



TIAN TIAN LIAN
YING YU YUE DU LI JIE

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中考英语阅读理解

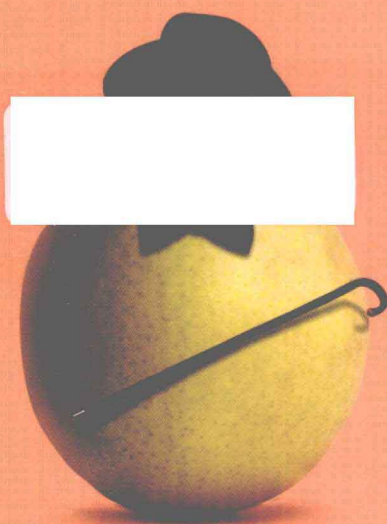
天天练

蔡晔◎主编

30天掌握技巧，突破高分》

学透一篇，胜过泛读10篇

强化训练，经典习题举一反三



机械工业出版社
CHINA MACHINE PRESS



TIAN TIAN LIAN
YINGYUYUEDULJIE

中考英语阅读理解

天天练

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(含九年级)

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本书以教育部最新颁布的“英语课程标准”为大纲,在分析了近年来中考命题趋势的基础上进行精心编写。本书依据主题和题型安排了30天的内容,每天精选一篇主题文章,从“疑难词释义”“重点词汇解析”“长难句解析”“答案详解”到“全文翻译”,让学生真正学透。随后编设了3到4篇同一主题的文章让学生进行强化训练,每篇文章前设有文章难度、阅读答题时间、答对题数,以体现学生的阅读能力和做题效果。训练题型的设计严格遵照当前的考试命题特点和趋势,涵盖全国各地中考新题型,使用现行各种版本教材的地区均适用本书。

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前言

阅读理解能力是语言学习者的必备技能,也是中高考英语测试的重中之重。然而,由于课业负担重,学习不得要领,英语思维能力较弱等原因,大多数学生在阅读理解题上的失分严重;有的学生甚至发现每个词都认识,但仍然读不懂文章,做不对题目。鉴于这些原因,我们组织全国一批重点中学有丰富教学经验的一线优秀教师,精心编写了“天天练系列”英语阅读理解分册,旨在为中学生打造一套新颖实用、针对性强、题型完备、难度适当、紧扣课标、直击中高考的阅读理解技能自学提高用书。

本书特点:

本书以最新课标为依据,按主题和题型划分专题进行突破。本书安排了30天的练习内容,每天精选一篇主题文章,从“疑难词释义”“重点词汇解析”“长难句难析”“答案详解”到“全文翻译”,让学生真正学透。随后编设了3到4篇同一主题的文章让学生进行强化训练,每篇文章前都设有文章难度、阅读答题时间、答对题数,以体现学生的阅读能力和做题效果,达到有效阅读的目的。阅读提示和答案解析清楚、明了地展现了答题思路。

一、选材精练、原汁原味

对于以学习语言为主要目的的中学生而言,并不是什么样的文章都适合作为英语阅读训练,也不是数量越多越好,而是要有针对性、代表性,否则就会走许多弯路,事倍功半。本书所选的文章具有很强的代表性,不求多而求精。文章的结构、难易度和生词量适中,包含的语法现象有针对性。本书在与中学英语课程标准和考试大纲保持一致的前提下,精选了一些省市重点中学的模拟试题和部分中考真题。为了力求语言上的纯正和原汁原味,我们引用了部分原版英文资料,并编写了相应的原创题。

二、材料新鲜、可读性强

兴趣是最好的老师,充满新鲜感和好奇性的文章更能够吸引学生的注意力。本书所选文章具有内容新鲜、时代感强、贴近生活、趣味性强等特点。文章体裁多样,题材丰富,共分为20个专题。为体现科技时代感,部分所选文章涉及当前最新、最有趣的多种高新科技,使学生在在学习语言的同时还能学到许多科学知识,一举两得。

三、深度训练、有效提高

本书旨在为学生打下坚实的英语阅读基础,在设计上力求一天一练、有效提高。训练过程中对文中的重点词汇、疑难语法进行详解,注重知识积累,避免走马观花、似是而非。本书训练题型的设计严格遵照当前考试命题的特点和趋势,涵盖全国各地新题型,实用性强。

每天练一练,进步看得见;每天一小步,十天一大步。原来学习没那么辛苦,英语阅读原来也没有那么困难!

编者

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英语阅读理解概述

第一节 阅读理解题的命题特点

阅读理解题的能力培养是中学英语学习的一项重要任务,也是中考的一项重要内容。中考阅读理解题主要考查学生的语篇阅读能力和分析判断能力,要求学生能较快地通过阅读理解短文大意,获取其中的主要信息,作出正确的判断,然后根据试题的要求从 A, B, C, D 四个选项中选出最佳答案或作出正误判断。文章的难易程度和九年级课文内容基本相同,要求阅读速度为每分钟 40~50 个词。

中考阅读理解题的材料选取一般遵循三个原则:

1. 阅读文章不少于三篇,阅读量在 1000 个单词左右;
2. 题材尽量多样化,包括日常生活、人物传记、社会文化、史地、科技、政治、经济等;
3. 体裁应尽量避免单一化,包括记叙文、说明文、议论文和应用文等。

中考阅读理解题考查的主要题型有:

1. 主旨大意题

此类考查主旨和大意的题目大多数是针对段落(或短文)的主题和短文的标题或目的来提问的,其主要提问方式有:

- 1) The writer's purpose in writing this story is _____.
- 2) Which of the following is this passage about?
- 3) In this passage the writer tries to tell us that _____.
- 4) The writer tells us that _____.
- 5) This text is mainly about _____.

2. 事实细节题

此类考查事实和细节的题目大多数是针对文章的细节设计的,其主要提问方式有:

- 1) We learn from the text that on 24 May _____.
- 2) Which of the following is NOT mentioned?
- 3) Which of the following is NOT true according to the text?
- 4) Choose the right order of this passage.
- 5) From this passage we know _____.

3. 猜测词义题

此类猜测词义的题目要求考生根据上下文确定某一特定的词或短语的准确含义。其主要提问方式有:

- 1) What's the possible meaning of the underlined word "×××" in the last paragraph?
- 2) "He was just Joe Everyone" in the passage refers to _____.
- 3) In this story the underlined word "×××" means _____.
- 4) Here "it" means _____.

4. 逻辑推理题

此类题目主要考查的是句与句之间、短语与短语之间的逻辑关系,其主要提问方式有:

- 1) According to the text, most Americans _____.
- 2) It can be inferred that the writer _____.
- 3) Air pollution is the most serious kind of pollution because _____.
- 4) What made Beijing so special?



5. 意图揣测题

1) Which best describes how the writer feels about stage schools?

2) The writer writes this text to _____.

3) The writer would like us to remember that _____.

4) The writer suggests that _____.

第二节 阅读理解题的解题方法和技巧

明确了阅读理解题的考查要点以后,我们现在来研究破解阅读理解题的方法和技巧。

1. 统览全篇,摘录要点

最有效的办法是找出主题句。一篇文章(或一段文章)通常都是围绕一个中心意思展开的,而这个中心意思往往由一个句子来概括。这个能概括文章或段落中心意思的句子叫做主题句。因此,理解一个段落或一篇文章的中心意思首先要学会寻找主题句。主题句一般具有如下特点:

- 1) 表述的意思比较概括,相对其他句子来说,主题句的概括性更为明显。
- 2) 句子结构比较简单,多数都不采用长、难句的形式。
- 3) 段落中其他的句子必定是用来解释、支撑或发展主题句所表述的主题思想的。

在一个段落中,大部分主题句的位置有两种:

- 1) 主题句在段首。

主题句在段首的情况相当普遍。一般新闻报道、说明文、议论文大都采用先总述、后分述的叙事方法。例如:

We are always using body language in our daily communication. When we talk with each other, we may use body language. For example, in the USA, people point to their heads when they think someone is clever.

第一句即是主题句。这个句子概括了本段的中心意思:“日常交流中,我们总是使用肢体语言。”后面以实例来说明“我们彼此交谈时会使用肢体语言”。在列举了事实之后,作者指出,“美国人认为某个人聪明时,他们会用手指着自己的头。”所有这些事实都是围绕第一句展开的。

- 2) 主题句在段末。

用归纳法写文章时,往往表述细节的句子在前,概述性的句子在后,并以此结尾。这种位于句末的主题句往往是对前面细节的总结或归纳。例如:

If you buy some well-made clothes, you can save money because they can last longer. They look good even after they have been washed many times. Sometimes some clothes cost more money, but it does not mean that they are always better made, or they always fit better. In other words, some less expensive clothes look and fit better than more expensive clothes.

这段文章前面列举了两个事实:“如果你买一些做工优良的衣服,你会省钱,因为这些衣服能穿得时间长一些。即使他们洗了很多次,仍然看起来很好。有时有些衣服花的钱更多,但并不意味着这些衣服做得更好。”最后一句话是对这两个事实的概括:“有些价钱便宜的衣服比价钱贵的衣服更好看、更合身。”段末这个句子就是主题句。

2. 开动脑筋,猜测词义

猜测词义也是一种锻炼英语阅读能力的方法。英语阅读理解题中有不少这样的题目。

任何一个实词,只有在一定的上下文中才能表示一个确定的词义。所谓上下文(context),正如英语词典所解释的,其作用就是帮助确定上下文中的词、短语或句子的意义。据此,我们可以尽可能地利用上下文来猜测词义,即从已知推断未知,也就是用我们所熟悉的词或短语来猜测我们不熟悉的词的词义。猜测词义时,我们可以从三个方面来考虑:

- (1) 根据上下文已知部分进行逻辑上的推理。
- (2) 运用语法知识进行语法分析。
- (3) 依靠常识和经验作出判断。

根据上下文猜测词义的方法有下列几种:

- 1) 根据定义或解释来猜测词义。例如:

A bag is useful and the word "bag" is useful. It gives us some interesting phrases(短语). One is "to let the cat out of the bag". It is the same as "to tell a secret"...

Now when someone lets out(泄漏) a secret, he "lets the cat out of the bag".

短文后有一题:

John "lets the cat out of the bag" means he _____.

- A. makes everyone know a secret
- B. the woman bought a cat
- C. buys a cat in the bag
- D. sells the cat in the bag

在这篇文章里, "to let the cat out of the bag"虽然是一个新出现的短语,但紧接着后面就给出了解释:It is the same as "to tell a secret". 根据这一解释,我们就可以判断出正确答案应为 A。

- 2) 用知识和生活经验理解短文。

如根据化学知识,可以理解 Water is made from oxygen and hydrogen;根据生活经验,可以理解 Green plants let out oxygen and breathe in carbon dioxide;也可以根据逻辑推理理解短文。

逻辑推理实际上就是文章的“弦外之音”“言下之意”。如根据 Have the police taken your driving licence away, too? 可以推断问题 Why was the other man riding a bicycle instead of driving a car? 的答案为:Because the police had taken his driving licence away.

- 3) 根据构词法猜测词义。

前缀 un-表示反义词,如 happy—unhappy, fair—unfair, important—unimportant 等。

后缀-ment 表示名词,如 develop—development, state—statement, argue—argument 等。

后缀-er, -or 或-ist 表示同源名词,如 calculate—calculator, visit—visitor, law—lawyer, wait—waiter, science—scientist, art—artist 等。

3. 了解细节,领会文意

在阅读理解题中,有相当一部分是考查细节和事实的题目。这类题目相对容易一些,其有两个共同的特点:(1) 凡是属于针对特定细节的考题,其正确答案大都可以在阅读材料中找到对应的文字作为验证。这一部分可能是一个词或短语,也可能是一个句子或相关的若干句子,但句式、用词和表达方式不同。(2) 干扰项往往是主体思想与细节混杂,正确答案的细节和非正确答案的细节混杂,甚至真假混杂。因此,要做好阅读理解中的需要确定细节和事实的题目,一要在文章中找出相应的信息点,二要排除干扰项。请看例题:

What do plants make food from? They make food from _____.

- A. sunlight, water and things in the soil and air
- B. water, sunlight and things in the soil
- C. water and things in the soil and air
- D. water, sunlight and things in the soil

此题考查的是对文章的细节和事实的把握。这一细节和事实的表述在文章中可以直接找到:Plants are "factories". They make food from sunlight, water and things in the soil and air. 所以选 A。



4. 通篇理解,合理推断

所谓推断,就是根据阅读材料中所提供的信息,推断出未知的信息,即把有关的文字作为已知部分,从中推断出未知部分。据此推断的有关文字可能是词或句子,也可能是若干句子,甚至是全文。

中考英语试题中的推断题很多,涉及的类型范围也很广。其类型主要有以下几种:

(1) 事实推断。

这种推断常常针对某一个或几个具体细节,是比较简单的推断。进行这种推断,首先要在文章中找出据以推断的有关文字,然后加以分析,尤其要悟出字里行间的意义。

请看例题:

According to the passage, which of the following can you most possibly watch on TV?

- A. You often play football with your friends after school.
- B. Your teacher has got a cold.
- C. A tiger in the city zoo has run out and hasn't been caught.
- D. The bike in front of your house is lost.

在阅读材料中,有这样一段文字:

Secondly, a news story has to be interesting and unusual. People don't want to read stories about everyday life. As a result, many stories are about some kind of danger and seem to be "bad" news.

根据这段文字,我们可以推断:电视报道的新闻故事应是有趣的和不同寻常的。因此,正确答案应为 C。

(2) 指代推断。

确定指代词的含义和指代对象是阅读理解题常见的题目。要确定指代词所指代的对象,关键在于对其所在上下文的正确理解。指代名词的指代词,其单复数形式与指代的词需一致,因此数的形式可作为识别指代对象的一个辅助标志。

(3) 逻辑推断。

这类题目往往是要求根据文章所提供的背景、人物的表情、动作和语言来推断出人物的态度或感觉。

(4) 对作者的意图和态度的推断。

这一类考题大都要求考生就作者对论述的对象持什么样的态度作出推断,如作者对所陈述的观点是赞同、反对,还是犹豫不定,对记述或描写的人、物或事件是赞颂、同情、冷漠,还是厌恶。作者的这种思想倾向和感情色彩不一定会直接表述出来,而往往会隐含在词里行间。因此,进行这种推断时,我们既要依靠短文的主题思想作为推理的前提,又要注意作者的措辞,尤其是形容词一类的修饰词语。

主题突破一 家庭、朋友与个人情况

Day 1

学透一篇

① I grew up in New Hampshire, a small town in South Canada, where in my father's words for the seasons were "Spring, Summer, Fairtime and Winter!" At that time, a **week-long fair** was held in the town every autumn. Thousands of people from other towns came to sell and buy things. It was the busiest time of the year.

When "Fairtime" came, my grandma became the most "useful" and busiest person of the family. Grandma was a kind, **well-educated** old lady. She was good at cooking. All her relatives liked the food she cooked. During "Fairtime", they would come to live in her house and **have meals** there. Grandma was always happy to look after them.

Year after year, many people moved to big cities. There was no longer "Fairtime". Grandma became very old and was **gradually going blind**. My parents and I moved to live with Grandma in her house. We **did our best** to make her day-to-day life as comfortable as possible. I was at high school then. ② What I often did at home was to help Grandma with the daily newspaper's crossword **puzzle**. However, she didn't look happy. She often sat in her room for hours, without saying a word.

To **attract** people to move back, the Town Hall decided to **reopen** the Fair. One day, when I came back from school, I saw Grandma wearing her glasses, washing the dishes in the kitchen. With a big smile on her face, she looked much younger. She told me that her two **nieces** would come. "They said the food I cooked was very **delicious** and they want to stay in my house again." Grandma said happily. "They will stay here for one week and we can have a big party. That must be the busiest week I've had in years!"

I suddenly realized that Grandma didn't want to be looked after. She wanted to be "useful", **appreciated** and helpful.

1. Thousands of people came to the town to _____ at the Fair.

- | | |
|-------------------------|------------------------|
| A. enjoy Grandma's food | B. sell and buy things |
| C. learn to cook | D. have a big party |

2. Why was Grandma unhappy?

- | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------------------|
| A. She was too busy. | B. No one lived with her. |
| C. She was not "useful". | D. She couldn't see anything. |

3. Which of the following is **NOT TRUE** according to the passage?

- | | |
|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| A. Grandma was good at cooking. | B. Many people moved to big cities. |
| C. Grandma didn't like "Fairtime". | D. Grandma was a kind old lady. |

4. What's the best title for the passage?

- | | |
|-----------------|---------------------|
| A. Fairtime | B. My "Old" Grandma |
| C. A Small Town | D. Grandma's Family |

疑难词释义

a week-long fair 为期一周的市集
well-educated 受过良好教育的
have meals 进餐
year after year 年复一年
gradually 逐渐
go blind 失明
do one's best 尽力
puzzle 字谜
attract 吸引
reopen 重新开张
niece 侄女
delicious 美味的
appreciate 欣赏,感激



► 重点词汇解析 >>>

1. **attract** [ə'trækt] *vt.* 吸引;引起 *vi.* 吸引;
有吸引力

They attract the best students from around the world.

他们吸引了来自世界各地的最好的学生。

★ **attract one's attention** 吸引某人的注意

Your answer will increasingly attract others' attention.

你的答案将日益引起他人的关注。

★ **attractive** *adj.* 吸引人的;有魅力的

attractive n. 吸引,吸引力;吸引人的事物

2. **appreciate** [ə'pri:ʃiət] *vt.* 欣赏;感激

Peter stood by me when I most needed it. I'll always appreciate that.

彼得在我最需要时支持了我。我对此将永

怀感激。

Anyone can appreciate our music.

任何人都能欣赏我们的音乐。

★ 一词多义:(1)鉴赏

He can appreciate good wine.

他会品尝好酒。

(2)使增值,提高……的价值(或价格)

Rents have been unreasonably appreciated.

房租已被不合理地提价。

3. **go blind** 失明

If you do not take care of your sight, you will go blind.

如果你不注意保护视力,你会失明的。

★ **go mad** 变疯

go wrong 出毛病

► 长难句解析 >>>

1. 句①的主干为 I grew up in New Hampshire,后面的 a small town in South Canada 为 New Hampshire 的同位语,后面 where 引导的是一个非限制性定语从句。

2. 句②的主语为 what 引导的名词性从句 What I often did at home,动词不定式短语 to help Grandma with the daily newspaper's crossword puzzle 在句中作表语。

► 答案详解 >>>

语篇解读:本文属于一篇记叙文。作者介绍了他的祖母,并从中认识到祖母需要的不是被人照顾,而是想让别人知道她还是个有用的人。她虽已年迈,但仍旧需要赞赏和有所作为。

题号	答案	难易度	解析	一对一技巧指导
1	B	简单题	细节理解题。从第一段倒数第二句 Thousands of people from other towns came to sell and buy things 可直接得出答案为 B。	信息回扣原文法
2	C	简单题	推理判断题。从最后一段 I suddenly realized... She wanted to be "useful", appreciated and helpful. 可知祖母感到不快乐是因为她感到自己在别人眼中没有用了,故选 C。	理解文章的主题句
3	C	中档题	细节判断题。从第二段最后两句 During "Fairtime"... Grandma was always happy to look after them." 还有倒数第二段 Grandma said happily. "They will stay here for one week and we can have a big party..." 可知祖母是喜欢 "Fairtime" 的,所以选 C。	可用排除法,也可直接在文中找信息句
4	B	易错题	主旨大意题。此题易误选 A,因为 Fairtime 出现的频率较高。但纵览全文可知,作者是在讲述他祖母的故事,喜欢 Fairtime 只是文章的一个细节,不能作为标题。	标题的选择要能全面反映文章的主题

► 全文翻译

我在加拿大南部一个叫新汉普郡的小镇长大。用我父亲的话说,那里的四季叫做“春季、夏季、集市季和冬季!”那时每年的秋天,镇上都举办为期一周的市集,成千上万的人从其他镇上赶来做买卖。那是一年中最繁忙的一段时间。

“集市季”开始后,我奶奶就成为家里最“有用”又最忙的人。奶奶和气,受过良好教育,烧得一手好菜。所有的亲戚都喜欢她做的饭菜。在“集市季”里,亲戚们都过来住在她家里,在她那儿吃饭。奶奶总是很乐意招待他们。

一年一年过去了,许多人搬到了大城市,不再有“集市季”了。奶奶变得十分苍老,慢慢地快要失明了。我父母和我搬来与奶奶同住。我们尽力地让她的生活更为舒适。那时我上高中,在家经常做的就是帮奶奶做报纸上的纵横字谜游戏。可是,她看起来并不快乐。她经常一连几个小时地坐在她的房间里,一言不发。

为了吸引人们搬回来,镇政府决心重开市集。一天我从学校回来,看见奶奶戴着眼镜在厨房里洗碗。她脸上灿烂的笑容使她看上去年轻了许多。她告诉我她有两个侄女要来。“她们说我做的饭菜最可口,又想在我这里住几天了。”奶奶高兴地说着,“她们要在这儿住上一个礼拜,我们可以欢聚一堂了。那一定会是我多年来最忙的一周。”

我忽然意识到,奶奶并不想被人照顾,她希望自己“有用”、受人爱戴,而且还能照顾别人。

► 强化训练 ◀

Passage 1

难度:基础 | 时间:9分钟 | 答对题数 _____ 个

As a volunteer teacher, I traveled a long way to a small village school in Longzhou, Guangxi. On my way there, I thought about the village, the school, and the children there. However, my heart sank when I arrived there. It wasn't what I expected. It didn't look like a school at all! The school had only three rooms, one for Grades 1, 2 and 3, and the other for Grades 4, 5 and 6. There was a third one for me.

The children welcomed me warmly on my first day. They asked me a lot of questions, and I told them stories about myself and my life in Shanghai. The next day, I gave them a test to find out their level. To my surprise, though the test was very easy, over half of the students failed it, yet they all wanted to learn new things. I knew they needed me.

I was busy preparing lessons, reading test papers every night. I enjoyed teaching these lovely and hardworking children, and I could see that they were making progress with my help. I have also learned a lot from them. I understand their lives better, and we are now good friends.

I have worked in Longzhou for a year now. I'm very happy, and the experience has been very useful for me. I love the small village and the children. In fact, I would like to continue working here.

根据短文选择最佳答案。

- () 1. The writer is a volunteer teacher who comes from _____.
A. Guangxi B. Xiamen C. Shanghai
- () 2. The writer found there were only _____ rooms in that school.
A. two B. three C. six
- () 3. In the passage, “my heart sank” means that the writer _____.
A. felt upset B. was happy C. got angry



- () 4. The writer found the students' level was _____ she expected after the first test.
A. just as B. higher than C. lower than
- () 5. Which of the following statements is NOT TRUE?
A. Both the volunteer teacher and the students are working so hard.
B. The volunteer teacher doesn't like to work there any longer.
C. The students became better and better with the help of the volunteer teacher.

Passage 2

难度:中 | 时间:11 分钟 | 答对题数 _____ 个

When a young man was 16, his father seriously said to him, "I'll give you whatever you want before you are 18. But after that, I won't care much about you, and you should give me whatever I want." When his 18th birthday was coming, the young man began thinking about looking for a job. So he sent his resumes(简历) to many companies he liked on the Internet. "However, most got no replies," he said. "Maybe they were surprised about my primary school education."

By chance, one of his friends was looking for someone, who could work as an egg porter(搬运工) in the supermarket, for half a dollar a box. Facing lots of difficulties in getting a job, he said, "I'll take this job. At least I can make some money for my gasoline." Then every day, he drove his car, his 18th birthday gift, to work in the supermarket. He did that for three months.

Later, he heard that a newspaper was looking for a network technician(网络技术员), so he asked for it. But they were also worried about his school education. He practiced his skill right in front of the computer, and showed the managers the web pages he had made. He started to work the next day, and became the leader of the network department(部门) in less than a year.

And now, the 23-year-old man is a boss. Last year, he started a magazine for children, with himself as the editor in chief(主编). And the only writer was his father.

根据短文选择最佳答案。

- () 1. The young man began to look for a job when he was _____.
A. 18 B. 16 C. 22 D. 23
- () 2. It was difficult for the young man to get a job because _____.
A. he had an expensive car
B. his father cared much about him
C. he was young
D. he didn't have much education
- () 3. How long did the young man do the job as an egg porter?
A. For less than a year. B. For one day.
C. For three months. D. For two years.
- () 4. The young man got the job as a network technician because _____.
A. he wanted to be a leader
B. he was good at computer
C. he decided to work for the newspaper
D. his resumes were sent through the Internet
- () 5. The magazine that the young man started was perhaps about _____.
A. computer science B. funny stories
C. foreign news D. network

Passage 3

难度:中 | 时间:11 分钟 | 答题题数 _____ 个

If parents bring up a child with the aim of turning the child into a genius(天才), they will cause great damage to him. According to several leading educational psychologists(心理学家), this is one of the biggest mistakes which some parents make. Generally, the child will understand very well what the parents expect, and will fail. Unrealistic parental expectations can cause great damage to children.

However, if parents are not unrealistic about what they expect their children to do, but are hopeful in a sensible way, the child may succeed in doing very well—especially if the parents are very supportive of their child.

Michael Li is very lucky. He is very fond of music, and his parents help him a lot by taking him to concerts and arranging private piano and violin lessons for him. They even drive him 50 kilometers twice a week for violin lessons, although Michael's mother knows very little about music. Michael's father plays the trumpet in a large orchestra, however, he never makes Michael enter music competition if he is unwilling.



Michael's friend, Winston Chen, however, is not so lucky. Because both his parents are successful musicians, they set too high a standard for Winston. They want their son to be as successful as they are and so they enter him in every piano competition held. They are very unhappy when he does not win. "When I was your age, I used to win every competition I entered." Winston's father tells him. Winston is always afraid that he will disappoint his parents and now he always seems quiet and unhappy.

根据短文选择最佳答案。

- () 1. Michael is lucky because _____.
 A. his parents help him in a sensible way
 B. his family is rich enough to have a car
 C. his father is a musician in an orchestra
 D. he is free to do anything that he likes best
- () 2. Winston's parents set so high a standard for him that _____.
 A. he has to do his best to do everything
 B. he has made greater progress in music
 C. he is afraid he may disappoint them
 D. he often wants to kill himself
- () 3. It is one of parents' worst mistakes if _____.
 A. they want their child to be a musician
 B. they help their child to win music competitions
 C. they don't care for their child's education
 D. they make their child try to achieve too much
- () 4. According to the author's opinion, _____.
 A. it is unimportant to let the children develop in the way they want
 B. parents should be supportive of their children
 C. all sensible parents can train their children to succeed in everything
 D. unrealistic parents should arrange private lessons for their children



Day 2

学透一篇

The **designer** of the Apple Computer, Steve Jobs, was not quite **successful** in his early years.

He was not among the best students at school, and **from time to time** he **got into trouble** with either his schoolmates or his teachers. But he **was full of** new ideas, which few people saw the **value** of.

① Things **remained** the same when he went up to college and he **dropped out** halfway.

Steve Jobs worked first as a video game designer at Atari. He worked there for only a few months and then he **set out** to tour India. He hoped that the trip would give him more ideas and give him a **change** in life for the better.

After he returned from India, he began to live **on a farm** in California. And then, in 1975, Steve Jobs **set about** making a new type of computer. **Along with** his friend Stephen Wozniak, he designed the Apple Computer in his bedroom and built it in his garage(车库). ② He gave the name "Apple" because it **reminded** him of a happy summer he once on an orchard(果园) in Oregon.

His Apple Computer was so successful that Steve Jobs soon became **worldwide** famous. But unluckily, he **died of** illness in 2011.

疑难词释义

designer 设计者
successful 成功的
from time to time 不时地
get into trouble 陷入困境
be full of 充满
remain 保持, 仍然
drop out 退出; 退学
set out 开始; 着手
change 改变
on a farm 在农场
set about 着手, 开始
along with 同……一道
remind 提醒; 使想起
worldwide 世界范围的
die of 死于

- Steve Jobs _____ when he was in school.
A. was an outstanding student
B. didn't do very well
C. was always praised by others
D. didn't learn anything
- The underlined word "value" means _____.
A. beauty
B. chance
C. importance
D. hope
- Steve Jobs _____.
A. received excellent college education
B. didn't go to college at all
C. studied in college for 4 years
D. didn't finish his college education
- Steve Jobs named his computer company "Apple" because _____.
A. apple was his favorite fruit
B. he designed the computer under an apple tree
C. he wanted to remember the happy time on the orchard
D. the computer was designed on the orchard
- Steve Job's _____ would be the most important thing for his lifetime success.
A. "failure" in school
B. stay on the orchard
C. travel on India
D. new ideas

重点词汇解析

1. **successful** [sək'sesfəl] *adj.* 成功的; 一帆风顺的

How successful will this new treatment be?

这种新的疗法将会有多大成效?

★ be successful in 在……方面取得成功

★ succeed *v.* 成功

success *n.* 成功

succeed in doing sth. 成功做某事

He won't succeed in saving that boy's life.
他救不活那个男孩。

2. remind [rɪ'maɪnd] *vt.* 提醒;使想起

★ remind sb. of sb./sth. 使某人想起某人或某物

The photo reminded me of my childhood.
这张照片使我想起了我的童年。

★ remind sb. to do sth. 提醒某人做某事
Please remind me to buy stamps.
请提醒我买邮票。

★ reminder *n.* 提示;使人回忆起某事的事物

3. set out 着手,出发

When setting out on a long walk, always

wear suitable boots.

出发进行长距离徒步行走时,一定要穿上合适的靴子。

★ set out for sp. 出发去某地

set out to do sth. 开始做某事

set about doing sth. 开始着手做某事

He has achieved what he set out to do three years ago.

他已经完成了3年前开始着手的事情。

4. drop out 退出;退学

He'd dropped out of high school at the age of 16. 他16岁时就从高中退学了。

★ 一词多义:掉下,掉落

One of her decayed teeth had dropped out.
她的一颗蛀牙掉了。

★ drop out of 从……退出

▶ 长难句解析 >>>

1. 句①的主干为 Things remained the same. 后面 when 引导是时间状语从句,其中状语从句中又有 and 引导的两个并列句。

2. 句②的主干为 He gave the name "Apple". 后面 because 引导原因状语从句,he once on an orchard(果园) in Oregon 为省略了关系代词的定语从句,修饰先行词 summer。

▶ 答案详解 >>>

语篇解读:本文是一篇人物传记,简要介绍了被认为是计算机业界的标志性人物乔布斯在学校的成绩并不优秀,但他思想活跃,有很多想法,也正是他的奇思妙想让他在电脑设计上取得了成功。

题号	答案	难易度	解析	一对一技巧指导
1	B	简单题	细节理解题。由短文第二段第一句 He was not among the best students at school 直接得出答案。	信息回扣原文法
2	C	中档题	猜测词义题。从 he was full of new ideas, which few people saw the value of 可知很少有人理解他的那些新的思想或念头的重要性,直到他后来取得成功;A 是“美,美丽”,B 是“机会”,D 是“希望”。所以答案为 C。	根据上下文猜测词义
3	D	简单题	细节判断题。根据第二段最后一句...when he went up to college and he dropped out halfway 可知乔布斯上过大学,但中途退学了。	可用排除法做细节判断
4	C	简单题	细节理解题。根据第四段最后一句 because it reminded him of a happy summer he once on an orchard in Oregon 可直接得出答案为 C。	信息回扣原文法