



权威教研机构编写
直指中考命题核心

2009
中考168

沈阳市教育研究室 编写

英语

辽宁人民出版社



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前言

初中升学考试是我国义务教育阶段的重要考试,是初中学生必须经历的挑战和考验,是初中生人生中的一个重要转折点。中考牵动着整个社会以及千千万万家长、学子的心,使其成为一个社会性的热点。尤其是在基础教育课程改革在全国各地如火如荼地开展的今天,课程改革的理念、思想越来越为人们所接受;思想观念的改变,带动着中考试题形式与内涵也随之发生了变化,出现了许多促进学生思维能力提高的新题型与新形式。

那么,2009年中考试题的设计依据、理念是什么呢?中考考查形式有哪些变化呢?2009年中考试题中可能会出现哪些新题型呢?这些新题型对学生的能力有哪些新的要求呢?这些都是考生、家长和教师普遍关注的问题。

《2009中考168》正是以解决考生及家长的这些疑问为立意,由沈阳市暨辽宁省内多名有着丰富教学经验和最新教改理念的教师精英编撰而成,它能起到为一般生雪中送炭、使中等生锦上添花、让高才生如虎添翼的作用,为指导考生做好2009年中考复习和考试作出全面的指导和释疑,在众多教辅书中具有不可替代的指导性、实战性与权威性。

本书主要包括:

考点提示:对中考将会涉及到的考点做了精准的概括和提示。

知识归类:分知识归类、概念说明、应注意的问题、培养学生能力四部分。其中知识归类,将知识点按课程标准要求顺序进行归类、整理,令知识点条理化、系统化;概念说明,针对重要概念进行解读,分析概念的内涵、外延及应用方法和注意事项;应注意的问题,是编者多年教学工作中针对学生学习和考试过程中出现的问题处理经验的结晶;培养学生能力,归纳了各部分知识点对考生能力提高的具体要求。

习题精选:综合了最新、最全的全国各地中考试题及由编者对2009年中考命题的预测、分析而编写出的新型试题。

综合模拟:学生实战的基地,帮助考生自我检测复习效果,仿真中考实战。

本书的主要特色有:

1. 全面依据课程标准并综合历年各地中考命题特点,贴合教育政策导向。它简练明晰地归纳考点、重点,系统圈定中考范围,切中中考命脉,全面透视中考考查热点,精确预测2009年命题趋势。它不仅是学生中考



复习的最系统、最优化的教辅用书，也是教师带领学生冲刺中考的锐利武器。

2. 本书摒弃“题海战术”，不以大量、繁杂的习题充斥内容而耗费考生宝贵的时间，而是以方法讲解、指导为主，配以适量的练习题。达尔文曾说过：“最有价值的知识是关于方法的知识。”本书正是编者群体智慧、心得体会的汇总，它让学生在短期内洞悉中考试题的命题规律，它让学生抓住了“上帝”的手，它让学生掌握了揭开“上帝”手中谜底的能力。

3. 本书最突出的特点是题型多样，紧扣考试热点，有的放矢；既突出学科内的知识衔接，又注重学科间的知识贯通，极大地拓宽了考生的解题思维面，提高考生在考场上的应对能力和突破难题、关键题的能力。其清晰的分析思路、透彻的范例解析、多角度的触类旁通，使考生一目了然，受益匪浅。

总之，本书完全适应课程改革下中考的新形势、新要求，适应考生学习习惯、认知水平及发展规律，同时也是教师进行中考复习教学不可缺少的好参考。

由于各方面因素，本书难免会有不足之处，欢迎各位读者批评指正。

沈阳市教育研究室

2008年12月

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第一部分

考点提示

一、选择题

基础知识与运用

适用题型：单项填空

1. — Thank you for the presents. They are so great!

— _____.

A. Please don't say so

B. No, thanks

C. I'm glad you like them

D. No, they are not good enough

答案是C。考查项目：情景交际。表达对方感谢和赞美你所送的礼物时的心情。

2. I'm just going to _____ market, mum. Do you want _____?

A. (不填); something

B. the; everything

C. (不填); nothing

D. the; anything

答案是D。考查项目：冠词和不定代词。此句来源于牛津英语教材，go to the market 指人们都知道的那个市场，故用定冠词；而 anything 通常用在否定句和疑问句中。

3. The baby is too young. You _____ give her big pieces of food.

A. may

B. must

C. may not

D. must not

答案是D。考查项目：情态动词。此句来源于牛津英语教材，略加改写。The baby is too young 是关键的信息点。

4. Computers, however, are actually _____ they were five years ago.

A. so cheap as

B. cheaper than

C. so expensive as

D. much expensive than

答案是B。考查项目：形容词的比较级。此句来源于牛津英语教材，从语意上考查对形容词比较级结构的掌握情况。

5. I'm not hungry because I _____ lunch already.

A. have

B. had

C. am having

D. have had

答案是D。考查项目：动词的时态。此句来源于牛津英语教材，略加改写。already 一词提示考生应该用现在完成时。

6. — Where's Mrs Li taking Polly and Mickey?

— She's taking _____ across the street.

A. them

B. us

C. you

D. it

答案是A。考查项目：人称代词。此句来源于牛津英语教材。Polly and Mickey 提示考生应该用第三人称的复数形式。

7. This week, the weather _____ to change every day: One day is hot, the next day is cold.

A. seems

B. looks

C. sounds

D. feels



答案是A。考查项目：系动词的词义辨析。此句来源于牛津英语教材，略加改写。本周的天气看起来似乎(seems)变化无常，热一天，冷一天。而 looks (表面上看起来)， sounds (听起来) 和 feels (摸起来) 均不符合题意。

8. I feared that the film would be boring _____ it turned out to be very exciting.

- A. and B. but C. so D. or

答案是B。考查项目：连词。此句来源于牛津英语教材。两个意思截然不同的形容词提示考生应该用表示转折的连词but。

9. At the end of the volleyball match, our school _____ won by 3:1.

- A. members B. group C. team D. fans

答案是C。考查项目：名词词义辨析。此句来源于牛津英语教材，略加改写。school team 是“校队”的意思，其他三个选项均不符合题意。

10. While we were watching the play, I _____ noticed a man with a funny look.

- A. usually B. suddenly C. quickly D. carefully

答案是B。考查项目：副词词义辨析。此句来源于牛津英语教材，略加改写。本句式想表达的意思是“第一个动作正在进行，忽然间发生的另外的事情”。此句还可以这样表达：We were watching the play when I suddenly noticed a man with a funny look.

11. The red suitcase costs more because it _____ leather.

- A. makes of B. made of C. is made of D. is making of

答案是C。考查项目：动词的语态。此句来源于牛津英语教材，略加改写。手提箱价格高的原因是皮制的。

12. There was an exciting moment in our class when a large bird flew _____ the room.

- A. from B. into C. onto D. with

答案是B。考查项目：介词的词义辨析。此句来源于牛津英语教材。当大鸟飞进教室的时候，全班同学顿时兴奋起来。

13. I _____ him in a way. Some of his ideas are right.

- A. speak to B. talk to C. stay with D. agree with

答案是D。考查项目：动词短语的词义辨析。此句来源于牛津英语教材。in a way 是关键的信息点。

14. I'll park the car at Pacific Place _____ the car park there is full.

- A. unless B. if C. when D. after

答案是A。考查项目：状语从句中连接词的用法。此句来源于牛津英语教材，略加改写。从所表达的意思来分析，应选择表示条件的连接词unless，意为“如果不”。

15. — Would you please tell me _____ next?

— Think it over. You'll find a good way.

- A. when to do B. how to do C. what to do D. where to do

答案是C。考查项目：连接代词+动词不定式的用法。when, how, where 均为连接副词，不能与 do 构成动宾关系。

语篇阅读

适用题型：完形填空（考查在理解文章大意的基础上辨析词义的能力）

阅读理解（考查对文章中心大意的理解与相应信息点理解的微技能水平）

完形填空

My feelings about science have really changed. I never used to 16 science, but last year I changed schools, and the science 17 at my new school are excellent. The science facilities (设备) are very 18, with laboratories that have all the latest equipment. Our chemistry teacher, Mr Longford, takes us to 19 science lectures (讲座) about four times a term, and these are 20 very interesting, as the

lecturers are people who have made real discoveries in 21 area of science. The fact is, Canada has 22 first-class scientists. In the last twenty years, seven Canadian scientists have 23 the Nobel Prize! The Nobel Prize is the highest scientific prize, so we should be very 24 of that.

I'm becoming more and more interested 25 physics, and have decided that I want to 26 it at university. I'm going to try to go to 27 Montreal or Ottawa University, as both 28 supposed to have good Physics Departments. My parents are quite 29 . They always thought I would become an 30 teacher!

- | | | | |
|------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| 16. A. hate | B. learn | C. finish | D. enjoy |
| 17. A. helpers | B. workers | C. teachers | D. students |
| 18. A. good | B. different | C. usual | D. simple |
| 19. A. public | B. new | C. old | D. little |
| 20. A. sometimes | B. seldom | C. hardly | D. always |
| 21. A. our | B. their | C. your | D. those |
| 22. A. few | B. many | C. no | D. enough |
| 23. A. seen | B. lost | C. won | D. dreamed |
| 24. A. afraid | B. careful | C. short | D. proud |
| 25. A. in | B. with | C. at | D. from |
| 26. A. make | B. discover | C. study | D. keep |
| 27. A. neither | B. either | C. both | D. only |
| 28. A. have | B. has | C. are | D. is |
| 29. A. pleased | B. angry | C. excited | D. surprised |
| 30. A. maths | B. English | C. chemistry | D. Chinese |

本文叙述的是一次转学的经历改变了一名中学生的志向,揭示了良好的学习环境和教师的人格魅力对学生的成长和未来人生的设计所产生的重要影响。考生必须在通读全文并掌握其大意的基础上按规定答题。

16. 答案是 D。本题通过上下文考查动词的辨析能力。转学前从未对理科感兴趣。

17. 答案是 C。理科的教师们非常优秀。

18. 答案是 A。学校的硬件设施非常好。

19. 答案是 A。化学老师每学期大约有四次带领我们去听公共讲座。

20. 答案是 D。这些讲座一直都非常有趣。

21. 答案是 B。主讲人均系在他们各自的科学领域中真正有影响的人。

22. 答案是 B。加拿大有很多一流的科学家。

23. 答案是 C。在过去的二十年里,七名加拿大科学家获得诺贝尔奖。

24. 答案是 D。我们应该为(诺贝尔奖得主)感到骄傲。

25. 答案是 A。我现在越来越对物理感兴趣。become (be) interested in 是常用的短语。

26. 答案是 C。学习物理。

27. 答案是 B。或者是到蒙特利尔大学或者是到渥太华大学读书。either...or... 表示“两者任选其一”。

28. 答案是 C。此题的考核点有两个,即主谓一致和被动语态。两所大学都被认为具有好的物理系。

29. 答案是 D。我的父母非常惊讶。

30. 答案是 B。从语言结构和整个语篇来分析, English 以元音音素开头,被文中的不定冠词 an 所修饰。意思是“父母一直以为我将成为一名英语老师”。



阅读理解

A

Born in 1909

Toru Mitsui was 100 in 2009. He was born in a small village near Hiroshima in Japan. His parents were poor farmers. Today he lives with his son, Seiji, who is 76.

**Estelle Dupont**

was also 100 years old in 2009. She was born near Bordeaux in France, where her father was a rich businessman. Today she lives in an old people's home in Paris.



"Things were very different then. We were poor, and life was very difficult. Sometimes there wasn't much food, and sometimes we were hungry. There was no school in the village — we worked on the farm. There were eleven children in our family. My younger brother, Jun, was my best friend, but when he was seven he died. I was very sad. Our house was very small; there were six boys in one bedroom! But it's funny, we were usually happy... my childhood was a happy time in my life."

"My father was a rich businessman and we lived in a castle about ten kilometres from Bordeaux. Our home was very comfortable. The house was very big — there were twenty bedrooms, beautiful gardens... and lots of servants! But my childhood wasn't happy. I was an only child, and my mother was always ill. She died when I was eight, and my father died two years later when I was ten — it was a very bad time. I was a very unhappy child ... life is better now!"

() 31. What do you think the text is mainly about?

- A. Real life about two 100-year-old people.
- B. How to spend 100 years in different countries.
- C. Happy childhood about two 100-year-old people.
- D. The secret of living 100 years happily.

() 32. Toru Mitsui has ten brothers and sisters while Estelle Dupont has_____.

- A. only one
- B. none
- C. eleven
- D. two

() 33. When do you know Seiji was probably born?

- A. In 1907.
- B. In 1941.
- C. In 1933.
- D. In 1926.

() 34. Dupont thinks her childhood wasn't happy because _____.

- A. her house was very big
- B. her bedroom was very small
- C. she became a child without parents
- D. she was born in a business family

本文介绍了两位出生在不同阶层家庭的百岁老人对各自生活评价的一段独白。穷人和富人都有不同的欢乐和烦恼，如何面对人生是留给每一个人思考的永恒话题。

31. 答案是 A。考查对文章中心思想的理解。

32. 答案是 B。相关信息提示是 I was an only child...

33. 答案是 C。此题要求考生根据时间线索进行简单的计算。

34. 答案是 C。此题考查文章的细节。相关的信息提示是 She (mother) died when I was eight and my father died two years later when I was ten.

B

There was heavy snow and windy weather in Chicago on Monday, and there was also heavy rain on the west coast of the United States—especially in and around the city of San Francisco.

Things were no better on the other side of the world in Australia—there was quite heavy rain in the state of Queensland, with 475 mm of rain falling in just five days.

In south-west Europe, there was more hot, sunny weather with the town of Jerez de la Frontera in the south of Spain the hottest place. The temperature was 30 degrees, the warmest so far this year.

It wasn't all good news in Europe, however. There was heavy snow in the Balkans, and parts of north-eastern Italy on Monday and Tuesday. Things are getting a little better in the city of Irkutsk, in eastern Siberia, however; the temperature went above zero degrees for the first time since last November.

() 35. It is reported that most of the states and cities had bad weather except ____.

- A. the south of Spain
- B. the north-east of Italy
- C. San Francisco
- D. the parts of Australia

() 36. Why does the report say that it wasn't all good news in Europe?

- A. The temperature was quite low in Irkutsk.
- B. It snowed heavily in the Balkans.
- C. There was heavy rain in parts of Italy.
- D. It was quite cold in eastern Siberia.

() 37. Which of the following places probably had the biggest amount of rain (雨量)?

- A. San Francisco.
- B. Queensland.
- C. Chicago.
- D. Jerez de la Frontera.

() 38. What do you think the reading above is?

- A. Geography in the world.
- B. The world environment.
- C. The weather in Europe.
- D. The world weather report.

本文是一份世界天气情况的报告，天气预报与日常生活息息相关，通过阅读让考生了解自然，利用自然和改造自然，为人类造福，是选材的基本思路。筛选、综合文章中有关信息的能力是考查的重点。

35. 答案是 A。本题考查在理解全文的基础上捕捉关键信息的能力。从第三自然段中可找到答案。

36. 答案是 B。考查文章的细节，最后一个自然段的前两句话是重要提示。

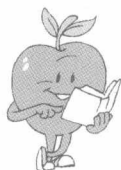
37. 答案是 B。考查文章的细节，信息在第二自然段。

38. 答案是 D。考查文章的主题。

C

"What is the saddest case you ever knew of?" I asked a doctor in a hospital. She thought for a minute or two and then replied, "It was a nurse I had, one of the most beautiful girls I ever saw. But she had a car accident and her face was so disfigured (毁容) that she realized she would have to give up working at least until she had had many times of operations. She planned to marry but broke it off."

The doctor shook her head, remembering, "She was in such low spirit that I feared for her sanity



(失去理智),” breaking into a smile. “Then I had an idea. I took her one day to the ‘Blind Children’s Home’, and that afternoon she played with the children and for the first time I saw her look happy. Just as we were leaving, a little blind girl put her arms round her neck and said, ‘I do like your voice and I know you must have a lovely face, too.’ The nurse cried all the way home in the car, but it was with happiness, for she had found her life work with the blind children who came to call her their ‘lovely lady’.”

A sad case? Well, in a way. But what a joyful ending!

() 39. Who do you know had a car accident and disfigured her face in the story?

A. A nurse.

B. A doctor.

C. A little blind girl.

D. We don’t know.

() 40. What idea did the doctor have one day?

A. She would go to play with the children.

B. She wanted to visit the blind children.

C. The “Blind Children’s Home” might be a help.

D. Breaking into a smile could be done.

() 41. After hearing the little blind girl’s words, the nurse ____.

A. began to cry in the car

B. decided to have an operation

C. found the way home

D. had courage to go on living

() 42. The underlined (画线) part “broke it off” in the story means “_____”.

A. started the plan

B. ended the plan

C. tried the plan

D. made the plan

本文讲述的是一位经历了车祸,美丽的面容被毁,对生活失去信心的护士在参观盲童院后重新燃起希望的一段感人的故事。语言纯朴地道,情节令人心动。

39.答案是A。细节题,提示在第一自然段中。

40.答案是C。细节题,提示语是Then I had an idea. I took her one day to the “Blind Children’s Home”。

41.答案是D。细节题,第二自然段的最后一句话是对该题的最好解释。

42.答案是B。词义辨析题。身心遭受重创,结婚的计划成为泡影。

D

There is an argument (争论) going on in many schools. It is about what language or languages are spoken in the classroom.

Some people argue that because this is America, only English should be spoken in schools. Others argue that America is a melting pot (多元文化的移民国家). And if students are able to speak more than one language, that should be accepted and celebrated in classrooms.

We asked students in New York City what they thought. Here’s what they said.

Should English be
the only language
spoken in
American classrooms?

Yes

Pedro Rodriguez: Even though you may want to speak your native language, you should learn and speak only English in school. It’s very important. It’s the most popular language in the world. If you live here, you should speak it.

Gisell Mata: How can people expect to communicate in this country if they can’t speak English? School is the best place to start. I think if you speak and write only English in school, you will learn

it quicker and be able to speak it very well in a short time.

Chemway Corley: I think all kids should speak only English in school. If you are living in the U.S., you must know English. It is the main language of the country. I think students should have to learn the language even if they take ten periods a week learning it.

No

Xiomarah Veras: I think people should learn English in school, but they shouldn't be required to speak only English. It should be up to students and teachers what they speak and learn. For people just learning English, it can be easier if they're allowed to speak their native language in class too.

Patricia Morel: People shouldn't be forced to speak a language that they don't want to speak. It is up to you to decide what is best for you in school or at home. Nobody should be forced to do anything he's not ready to do.

Yessenia Ortiz: I think if English is introduced to people slowly, they will want to speak it more. If they are in this country, they will want to learn English. But if you tell them it is the only language they can speak in school, it will make them angry.

- () 43. What does the writer try to tell us in the text?
- A. Two different ideas on speaking the same language.
B. The reason why people must speak English.
C. How to speak English very well in a short time.
D. When and where English should be spoken.
- () 44. Who thinks school is the best place to start learning English?
- A. Pedro Rodriguez. B. Gisell Mata.
C. Patricia Morel. D. Xiomarah Veras.
- () 45. From what Yessenia Ortiz says, we can know that she ____.
- A. can speak many foreign languages very well
B. thinks many people don't want to learn English
C. must introduce English to people slowly
D. thinks the ability to choose is important

本文是一篇政论文,中心论点是在移民众多,文化交融的美国学校是否必须讲英语。论辩双方各执一词,结果如何,尚无定论。

43. 答案是A。作者的意图与中心思想是本题的考查点。

44. 答案是B。细节题,考查考生捕捉文章中关键信息的能力。

45. 答案是D。推断题,要求考生从Yessenia Ortiz的话语中总结出对该问题所持的观点。

二、非选择题

填空题

A) 阅读短文,然后从方框中选出可以填入文中空白处的单词,并将其填入短文后相应题号的横线上。

police also train is serious other on drive hour money

Dear Editor,

Life in this city needs to be improved. For one thing, there are too many cars, and there 46 too much smog(烟雾), especially at rush 47. The air pollution is terrible. This problem is really 48 downtown in the business area. Too many people 49 their cars to work.

So what should we do about it? I think there should be more 50 officers at busy crossings. They could stop traffic jams. We 51 need fewer parking garages downtown. The city spends too much 52 building



them. It's easy to park, so too many people drive to work. On the 53 hand, the city doesn't spend enough 54 public transportation(交通). There aren't enough underground lines, and the 55 system (系统) needs a lot of improvement.

46. _____ 47. _____ 48. _____ 49. _____ 50. _____ 51. _____ 52. _____ 53. _____ 54. _____ 55. _____

本文是一篇写给编辑的信。阐明了目前城市环境污染的现状和治理环境污染的建议。

46. 答案是 is。考查对 there be 句型的掌握情况。

47. 答案是 hour。填名词, at rush hour 意为“在交通高峰时”。

48. 答案是 serious。形容词作表语。

49. 答案是 drive。填动词, 意思是“驾车上班”。

50. 答案是 police。名词作定语, 这里表示“警官”。

51. 答案是 also。副词作状语。

52. 答案是 money。不可数名词被 too much 修饰。

53. 答案是 other。On the other hand 是一个短语, 意为“另一方面”。

54. 答案是 on。填介词, spend...on + 名词构成常用句型。

55. 答案是 train。名词作定语, 这里表示“地铁系统”。

B) 在对话中填入适当的单词, 使对话内容完整与正确。

A: When did you get back, Anne?

B: Last night.

A: (56) _____ was the flight (空中旅行)?

B: Very boring. It was too (57) _____. Fourteen hours!

A: What were the hotels like?

B: They were fine. And everywhere I went I had a nice big room. I liked that.

A: What about the (58) _____?

B: Well, it wasn't good I'm (59) _____. It rained almost every day.

A: Oh, that's a shame.

B: But the people I met were very nice. (60) _____ was very helpful.

这是一段关于旅行生活的对话。

56. 答案是 How。填特殊疑问词, 询问空中旅行的感觉。

57. 答案是 long。填形容词, 十四小时可谓是漫长的旅途。

58. 答案是 weather。填名词, 答语中的 It rained almost every day 是提示。

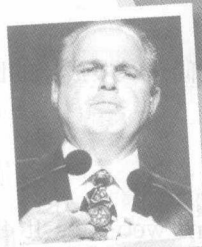
59. 答案是 afraid。I'm afraid 常用在对话中, 作插入语。

60. 答案是 Everyone。人称代词作主语, 前句的 the people I met were very nice 提示考生, “那里的每一个人都是助人为乐的”。

问答题

阅读短文, 然后根据内容回答所提问题, 并将答案写在相应的横线上。

谁在说 WHAT THEY SAID



"Most people's historical perspective begins with the day of their birth."
—Rush Limbaugh, American political commentator

"Either they were going to give it to me sometime before I popped off or not at all."

—Doris Lessing, winner of the 2007 Nobel Prize for Literature



"Too many people spend money they haven't earned, to buy things they don't want, to impress people they don't like."

—Will Smith, American black singer

61. Where is Rush Limbaugh from?

62. When did Doris Lessing win the Nobel Prize for Literature?

63. Who is Will Smith?

本文提供了三位美国政界、学术界和演艺界名人的话，寓意深刻，耐人深思。

61. 答案是 America 或 The United States。询问国籍。

62. 答案是 In 2007。询问荣获诺贝尔奖的时间。

63. 答案是 An American black singer。询问职业。

B

In different countries around the world, people become "adults" (成年人) at different ages. Being an adult means having the right (权利) to do certain things such as get a part-time job, vote (选举权), get married, or get a licence to drive.

In many countries, sixteen or eighteen is the age at which a person becomes an adult. Young men and women at this age can get a part-time job, and begin to receive an income (收入) of their own. They no longer have to rely on their parents for money all the time. In many parts of North America, sixteen is also the age when one can get a driver's licence; in England, it is seventeen.

In the United States, Canada, and the U.K., young people have the right to vote at the age of eighteen. With this right also comes responsibility. For young people to use their right to vote wisely, they must have an understanding of the needs of society, and they must also learn how politics (政治观点) work.

Not everyone would agree that it is a good idea to give all of these rights to people when they are too young. The question is, how young is too young?

64. An adult has the right to do certain things. Please give an example.

65. At what age can one get a driver's licence in England?

66. In which countries do young people have the right to vote at the age of eighteen?



67. Does everyone agree to give all the rights to people when they are too young?

本文介绍了各国公民权的法定年龄和人们对此问题的看法。

64. 答案可以从第一自然段中任选其一。

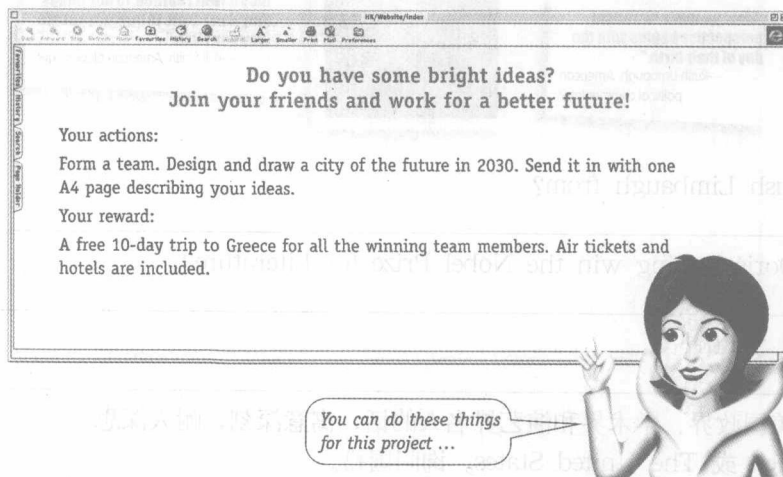
65. 答案是 Seventeen. 询问年龄。

66. 答案是 In the United States, Canada, and the U.K.. 询问十八岁成年的国家名称。

67. 答案是 No. 询问观点是否正确。

C

The year is 2008. Here is an advertisement from a government web site. It encourages young people to help plan our future city.



68. Where is the advertisement from?

69. With what can you send your ideas in?

70. How long will you stay in Greece if you are the winner?

71. What should you do first if you want to work for this project?

这是来自政府网站的广告，征集未来城市建设方案。

68. 答案是 A government web site. 询问广告的征集者。

69. 答案是 One A4 page. 询问方案上交的方式。

70. 答案是 For 10 days. 询问获奖者度假的时间。

71. 答案是 Form a team. 询问要做的事情。

D

Blue Lagoon — Iceland

Iceland — a country in the North Atlantic near the Arctic Circle — probably isn't the first place you think of for a perfect beach holiday. But every year, thousands of people take off their clothes and swim at the Blue Lagoon, a beach near the Arctic Circle and just 45 km from the capital city, Reykjavik. The air temperature can be as low as minus 10 degrees; but the water comes from underground and is naturally hot — the usual water temperature is between 35 and 40 degrees. It's like taking a hot bath in the open air!

London Bridge—USA!!!

The earliest London Bridge actually isn't in London at all ... and it doesn't even pass over a river! American businessman Robert P. McCulloch bought the bridge for \$2.5 million in 1968 and moved it — stone by stone — across the Atlantic Ocean. He rebuilt it in Lake Havasu City, Arizona — a small town in the middle of the desert, where the temperature is often more than 40 degrees. Nowadays, thousands of tourists come to see the bridge, and there is an English village with watersports facilities, shops and restaurants.

The Guggenheim Museums

There are not one but five Guggenheim Museums. Solomon R. Guggenheim opened the first collection of modern art in New York in 1959. Another museum opened in Italy, and then, in 1997, two more Guggenheims opened: one in Berlin and the other in the Basque city of Bilbao, in the north-west of Spain. It is now one of Spain's biggest tourist attractions, and every year hundreds of thousands of people come to see the paintings and other works of art. The newest Guggenheim museum is the Virtual Museum — the world's biggest Internet art gallery (美术馆).

72. What degrees is the usual water temperature of the Blue Lagoon?

_____.

73. How much did McCulloch pay for the bridge?

_____.

74. Where will you go if you want to enjoy paintings and other works of art?

_____.

75. Which place is the hottest in the text?

_____.

这是一篇关于世界旅游胜地的简介, 通过阅读了解异国他乡的人文景观和灿烂文化, 地道的语言表达使人有身临其境的感觉。

72. 答案是 Between 35 and 40 degrees. 询问水的温度。

73. 答案是 \$2.5 million. 询问价格。

74. 答案是 To the Guggenheim Museums. 询问地点。

75. 答案是 Arizona. 询问地点。

综合阅读题

阅读短文, 然后按要求完成第 76~85 小题。

A

I really enjoyed my day at the studio (直播间) but it was also hard work! The show was an hour long but we had to arrive at the studio two hours (A) _____ the show started. We were given seats and we all had to (B) 身着足球衫 for different teams. I was really happy because I got AC Milan, my favourite team. They also gave us signs with numbers on (C) them for competitions during the show. Then we had to practise cheering, laughing, clapping and booing (鼓掌和喝倒彩). After that, a warm-up man came on stage to tell us jokes and to get us in a good mood (情绪).

We had to give our loudest cheer when the show's presenters (主持人) came on stage. We had to (D) _____ a special cheer for this. It was "We're great and we know we are!" This is the cheer they always use on the show.

As soon as the presenters came on stage, they told us about how (E) wonderfully our teams were playing. We had to cheer when our team's name was mentioned. I shouted really loudly for AC Milan.

A (F) well-known English footballer called Paul Gascoigne was a guest on the show. When he