other's past. We know how we looked before our teeth were straightened, and our getting together reminds us of an earlier part of ourselves, which is important and never lost.

4. **Cross-generational friends**. These are friendships that form across generations (代). I have in my own life a precious (珍贵的) friend, a woman of 65, who is wise, who listens well, and who represents not only an ideal mother to me but also the person I'd like to be when I grow up.

Best friends, I believe, totally love, support and trust each other. (2010 江苏南京卷)

阅读下面短文,根据所读内容,在文章后 1~10 小题的空格里填入一个最恰当的单词。注意:每个空格只填 1 个单词。

Types of friends	Description of friends
Friends of convenience	They can be the <u>1</u> or the mothers of our children's closest friends. They can <u>2</u> us when we are in need. Though we don't talk about emotional topics, this doesn't mean that there isn't any <u>3</u> to be found in these friendships.
Special-interest friends	We usually <u>4</u> some interests with our special-interest friends, so we may have an <u>5</u> friend, a tennis friend, or even a shopping friends.
<u>6</u> friends	This kind of friendship was usually formed when we were children, so we know how we <u>7</u> before our teeth were straightened. Although we have little in common now, our getting together can <u>8</u> us of each other's happy old days.
Cross-generational friends	Cross-generational friends usually aren't from the <u>9</u> generation. A friend like this may <u>10</u> an ideal mother or the person I want to be when I grow up.

核心词汇

look after 照看;照顾

[单项填空·2010 黑龙江鸡西卷]

—Could you please _____ my goldfish while I'm away?

—It's my pleasure.

A. look after

B. look for

C. look at

答案:A

句意:——你能在我离开期间照顾我的金鱼吗?——我很乐意。考点:短语动词。look after 照看,照顾;look for 寻找;look at 看。

语法句型

[佳句] We all have a friend who knew us... 我们都有一位过去了解我们的朋友……

[分析] who knew us 是定语从句,修饰先行词 a friend。who 是用于指人的关系代词,可以在定语从句中充当主语、宾语或表语(在本句中,who 作主语)。

[单项填空·2010 福建龙岩卷]

The boy _____ is flying a kite on the playground is my little brother.

A. who

B. what

C. which

答案:A

考点:关系代词。先行词是 the boy,指人,且 who 在定语从句中作主语。

Passage 4



语块预览

- | | |
|--|--------------------------------|
| 1. keep birds 养鸟 | 2. be away for a week 离开一周 |
| 3. the night before David was going to return 大卫就要回来的前一天晚上 | |
| 4. rush out of my house 冲出我的房子 | 5. make a lot of noise 发出很大的声响 |

My friend, David Smith, kept birds. One day he phoned and 1 me he would be away for a week. He asked me to feed the birds 2 him and said he would leave his key in my mailbox.

Unfortunately, I did not remember to feed the birds 3 the night before David was going to return. I rushed out of my house and it was already dark when I arrived at 4 house. I soon found the key he gave me could unlock neither the front door 5 the back door! I kept 6 of what David would say when he came back.

Then I noticed 7 one bedroom window was open. I found a big stone and pushed it under the window. 8 the stone was very heavy. I made a lot of noise. But in the end, I managed to climb up.

I had one leg inside the bedroom when I suddenly realized that someone 9 a torch(电筒) up at me. I looked down and saw 10 policeman and an old lady, one of David's neighbours.

"What are you doing up there?" said the policeman.

Feeling like a fool, I replied, "I was just going to feed Mr. Smith's birds." (2010 广州卷)

- | | | | |
|------------------|--------------|-------------|----------------|
| 1. A. tell | B. tells | C. told | D. had told |
| 2. A. with | B. to | C. for | D. at |
| 3. A. until | B. before | C. as | D. since |
| 4. A. her | B. his | C. their | D. our |
| 5. A. and | B. but | C. or | D. nor |
| 6. A. to think | B. think | C. thinking | D. thought |
| 7. A. how | B. that | C. what | D. why |
| 8. A. If | B. Because | C. When | D. Whether |
| 9. A. is shining | B. was shone | C. shines | D. was shining |
| 10. A. a | B. the | C. an | D. 不填 |



话题写作

(2010 湖北武汉卷)

假设你是 Li Ming, 请给你的美国笔友 Tom 写一封 e-mail, 介绍你的英语老师 Mr. Lee. 要点如下:

1. 他 40 岁, 有一个幸福的家;
2. 性格外向, 与学生相处很好;
3. 他的课很有趣, 课后常帮我们学英语;
4. 不抽烟, 非常喜欢运动, 擅长下棋;

5. 写一至两点其他同学对他的看法。

注意:文中不要提及真实的校名和人名。

参考词汇:outgoing *adj.* 外向的 smoke *v.* 吸烟 chess *n.* 国际象棋

写作指导:

大概步骤可分为:

1. 审文体。根据提示的内容,写电子邮件,属应用文。
2. 审结构。结构应包括电子邮件的格式、问候语、介绍英语老师、结语。
3. 审时态。主要用一般现在时。
4. 审内容。主要涉及五点内容:1)介绍老师的基本情况;2)性格;3)教学;
4)爱好;5)学生对老师的看法。

Unit 2 学校与教育

考点揭秘

有关学校、教育的话题,在中考的阅读理解题中屡见不鲜,其体裁不拘,话题多元,内容更是非常广泛。

这方面的阅读话题主要集中在如下方面:

1. 校园生活;
2. 教育理念;
3. 学校、家庭、社会在教育中的作用;
4. 教育改革与教育制度;
5. 其他方面。

Passage 5

语块预览

- | | |
|---|-----------------------------------|
| 1. in or outside school 在校内外 | 2. play an important role 起重要作用 |
| 3. make a difference 起重要作用,见效 | |
| 4. have everyday conversations with sb. 与某人进行日常会话 | |
| 5. fill in a form 填表 | 6. as much/many as possible 尽可能多地 |

Helping your children to read and write at home will improve their skills and confidence — it will also make them get ready for learning in the classroom environment.

_____ are needed by every child in every subject in every year of their life in or outside school. Students who improve their reading and writing skills will increase their vocabulary and their ability (能力) to use the English language correctly. As parents, you can play an important role in improving your children's literacy (读写能力). You can make a difference by listening, asking questions, giving information, and reading with your children outside school hours.

Here are 8 tips on how to help your children to read and write:

- ☆ having everyday conversations with your children
- ☆ trying to ask more “wh-” questions instead of easy “yes” or “no” questions
- ☆ encouraging your children to talk about events you don't know
- ☆ reading to your children each night
- ☆ listening to your children read
- ☆ teaching your children how to use dictionaries

☆ talking about your children's writings

☆ practicing filling in forms, writing letters, sending cards or emails

You can also encourage your children to join the Reading Challenge Club and discuss the books they are reading together. In the club, children must read 15 books from the Challenge book list and 5 more books chosen by themselves. There are over 1,000 books on the list. The reading must be done in one year. What's more, it is a wonderful way to help your children to write. For example, you can encourage them to write diaries or book reviews. Remember to make positive comments as much as possible.

(2011 宁波卷)

- This passage is mainly written for _____.
A. children B. teachers C. parents D. doctors
- _____ is the best for the missing part in Paragraph 2.
A. "Listening and speaking skills" B. "Reading and writing skills"
C. "Listening and writing skills" D. "Reading and listening skills"
- _____ is NOT mentioned in the 8 tips above.
A. "Listening to the radio every day"
B. "Listening to your children read"
C. "Reading to your children each night"
D. "Talking about your children's writings"
- In the Reading Challenge Club, children have to read _____ in one year.
A. 5 books B. 10 books C. 15 books D. 20 books
- Parents can help children to write by encouraging them to _____.
A. draw pictures or take photos B. listen to pop music
C. write diaries or book reviews D. play computer games

Passage 6

语块预览

- high schools 高中
- in order to promote the development of vocational education 为了促进职业教育的发展
- on the road to success 在通往成功的道路上
- be interested in the lessons 对课程感兴趣
- in a word 总之;一句话

Are you going to high school to go on with your study? What will you do if you can't? Don't worry. Vocational (职业的) schools are open for you because our country is in need of people with special skills.

Compared with common high schools, vocational schools have more advantages. Firstly, in order to promote (促进) the development of vocational education, our country spends a lot of money on it. So you need to pay only a smaller half of the school fee (费). Secondly, in here you have already started learning practical skills that you can use all your life. But some other students may still worry about how

to spend the long three years at high schools. Why? Because they didn't choose the school that suits (适合) them. And finally, when they are still wondering where to go, you are already able to live on your own hands proudly. And perhaps it won't be long before you are on the road to success.

People take different roads because they have different potential (潜力). So different students should choose different schools. Go to high school if you think that you can go farther on that road. Choose a key high school if you are lucky enough to have the chance. Enter a vocational school if you are interested in the lessons there and you are better at making things with your hands.

In a word, think carefully and see what kind of person you are. Remember: always choose things that suit you. (2010 陕西卷)

- What does the second paragraph talk about?
A. The future of vocational schools. B. How to learn a skill.
C. The advantages of vocational schools. D. How to succeed.
- The underlined word "practical" here means _____.
A. fair B. useful C. poor D. safe
- Vocational school students can _____ than students who choose a high school carelessly.
A. spend more money B. be more worried
C. get more D. have fewer chances to succeed
- What can we learn from the passage?
A. People should take the same road.
B. Key high school students must be good at making things.
C. Clever students are better at using their hands.
D. We should choose things that suit us.
- This passage is written to _____.
A. advise some students to choose vocational schools
B. talk about the advantages of common high schools
C. discuss how to divide students into different groups
D. compare different schools



核心词汇

both *ad. & adv.* 两个的;两者(的);两者都

[单项填空·2010 湖南长沙卷]

—Which of the caps will you take?

—I'll take _____, one for my father, the other for my brother.

A. neither

B. both

C. all

答案:B

句意:——你想要哪顶帽子呢?——我两顶都想要,一顶给我爸爸,一顶给我哥哥。考点:代词辨析。由答语中的“一顶给我爸爸,一顶给我哥哥”可知,“我”要买两顶帽子,因此答案为 B。neither 指“两者都不”;all 指“三个或三个以上都”。