



初中生英语 经典阅读 150篇

刘决生 主编

内容趣味新颖 难度循序渐进
同样的训练时间 别样的高分回报

精选各地初中英语阅读理解模拟试题

分为人物经历篇、事件描述篇、介绍说明篇、异域风情篇、广告信息篇、

话题谈论篇和任务型阅读七个模块

典型的试题 权威的命题 明确的导向

上海科学技术出版社

中学英语经典试题 150 系列

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前 言

国家英语课程标准明确规定,初一年级(七年级)、初二年级(八年级)、初三年级(九年级)学生的英语水平应该分别达到三级、四级与五级,其中课外英语阅读量累计为15万词;上海市的要求更高,中小学英语四级(八、九年级)课外阅读量不少于累计20万词。综观2009年全国各地中考英语试题,每份试题阅读理解篇数都在3~5篇,中考阅读理解的分值也在30~40分之间,是英语试题中比重最大的一块。毫不夸张地说,谁赢得了阅读理解,谁就赢得了中考英语的高分。

未雨绸缪,为了让广大初中学生尽早熟悉中考英语阅读理解的选材范围与试题设计的特点,切实提升自己的英语阅读理解能力,我们广泛收集了全国各地初中英语试题,从中筛选出阅读理解精华试题150篇,分为人物经历篇、事件描述篇、介绍说明篇、异域风情篇、广告信息篇、话题谈论篇和任务型阅读七个模块,供广大初中学生选用。

本书最大特点就是内容新颖,阅读理解试题的选材尽量贴近生活,贴近时代。这与新课程背景下各地中考英语试题的命题方向完全一致。同时为了激发学生的阅读兴趣,试题的选材尽量具备趣味性。另外,考虑到初中学生的特点,各篇试题的难度呈现出一定的梯度,既有基础性的试题,又有接近中考难度的提高题。初一年级英语学科的优等生、广大初二与初三年级的学生都可以选用。

参加本书编写的老师既有华东师范大学外语学院毕业的从事中、高考英语专业研究的语言测试专家,又有多年奋战在初中一线的教学名师。我们编写此书的初衷就是要给广大初中学生提供最新、最经典的英语阅读理解训练题,让考生在最短的时间内提升英语阅读理解能力,从而取得阅读理解的最高分。

参与本书资料搜集与编写的还有杜丽、吴梦圆、张萍、刘存志、马京、李美丽、汤珊、王炎、王小艳、李珊、杨冰、邱萍、张强、王红、孙娇燕、蔡斌和程功等同志。

上海科学技术出版社英语编辑室的编辑们为这套《中学英语经典试题150系列》丛书的出版付出了辛勤的劳动,在此致谢。

由于编写时间有限,还望读者不吝指正书中不足之处,以便再版时及时修订。

编 者

2009年7月

liujuesheng@yahoo.com.cn

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第一章

初中英语阅读理解的能力要求与训练策略

从 2009 年各地中考英语试题中的阅读分量来看，每份中考英语试题中阅读理解都有 3~5 篇，多的甚至达 6 篇，分值大多在 30~40 分之间，这还不包括与阅读理解能力紧密相关的完形填空题。因此，能否在阅读理解上取得高分将直接关系到中考英语的成败。

那么，未雨绸缪，如何在初中甚至初一、二阶段就提前熟悉中考英语阅读理解的命题特点，全面提升自己的英语阅读能力呢？

一、必须全面熟悉初中阶段对英语阅读理解的能力要求

全面熟悉中考英语阅读理解的能力要求，无疑是广大初中学生提前备战中考英语阅读理解的起点。

教育部颁布的《国家英语课程标准》明文规定，到初三时，英语综合运用能力应该达到五级标准。其中，对五级阅读理解目标作了以下文字描述：

1. 能根据上下文和构词法推断、理解生词的含义；
2. 能理解段落中各句子之间的逻辑关系；
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. 除教材外，课外阅读量应累计达到 15 万词以上

上海市对学生的英语要求更高，将 6~9 年级英语能力区分为三、四两级：

三级对阅读的能力要求是：

1. 能正确、流畅地朗读句子和课文，语音、语调准确，并注意英语朗读技巧；
2. 能借助词典阅读包括信件、广告等形式的简易的语言材料，理解大意；
3. 能理解生活中常见的标志、图表提供的文字信息；
4. 能不借助词典读懂含有 1%~2% 生词的语言材料；
5. 课外阅读量不少于 18 万词。

四级对阅读的能力要求是：

1. 能正确、流畅地朗读各种文体的新语言材料并能准确运用英语朗读技巧；
2. 能借助词典阅读包括信件、广告、说明等形式的语言材料，理解意思，并能在整体理解文章的基础上进行推理判断；

3. 能理解标志、图表提供的文字信息;
4. 能不借助词典读懂含有 3%~5% 生词的语言材料;
5. 课外阅读量不少于 20 万词 (累计)。

由此可以看出,各地中考英语试题中阅读理解的分值最高,与课程标准的基本要求是密切相关的。

因此,按照初中英语阅读理解的能力要求,尤其是课外阅读量的要求,精选课外阅读材料,进行有针对性的系统阅读训练,是广大初中学生提升英语阅读能力的不二选择。

二、必须提前了解中考英语阅读理解的命题趋向

从历年各地的中考英语试题中,我们可以看出,中考英语阅读理解的命题呈现出以下趋向。

1. 试题的选材贴近生活、贴近时代

我国现行的中小学英语教学以交际法为指导,倡导任务型教学途径,鼓励学生在真实的语言环境中运用英语,完成交际任务。那么,如何考查学生的英语应用能力呢?现实生活中有大量的英语素材。同时,新课程提倡“一纲多本”(一个教学大纲、多本教材),鼓励教师们“用教材教,而不是教教材”。所以,中考英语阅读理解的选材肯定会跳出教材,转向真实的英语素材。而当今种类繁多的英语报刊杂志和取之不尽的英语网络资源,又为中考英语阅读理解的选材提供了广阔的空间。贴近时代、贴近生活的试题选材,完全符合英语学科学以致用的特点和英语考试是水平测试的性质。

2. 阅读文章的体裁多样,有机组合

中考英语阅读文章也很注重所选文章体裁的多样性,考查考生对不同文体材料的阅读能力。一般来说,中考英语试题的阅读部分常常包括人物经历(如人物传记、生活片段)或事件描述类的记叙文,介绍社会现象、异域风情或现代高科技类的说明文,提供各种信息的应用文(如广告、图表),有时也出现谈论社会热点话题的议论文等。但由于中考试题的选材具备典型性与不可重复性的特点,所以每一类体裁的文章一般都只有一篇。不同体裁的 3~5 篇文章有机地组合在一起,一般按照由易到难和客观题在前、主观题(任务型阅读)在后的顺序排列(如记叙文、应用文、说明文、议论文是最常见的组合方式),形成一个中考英语阅读理解测试系列,从而达到全面测试考生各种英语文体阅读能力的目的。本书的七大板块分类标准,就是根据历年中考英语阅读理解真题确定的。

3. 试题设计的难易度分布有序,比例恰当,主观题呈现增加的趋势

具体到每一篇阅读理解,命题组基本上都是分别根据词、句、段、篇的不同要求来设计阅读理解题的。

是非判断题型的难度最小,通常针对文中某一句话或某个细节设计,上海卷和很多地方卷的第一篇阅读都采用该题型,考生只需将题干的描述(通常与原文的文字表述有点变化),与文中的相关信息比较后就可以判断该题正确与否。

多项选择题型作为最传统的标准化题型,所占的分值一直最多,测试的能力要求也因题而异。细节信息题只要求考生能从文章中找到相关细节或关键词即可,难度也低,在广告信息类的语篇中经常会遇见这类试题。细节语义转换理解题所占的比例最高,正确选项一般由原文有关词语和句子的转换而来,要求考生能结合上下文真正理解文意,从备选答案中找到

与之意思完全一致的选项,属于中档难度题。通常来说,中考英语阅读理解试题中都会有一道猜测下划线生词或词组意思的题,测试考生根据上下文提示或词根来理解词义或语义的能力,难度中等。推理判断题则难度较高,一般设计为每篇的最后一道题,主要是考查考生在理解全文的基础上进行逻辑推理的能力。也有少数试题难度更高,特别是在话题谈论类的文章后面,要求考生能正确理解作者的写作意图与态度倾向。考生只有整体理解文章意思,才有可能领会作者的言外之意。

另外,为了改变阅读理解客观题(是非判断题与多项选择题)一统天下、考生读不懂就胡乱猜测的现象,近年来,各地中考英语阅读理解部分都普遍引入了属于主观题性质的任务型阅读,要求考生或填写表格(一般限定词数),或回答问题。这类试题的难度也有小有所大,难易结合。考生如果不能真正理解文章,就可能无法下笔。值得一提的是,近年来任务型阅读呈现增加的趋势,有的地方试题甚至采用两篇,既要求考生根据文章填写表格,又要求考生在阅读文章后回答问题,而诸如英汉互译、在文章中填词等新题型也开始出现。

但是,任何一组中考英语阅读理解试题,试题的难易度分布都是非常有序的。每篇阅读文章后的试题基本上由易到难。而且,考虑到初中学业考试的特点,基础题与难题的比例都不大,中等难度的试题仍然占主体。

三、要在阅读理解的训练中及时总结并灵活运用答题策略

阅读理解答题思路有二:一种是最常见的是先读文章再答题。考生在阅读全文并了解文章的大意后,再逐题阅读题干,带着问题回到原文查找相关的句子与关键词,最后作出判断。另外一种是为了节省答题时间,也有考生先看问题再阅读文章、边阅读边判断答案。

上述两种答题策略无所谓优劣,要根据文章类型与考生的具体情况选用。针对表格、广告等信息材料的阅读,建议使用第二种;但是对于大多数文章来说,特别是科技类说明文与话题谈论类的议论文,文章本身就有一定的难度,建议还是要先快速浏览一遍文章,掌握文章的大致意思,再根据题目研读相关的句子与段落,比较四个选项,最后判断出最佳答案。从近年来的中考英语阅读试题的组成来看,建议两种策略综合使用。

英语阅读理解一般应该遵循由整体到局部、再由局部回到整体的思路,按照“全文、段落、句子、关键词、全文”的答题流程来运转。

1. 快读全文,整体了解文章的题材、体裁与大意

阅读能力一般包括阅读速度和理解能力两个方面的内容。中考英语要求的阅读速度为每分钟 50~60 词,这就要求考生必须在十分有限的时间内运用略读、跳读等快速阅读技巧,迅速把握文章的体裁、题材,查找出关键词(key words)、主题句(topic sentences),了解文章的时空、顺序、人物、情节和观点,并且理顺文章脉络,掌握文章大意,为后面的答题奠定基础。

2. 认真阅读题干,确定考查点,带着问题查找原文中相关内容

考生只要认真读完问题,就应该能快速判断出该题考查点是针对某一个单词或一句话或一段话或全文。如 Which of the following is the best title of the passage? 属于给文章添加标题,就是对全文意思的考查,只有通读全文、结合全文才能回答。再如 According to the passage, which of the following is NOT true? 这是一道查找细节的判断題,问题设计时,否定词一般都采用大写形式,以提醒考生。考生就必须从文中查找到与选项相关的细节,与所提供的选项

逐一比较,才能做出正确判断。试题的题干决定了考生答题时不同的阅读范围,尤其值得关注。

3. 反复研读相关细节,学会转换理解相关词语和句子的意思

在英语阅读理解试题中,对词语和句子意思的转换理解题所占的比例很高。很多考生都能发现选项的表述与原文有差异。但是这两种表述的意思究竟是否一致呢?这就涉及到了考生对词语和句子意思的转换理解能力。考生必须快速查找出两者之间的相同之处与不同点,如是否近义词等,再重点分析不同点的意思。如果意思相同或相似,就确定为正确答案,反之则排除。

4. 在局部理解的基础上,结合全文理解文章的主题与言外之意

对逻辑推理能力的考查,是英语阅读理解发展的一个方向。考生要学会根据文章的内容提示与生活常识,透过字面意思看本质,深层理解文章所反映的主题与作者的真实意图。一旦题目中出现 infer, imply, suggest 等常见的表示推理的词语时,考生就要在局部理解的基础上,结合全文考虑,整体把握,作出合理的判断。

5. 要学会结合上下文语境推断词义

准确地猜测词义也是英语阅读理解的一项重要能力。国家与上海课程标准对学生都有能不借助词典读懂含有一定生词的语言材料的要求。考生应该结合上下文语境,通过词根与构词法知识,结合上下文的同位、对比、因果等关系与生活常识来推断词义。

6. 巧用选项排除法答题,重点推敲心存疑问的选项

为了提高答题准确率,考生完全可以采用选项排除法答题。在四个选项中,有的选项一眼就能看出错误,即可先排除,这样一来就缩小了选项的范围,增加了答对的机会。对于那些做后仍然心存疑问的选项,要作为重点推敲的对象。考生通过反复研读相关细节,再作出最后的判断。

7. 解答任务型阅读题时,要快速查找文章的关键词与关键句,且答题必须符合题目要求

在任务型阅读中,无论是填写表格还是回答问题,一般都有词数限制,评分标准中也强调按关键词给分。所以,考生在做任务型阅读题时,一定要学会结合问题,查找文章中的关键词与关键句,再根据题目要求,适当取舍。如果不按照要求全句摘抄,答案就超出了词数限制,就不符合答题要求。

第二章

初中英语经典阅读理解 150 篇

第一节 人物经历篇

Passage 1

One day an Australian farmer, Joe, saw a bright light in the sky. The light came nearer and nearer and suddenly Joe saw that it was a spaceship. The spaceship landed in a field nearby.

The door of the spaceship opened and two strange *beings*(怪物) climbed out. They seemed to be half man and half bird. Joe was afraid of them. He tried to run away. But the spacemen walked towards him, picked him up and carried him into the spaceship.

They asked him questions about Earth. "We're from *Venus*(金星)," they said, "but it is getting very hot there. A lot of our people are dying and we haven't much time left. We are trying to find a new home, but it's broken. Can you do something about it?"

Joe did something with the spaceship, and it could work again! Then they freed Joe and at last the spaceship took off and could not be seen.

Joe told his friends about the spacemen, but no one *believed*(相信) his story.

"You will believe me one day," Joe told them. "The spacemen will come back..."

1. The bright light in the sky was _____.
A. the sun B. Venus C. a machine D. a spaceship
2. The strange beings came to Earth to _____.
A. visit Joe B. catch Joe C. find a new home D. live with Joe
3. Joe was _____ the spaceship.
A. invited to B. afraid of C. carried into D. happy to get into
4. The strange beings _____ before they let him go.
A. had asked Joe to mend their machine B. had asked Joe several questions
C. had given Joe some wires D. had made Joe help them find a new place
5. People didn't believe Joe because _____.
A. he told a lie
B. it hadn't been seen before

- C. they didn't welcome the strange beings
D. they wanted to see the strange beings very much

Passage 2

Chen Weijun, 13, is a Junior 2 student at Huaqiao Middle School in Haikou, Hainan.

This week, he had the happiest time. On Tuesday, he went to the Great Hall of the People in Beijing. He and nine other kids became the Top 10 Young Pioneers.

"Now I am not only my dad's good boy, I am China's good boy. I must work harder," he said.

At school, Chen is a good student leader. He does many activities. He was in short plays. He worked as a *host*(主持人) for his school TV.

"I'm self-assured. It's good to try different things," Chen said. "If you can dream it, you can do it."

Chen's teacher, Xie Wei, said Chen is nice and helpful. "He doesn't talk much but works very hard."

Young Chen always helps other people. One student at his school, Wu Deyi, had *leukaemia*(白血病). Chen asked students and teachers to help him. From February to May, Chen raised more than 20,000 *yuan* for Wu.

Chen also thinks about how to make his city cleaner. There were plastic bags in the Meishe River. Chen was sad. He wanted the river to be clean. So he wrote a letter to the head of the city. He asked him to spend more money, tell people not to throw rubbish into the river and have a wall to keep children safe. The head of the city listened to him. Now the river is cleaner.

At home, Chen is a good boy. He washes his clothes and he also cooks meals for the family sometimes. Chen says his hero is *Premier*(总理) Wen Jiabao. "He is very brave. He is not afraid of difficulties and makes China stronger," Chen said. Will Chen become a big leader of tomorrow?

- Chen Weijun is _____.
A. a college student
B. from Hainan Province
C. A senior student
D. not his dad's good boy
- At school Chen is busy with _____.
A. his studying and many other activities
B. helping Wu Deyi
C. playing games and hosting his school TV
D. collecting plastic bags
- The underlined word "self-assured" means _____.
A. 自负的 B. 自满的 C. 自私的 D. 自信的
- The head of the city has spent more money _____.
A. helping Wu Deyi
B. cleaning and protecting rivers
C. buying new clothes for Chen
D. building Chen's school TV station
- The best title (标题) for the passage would be _____.
A. Good boy who likes to help other people
B. A Big Leader of Tomorrow
C. Something About the Head of the City
D. A boy's hero

Passage 3

Bill Gates was a clever boy when he was young. His favorite subjects at school were science and math. When he was asked what he wanted to be, he always answered, "A scientist."

When he was 13 years old, he started to play with computers. At that time, computers were very large. But he worked hard at it with his friends. They thought that computers would be a very important tool in every office and every home.

At last, they developed software for personal computers. Bill became rich and famous.

1. When Bill Gates was young, he was _____.
A. rich B. famous C. clever D. naughty
2. What did Bill want to do when he was a little boy?
A. A teacher. B. A scientist. C. A doctor. D. A player.
3. What did Bill like at school?
A. Math B. Science C. English D. A and B
4. Bill and his friends developed software for _____.
A. personal computer B. radio
C. television D. MP3
5. When he was _____, he started to play with computers.
A. 12 B. 13 C. 14 D. 15

Passage 4

Tell a *lie*(谎言) just to be polite?

Tony is seven years old. He begins to go to school this term. He works very hard. He is polite and has lots of friends. They all like him very much.

It is Saturday today. Tony, his sister Kate and their mother are at home. His mother does some housework and he watches TV. Kate does her homework. At ten o'clock, his father comes back with a bag of apples for the family. Tony likes apples very much and wants to eat one. His mother gives four apples and says, "Go and wash them."

Tony washes the apples and then gives them back to his mother. His mother asks him, "Which apple do you want, Tony?" "The biggest one," Tony answers quickly. "What?" says his mother, "You should want the smallest one, Tony. You should be a polite boy!"

"Should I tell a lie just to be polite, Mum?"



1. Tony begins to go to school when he is _____ years old.
A. five B. six C. seven D. eight
2. Tony's sister Kate is a _____.
A. teacher B. student C. worker D. waitress
3. Tony's mother gives him four apples to wash because _____.
A. she doesn't want Tony to eat too many apples
B. Tony cannot carry more apples
C. Tony can eat four apples
D. there are four people in his family
4. Tony wants to eat _____.

- A. the biggest apple B. the smallest apple
C. the biggest and the smallest apples D. the four apples
5. From the story we can know Tony wants to be _____.
A. friendly B. helpful C. polite D. honest

Passage 5

Dear boys and girls,

I'm very happy to be your guest speaker today. It is a great pleasure to visit your school and meet all of you here. I would like to tell you all by myself. I have been a reporter for the past fifteen years. I chose this job so I could travel the world, but the job has taught me many unforgettable lessons. The work is sometimes difficult. I have seen wars, earthquakes, *poverty*(贫穷) and death. But I have also seen courage, hope and happiness.

In India, I visited a city where there were many homeless children. Some were very young and lived in the streets. But then a wonderful lady called Rosa opened a home for them. In a year, she was looking after two hundred children, feeding them, teaching them and giving them hope.

Another time, I was in Japan after a terrible earthquake. In a place, I found an old lady whose house fell down. Her son was missing and people around her said that there was no chance that her son was alive. But the lady did not give up hope. For four days, she kept moving heavy stones by herself. She did not stop until she found her son. He was still alive.

Here in China, I met a young boy with a serious illness. He had to have twenty operations in hospital. But when I met him, he was still smiling.

Now when my life is difficult, I always remember the courage of the three people.

- The writer chose the job as a reporter to _____.
A. meet homeless children B. teach children some lessons
C. make a speech D. travel the world
- From the passage, we know Rosa was _____.
A. kind B. young C. hopeless D. serious
- _____ made the old lady in Japan find her son at last.
A. Happiness B. Hope C. Reporters D. People around
- When the writer is in trouble, she always thinks of _____.
A. boring travels B. the courage of the three people
C. many homeless children D. the terrible earthquakes and wars
- The passage above is a _____.
A. news report B. letter C. speech D. diary

Passage 6

Helen Keller was born in America in June, 1880. Everything was all right when she was born. But when she was 19 months old, an attack of fever left her blind and deaf for the rest of her life. She was so young when she became blind that as she grew older she did not remember being able to see; and she became deaf before she had any idea of the importance of human speech. She lived in darkness and silence.

As she grew older, she, too, wanted to express her ideas and feelings. But she realized she was cut off from others.

Her parents were greatly worried. How could anyone make touch with Helen's mind and intelligence in darkness and silence without speech? Helen was nearly seven before a teacher was found. Her name was Miss Sullivan.

Miss Sullivan had a lot of difficulties in teaching Helen Keller. As the child could neither see nor hear, she had to use *manual*(手势的) alphabet. But Helen's energy and intelligence and strong spirit as well as Miss Sullivan's will and patience, overcame all the difficulties. As Helen grew up, she became an able student, passed examinations and finally took a university *degree*(学位) in English *literature*(文学). She then *devoted*(献身) all herself to helping the blind and the deaf. Her personal success, together with the work she had done for others, made her one of the greatest women in modern times. She wrote many books and "The Story of My Life" is a wonderful one.

1. Which of the following statements is true?
 - A. Helen Keller was born blind and deaf.
 - B. She first became blind and then deaf.
 - C. She became blind and deaf in 1880.
 - D. She became blind and deaf sometime about January 1882.
2. Which of the following statements is NOT true?
 - A. Helen became blind and deaf because she suffered from a high fever.
 - B. Helen became blind before she could see anything.
 - C. Helen became deaf before she realized how important it was to be able to hear and speak.
 - D. Helen, too, wanted to touch with others with speech.
3. Helen was finally successful mainly because of _____.
 - A. her parents' help
 - B. the manual alphabet Miss Sullivan used in teaching her
 - C. the help she got when she was studying for a university degree
 - D. her hard work, cleverness and will-power as well as Sullivan's great efforts
4. Helen Keller finally became _____.
 - A. an able student
 - B. a writer
 - C. the greatest woman in modern times
 - D. a student who took a university degree in English literature
5. Helen Keller's parents were greatly worried because _____.
 - A. she was growing older
 - B. she was cut off from others
 - C. she, too, wanted to express her ideas and feelings but she could not
 - D. she was almost seven years old and yet they were not sure whether they could find a suitable teacher for her

Passage 7

Last year, we spent Christmas and New Year in Queensland, Australia. The beaches there were beautiful, and we spent a lot of time playing by the sea, swimming and surfing. One day, we were on a beach just south of a city called Cairns. My little sister was looking for shells in the sand down near the waves when she shouted to me, "Hey, Jane! Look what I've found!" I ran down to have a

look, and saw her pointing at a strange black object that was half *buried* (掩埋) in the sand, “What is it?” she asked. I said I didn’t know.

Just then, my father came over, “Are you enjoying yourselves, you two?” he asked. Then he saw the strange black thing. “What’s that?” he said, bending down to take a closer look. Suddenly, he said, “Quick kids, get away from here. Go and play somewhere else.”

We went and played further down the beach, while Dad ran up to the shop near the beach to make a phone call. About 20 minutes later, we heard the noise of cars and trucks arriving, and a lot of soldiers ran onto the beach. They told everyone to leave the beach and stay away from it.

About half an hour later, we were sitting with Dad in a café a few hundred meters from the beach, when we heard an enormous *explosion* (爆炸). “What was that?” we asked Dad. “That was the thing you found,” he said. “One of the soldiers down there told me it was a Japanese *bomb* (炸弹) from World War II. Sometimes they get washed up on the beaches here.”

1. The object they found was _____.
 - A. in the sand near the water
 - B. in the sea
 - C. lying on the beach
 - D. *floating* (漂) on the sea
2. When Dad saw the object, he _____.
 - A. told the kids to play with it somewhere else
 - B. knew it was something dangerous
 - C. decided to move it quickly
 - D. picked it up to take a closer look
3. Dad went to a shop near the beach _____.
 - A. to meet the soldiers
 - B. to buy some drinks for the kids
 - C. to call for help
 - D. in order to get away from the beach
4. The bomb on the beach _____.
 - A. was washed up by accident
 - B. killed many people
 - C. was put there by the Japanese
 - D. was carried away by the Australian soldiers

Passage 8

Linda used to wake you up on Sunday morning when you wanted to stay in bed, but now you will feel strange if she gets up before lunch. She used to be very quiet, but now she talks all the time—but not to you. She used to hold your hand when you went to visit your friends. Now she doesn’t even want to be seen with you when you go to visit your friends. Your Linda might spend hours on the phone or in the bathroom now. At the same time John next the door has become quiet and dirty. He used to be very polite. Now a simple conversation with John becomes very difficult. You’ve gone from heroes to the most embarrassing adults in the world. Your child has become a teenager!

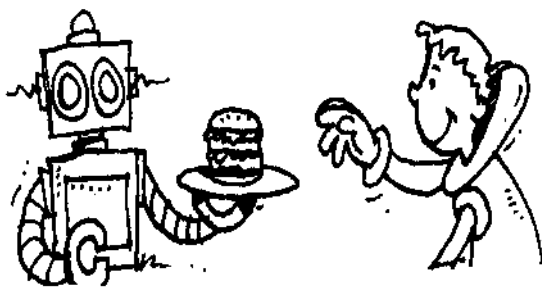
What makes *adolescence* (青春期) so difficult? *Physical and emotional* (身体上和情感上的) changes are the reasons that make them change so much. When they are young, children live in a safe and simple land called “childhood”. Parents organize their lives. Parents choose children’s clothes, take them to places, and spend time with them. They’re with the children when there is a problem. As children get older, however, they learn about another land—an exciting land, called “adulthood”. Sooner or later their *hormones* (荷尔蒙!) change them. Adolescence, then, is the trip from childhood to adulthood. Some find the trip quite easy. For others, it’s very difficult.

- The article is probably written about _____.
A. teachers B. teenagers C. parents
- When Linda was a child, she didn't use to _____.
A. stay with her parents in public
B. get up early
C. spend hours on the phone
- When your children get older and older, _____.
A. they like to talk to you
B. they hardly change
C. they change physically and emotionally
- Why is Linda's adolescence so different from her childhood?
A. Because her teachers look at her differently.
B. Because the hormone in her body changes her.
C. Because parents look at her differently.
- What is the best title for the passage?
A. The Changes from Childhood to Adolescence
B. Linda and John
C. Hormones

Passage 9

My name is Zhang Ming. I'm in 2059 now.

Some things haven't changed at all since the year 2009. For example, my grandparents started school at 8 o'clock every morning, just like me. However, my grandfather says he had to get up at 6:30, make his own breakfast and get dressed, and then cycle twenty minutes to school. But I can stay in bed until 7:30. Then our house robot wakes me up, gives me a clean school uniform to wear, and makes my breakfast. I like hamburgers and French fries very much. But my mother has *programmed* (给……编程序) the robot to give them to me only three times a week because fast food is not healthy. I leave the flat at 7:55, and it takes me two minutes to get to my school, which is on the first five floors of the building where I live.



But I can stay in bed until 7:30. Then our house robot wakes me up, gives me a clean school uniform to wear, and makes my breakfast. I like hamburgers and French fries very much. But my mother has *programmed* (给……编程序) the robot to give them to me only three times a week because fast food is not healthy. I leave the flat at 7:55, and it takes me two minutes to get to my school, which is on the first five floors of the building where I live.

There are a few differences between our school and schools fifty years ago: we don't use pens and paper any more, but very light, very thin computers and we write everything on them. However, we study almost the same subjects as people studied fifty years ago—Chinese, English, Maths, Science, Geography, History.

Homework? Yes, we have homework to do, too. Each student has a homework pad. The pad looks like a piece of paper, but it's actually a computer. Paper books are really expensive, so we usually buy cheap computer books. You just touch the screen to turn the page.

I have to do my maths homework every week. I think maths is *useless* (无用的) because we never need to use maths in our daily life. Computers do everything for us. But our maths teacher

says that if people stop studying maths, they'll forget how to think and become like vegetables. Well, I *want* to be a vegetable. I hate maths!

1. Zhang Ming starts school _____ every morning.
A. at half past six B. at half past seven
C. at five to eight D. at eight o'clock
2. Fifty years ago, Zhang Ming's grandfather went to school _____.
A. by bus B. on foot C. by bike D. by underground
3. At Zhang Ming's school, students _____.
A. don't have to write anything B. don't use pens and paper any longer
C. needn't learn a foreign language D. don't study any subjects their grandparents did
4. Zhang Ming thinks maths is _____.
A. not useful B. very interesting C. not difficult D. very important
5. According to the article, in the year 2059 _____.
A. people cannot find any paper B. computer books are cheaper
C. children don't like eating fast food D. students needn't do any homework
6. Which of the following sentences is **NOT TRUE**?
A. A house robot can help us do lots of housework.
B. Zhang Ming's school is not far from his flat.
C. Students in 2059 are satisfied with everything.
D. Zhang Ming can always wear a clean school uniform.

Passage 10

True or False (判断下列句子是否符合短文内容, 符合的用“T”表示, 不符合的用“F”表示):

It is a very common thing for a person to have a good friend. My good friend is Diana. She is a rich and proud girl. She always thinks that she is too good for anyone, so nobody wants to be her friend.

One day after school, I was waiting for Diana when Vivien came up to me. She gave me a biscuit. I accepted it. We talked and joked, and from then on, I began to spend more time with Vivien than with Diana. I felt a little uneasy.

After a few days, I went to see Diana for some snacks when Vivien came and sat with me. She offered me a sandwich. She also offered one to Diana, but Diana refused it and walked away. I was angry with Diana for being so rude and thoughtless.

"Never mind," Vivien said, "*I'm used to it.*"

After school, I tried to catch up with Diana. While walking home, I tried to correct her *attitude* (态度), but she would not listen to me. She said, "Go and join your 'dear' Vivien. I know you make new friends and forget the old ones."

For the next few weeks, we did not talk to each other. Then, one day, Diana came to Vivien and me, saying, "I'm really sorry about what I did. I'm a spoiled girl, but I also need good friends just like you. Would you please *forgive* (原谅) me?" Vivien and I looked at each other and smiled. From then on, Diana, Vivien and I have been best friends.

1. Diana is always proud because she thinks that she is better than anyone else.
2. The writer was angry with Diana because she was rude to Vivien.