



丛书主编 / 蔡章兵 分册主编 / 李 岚 孙红燕

活页

# 英语时文

DEVELOP  
READING  
SKILLS

七年级

## 阅读理解

金钱=幸福?

世界第一高人  
鲍喜顺喜得贵子

日本歌手滨崎步

No.1  
DEVELOP READING SKILLS

三聚氰胺与奶粉

会写博客的“开心草”

诚实的重要性

MP3音量过大会导致失聪

柔道运动员冼东妹

世界上最小的国家  
梵蒂冈

CENTURY  
ORIENTAL 世纪东方



中国电力出版社  
www.sjdf.com.cn

# 活页英语时文阅读理解

(七年级①)

章蔡 丛主 许丛

(民非承音译):单吕会委蔡

丛书主编: 蔡章兵 章蔡 蔡蔡蔡 蔡小白

分册主编: 李 岚 孙红燕 封安高 半宋翅

编者: 李 岚 孙红燕 宋志祥 费会商

李慧珍 张春英 李光磊 岚 李

徐祖成 蔡章兵 赵莉丽 上国吕

李晓琴 衡会霞 敬王王 文恩王

英春米 文海曾 蔡蔡蔡 蔡春米 蔡蔡蔡 蔡春米

孙吉成 月家成 孙福福 山吉米 贵成米 孙 米

宋平警 慧平米 千端周 孙雨特 丽陈成

中国电力出版社

[www.sjdf.com.cn](http://www.sjdf.com.cn)

### 图书在版编目 (CIP) 数据

活页英语时文阅读理解. 七年级. 1 / 蔡章兵主编; 李岚, 孙红燕分册主编.

北京: 中国电力出版社, 2009

ISBN 978-7-5083-8254-8

I. 活… II. ①蔡…②李…③孙… III. 英语—阅读教学—初中—教学参考资料  
IV. G634.413

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字 (2008) 第 203749 号

## 活页英语时文阅读理解 (七年级①)

丛书主编: 蔡章兵      分册主编: 李岚 孙红燕

---

策划编辑 王惠娟  
项目编辑 李 媛  
责任编辑 陈泉吏  
出版发行 中国电力出版社  
网 址 [www.sjdf.com.cn](http://www.sjdf.com.cn)

总 机 010-58383431  
购书热线 010-62193493  
社 址 北京市西城区三里河路 6 号  
邮政编码 100044

印 刷 航远印刷有限公司  
尺 寸 185 mm × 260 mm  
印 张 6.75  
书 号 ISBN 978-7-5083-8254-8

版 次 2009 年 1 月第 1 版  
印 次 2009 年 1 月第 1 次印刷  
定 价 14.00 元

---

### 敬告读者

本书封面贴有防伪标签, 加热后中心图案消失  
本书如有印装质量问题, 我社发行部负责退换

版 权 专 有   翻 印 必 究

# 编 委 会

丛 书 主 编：蔡章兵

编委会名单：（按音序排列）

白小荣	蔡建森	蔡章兵	车 军	陈 鹏	段建霞
段永华	高安柱	高呈宝	巩春忠	郭萌璠	郭贤惠
衡会霞	胡 隽	贾明军	姜俊媛	李光磊	李慧珍
李 岚	李瑞海	李晓琴	廖晓林	刘凤琴	刘心忠
吕国生	任琳瑛	宋 炳	宋志祥	孙红燕	王当利
王恩友	王玉海	王玉兰	谢华山	徐龙国	徐祖成
杨奉荣	杨树根	姚春娟	姚臻臻	曾晓文	张春英
张 峰	张如贵	张石山	张顺伍	赵宏民	赵吉存
赵莉丽	钟雨伶	周敏子	朱祥慧	訾华东	



# 编者的话

## ① 这套丛书是由哪些分册构成的？

**编者：**丛书分初一（七年级）、初二（八年级）、中考、高一、高二和高考分册，每个年级每个学期出版2本，全年6个年级共推出24本。

## ② 这套丛书最主要的特色是什么？

**编者：**这套丛书最主要的特色是选材和设题。几乎所有的老师和学生都期望练习使用的阅读材料是最新的、以前没有使用过的，因为新的阅读材料有利于大大提高学生们的阅读兴趣。本套书的阅读材料多来自当前国内外的重点、热点话题和事件，选材更新，时效性更强，在国内各类考试中几乎未使用过，可以很好地保证训练效果。这也是我们计划每个年级每个学期出版2本的原因之一：快速搜集国内外最新信息，有效保证阅读素材的时效性。值得注意的是，“时文”并不等同于“新闻”，新闻类的题材只是其中的一个部分。本套书选材紧扣课标话题，题材广泛，涵盖新闻时事、科普知识、人物故事、文化风俗、体育休闲等。

全书设题紧密契合中、高考要求，题型丰富多样，既有阅读选择题型，又有完形填空和任务型阅读等创新题型，旨在从多方面、多角度提高学生的阅读技能。

## ③ 这套丛书适合于哪个版本的教材？

**编者：**本套丛书以新课标及最新考纲为依据，可适用与人教版、外研版、北师大版、冀教版、译林版、湘教版及牛津版等多种版本的初、高中教材。各册图书针对性强、适用性广。

## ④ 这套丛书是怎样保证编写质量的？

**编者：**这套丛书坚持名师主笔、专家审稿的原则。丛书由来自国家级示范高中和省级示范高中的一批特高级教师及优秀骨干教师联合编写，并由中外教育专家审稿，充分体现考试动态，紧密追踪命题趋势。

## ⑤ 学生怎样才能保证文章的阅读量呢？

**编者：**要坚持每天做一定量的题目。这一点，在这套丛书中体现得很突出。编者根据实际教学课时，在各册书中设置了8周的阅读内容，符合学生半学期的学习时间。对每周的周一到周五都做了恰当的内容安排，保证学生每天都能得到充分的练习。此外，本书以练为主，讲练结合，在每周一设置专题辅导（阅读技巧点拨），介绍各种阅读技巧并辅以与之相应的中、高考真题。

我们诚挚邀请全国各地使用本套丛书的教师对书中的内容提出您的宝贵意见和建议，您的意见和建议一经采纳，您将获得出版社提供的赠书。如果您有成熟的稿件或近期有编写计划，欢迎投稿。请发送邮件至 [wang\\_huijuan@cepp.com.cn](mailto:wang_huijuan@cepp.com.cn)。

初 中			高 中		
类别	系列	书 名	类别	系列	书 名
周周练	阅读理解与完形填空	阅读理解与完形填空周周练（七年级上、下）	周周练	阅读理解与完形填空	阅读理解与完形填空周周练（高一年级上、下）
		阅读理解与完形填空周周练（八年级上、下）			阅读理解与完形填空周周练（高二年级上、下）
		中考阅读理解与完形填空周周练			高考阅读理解与完形填空周周练
	阅读理解	快捷英语周周练·阅读理解（七年级上、下）		阅读理解	快捷英语周周练·阅读理解（高一上、下）
		快捷英语周周练·阅读理解（八年级上、下）			快捷英语周周练·阅读理解（高二上、下）
		快捷英语周周练·阅读理解（中考）			快捷英语周周练·阅读理解（高考）
	完形填空	快捷英语周周练·完形填空（七年级上、下）		完形填空	快捷英语周周练·完形填空（高一上、下）
		快捷英语周周练·完形填空（八年级上、下）			快捷英语周周练·完形填空（高二上、下）
		快捷英语周周练·完形填空（中考）			快捷英语周周练·完形填空（高考）
	听力	听力周周练（七年级上、下）		听力	听力周周练（高一年级上、下）
		听力周周练（八年级上、下）			听力周周练（高二年级上、下）
		中考听力周周练			高考听力周周练
	词汇与语法	词语与语法周周练（七年级上、下）		词汇与语法	词语与语法周周练（高一年级上、下）
		词语与语法周周练（八年级上、下）			词语与语法周周练（高二年级上、下）
		中考词汇与语法周周练			高考词汇与语法周周练
书面表达	书面表达周周练（七年级上、下）	短文改错与书面表达	短文改错与书面表达周周练（高一年级上、下）		
	书面表达周周练（八年级上、下）		短文改错与书面表达周周练（高二年级上、下）		
	中考书面表达周周练		高考短文改错与书面表达周周练		
限时阅读	阅读理解	高效分层限时阅读理解（七年级）	限时阅读	阅读理解	高效分层限时阅读理解（高一年级）
		高效分层限时阅读理解（八年级）			高效分层限时阅读理解（高二年级）
		中考高效分层限时阅读理解			高考高效分层限时阅读理解
	完形填空	高效分层限时完形填空（七年级）		完形填空	高效分层限时完形填空（高一年级）
		高效分层限时完形填空（八年级）			高效分层限时完形填空（高二年级）
中考高效分层限时完形填空	高考高效分层限时完形填空				
同步阅读	人教版	初中英语同步阅读（七年级上、下·人教版新目标）	高考听力	高 考 第一轮	高考英语听力全面突破 金版（全国版）
		初中英语同步阅读（八年级上、下·人教版新目标）			高考英语听力全面突破 金版（湖南版）
		初中英语同步阅读（九年级·人教版新目标）			高考英语听力全面突破 金版（广东版）
	外研版	初中英语同步阅读（外研版新标准·初一上、下）			高考英语听力全面突破（浙江版）
		初中英语同步阅读（外研版新标准·初二上、下）		高 考 第二轮	高考英语听力标准训练 金版（全国版）
		初中英语同步阅读（外研版新标准·初三）			高考英语听力标准模拟试题（全国版）
	人教版	新目标英语同步听力（七年级上、下）			高考英语听力原创经典（全国版）
		新目标英语同步听力（八年级上、下）			高考英语听力原创经典（广东版）
		新目标英语同步听力（九年级全）			高考英语听力原创经典（湖南版）
	外研版	初中英语同步听力（外研版初一上、下）			高 考 第三轮
初中英语同步听力（外研版初二上、下）		高考英语听力冲刺押宝（全国版）			
初中英语听力全方案（七年级）		高考英语听力冲刺押宝（湖南版）			
通用版	初中英语听力全方案（八年级）	高 考 第三轮	高考英语听力冲刺押宝（广东版）		
	初中英语阅读全方案（七年级）		高中英语听力综合训练（高一分册）		
	初中英语阅读全方案（八年级）		高中英语听力综合训练（高二分册）		
话题专项阅读		中考英语阅读全方案	全国	高中英语听力满分方案（高一分册）	
		中考英语听力标准模拟试题		高中英语听力满分方案（高二分册）	
		中考英语听力快捷通		同步听力	高中英语听力综合训练 湖南版（高一分册）
中考听力	模拟	中考英语听力快捷通	高中英语听力综合训练 湖南版（高二分册）		
		话题	中考英语听力全方案		高中英语听力综合训练 广东版（高一分册）
	中考英语听力快捷通（北京专版）		高中英语听力综合训练 广东版（高二分册）		
	中考英语听力快捷通（江西专版）		高中英语听力综合训练 浙江版（高一分册）		
	中考英语听力快捷通（河南专版）		高中英语听力综合训练 浙江版（高二分册）		
	中考英语听力快捷通（河北专版）		人教实验版同步综合听力 1、2		
	中考英语听力快捷通（福建专版）		人教实验版同步综合听力 3、4		
中考英语听力快捷通（山东专版）	人教实验版同步综合听力 5、6				
中考词汇		中考英语词汇背记 快记 巧记	高考写作		人教实验版同步综合听力 7、8
		新课标中考英语词汇突破			高考英语写作突破
中考写作		中考英语写作突破	高考写作		中考英语写作突破
中考语法		中考英语语法名师大串讲	高考词汇		中考英语词汇背记 快记 巧记
		初中英语语法“四维”随堂高效满分训练与测试	高考词汇		新课标高考英语词汇突破
			高考语法		中考英语语法“四维”随堂高效满分训练与测试
					高中英语语法“四维”随堂高效满分训练与测试

# 目 录

1

## Week One 新闻与实事时文阅读

Monday		1
A 全球洗手日	B 婴儿救母	
● 阅读技巧点拨		
Tuesday		4
A 会跳舞的机器人	B 火星上的眼睛	
Wednesday		6
A 世界第一高人鲍喜顺喜得贵子	B 三鹿集团因婴儿死亡召回奶粉	
Thursday		8
A 八岁女孩从三亚跑步到北京	B 汽油涨价趣事	
Friday		10
A 北京儿童视力减弱	B 一半中国人不相信国外品牌	

12

## Week Two 媒体与广告时文阅读

Monday		12
A 飞机航班表	B 英语学习中心广告	
● 阅读技巧点拨		
Tuesday		15
A 学生成绩单	B 国外名胜旅游信息	
Wednesday		17
A 运动中心广告	B 电视节目单	
Thursday		19
A 房屋租赁等广告	B 动物园宣传海报	
Friday		21
A 旅馆广告	B 剧院演出广告	

23

## Week Three 科普与小品时文阅读

Monday		23
A 印度首次成功发射宇宙飞船	B 彩虹的形成	
● 阅读技巧点拨		
Tuesday		26
A 科学技术的利弊	B 学生缺乏睡眠	
Wednesday		28
A 听MP3会导致耳聋	B 会写博客的“开心草”	
Thursday		30
A 宇航员的衣食住行	B 会说话的鲸鱼	
Friday		32
A 饮食与营养	B 冰激凌的制作方法	

34

## Week Four 人文与地理时文阅读

Monday		34
A 中国民族音乐会	B 保护濒危动物	
● 阅读技巧点拨		
Tuesday		37
A 雅典的历史	B 水上城市威尼斯	
Wednesday		39
A 冒险家飞越英吉利海峡	B 世界上最小的国家梵蒂冈	
Thursday		41
A 世界奇闻简介	B 吃鱼的狼	
Friday		43
A 午睡的城市	B 冰岛	

**Week Five 人物与故事时文阅读**

Monday		45
A 家庭经历	B 圣诞节购物	
● 阅读技巧点拨		
Tuesday		48
A 宇航员翟志刚的故事	B 母爱	
Wednesday		50
A 日本流行天后简介	B 汶川大地震的好老师瞿万容	
Thursday		52
A 柔道高手冢东妹	B 飞机遇难后机智逃生的小女孩	
Friday		54
A 登山运动员黄春贵	B 追捕小偷的故事	

**Week Six 文化与风俗时文阅读**

Monday		56
A 口香糖的历史与现状	B 电影《查理与巧克力工厂》简介	
● 阅读技巧点拨		
Tuesday		59
A 愚人节的来历	B 西城男孩	
Wednesday		61
A 维也纳的香咖啡	B “女士优先”的过去和未来	
Thursday		63
A 室内拒穿外套的俄罗斯人	B 美国婚礼习俗	
Friday		65
A 在英国做客需注意的问题	B 复活节习俗	

**Week Seven 体育与休闲时文阅读**

Monday		67
A 儿童游戏	B 奥运会的历史	
● 阅读技巧点拨		
Tuesday		70
A 跳绳	B 棒球队简介	
Wednesday		72
A 溜溜球的玩法	B 扑克牌的来历	
Thursday		74
A 踢毽子	B 足球比赛	
Friday		76
A 爱运动爱生活	B 滑板运动	

**Week Eight 生活与哲理时文阅读**

Monday		78
A 诚实的重要性	B “钉子”与“制怒”	
● 阅读技巧点拨		
Tuesday		81
A 说出你的“爱”	B 1 000面镜子	
Wednesday		83
A 金钱与幸福	B “黑点”与“白点”	
Thursday		85
A 抬起头更美	B 时间、金钱与父子情	
Friday		87
A 一个善举改变一生	B 莫轻信别人	



— A —

## Global Handwashing Day (全球洗手日)

**W**ednesday, October 15th, 2008 is the first Global Handwashing Day. Many people wash their hands with soap (肥皂) on the day. They are from twenty countries.

Experts (专家) say it is important for people to wash their hands with soap at some critical moments, such



as before eating and after using the toilet. Because they can get germs (细菌) on their hands when they do those things. Then their hands can make their eyes and noses dirty and make people ill. They say that soap is helpful in washing hands. It can help remove (祛除) germs and leaves a pleasant smell.

The experts also give the right way to wash hands. First put your hands into the water and make them wet. Then cover them with soap and rub (摩) it into all areas. Rub for at least twenty seconds. Next put your hands under running water and make them clean. At last, dry them with a clean cloth.

Global Handwashing Day can help people keep healthy.

体裁: 说明文

题材: 生活健康

字数: 191

阅读时间: \_\_\_\_\_ 分钟

题数: 5

正确率: \_\_\_\_\_

根据短文内容判断正(T)误(F)。

1. Wednesday, October 15th, 2008 is the first Global Handwashing Day.
2. People should wash their hands before using the toilet and after eating.
3. Soap can help remove germs.
4. You should put soap on your hands first when you wash hands.
5. Soap is important in washing hands.

体裁: 记叙文

题材: 日常生活

字数: 180

阅读时间: \_\_\_\_\_ 分钟

题数: 5

正确率: \_\_\_\_\_

— B —

## A great baby!

A few days ago, a baby in England saved her mother by using a mobile phone. The baby named Amelia was only 11 months old. How could she save her mother at such a young age?

On that day, the twenty-year-old mother called Elizabeth became unconscious (晕倒) at home. At that moment, the mobile phone rang. Amelia, the 11-month-old baby picked it up and answered it. The phone was from Elizabeth's mother, Linda Wright. Linda heard "Who's that?" and "mama" on the other end of the line. She knows that her daughter has a history of fainting (昏厥) and she also knows her daughter doesn't let the baby play with the phone. So she called 999.

Elizabeth was in hospital when she woke up. The doctor said that she was all right after the examination. Elizabeth was surprised to find herself in hospital. When she knew that Amelia had saved her, she said she was lucky to have her baby. "She is clever," Elizabeth said. "I am proud of her."

## 1. How old is Amelia's mother?

- A. 11 years old.      B. 20 years old.  
C. 11 months old.      D. 20 months old.

## 2. Who made the call?

- A. Amelia.      B. Elizabeth.  
C. Amelia's mother.      D. Linda Wright.

## 3. What does Amelia call Linda?

- A. Mother.      B. Sister.  
C. Grandmother.      D. Daughter.

## 4. Who called the hospital?

- A. Amelia.      B. Linda.  
C. Amelia's mother.      D. Elizabeth.

## 5. Why was Elizabeth surprised to find herself in hospital?

- A. Because she didn't know how to get to the hospital.  
B. Because she was all right.  
C. Because she found her mother was in hospital.  
D. Because she knew her daughter saved her.

# 细节理解题

## 阅读技巧点拨

### 1. 细节理解题的设问方式

- (1) 以 who, what, when, where 等疑问词开头提问短文的具体内容。
- (2) 就文中具体内容进行简单的计算、排序、识图等。
- (3) 以 According to the text 开头, 考查某一细节。
- (4) Which of the following statements is (not) true/correct?
- (5) Which of the following is (not) mentioned in the passage?
- (6) The author mentions (提到) all of the following except...
- (7) The reason for...is...
- (8) The author states that...

### 2. 理解细节的方法

#### (1) 事实细节题——跳读查找法

这是做事实细节题最基本, 也是最常用的方法。在通常情况下, 细节题主要考查对某句话或某几句话的理解, 若能根据题干内容从原文中找到相关的句子, 然后进行比较和分析, 便可确定最佳答案。

运用跳读查找法时, 要特别注意试题(包括选项)与原文之间的适当变换。根据近几年的考题情况来看, 现在很少有直接用原文中的句子进行考查和测试的, 通常都要进行一定的处理。而这种处理主要是指进行语义转换, 其中包括同义变换、概念解析、归纳事实等。

#### (2) 生活应用题——常识理解法

生活应用题要求在读懂文章的基础上结合一定的生活常识进行判断。不过, 有趣的是, 中考有时会出现一些“低级”常识判断题, 即无需看懂文章, 也可选出最佳答案。

#### (3) 细节排序题——首尾定位法

这种试题要求根据动作发生的先后顺序和句子之间的逻辑关系, 找出事件发生的正确顺序。在做这种题时可采用“首尾定位法”, 即最先找出第一个动作和最后一个动作, 迅速缩小选择范围, 从而快速地选出正确答案。

#### (4) 寻找信息题——题干定位法

寻找信息题一般为功能阅读题, 主要形式有广告、公告、演出信息、航班时间表等。做这类题时没有必要阅读全文, 宜采用“题干定位法”。

体裁: 记叙文

题材: 科学技术

字数: 157

阅读时间: \_\_\_\_\_ 分钟

题数: 5

正确率: \_\_\_\_\_

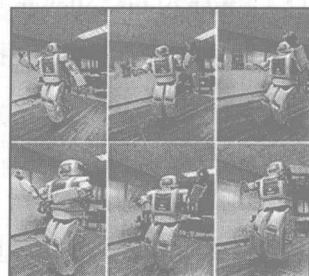
根据短文内容完成下列各题。

1. What's the robot's name?  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. 将①处的句子翻译成汉语。  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. 对②处的画线部分提问。  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. 为③处选择一个合适的词语。  
A. eye                      B. hands  
C. nose                     D. face
5. How many robots does the article mention?  
\_\_\_\_\_

## — A —

## A dancing robot

A new robot named Mahru is coming to people's life in Korea this Monday. Mahru looks like a man. It can do housework for people. It can even get emotional (闹情绪) like a child when it wouldn't do the housework. The robot can move its lips and eyebrows to make faces. It can also give off (散发) two kinds of fragrances (香味) when it is happy.



① It can move its body freely while walking with its legs. Sometimes it ② dances to enjoy itself. Isn't that interesting? Mahru's ③ \_\_\_\_\_ are also useful. It can move them easily when there are some obstacles (障碍) in front of it.

Scientists in Korea developed (发明) this kind of robot. They said they also developed another robot called Mahru-M. It is more interesting than Mahru. He can pass things for people.



— B —

**All eyes on the Mars(火星)**

**M**ars is the fourth planet (行星) from the Sun. Scientists are now watching it. And now three little spacecrafts (宇宙飞船) are studying it. They are taking pictures. Three more are traveling around in the sky, high above the Mars. All the six are working to find out the planet's past. Did anything ever live on the Mars? All the living things can't live without water. Is there any water on the Mars? On September 29th, scientists had big news. One spacecraft named *Phoenix* found snow high in the sky on the Mars. Snow comes from water. And *Phoenix* also found ice before. But they can't find any signs of life. Scientists want to explore (探索) more later. In 2009, space scientists plan to send a large rover (火星车) called *the Mars Science Laboratory*.

Someday scientists hope to send a robot to get rocks (岩石) and return them to the Earth. People could study the rocks, and learn more about the planet. Can people land on the Mars? No one knows. Before people land on it, machines can do the exploring work.

体裁: 说明文

题材: 科普知识

字数: 208

阅读时间: \_\_\_\_\_ 分钟

题数: 5

正确率: \_\_\_\_\_

1. How many spacecrafts are traveling around in the sky to study the Mars?  
A. Six. B. Three.  
C. Four. D. Five.
2. What are all the six spacecrafts working to do?  
A. To study.  
B. To travel.  
C. To land on the Mars.  
D. To find the Mar's past.
3. Who found snow high in the sky on the Mars?  
A. Scientists. B. *Phoenix*.  
C. Robot. D. Rover.
4. What does the underlined word "signs" probably mean in the second paragraph?  
A. 迹象 B. 招牌  
C. 手势 D. 暗号
5. Which of the following is true?  
A. There is life on the Mars.  
B. People can live without water on the Mars.  
C. There is snow on the Mars.  
D. There isn't any water on the Mars.

体裁: 记叙文

题材: 名人轶事

字数: 188

阅读时间: \_\_\_\_\_ 分钟

题数: 5

正确率: \_\_\_\_\_

— A —

## World's tallest man becomes world's tallest dad

**T**he world's tallest person, Bao Xishun, a 2.36-meter man in North China's Inner Mongolia, became a father last week after his wife gave birth to a boy.

Bao's wife, 29-year-old Xia Shujuan, produced (生产) the child last Thursday at Zunhua Hospital in Hebei Province.

The baby weighed 4.2 kg and was 56 cm long. Doctors said he was a little taller than most newborns (新生儿), who are usually 47 cm to 52 cm at birth. "Bao is quite happy. The baby is healthy and a normal (正常的) size," the hospital's doctor Zhang said.

"I hope he or she can be about 2 meters tall," Bao, the 57-year-old man, said last year about his wishes for a child. "Then he or she can play basketball."

The former herder (牧民) said he named the boy "Tianyou" and hoped he could grow up with a strong body and live a happy life.

The couple (夫妇) got married (结婚) in July last year.



### 1. Is Bao Xishun's child a boy or a girl?

- A. Yes, it is.                      B. No, it isn't.  
C. A boy.                          D. A girl.

### 2. How tall is Bao Xishun?

- A. 2.36 meters.                      B. 2 meters.  
C. 4.2 meters.                      D. 2.56 meters.

### 3. Where was the boy born?

- A. In Inner Mongolia.                      B. In north China.  
C. In Hebei Province.                      D. In Henan Province.

### 4. How old is Bao Xishun when he became a father?

- A. 29 years old.                      B. 56 years old.  
C. 52 years old.                      D. 57 years old.

### 5. What's the boy's name?

- A. Bao Xishun.                      B. Xia Shujuan.  
C. Bao Tianyou.                      D. Bao Tian you.

## — B —

## Sanlu to recall milk powder as baby dies

**T**he Sanlu Group, based in Shijiazhuang, Hebei Province,



recalled (召回) about 700 tons

of its baby milk food, as (由于) one of the babies died in Gansu Province on Thursday. The doctors said they were diagnosed (诊断) with kidney stones (肾结石) after being fed (喂) the milk powder.

One of the country's largest dairy products' makers said its milk food had a chemical (化学物质) material called melamine (三聚氰胺). It is said that about 59 babies have been diagnosed with kidney stones in the province this year. According to the report, many of them had been fed with the same brand (品牌) of milk food. No babies were diagnosed with kidney stones last year or in 2006 in the province.

Similar (类似的) cases have been reported from across the country—from the Ningxia, Gansu and Shaanxi to Jiangsu, Shandong, Anhui and Hunan Provinces. But the total number is not known.

体裁: 记叙文

题材: 饮食健康

字数: 190

阅读时间: \_\_\_\_\_ 分钟

题数: 5

正确率: \_\_\_\_\_

### 1. Why did the Sanlu Group recall its milk food?

- A. Because its milk food is good.
- B. Because many babies have been fed with its milk food.
- C. Because some babies died after drinking its milk powder.
- D. Because some young people died after drinking its milk powder.

### 2. Where is the Sanlu Group based?

- A. In Hubei Province.
- B. In Henan Province.
- C. In Hebei Province.
- D. In Gansu Province.

### 3. How many babies were diagnosed with kidney stones in Gansu Province this year?

- A. 700.
- B. 59.
- C. 2,006.
- D. 95.

### 4. Why did the babies die after drinking Sanlu milk powder?

- A. Because the milk powder has melamine.
- B. Because the milk powder has gone bad.
- C. Because the milk powder is cheap.
- D. Because the milk powder is very dirty.

### 5. Which is NOT true according to the report?

- A. Some babies died because they drank Sanlu milk powder.
- B. Melamine is good for people's health.
- C. The same thing happened in many other provinces in China.
- D. Sanlu milk food had a chemical called melamine.

体裁: 记叙文

题材: 文娱体育

字数: 193

阅读时间: \_\_\_\_\_ 分钟

题数: 5

正确率: \_\_\_\_\_

— A —

## 8-year-old girl to run to Beijing from Sanya

**Z**hang Huimin took part in Xiamen International Marathon last April, and she finished the race in 3 hours and 44 minutes.

China news, Haikou, June 14—Zhang Huimin, an 8-year-old girl from Hainan Province, will start her long-distance running from Sanya in Hainan to Beijing with her father on July 3.

Zhang finished her running around the Hainan Island last January, which was about 840 km. This time, they plan to spend 2 months running across Hainan, Guangdong, Jiangsu, Anhui, Shandong, and Hebei Provinces and finally to Beijing.

“There will be a Marathon in Langfang, Hebei Province on August 15, and we want to try our best to make it there on time to take part in the race, if the organizers allow us to,” said Zhang Jianmin, Zhang Huimin’s father.

The Zhangs bought a flag and a banner for the running, they want to ask local governments (当地政府) to affix (粘贴) stamps on the banner, and they plan to send the banner to the Organizing Committee of the 2008 Beijing Olympic Games as a gift.

### 1. How old is Zhang Huimin?

- A. Eight years old.
- B. Eighteen years old.
- C. Eighty years old.
- D. Eighth years old.

### 2. Who wants to finish the long running with Zhang Huimin?

- A. Her mother.
- B. Her father.
- C. Her sister.
- D. Her brother.

### 3. Where did the 2-month running start?

- A. Beijing.
- B. Haikou.
- C. Sanya.
- D. Langfang.

### 4. How many places do they plan to run?

- A. Two.
- B. Seven.
- C. Six.
- D. Five.

### 5. What did they prepare for the running?

- A. A flag.
- B. A banner.
- C. Nothing.
- D. A and B.



— B —

After hearing  
that the price of  
the gasoline



will get higher again, some  
people in Guangdong went to the gasoline station to  
buy the gasoline. Here is a story just for fun.

Mr Zhang's home is 5 kilometers away from  
his work place. He usually goes to work by 1. But  
last night he 2 computer games till 12 o'clock and  
got up 3 this morning. When he went downstairs,  
he found his bike was broken. 4 luck! He had to  
ask a rickshaw (人力车) for 5. The puller (车夫) of  
the rickshaw was tired when they got to Mr Zhang's  
office. He asked 10 *yuan* for his work. Mr Zhang  
was 6 to hear that. He said, "Isn't it 1 *yuan* every  
kilometer?" The puller became unhappy, "Don't you  
know the 7 of the gasoline is much higher now?"  
"But it has 8 to do with your work," Mr Zhang  
said. "Nothing? Don't you know I 9 my car to go  
to work this morning?" the puller shouted. Mr Zhang,  
the 10 man, paid 10 *yuan* for it at last.

体裁: 记叙文

题材: 社会生活

字数: 191

阅读时间: \_\_\_\_\_ 分钟

题数: 10

正确率: \_\_\_\_\_

- |                  |               |
|------------------|---------------|
| 1. A. bus        | B. bike       |
| C. train         | D. car        |
| 2. A. play       | B. plays      |
| C. played        | D. playing    |
| 3. A. late       | B. early      |
| C. lately        | D. earlier    |
| 4. A. Good       | B. Bad        |
| C. No            | D. A          |
| 5. A. help       | B. helped     |
| C. helping       | D. is helping |
| 6. A. surprising | B. surprised  |
| C. surprise      | D. a surprise |
| 7. A. price      | B. time       |
| C. money         | D. rice       |
| 8. A. something  | B. nothing    |
| C. anything      | D. everything |
| 9. A. drive      | B. drives     |
| C. drove         | D. driver     |
| 10. A. poor      | B. bad        |
| C. good          | D. rich       |