

周周有安排 日日有进步



刘弢 吕春昕 / 编译

# 周计划

## 英语阅读理解与完形填空

契合中考命题

时间

丰富多样

题型全面覆盖

# 7 年级

**附** 全文翻译，彻底解决读不懂、读不透

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华东理工大学出版社  
EAST CHINA UNIVERSITY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY PRESS



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# 前言

看着市场上浩如烟海、质量参差不齐的中学英语教辅图书,有一个想法在我们心中由来已久,那就是编写一套真正内容扎实、效果明显、让同学和家长们的每一分钱都不虚掷的中学英语阅读理解和完形填空丛书。经过精心选编和翻译、经过无数次推敲和取舍,现在,这套丛书终于完稿了。以下是它们的五个主要特点,希望对您有所帮助。

**一、内容经典,所有篇目均选自历年中、高考真题。**我们尤其注重英文的地道和原汁原味,剔除了某些由中国人撰写的、带有明显汉语思维痕迹的中、高考文章。

**二、循序渐进,按内容的难度进行分级。**整套丛书从初一至高中难度逐渐抬升,让阅读者的英语水平在不知不觉中得到提高。

**三、疑难词、关键词注释,力求重点突出。**特别是给出了相应的例句,便于阅读者彻底掌握这些词汇。

**四、全文翻译,彻底解决读不懂、读不透、练习做了很多可水平提升缓慢的问题。**您可能早已注意到,超过99%的中学英语教辅书籍是没有翻译的,为什么?因为翻译的难度最大、对编者的挑战最高。所以我们查阅了大量资料,尽力提供最为准确、流畅的译文,力求使同学们读一篇就彻底消化一篇。

**五、采用四篇阅读理解加一篇完形填空的周计划模式,与中、高考形式和题量相吻合,并在周末补充生词强化及幽默故事。**全书共24周,一周之内每天读一篇,题量不大便于坚持,以达到循序渐进的目的。

本书出版后受到了读者欢迎。为进一步提高质量,修订时删减了部分过难的篇目,题型更加多样化,包括判断正误、回答问题、表格信息填空、首字母填空、信息匹配题,以及常规的阅读选择题与完形填空题目,以期更适合学生使用。

此外,为了将“全文翻译,彻底解决读不懂、读不透”的理念贯彻到底,从“帮助读者最大化提升阅读能力”的角度出发,我们还随书赠送《中考英语词汇》有声电子书,扫描二维码即刻下载!英语阅读能力的提升犹如筑建一座高楼大厦,里面的一砖一瓦就是你平时读书、练习时所积累的单词、词组、句型,词汇量的拓展才是浇筑好阅读这座大厦的根基!相信在周计划全文翻译的练习巩固下,辅之以中考词汇的完全掌握,阅读不丢分,学霸就是你!

丛书自2010年第一版面市以来,五年间历经数次修订改版,只为将内容加以完善。不足之处敬请读者指正。

## Term 1 上学期

003	第 1 周
009	第 2 周
015	第 3 周
021	第 4 周
027	第 5 周
033	第 6 周
040	第 7 周
046	第 8 周
052	第 9 周
058	第 10 周
065	第 11 周
071	第 12 周

## Term 2 下学期

079	第 13 周
087	第 14 周
093	第 15 周
100	第 16 周
107	第 17 周
114	第 18 周
122	第 19 周
129	第 20 周
136	第 21 周
143	第 22 周
150	第 23 周
158	第 24 周
167	参考答案



Term 1

上学期



第 1 周

Monday

题材: 语言学习

词数: 185

建议阅读时间: 5 分钟

阅读下面的短文, 选择正确答案。

Mr. and Mrs. Smith have just opened a small restaurant. In order to attract customers, they put a notice in front of the restaurant, and it said, "Meals on the House for Three Days."

A foreign student came to the place. He didn't know much English. On the second day he happened to pass by the restaurant. It was lunch time and he felt very hungry. "Well, here is a restaurant. I am going to have something to eat." He walked to the restaurant when he saw the notice. "American people are really strange. They even eat dinners on the house! But how can I get up to the top of the house?" He said to himself.

He looked around and found a ladder near the restaurant. He was very glad. But as he reached the top, he heard someone shouting at him, "Hey! What are you doing up there?" Mr. Smith was looking at him angrily and beside him was a policeman.

"Doesn't your notice say 'Meals on the House for Three Days'? Is it just a joke?" the foreign student answered.

When they heard this, both Mr. Smith and the policeman laughed. "Do you know what ON THE HOUSE means? Look it up in the dictionary," the policeman suggested.

生  
词

**attract** v. 吸引; They hope to attract more foreign investors. 他们希望吸引更多的外国投资者。

**notice** n. 通知, 布告; We've put a notice up on the door to say we're open. 我们在门上贴了一张告示, 说我们正在营业。

- The student felt \_\_\_\_\_ when he passed by the restaurant.  
A. angry                      B. hungry                      C. strange                      D. sorry
- The underlined word "**happened**" in the passage means "\_\_\_\_\_" in Chinese.  
A. 发生                      B. 突然                      C. 不幸                      D. 碰巧
- The student reached the top of the house in order to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. have a meal                      B. look around  
C. make a joke                      D. shout at someone
- The story took place in \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. England                      B. Australia                      C. the USA                      D. Canada
- "**Meals on the House**" here means \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. eating on the house                      B. serving meals on the house  
C. you can eat meals and pay for them                      D. you can eat meals without paying for them



参考译文

史密斯夫妇经营的小餐馆刚开张。为了吸引顾客,他们在餐馆前贴了张告示。上面写着:“免费三天。”一名外国学生来到这里。他不懂多少英语。第二天,他碰巧从餐馆旁经过。当时是午饭时间,他很饿。“嘿,这里有一家餐馆。我去吃点东西吃。”他走向餐馆,这时他看到了通知。“美国人真是奇怪。他们居然要到房顶上吃饭!但我怎样才能上去呢?”他自言自语道。

他四下里看看,在餐馆旁找到一架梯子。他很高兴。但当他爬到房顶时,听见有人冲他喊:“喂!你在上面干什么?”史密斯先生生气地看着他,旁边是一位警察。

“你的告示上不是说‘到房顶吃饭三天吗?’难道你在开玩笑?”这名外国学生回答道。

当他们听到这句话时,史密斯先生和警察都笑了。“你知道‘ON THE HOUSE’是什么意思吗?查查字典吧,”警察提醒他说。

Tuesday

题材: 节假日活动

词数: 138

建议阅读时间: 4 分钟

阅读下面的短文,选择正确答案。

Mr. and Mrs. White had two sons and three daughters. One Sunday, Mrs. White said to her husband, “The children don’t have any lessons today, and you’re free too. There’s a new funfair in the park. Let’s all go there to play.”

Her husband said, “I want to finish some work today.” “Oh, forget it. Go there and make our children happy. That’s the most important work,” Mrs. White said.

So Mr. and Mrs. White took their children to the funfair. Mr. White was forty-five years old, but he enjoyed the funfair more than his children. He hurried from one thing to another, and ate lots of sweets. One of the children said to her mother, “Dad is just like a small child, isn’t he, Mom?” Mrs. White didn’t want to follow her husband around any more at that time and answered, “He is even worse than a small child, Mary, because he might spend more money than a small child.”

**生词** funfair n. (露天)游乐场: I promised to take them to the funfair on Saturday. 我答应星期六带他们去游乐场玩。

- There were \_\_\_\_\_ children in the White family.  
A. two                      B. three                      C. four                      D. five
- One Sunday, Mr. and Mrs. White wanted to go to \_\_\_\_\_ with their children.  
A. school                      B. work                      C. a funfair                      D. a shop
- Mr. White liked the place so much that he \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. bought lots of sweets                      B. followed his wife all the time  
C. hurried from one thing to another                      D. asked a lot of questions
- From the story we know Mrs. White \_\_\_\_\_ when Mary asked her the question.  
A. was still excited to play                      B. was a little angry with Mr. White  
C. looked for Mr. White everywhere                      C. ate a lot of sweets
- Of all the family members, \_\_\_\_\_ enjoyed playing there most that Sunday.  
A. Mr. White                      B. Mrs. White                      C. Mary                      D. the boys

参考译文

怀特夫妇有两个儿子、三个女儿。这一天是周日,怀特太太对她丈夫说:“孩子们今天没有任何功课,你也没事,公园里新开了一家游乐场。我们都去那儿玩吧。”

他丈夫说:“今天还有些事我想完成。”“噢,先放下吧。去那里让孩子们开心就是最重要的工作,”怀特太太说。

于是,怀特夫妇带着他们的孩子来到了游乐场。怀特先生已经 45 岁了,但他比孩子们还喜欢游乐场。他仓促地玩完一样又玩一样,还吃了很多糖。一个孩子对妈妈说:“妈妈,爸爸就像个小孩,不是吗?”那时候,怀特太太已经不想跟着丈夫乱转了,她回答道:“他甚至连小孩都不如,玛丽,因为他花钱要比小孩多。”

Wednesday

题材: 节假日活动

词数: 110

建议阅读时间: 3 分钟

阅读下面的短文,选择正确答案。

He cleans your house. He repairs your broken toys. He helps you with your homework. Even if you make a lot of trouble at school, he'll never stop loving you.

Who? It's your father. \_\_\_\_\_ And you could never thank him enough for everything he has done for you.

So don't forget to do something nice for him on Father's Day. It's always on the third Sunday in June. This year it's the nineteenth of June. How can we celebrate it and make it a special Father's Day? Here are Millie's and Ricky's ideas:

Millie: It's not matter of money. In fact I think it's quite simple.

- Clean his shoes.
- Write him a special letter.
- Make him a beautiful card.

Ricky: Hey, I've got some American CDs *Growing Pains*. Why not invite Dad to watch it together? Maybe we can understand each other better.

1. Which day is Father's Day this year?

- A. 9th June.                      B. 19th June.                      C. 9th July.                      D. 19th July.

2. What will Millie probably NOT do on Father's Day this year?

- A. Buy her dad some expensive American CDs.    B. Make her dad a beautiful card.  
C. Write her dad a special letter.                      D. Clean her dad's shoes.

3. 下面哪个句子适合放在文中第二段画线处?

- A. Sometimes he is lazy.                                      B. Why not buy him a present?  
C. He would do anything for you.                              D. Father's Day began a long time ago.

参考译文

他帮你打扫房间;他帮你修补破损的玩具;他帮你做作业。即使你在学校惹出很多麻烦,他也永远爱你。

他是谁? 你的父亲。他愿意为你做任何事。对于他为你付出的一切,你无论怎样感谢都不过分。

因此,不要忘了在父亲节这天为他做些好事。父亲节通常在 6 月的第 3 个周日,也就是今年的 6 月 19 日。我们该怎样庆祝,让它成为一次与众不同的父亲节呢? 下面是米莉和里基的主意。

米莉:这不是钱的问题。实际上我认为很简单。

- 为他擦鞋。
- 给他写一封特别的信。
- 给他制作一张漂亮的贺卡。

里基:嘿,我有几张美国电视连续剧《成长的烦恼》的碟片。何不邀请爸爸和我们同看?也许我们可以更好地彼此了解。

## Thursday

题材: 兴趣与爱好

词数: 198

建议阅读时间: 5 分钟

Michael, Tim, Peter, Gina 和 Sarah 正在各自打算去参观一座名塔。请仔细阅读第 1~5 题中的个人情况说明和 A~E 五座名塔的介绍,选出符合各人要求的最佳选项。

1. Tim, from America, is traveling around the world. His last stop is to visit a tower where he can spend the night.

2. Michael, a student of history, is ready to write a paper on old towers. He is going to visit one in Europe.

3. Gina, a teacher from Australia, likes shopping very much. She is thinking of buying different things for her students.

4. Sarah is a college student. She is on holiday in July and would like to visit the tallest tower of the five below.

5. Peter is interested in plants and animals. He is now looking for a tower where he can see fish and other water animals.

A	CN Tower Toronto, Canada	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● built in 1975</li> <li>● 2 million visitors a year</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● 1,815 feet tall</li> <li>● a wonderful restaurant</li> </ul>
B	Oriental Pearl Tower Shanghai, China	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● built in 1995</li> <li>● a TV station</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● 1,535 feet tall</li> <li>● a 20-room hotel</li> </ul>
C	Tokyo Tower Japan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● built in 1959</li> <li>● an aquarium</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● 1,092 feet tall</li> <li>● painted orange and white</li> </ul>
D	The Petronas Towers Malaysia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● built in 1997</li> <li>● a sky-bridge</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● 1,483 feet tall</li> <li>● a large shopping center</li> </ul>
E	Pisa Leaning Tower Italy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● built in 1350</li> <li>● unusual-looking</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● 180 feet tall</li> <li>● a bell tower</li> </ul>

1. \_\_\_\_\_ 2. \_\_\_\_\_ 3. \_\_\_\_\_ 4. \_\_\_\_\_ 5. \_\_\_\_\_

生  
词

**CN Tower** *n.* (Canada National Tower 的缩写) 加拿大国家电视塔

**oriental** *adj.* 东方的, 亚洲的: her oriental features 她的东方面貌特征

**pearl** *n.* 珍珠: a pearl necklace 珍珠项链

**aquarium** *n.* 水族馆

**lean** *v.* 倾斜: The barber leaned down to hear the child. 理发师俯身听孩子说话。

参考译文

- 蒂姆是美国人, 他正在环球旅行。他的最后一站是参观一座可以过夜的塔。
- 迈克尔是历史系学生, 他准备写一篇关于古塔的论文。他准备去欧洲游览一处这样的地方。
- 吉娜是澳大利亚的教师, 她很喜欢购物。她正在考虑给她的学生买几样东西。
- 萨拉是一名大学生。7 月份她就放假了, 她想去参观下述五个塔中最高的那个。
- 彼得对动植物很感兴趣。他正在寻找一处可以看到鱼类和其他海洋动物的塔。

A	加拿大国家电视塔 加拿大多伦多	● 建于 1975 年 ● 每年有两百万游客	● 1 815 英尺高 ● 一处很棒的餐厅
B	东方明珠电视塔 中国上海	● 建于 1995 年 ● 一家电视台	● 1 535 英尺高 ● 一家 20 间客房的旅馆
C	东京塔 日本	● 建于 1959 年 ● 一处水族馆	● 1 092 英尺高 ● 外表面为橙白两色
D	双子塔 马来西亚	● 建于 1997 年 ● 一处空中走廊	● 1 483 英尺高 ● 一处大型购物中心
E	比萨斜塔 意大利	● 建于 1350 年 ● 不同寻常的外观	● 180 英尺高 ● 钟塔

Friday

题材: 语言学习

词数: 117

建议阅读时间: 3 分钟

根据短文内容, 用方框中所给词语的适当形式填空, 使短文意思完整。

learn	not understand	question	she	but also
not take	America	in surprise	do	no problem

A Piece of Cake

I knew little about English when I first came to America. So I went to a language school every day 1 English. One day, during the break, I asked one of my classmates a 2 that I didn't understand. When I thanked 3 for it, she said, "You are welcome. It's a piece of cake." I thought to myself: 4 is really a society for money. Everything 5 for pay there. So I said to her, "I 6 any piece of cake with me today. What about a piece of biscuit?"

She looked at me 7, then smiled. Then she realized that I 8 her. She said, "What I

mean is ‘ 9 ’.” Then I came to learn that “a piece of cake” is not only a piece of cake, 10 means a thing that is very easy.

1. \_\_\_\_\_ 2. \_\_\_\_\_ 3. \_\_\_\_\_ 4. \_\_\_\_\_ 5. \_\_\_\_\_  
6. \_\_\_\_\_ 7. \_\_\_\_\_ 8. \_\_\_\_\_ 9. \_\_\_\_\_ 10. \_\_\_\_\_

**生词** think to oneself 心想; She was thinking to herself how strange the children were. 她心想, 这些孩子是多么奇怪。

## 参考译文

当我刚到美国时, 我几乎不懂英语。因此, 我每天都去语言学校学习。一天下课后, 我问一位同学一个我不懂的问题。当我为此向她表示感谢时, 她说: “没关系。一块蛋糕而已。”

我心里暗想: 美国真是一个金钱社会。别人为你做的每件事你都得付钱。因此, 我对她说: “今天我没带蛋糕。一块饼干如何?”

她惊讶地看着我, 然后笑了。这时, 她意识到我误会了。她说: “我的意思是‘没关系’。”这时我也明白了, “一块蛋糕”并不仅指一块蛋糕, 也有“小事一桩”的意思。

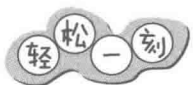
## Saturday

### 生词巩固

方框内的单词均为本单元生词, 请将其与下面的释义一一对应。

attract notice funfair oriental pearl lean

- ( ) 1. a small round white thing that comes from an *oyster* (牡蛎)  
( ) 2. of or from eastern countries, for example China or Japan  
( ) 3. a place outside where you can ride on big machines and play games to win prizes  
( ) 4. not be straight; bend forwards, backwards or to the side  
( ) 5. to make somebody like somebody or something  
( ) 6. a piece of writing that tells people something



### 幽默故事

A woman went to see her dentist.

Doctor: Please open your mouth, madam.

Lady: Thank you very much, doctor.

Doctor: Why do you thank me?

Lady: Because my husband always asked me to shut up.

### 参考译文

一位女士去看牙医。

医生: 夫人, 请张开你的嘴巴。

女士: 非常感谢, 医生。

医生: 为什么要感谢我?

女士: 因为我丈夫总是让我闭嘴。

第 2 周

Monday

题材: 语言学习

词数: 88

建议阅读时间: 2 分钟

请分别为下面四则谚语找到相应的寓意。

1. It's never too late to learn.
2. A crane (鹤) standing amidst a flock of chick-ens.
3. The early bird catches the worm.
4. Play a harp before a cow.

- A. This proverb means that you do something useless.
- B. This proverb means that someone is the best of all.
- C. This proverb means that there are always new things to learn no matter how old you are.
- D. This proverb means that if you do something early or before others, you will have more chances and be successful.

1. \_\_\_\_\_ 2. \_\_\_\_\_ 3. \_\_\_\_\_ 4. \_\_\_\_\_

**amidst** *prep.* (= amid) 在……中间: A church stands amidst skyscrapers. 摩天大楼群中耸立着一座教堂。

**flock** *n.* 一群: The farmer kept a flock of geese. 那个农民养了一群鹅。

**worm** *n.* 虫子: The carpet was full of worms. 地毯里尽是蛀虫。

**harp** *n.* 竖琴

参考译文

1. 活到老,学到老。

2. 鹤立鸡群。

3. 早起的鸟儿有虫吃。

4. 对牛弹琴。

A. 这句谚语的意思是:你做了无用的事情。

B. 这句谚语的意思是:某人是众人中最好的。

C. 这句谚语的意思是:无论年龄多大,总有新的东西需要学习。

D. 这句谚语的意思是:如果你早早就开始做某事,或者至少比别人早,你成功的机会就更大。

Tuesday

题材: 社会文化

词数: 147

建议阅读时间: 4 分钟

阅读下面的短文,判断正(T)误(F)。

Do you know how many families in the US and Canada have pets? If you say 60%, you're right! Sixty percent of families have at least one pet there.

Does anyone know what the most popular pets are? Dogs are very popular. In fact, dogs and

cats are the two most popular types of pets. Other popular pets are birds and fish. Some people have dogs, cats, birds and fish!

You probably know that people help their pets. They feed them and take care of them. But do you know that pets help their owners? Pets help their owners to feel good. People who don't have pets often feel lonely, especially older people. Pets can also help people's health. It's true! People with pets are healthier than people without pets.

People in the United States and Canada love their pets like members of their own family. Many people let their pets sleep in their beds. And sometimes pet owners carry a picture of their pets with them.

## 生词

**percent** *n.* 百分之……; He won 28.3 percent of the vote. 他赢得了 28.3% 的选票。

**owner** *n.* 所有人, 物主: The girls who serve in the shop are the owner's daughters. 在店里服务的姑娘们是店主的女儿。

1. 60% of American families have pets.
2. The two most popular pets are dogs and cats.
3. Older people often feel lonely if they have no pets.
4. People without pets are healthier than those with pets.
5. Pets are not thought to be members of one's family in the US and Canada.

## 参考译文

你知道美国和加拿大有多少家庭拥有宠物吗? 如果你说 60%, 你就对了。60% 的家庭至少拥有一只宠物。

你知道最常见的宠物是什么吗? 是狗。实际上, 狗和猫是两种最常见的宠物。其他常见的宠物还包括鸟和鱼。有些人甚至四样都养。

你很可能知道人们帮助宠物。他们喂养并照顾宠物。但你知道宠物也帮助它们的主人吗? 宠物有助于它们的主人改善心情。没有宠物的人, 尤其是老人, 常常会感到孤独。宠物还有助于人们的健康。这是真的。有宠物的人比没有宠物的人更健康。

美国人和加拿大人就像爱自己的家人一样爱宠物。许多人让宠物睡在自己的床上。有时候宠物的主人还随身带着它们的照片。

## Wednesday

**题材:** 社会新闻

**词数:** 151

**建议阅读时间:** 4 分钟

阅读下面的短文, 回答问题。

In January 1998 two pigs escaped from west of London. The pigs were going to be killed for meat. For almost a week, they hid in the woods around the town of Malmesbury.

When the local police began to look for the pigs, newspaper reporters from all over the country joined them. Soon people everywhere were reading about the adventures of Butch and Sundance with great interest. The owner of the pigs said that if they were found, he would sell them to anyone who would give them a home. A number of newspapers tried to buy the pigs, and finally *The Daily Mail* paid a lot of money for them.

One rainy night, six days after the escape, a reporter from *The Daily Mail* and some people



from the town found Butch in the woods. They caught her and put her in a cage. The next day, Sundance was caught, too.

The pigs were sent to a zoo. They were no longer free, but they were alive!

生词

**escape** *v.* 逃走, 逃脱: Two prisoners have escaped. 有两个囚犯逃走了。

**wood** *n.* (常作 woods) 树林, 森林: We went for a walk in the woods. 我们去林中散步。

**adventure** *n.* 冒险的经历: She left home to travel, hoping for excitement and adventure. 她离家出游, 找寻刺激和冒险的生活。

**cage** *n.* 笼子: The tiger paced up and down in its cage. 老虎在笼子里踱来踱去。

**interest** *n.* 兴趣, 好奇心: An exciting story will hold the reader's interest. 激动人心的故事会牢牢吸引住读者的兴趣。

1. Why did the two pigs escape?

2. Where did the two pigs hide for almost a week?

3. Who joined the local police in looking for the pigs?

4. What's the name of the two pigs?

5. What do you know *The Daily Mail* is?

参考译文

1998 年 1 月, 两头猪从伦敦西郊跑了出来。这两头猪本来是要被杀了吃肉的。在将近一周的时间里, 它们一直躲在马姆斯伯里镇附近的树林里。

当地的警察开始寻找这些猪, 全国各地的新闻记者也加入了这次行动。很快, 各地的人们兴致勃勃地读到了关于巴奇和圣代斯的冒险故事。猪的主人说, 如果它们被找到了, 他将把它们卖给愿意给它们一个家的人。许多家报社都想买这两头猪, 最终, 《每日邮报》付了一大笔钱买下它们。

一个雨夜, 也就是它们逃跑 6 天后, 《每日邮报》的一名记者和镇上的一些人在树林里找到了巴奇。他们把它捉住, 关进笼子里。第二天, 圣代斯也被抓住了。

它们被送到了动物园。它们失去了自由, 但保全了性命。

Thursday

题材: 文化活动

词数: 142

建议阅读时间: 4 分钟

阅读下面的短文, 选择正确答案。

Good morning, boys and girls.

My name is Frank Johnson. Now let me tell you something about our museum. To you maybe it's just four white walls and a ceiling, but to us it's a treasure.

Here you'll see some of the best British physicists. For example, you'll see Newton, who was born in 1642. He went to study at college in 1661. During the years 1665—1666, he made his most



important discoveries. It is said that Newton got his idea when an apple fell on his head! Another British physicist William Thomson went to study at college when he was just ten years old. He became professor at the age of 22. He found clear relationships among heat, work and energy. And of course, James Watt, the famous engineer! At the age of 20, he began to make useful things at college. He improved the steam engine and made it more powerful.

OK, boys and girls. You may go and see it now. Have fun!

## 生词

**relationship** *n.* 关系, 联系: There is a close relationship between poverty and crime. 贫穷和犯罪之间关系密切。

**improve** *v.* 改善, 提高: She went to the club to improve her tennis. 她去俱乐部提高网球技艺。

**steam** *n.* 蒸汽: Steam was used to heat houses. 蒸汽用来使屋内温暖。 || **steam engine** *n.* 蒸汽发动机

**powerful** *adj.* 强大的: The unions began to get more and more powerful. 工会开始变得越来越强大。

- How many British physicists are mentioned in Passage B?  
A. One. B. Two. C. Three. D. Four.
- How old was Newton when he went to study at college?  
A. 10. B. 19. C. 22. D. 23.
- What did the speaker mean when he said “to us it’s a treasure”?  
A. The walls and ceiling in the museum were beautiful.  
B. There was a lot of treasure in this museum.  
C. Workers in this museum were very rich.  
D. He was really proud of this museum.
- Who found clear relationships among heat, work and energy?  
A. Frank Johnson. B. Newton. C. William Thomson. D. James Watt.

## 参考译文

孩子们, 早上好。

我叫弗兰克·约翰逊。现在, 让我给你们讲讲这家博物馆。对你们来说, 它可能只是四面墙加一顶天花板, 但对我们来说, 它是一座宝库。

在这里, 你们会看到一些一流的英国物理学家。比如, 你会看到牛顿, 他生于 1642 年, 1661 年上大学学习。1665 到 1666 年间, 他做出了一些最重要的发现。据说牛顿的创意是因为苹果砸到了他的头上! 另一位英国物理学家威廉·汤普森年仅 10 岁就上大学学习了。他 22 岁就成了教授。他发现了热、功和能之间的清晰的关系。当然, 还有詹姆斯·瓦特, 这位著名的工程师! 22 岁时, 他已经开始在大学制造有用的东西了。他改进了蒸汽机, 使它变得威力更强大。

好了, 孩子们, 现在你们可以进去看了。祝你们玩得开心!

## Friday

题材: 幽默故事

词数: 187

建议阅读时间: 5 分钟

根据文意选出能填入空白处的最佳选项。

The Pope arrived at Heathrow Airport and got straight into a cab. “I’m rather 1 for a very important meeting, my goodman,” he told the driver. “Please go as fast as 2.” The driver