



# No.1

## 荣德基 CETC 中考 攻略

# 第一卷

### 第4期

### 专题卷(四)

巅峰撰稿团队

05年中考尖子生  
05年全国中考一线教学精英  
05年全国中考创升学率新高名校  
中考判卷老师  
资深中考命题研究专家

## 英

## 语

内蒙古少年儿童出版社



荣德基 CETC 中考攻略

# 第一卷

## 英语

第4期 专题卷(四)

北京荣德基础教育研究中心 编  
荣 德 教 育 网

中考复习，  
你需要一流名师指导，  
你还需要高命中率的精题好题，  
你更需要整套的、跟踪全程的备考方略，  
现在，你只需要《荣德基 CETC 中考攻略第一卷 NO.1》！

内蒙古少年儿童出版社

## 图书在版编目(CIP)数据

荣德基 CETC 中考攻略第一卷. 专题卷. 4/荣德基主编. —通辽:内蒙古少年儿童出版社, 2005. 7  
ISBN 7-5312-1909-3

I. 荣… II. 荣… III. 课程-初中-习题-升学参考资料 IV. G634

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2005)第 067838 号

<http://www.rudder.com.cn>

关注荣德网信息中心,

关注第一卷一手资讯!

责任编辑/朝 日

装帧设计/典点瑞泰

出版发行/内蒙古少年儿童出版社

地址邮编/内蒙古通辽市霍林河大街西 312 号(028000)

经 销/新华书店

印 刷/北京印刷集团有限责任公司印刷一厂

总 字 数/510 千字

规 格/880×1230 1/16

总 印 张/20

版 次/2005 年 7 月第 1 版

印 次/2005 年 8 月第 1 次印刷

总 定 价/25.00 元(全 5 册)

版权声明/版权所有 翻印必究

## 《第一卷》新声

**最新捷报：一号战役之专题卷，即《第一卷》之第一、二、三、四期隆重上市！**

**分专题、有高度、练基础**

★用中考练中考，无可逾越的练兵题——近百个省市中考原题，根据知识点专题训练需要进行重组，全真试题资源。

★网点式扫描，中考真题实弹，威力无比——每个知识点对应的都是各地中考考查此知识点的原题，一个专题，一个知识点在中考中出现过的所有题目尽在其中。

★站在中考的高度看中考，真正零距离——从全国近百个省市的中考试题中总览各个知识点的考查方式、考查比重、考查走向、考查重点和考查规律。

★稳夯基础，走稳第一步——以专题方式组织基础训练，查漏补缺、巩固基础的同时，了解了全国中考态势，轻松备战中考。将知识进行一次运用再吸收，有“吐”有“纳”，有“放”有“收”，才见真谛。

**先睹为快：一号战役之评估卷，即《第一卷》之第五、六期即将推出！**

**一流指导、一流试题、一流点拨 打造一流差距检索**

★命题团队，自家解说——全特级教师、中考命题研究专家编委阵容，基于全国各省市 05 中考原题分析，全面模拟，每卷对答案精细、详尽地点拨，查漏补缺，缩小并最终消灭差距。

★换位检测，完全实力考查——打破专题构架，回归教材要求之本，对所有知识点按比例、按轻重、分题型、有导向地进行系统性地检测，锁定差距。

★多面灵活，以学为本——可在第一轮复习前进行全面摸底；可在第一轮复习中跟踪检测；可在第一轮复习后进行效果验证；可攻可守，处处主动。

★面面俱到，万法归宗——为满足不同读者需要，分为试验修订版本和新课标版本。新课程标准万法归宗，拓宽教学资源，提高训练效率。《第一卷》新创。

## 《第一卷》精神——CETC 差距理论

◆C—comprehension：理解时的差距 在接收知识、理解知识、吸收知识的过程中，不能够理解的，不能完全吸收的就是你的差距。

◆E—exercise：做练习题时的差距 在对知识的实际应用或做练习题的过程中，还不能够熟练应用，不能准确答题的就是你的差距。

◆T—test：测试时的差距 在考试这种特殊场景下对知识和能力进行考查，分数虽不能代表什么，但能直接说明问题，丢分、失分的地方，就是在知识点或在能力方面的差距。

◆C—countermeasure：缩小差距、消灭差距 对不懂的内容，对丢分、失分的题目进行分析，是属于知识点背记、理解，则要在下一个 CETC 循环的“C”中再次强化第一环节的知识点巩固、理解和吸收。是应用方法不科学，则要在下一个 CETC 循环的“E”中加强知识应用训练，总结经验、方法。

◆差距理论在《第一卷》中的应用 《第一卷》是荣德基老师率中考五强以 CETC 理论为指导思想和主要依据面设计的一套科学的复习备考攻略。它包括三大战役、七步战略、十一期考卷。三大战役把初三（九年级）备考划分成三个阶段：锁定差距、缩小差距和消灭差距。在三个不同的阶段要付诸不同的举措，即七步战略。用不同的组卷方式、结构，命题小组的合理安排，即以十一期考卷切实落实此阶段的复习，实现消灭差距的目标。

在三大战役、七步战略、十一期考卷中，每个阶段的过渡、提升都是一次差距的缩小或消亡。步步为营地向中考进步。如专题卷将知识根据其内部联系按专题分类，组卷训练并加以模拟卷测试测评巩固结果中还存在的差距；另有普通卷、重点卷测评应试及答题的综合实力；并以中考状元、名校、名师等摸荐卷强化提升；最后阶段中考五强联合打造的预测卷、前瞻卷、压轴卷消灭与中考的最后差距。随着差距的消失，与中考要求的距离将越来越接近，最终实现与中考的零距离。

# 倾力征集原创中考模拟试卷

## 体现价值的机会! 施展才华的舞台!

本活动已在《中国教育报》2005年7月2日第4版刊出,同时,荣德网([www.rudder.com.cn](http://www.rudder.com.cn))也有整个活动说明。关于活动具体细节及对应征试卷的具体要求请查看上述两个媒体资料。请务必仔细阅读,写出符合标准的原创题。

近几年来,教育改革脚步走得轰轰烈烈,新课程标准的颁布与实施令一批批优秀的教学精英和先进教学单位脱颖而出,其亮点都聚集在历年的高、中考上,而命题水平在很大程度上能反映出命题者对教学、课程改革的深度和广度,因此,越来越多的教育工作者把目光锁定在高、中考的命题环节的研究上,知名的一线教师们亟须通过编写原创高、中考模拟试卷来施展才华,充分体现对课改的责任感和荣誉感;重点学校的校长们希望通过交流考试命题成果来增强学校的影响力和美誉度。但是,供给老师们施展才华的机会实在是太少了,社会上普遍缺乏一些未肯定和支持高、中考命题和考试研究工作的组织。

北京荣德基础教育研究中心多年来致力于中考试卷研究,其研究成果《特高教教师点拨》丛书和《综合应用创新题·典中点》丛书已深受全国各地千千万万读者的欢迎,已成为中国著名的教辅品牌图书。我们深感中考试卷命题的权威性和价值体现在对新试题资源的研究开发和对原有试题资源的革新利用上。为了加大对中考命题的研究力度,充分展现教学精英们在学术研究领域的卓越表现,鼓励那些“身怀绝技”的教学一线教师展现他们自身的价值,推动教育改革进程,北京荣德基础教育研究中心根据中考命题方式,面向全国教育系统征集原创试卷,让先进的教育模式以最快的速度 and 最好的方式使千千万万的学子尽早受益。我们此次原创试卷征集活动的任务就是挖掘名师、鼓励研究、开发资源、助教报国,对于表现突出的试卷命题者,将给予更多和更大的鼓励和支持。

### 一、征集对象

1. 各省、市、地、县的重点初中一线教师,特别是九年级(初三)特、高级老师。

2. 各省、市、地、县教研室和考试中心的研究员。

### 二、征集内容

1. 课改区原创中考模拟试卷(使用新课标教材的地区)

2. 非课改区原创中考模拟试卷(使用老人教试验修订版教材的地区)

### 三、征集要求

1. 试卷必须为命题者原创,应充分体现命题者的才智、经验、创新精神和预见性。

2. 原创试卷包括自命题和改编题两种。自命题指此题没有最初模型,是从命题角度、命题方式和考查知识点等方面完全由命题者全新构思和创作的。改编题指根据某些原始资料中的某个原有试题进行命题角度、命题方式和考查知识点等方面的改

造,使其成为一道全新的试题。

若命题者有除自命题和改编题之外的其他类原创题更好,并予以注明是什么类型的题。

3. 原创试卷应符合以下基本要求:

(1) 未在社会上任何图书、报刊或其他媒介上公开发表。更不得抄袭他人之作。

(2) 命题者个人或集体依据最新《考试大纲》等资料进行全新编写的。

(3) 充分体现最新教育改革精神和新课程标准理念,具有前瞻性和预见性。

(4) 没有向其他单位投过稿的;

(5) 不是本校或本教研室理有的。

(6) 不存在任何版权问题的。

4. 对应征原创试卷的其他要求:

(1) 应征原创中考模拟试卷共5个学科,包括语文、数学、英语、物理、化学。

(2) 在题量、题型、题分和时间分配、知识点覆盖率等方面,与本省中考或本市中考的标准保持一致。

(3) 原创试卷以试卷为单位(并非单一的试题)进行征集,每套试卷应附有标准答案及相应的点拨,点推内容包括本题考查知识点、命题意图、解题方法技巧、解题过程和正确答案集。要做到题题有答案、题题有点拨。答案及点拨统一附在原创试卷正文后,不能紧题后。

(4) 应征的原创试卷,本套试卷内或不同原创试卷间,不得有重题。

(5) 原创试卷均要求字迹工整、容易辨认。手写或Word文件格式均可,但数学、物理、化学三个学科一律要求用手写稿,并做好插图(精雕清晰,可直接扫描使用)。电子文件请附软盘一起邮寄或直接用电子邮件发送至:[rdjsj\\_zx@163.com](mailto:rdjsj_zx@163.com)。

(6) 同一命题者可应征一料原创试卷,也可应征多料原创试卷。可在应征课改区模拟试卷的同时应征非课改区模拟试卷,更欢迎组织多学科命题者联合编写成套系列的推拟试卷。

(7) 北京荣德基础教育研究中心已邀请全国知名的专家教授、资深研究员、中考命题老师、中考判卷老师、一线特高级教师等组成“专家审定委员会”,对每套应征的试卷进行审定。“专家审定委员会”有权决定原创试卷予以全部采用、部分采用或适当修改后采用。

5. 请命题者在应征原创试卷的同时,附加四价资料。



### (1) 试卷资料

A. 试卷说明:包括试卷性质、试卷难度(难、中、易)。中考试卷性质,指课改区中考模拟试卷必须注明是用哪一个版本的教材、适用于哪个地区的。

B. 总体评价:对本套试卷做一个总体评价,内容包括:①知识点覆盖率:即统计本卷考查的所有知识点对考纲要求考点个数覆盖面,用百分比表示为: $x\% = \text{本卷考查知识点个数} / \text{考纲要求考点个数}$ ;②考查重点:即本套原创试卷重点考查了哪些内容和能力;③规律总结及预测:即从本套原创试卷中总结 2005 年考试规律和走向,并对 2006 年可能考查的题型、重点等进行预测。④复习对策:即在总结与预测的基础上,指导考生复习的具体方法、技巧和注意事项等。

注:对于原创试卷的总体评价,提倡命题者邀请当地或熟悉的知名专家进行点评,其评语将作为评选过程中重要的参考依据。

### (2) 作者资料

请命题者同时提供本人的姓名、性别、年龄、工作单位、职务、职称、通信地址、邮政编码、联系电话、手机、宅电、传真、E-mail、个人简历及获奖情况等。并附 2 寸免冠照片两张,以便在原创试卷入选并予以出版时,在作者介绍等宣传工作中使用。

### (3) 点评专家资料

如果命题者请专家对原创试卷进行点评,请附带专家相应个人资料及 2 寸免冠照片一张,同样用于介绍与宣传。如果没有请专家点评,则无需附此份资料。

### (4) 改编题的原始资料

请作者在原创试卷的每道题前标明是“自命题”还是“改编题”。对于每一道改编题,都应有一份原始资料及该资料的准确出处(如《中国教育报》2005 年 6 月 20 日第 7 版)。请命题者提供改编题的原始资料并注明此改编题在原创试卷中的题号,以便对号入座。

## 四、征集时间

希望应征中考原创试卷的每位命题者出四套试卷(但也可只出一套卷)

在 2005 年九年级(初三)上学期:

征集第一套中考原创试卷的截止时间(以当地邮戳为准)为 2005 年 9 月 30 日。它是针对普通学生编写的中等难度的试卷,目标为升入市级重点高中。

征集第二套中考原创试卷的截止时间(以当地邮戳为准)为 2005 年 10 月 10 日。它是针对优秀学生编写的重点难度的试卷,目标为升入省(地)级重点高中。

在 2006 年九年级(初三)下学期:

征集第三套中考原创试卷的截止时间(以当地邮戳为准)为 2006 年 3 月 10 日。命题者依据本省成本市中考的要求和趋势,前瞻性地猜题,把握中考脉搏。

征集第四套中考原创试卷的截止时间(以当地邮戳为准)为 2006 年 4 月 10 日。命题者依据本省或本市中考的要求和趋势,最后一次押题,揭开中考秘密。

## 五、征集报酬

您的一份投入将帮助千千万万的学子提高学习成绩并最终圆他们的大学梦想,您的一份关爱将汇聚成推动教育改革的源泉。

对于您付出的心血,北京荣德基础教育研究中心将给予最丰厚的回报!对于每套原创试卷,命题者最多可获三次报酬和奖励。

### ★ 第一次:征卷报酬

(1)命题者只要按照征集要求应征原创试卷,并且原创试卷经“专家审定委员会”审定合格的,即可获得“征卷报酬”,试卷进入“荣德中心题库”。

每科每套中考原创试卷,报酬为 200 元。例如,应征一套语文中考原创试卷,可获得报酬 200 元;应征一套数学和一套英语中考原创试卷,可获得报酬 400 元;依此类推,多征多得。

付款办法:在收到原创试卷后的一个月內,支付征卷报酬。

(2)对于没有完全按照征集要求应征原创试卷,或者原创试卷经“专家审定委员会”审定不合格的,不再获得报酬。但是,北京荣德基础教育研究中心将以书面方式反馈“不合格的原因”,对于落选的命题者,每人免费获赠 9 期的一整套中考试卷。

### ★ 第二次:出版稿酬

原创试卷经“专家审定委员会”筛选决定予以出版的,命题者将获得“出版稿酬”。

每科每套的中考原创试卷,出版稿酬均为 700 元。如果原创试卷中的部分试题被选用予以出版,这部分试题分数占本套原创试卷总分数的比例,乘以 700 元后的金额,即为最终的出版稿酬。例如,4 套语文中考原创试卷被选用出版时,可获得稿酬 2800 元;若一套数学应征卷中的一道分值为 24 分的题被选中时,按总分 120 分计算,可得报酬为  $\frac{24}{120} \times 700 = 140$  元。依此类推。

付款办法:在确定原创试卷被选用出版后的一个月內,支付出版稿酬。

### ★ 第三次:奖励办法

应征中考原创试卷中的试题,依据试题吻合程度,给予一定的奖励。详情请登陆本中心网站,欢迎来电垂询。

## 六、征集提示

1. 北京荣德基础教育研究中心([www.rudder.com.cn](http://www.rudder.com.cn))

办公地点:北京市丰台区马家堡西里 38 号运通大厦 602 室

邮编:100067

通信方式:北京 100077-29 信箱 何久明老师(收)

邮编:100077

咨询电话:010-67524768, 60872832

E-mail: [rdjsj\\_zx@163.com](mailto:rdjsj_zx@163.com)

2. 本次原创试卷征集活动的最终解释权归北京荣德基础教育研究中心。

北京荣德基础教育研究中心

2005 年 8 月

## 特别服务

为了更大程度地保障读者随时可以得到荣德教辅图书,我们特设了邮购服务,以满足更多读者的需要!

### 一、方式一:邮局邮购

1. 按所需书目汇款至:北京 100077-29 信箱 收款人:裴立武老师 邮编:100077
2. 在汇款单的“附言”栏内注明你所邮购图书的卷名、第×期、科目等,以免我们把书邮错。
3. 提供你详细有效的联系地址及联系电话,以免图书丢失。
4. 请在汇款后两周内注意查收,如有问题请打电话 010-86991251 咨询。

### 二、方式二:网上购买

1. 登录荣德网,在“荣德教辅产品展示”栏目中查看书目、定价。点击“购买”,系统会自动生成你的个人订单,并有你的订单号。
2. 按所需书目汇款至:北京 100077-29 信箱 收款人:裴立武老师 邮编:100077
3. 在“附言”栏内注明你的订单编号,我们会按你的订单说明为你邮书。

三、邮购《第一卷》3 本(含)以上,免收邮挂费;邮购 3 本以下,加收 1.50 元邮挂费用。

## 荣德中考优胜者科技夏令营,让你提前迈入重点高中的校门

为了答谢老师和学生们对《荣德基 CETC 中考攻略第一卷》(以下简称《第一卷》)的支持,北京荣德基础教育研究中心特举办“荣德中考优胜者科技夏令营”活动如下:

**活动内容:**购买《第一卷》正版图书累计达到 10 本试卷(不能同期同科)的初三(九年级)学生,均可获赠某一期某一学科的一本试卷(请在来函中指定),依此类推,多购多赠;累计购买 30 本试卷(不能同期同科)的学生,均可在 2006 年 8 月份到北京参加“荣德中考优胜者科技夏令营”活动,包括参观清华北大、中关村科技园区、上地信息产业基地、中国科技馆、天安门广场升旗仪式等科技及爱国活动。本活动 2006 年活动人数为 200 人,额满为止。

**活动政策:**★特等奖(名额不限):在入选本活动的学生中,如果某学生为本省的 2006 年中考总分状元,中心承担该学生的夏令营活动费用、路费并另外奖励人民币 2000 元整,颁发荣誉证书。★一等奖(名额不限):如果某学生为本省的 2006 年中考单学科状元,中心承担该学生的夏令营活动费用、路费。★二等奖:中心承担学生的夏令营活动费用,学生的路费自理。

**活动要求:**申请参加“荣德中考优胜者科技夏令营”活动的初三(九年级)学生,当累计购买 10 本试卷(不能同期同科)时,请将图书中的《荣德基 CETC 中考攻略第一卷·建议反馈表》整齐剪下一并邮寄给:北京 100077-29 信箱 何久明老师收 邮编:100077。此表作为审核学生参加活动资格的依据。本活动的最终解释权归北京荣德基础教育研究中心。



(请填好信息后沿此线剪下寄回)



### 《荣德基 CETC 中考攻略第一卷·建议反馈表》(第 4 期 英语)

姓 名	联系电话		E-mail	
学校名称	所在班级			
任课老师姓名	教导处主任姓名	学校联系电话		
学校类型	<input type="checkbox"/> 完全中学 <input type="checkbox"/> 高中校 <input type="checkbox"/> 省重点 <input type="checkbox"/> 市重点 <input type="checkbox"/> 县(区)重点 <input type="checkbox"/> 普通校			
学校通讯地址				邮编
学校网址	学校 E-mail			
你需要的试卷(名称及期数)				
对专题卷的建议				
对以后各期《第一卷》的建议				

注:若为教师请注明。

# 梦开始的地方

是从什么时候，开始喜欢抬头仰望天空，

45度角的空间是对世界最初的思考；

是从什么时候，开始喜欢默默守望远方，

天马行空的思想探寻远方未知的路途；

是从什么时候，开始喜欢厚厚的日记本，

字里行间飘着花季青春的幽幽芬芳；

就这样悄悄地

有了自己的世界，自己的梦想，自己的主张；

给梦想一双翅膀，

给青春一片天空。

自古英雄出少年，有什么可以挡得住无畏的脚步？

信心百倍、昂首挺胸地踏出这至关重要的一步吧，因为从现在开始有《荣德基 CETC 中考攻略第一卷》与你同行！

已成功打造了《特高级教师**点拨**》、《综合应用创新题·**中考**》、《荣德基**815**新课标新教材》、《荣德基**21天**·讲练测》四大品牌的著名教辅图书策划专家荣德基先生，经过多年对基础教育的潜心研究，此次率中考五强——中考尖子生、05年全国中考一线教学精英、05年全国中考创升学率新高名校、中考判卷老师、资深中考命题研究专家——通力打造《荣德基 CETC 中考攻略第一卷**No.1**》(以下简称《第一卷》)，以 CETC 循环学习法的差距理论为指导思想，作出三大战役、七步战略、十一期考卷的战略部署，划开梦想起飞的第一片天空。

## 一号战役：锁定差距

分为专题卷(共四期)和评估卷(共两期)两个模块。本期为专题卷，主要通过对 2005 年近 100 套中考试卷的研究，对知识点进行地毯式整合，分散重组、集中研考，透视知识点链接本质、多个知识点解题规律和技巧、同种问题多种中考考查方式。下一期即将出版的评估卷，为权威命题研究专家命题，在专题整合基础上，将中考必考难易知识点成系统、分梯度地进行第二轮考核。两个模块均对中考难易知识点进行了侧重性全面覆盖和评估，从而锁定学习差距，即锁定下一轮复习目标。

## 二号战役：缩小差距

分为一般卷和重点卷两个模块。在知识点融会贯通的基础上，有重点、有目标、分阶段地进行定位测试。

## 三号战役：消灭差距

预测、前瞻、压轴是中考最后攻关三步曲，专家绝招，关键时刻，重拳出击，力道自然不凡。

另外，根据最新教改形式和新课程标准的要求，适应使用不同版本教材的同学的不同需要，《第一卷》从第五期开始特分为人教试验修订版和新课标版两种版本。

尤其其中的新课标版本是针对所有学习新课程标准教材的同学们。为了让课改区的同学能享受到更广的学习资源，储备更多的备考能量，《第一卷》将新课标中考万法归宗，无论使用哪一个版本的教材，最终都要达到新课标的要求，《第一卷》一方面集中了全部的人力物力资源，另一方面开拓了更广阔的中考备考攻关领域，提高了《第一卷》中考攻关力度，为同学们提供更坚锐的备考武器。

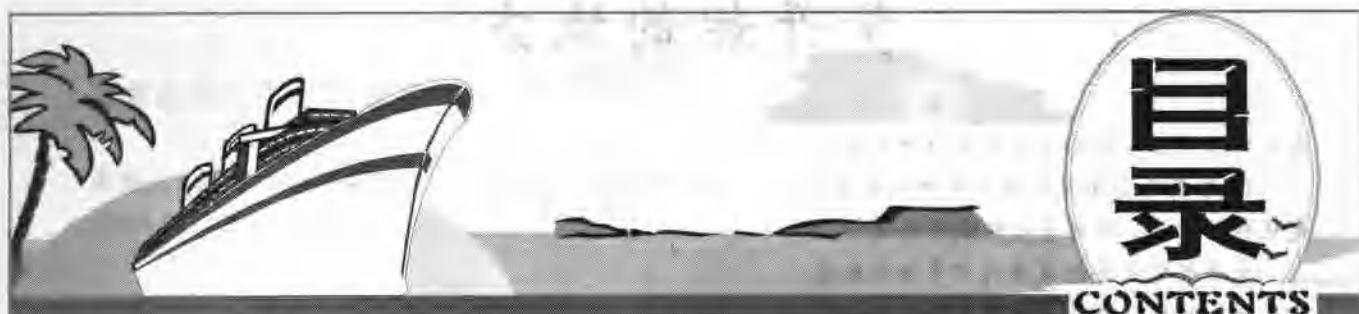
《第一卷》，一双坚毅的翅膀。人生的第一次抉择，让我们带你飞越。

让你的理想从这里起飞，梦从这里开始……



二〇〇五年八月





## 第八部分 阅读理解

卷十六:说明文、应用文 .....	7
2005 年全国中考真题(B) .....	7
卷十七:议论文及其他 .....	11
2005 年全国中考真题(A) .....	11
2005 年全国中考真题(B) .....	18

## 第九部分 书面表达

卷十八:话题作文 .....	23
2005 年全国中考真题(A) .....	23
2005 年全国中考真题(B) .....	25
2005 年全国中考真题(C) .....	27
卷十九:看图作文 .....	26
2005 年全国中考真题(A) .....	28
2005 年全国中考真题(B) .....	30
附 卷二十:任务型阅读 .....	31
2005 年全国中考真题 .....	31
参考答案及点拨 .....	35



## 第八部分 阅读第解

### 卷十六：说明文、应用文

2005 年全国中考真题(B)

(160 分 130 分钟 难度系数 0.8)

#### 一、(2005, 江苏省启东中学, 8 分)

Angel Falls is in the southeastern mountains of Venezuela. Water falls from a mountain called Auyan-tepui of Devil Mountain. The water falls from a height of 979 meters. It ends in an area called Devil's canyon. The water begins to fall in a tightly controlled stream. However, it ends in a beautiful white cloud of water spray.

This waterfall is the highest in the world. The local native people called it the Churun Meru. It is now called Angel Falls. An American pilot named Jimmy Angel saw the beautiful waterfall for the first time in the 1930's. He was flying alone in a small airplane looking for gold when he saw water falling from a great height. Some time later several friends said the waterfall should be named after Jimmy Angel.

A small airplane is still the best way to enjoy this beautiful sight. You can also visit the area under the falls after a three-and-a-half-hour boat ride and a one-hour walk through the jungle. And you can see Jimmy Angel's little airplane if you visit Venezuela. It is considered a national treasure.

Mount Fuji is on the island of Honshu. The Japanese call it Fujisan and they say it with love and honor.

Mount Fuji is a sleeping volcano (火山) about 3700 meters high. It is the tallest mountain in Japan. Since ancient times, the Japanese people have considered it a holy (神圣的) mountain. It has also been the favorite subject of thousands of artists. Its picture has even appeared on Japanese money.

Mount Fuji is an almost perfectly shaped volcano. A crown of white snow covers the top of the mountain most of the year. Mount Fuji seems to rise sharply out of the ground into the shape most recognized as a volcano. A large area is missing from the side of the mountain. This is a result of its most recent explosion (爆发/裂) in 1707. But the missing part of the mountain does nothing to decrease its beauty.

Mount Fuji is much easier to enjoy than Angel Falls in Venezuela. On a clear day people can see it from both the major cities of Tokyo and Yokohama. The easiest way to see the famous mountain is on a train from Tokyo to Osaka. Or you could climb the mountain to get an even better look. Thousands of people climb Fujisan each summer.

1. What might be the most suitable title for the text?

- A. Natural Wonders
- B. Angel Falls
- C. Mountain Fuji
- D. The Most Beautiful Volcano

2. According to the text, which is the best way to visit Angel Falls?

- A. By train.
- B. By climbing the mountain.
- C. By taking a small airplane.
- D. By walking through the jungle.

3. What does the underlined sentence in the sixth paragraph mean?

- A. Mountain Fuji is less beautiful than before because of the missing part.
- B. The missing part does not destroy (毁坏) the beauty of Mountain Fuji.
- C. The missing part makes Mountain Fuji more beautiful.
- D. The missing part makes Mountain Fuji more and more attractive (吸引人的) to visitors.

4. According to the text, why do the Japanese call Fujisan with love and honor?

- A. Because it is a highest sleeping volcano.
- B. Because it is regarded as a holy beautiful mountain.
- C. Because it attracts many tourists all over the world.
- D. Because its picture appears on Japanese money.

#### 二、(2005, 江苏省启东中学, 8 分)

A man examined the ears of hundreds of children in Europe and found that about one quarter of the children were a little deaf.

These children did not know it themselves; they thought they could hear as well as anybody. The teachers thought so too, only they were quite sure that those special children were dull (迟钝) ones in the school. No doubt they were rather surprised when the man who examined them found that generally the dull ones were also the deaf ones.

The same man next went to a school in England. There he asked the teachers to pick out seventy bright children and seventy who were dull as among seventy who were bright. Dullness and deafness often go together.

From there he went to another school, where he found that most of the bright children could hear his watch tick when it was as far from their ears as fifty inches, while most of the dull children could not hear it unless it was as near to them as thirty inches.

All these experiments showed that when children are a little deaf they seem dull. After doctors cure them, they can be as bright as anybody. The chances are that the better we hear, the quicker we shall understand. It is important, therefore, to have good hearing.

1. The children who were a little deaf were quite sure that

- A. they were dull
- B. they were as bright as anybody
- C. they could hear no worse than anybody
- D. they were less bright

2. In a school in England, they examined

- A. twice as many deaf children as bright ones
- B. twice as many bright children as dull ones
- C. twice as many dull children as bright ones
- D. as many dull children as bright ones

3. To have good hearing is important because \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. the worse one hears the duller he will be  
 B. the quicker one understands the better he will hear  
 C. when one is dull, he must be deaf  
 D. it can cure our dullness completely

4. Choose the suitable title for the passage.

- A. Listening Examination. B. Deafness and Dullness.  
 C. Cleverness and Dullness. D. Medical Discovery.

三、(2005, 江苏省东台中学, 8分)

In front of a popular restaurant, a line of customers waits for taxis. And wait. Most of the taxis are full.

That's nothing unusual in this city of 4 million people. But it's 2:30 in the morning.

Visitors to the Olympic Games may leave disappointed if they see Athens only through the eyes of the typical tourist, who heads for the islands after the regular visit to the Acropolis(卫城) and the wonderful but ordinary Plaka district.

To fully appreciate and discover Athens' many interesting places, do as the Greeks do: Bravely walk out into the neighborhoods, find the packed nightclubs, eat at one of the numberless restaurants put up in the most unlikely places, or see Hollywood stars under real stars in a romantic outdoor cinema.

The Greek capital is named for the ancient goddess Athena, whose favorite animal was the owl. It's a fitting symbol for the city's night nature.

As native Athenian Panos Demestiha observed: "Athens by day is unlivable, but it's magical(神奇的) at night."

Athenians need to deal with terrible traffic jams, masses of rubbish, reducing(becoming less) green space, dusty streets and miles of dull apartment blocks. City officials are using the momentum(动力) of the August 13-29 Olympics to fix some of these long-unnoticed problems and make city life more comfortable.

More than ever, it's now easier to see the hidden Athens with the extended subway system and new tram.

"In Greece, people have a quality of life. People here live beautifully," said Otto Rehhagel, the German coach of the Greek national soccer team that made history by beating unbelievable odds to win the European championship on July 4.

1. What does the writer try to do by writing this passage?

- A. To tell us Athens is an ancient city of Greek.  
 B. To show how the Athenians live.  
 C. To show us how to find the hidden pleasures of Athens.  
 D. To warn the Athenian government to settle traffic and environmental problems.

2. The underlined sentence "But it's 2:30 in the morning" probably implies(隐含)\_\_\_\_\_.

- A. it is usual for people to eat at a popular restaurant at 2:30 in the morning  
 B. it is unusual that a line of customers waits for taxis at 2:30 in the morning

- C. it is usual that most taxis are full of passengers at 2:30 in the morning  
 D. it is unusual for visitors to watch the Olympic Games at 2:30 in the morning

3. From Demestiha's remark, we can judge that \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Athens is the capital of Greece  
 B. Athens is a city that never sleeps  
 C. people are fond of living in Athens  
 D. Athens is most attractive(吸引人的) because of its night scenery

4. If you are visiting Athens from August 13 to 29 in 2004, you'd better also \_\_\_\_\_ in order not to be disappointed.

- A. visit the Acropolis and the Plaka district  
 B. visit the neighborhoods  
 C. watch the Olympic Games  
 D. see Hollywood stars

四、(2005, 山东省日照市, 5分)

At first Kate thought the Romanian girl could not speak and understand English. Nadia would not talk to Kate. The teacher asked Kate to show Nadia around on her first day at Buckminster Grammar school. Kate could not understand why the school had put Nadia in a class where she could not understand what people were saying.

"Why did they do this?" Kate wondered aloud. "I mean, you can't learn if you can't understand the teacher."

"I understand English. I will learn." Nadia said in a low voice in very good English.

Kate was perplexed. She couldn't understand why Nadia did not like to speak. Then she realized that moving to a new country probably wasn't the easiest thing to do. There were hundreds of new things to learn—all at the same time.

"There're a lot of new things to learn, huh?" asked Kate.

Nadia nodded. In a quiet voice she said, "I can speak English but I don't know what some children are saying. For example, yesterday a boy asked if I could help him find the USB port on a thin black box he was carrying. Isn't a port a place for ships? I just couldn't understand."

"Don't worry," said Kate. "You will understand everything in time. You see, that thin black box was a computer. A USB is a place where you can connect other machines or a computer."

Nadia and Kate were quiet after that. They took notes while the teacher was giving a math lesson. To Kate's surprise, Nadia offered to answer questions at the blackboard.

Nadia could answer every question the teacher gave her. Some of the questions were really difficult, and no one understood what was going on except Nadia and the teacher. When the teacher said that Nadia answered everything correctly, the whole class clapped(拍) their hands.

Nadia was smiling when she sat back down next Kate. "Some things," she said in a normal voice, "are the same all over the world."

1. At the beginning of Nadia's first day at a new school, she was \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. disappointed B. helpful C. lively D. shy

2. The underlined word "perplexed" means in Chinese \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. 迷惑不解的 B. 惊奇的 C. 严肃的 D. 生气的

3. We can know from the passage that \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Nadia did not like Kate  
B. Nadia had lived by the sea before  
C. Nadia had never seen a computer before  
D. Nadia spoke in a soft voice out of politeness

4. Which of the following statements is true?

- A. Nadia was better at math than the others.  
B. Nadia found some of the math questions difficult.  
C. Nadia was encouraged to answer questions in class.  
D. Nadia understood the math teacher better than the other teachers.

5. What is the message of the story?

- A. Talking about something you are good at gives you confidence in communication(交际).  
B. Answering questions in class makes you better understood by classmates.  
C. Language plays the most important part in communication between cultures.  
D. Math helps to improve communication between cultures.

五、(2005, 山东省日照市, 5分)

Suppose you are reading a book. Suppose, too, you suddenly close your eyes. Can you still see the book? "Of course not," you will say. But can you tell why? You would probably say, "When I close my eyes my eyesight cannot get out of my eyes to get to the book." But this explanation is wrong.

You cannot see any object unless light from that object gets into your eyes. Some of the things you see give off light of their own. The sun, the stars, a lighted lamp are examples that can be seen by their own light. Such things are luminous. Most of the things you see are not giving off light of their own. They are simply reflecting(反射) light that falls on them from the sun or some other luminous body. The moon, for example, does not give off any light of its own. It is nonluminous. You see it because sunlight falls on it and some of it reflects in your direction(方向). So moonlight is only second-handed sunlight.

When you look at a book, it sends to your eyes some of the light which falls on it, and you see the book. If light could be kept out from where you are so that there would be no light for the book to reflect, then you could not see the book even with your eyes wide open.

Light travels so fast that the time in which it travels from the book you are reading to your eyes is so short as if there were no time at all. Light reaches us from the moon, which is about 380,000 kilometers away, in only a little more than a second.

1. The word "luminous" means \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. lighted B. sunlight C. reflecting light D. giving off light

2. According to the passage we learn that \_\_\_\_\_ have light of their own.

- A. the sun and the moon  
B. the lighted candle and the burning fire  
C. the stars and the stones  
D. the moon and the sands

3. Light travels about \_\_\_\_\_ kilometers per second.

- A. 300,000 B. 380,000  
C. 190,000 D. 400,000

4. Which of the following statements is true according to the passage?

- A. Reflecting light is a little helpful to see things.  
B. The moment you open your eyes the light from the book travels to your eyes.  
C. Light from the book travels much faster than that from the moon.  
D. Only moonlight is second-handed sunlight.

5. What's the best title of the passage?

- A. Seeing Things B. Luminous Things  
C. Light Direction D. Light Traveling

六、(2005, 江苏省南京市, 8分)

Where is love? How can we find Love?

Once a little boy wanted to meet Love. He knew it was a long trip to where Love lived, so he got his things ready with some pizzas and drinks and started off. When he passed three streets, he saw an old woman sitting in the park and watching some birds. She looked very hungry. The boy gave her a pizza. She took it and smiled at him. The smile was so beautiful that he wanted to see it again, so he gave her a Coke. Once again she smiled. The boy was very happy.

They sat there all afternoon, eating and smiling, but they said nothing. When it grew dark, the boy decided to leave. But before he had gone more than a few steps, he turned around, ran back to the old woman and gave her a hug. The woman gave him her biggest smile ever.

When the boy opened the door of his house, his mother was surprised by the look of joy(快乐) on his face and asked what had made him so happy. "I had lunch with Love. She has got the most beautiful smile in the world."

At the same time, the old woman's son was also surprised at his mother's pleasure and asked why. "I ate a pizza in the park with Love," she said, "and he is much younger than I expected."

If the world is full of love, we can enjoy a better life.

1. When the little boy saw the old woman, she was \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. looking for a seat in the park B. passing the street  
C. looking at some birds D. having a pizza

2. The little boy gave the old woman a Coke because \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. the old woman still felt hungry

B. he wanted to see the smile again

C. he didn't like the drink

D. the old woman paid him for it

3. The old woman gave the little boy the biggest smile \_\_\_\_\_.

A. after the little boy went home

B. before it grew dark

C. when she was drinking Coke

D. after the little boy hugged her

4. Which of the following(下面的)is TRUE?

A. The little boy failed to find Love.

B. Both the little boy and the old woman found what they wanted at last.

C. The little boy decided never to go home.

D. The old woman gave the little boy a hug to thank him.

七、(2005, 江苏省南通市, 5 分)

December 25, 2004

Dear Rose,

How are you?

I like your programmes very much. They're very interesting and I can learn a lot from them. I like travelling and I have won a free four-week trip to England, but I know little about the British way of life. Would you please write to tell me something about the British meals?

Thank you.

Yours,

Wang Lin

January 1, 2005

Dear Wang Lin,

It's very helpful to know something about the British meals before travelling. In many English houses, people eat four meals a day. They are breakfast, lunch, tea and dinner.

Breakfast takes place at any time from 7:00 to 9:00 in the morning. They usually have eggs, bread with butter(黄油), cheese and so on. English people drink tea or coffee at breakfast. Lunch comes at one o'clock. It can be a hamburger or a three-course(三道菜) meal. Afternoon tea is between 4:00 pm and 5:00 pm. Dinner begins at about half past seven. The first course is soup. The next is often meat or fish with vegetables. Then come fruits of different kinds: apples, pears, bananas and so on.

But not all English people eat like that. Some of them have their dinner in the middle of the day. Their meals are breakfast, dinner, tea and supper. And all these meals are usually simple.

Wish you a good time in England!

Yours,

Rose

1. Wang Lin wrote to \_\_\_\_\_.

A. say hello to Rose

B. ask Rose about the British meals

C. tell Rose about the free trip

D. tell Rose that he liked her programmes

2. The possible time for breakfast in England is \_\_\_\_\_.

A. from 7:00 pm to 9:00 pm

B. from 7:00 am to 9:00 am

C. from 4:00 pm to 5:00 pm

D. from 4:00 am to 5:00 am

3. In England, afternoon tea often takes place \_\_\_\_\_.

A. before lunch

B. between breakfast and lunch

C. during supper

D. between lunch and dinner

4. The second course at dinner is often \_\_\_\_\_ at British meals.

A. soup

B. cheese

C. bread with butter

D. meat or fish with vegetables

5. Rose answered the letter \_\_\_\_\_.

A. on New Year's Day

B. at the Lantern Festival

C. on New Year's Eve

D. on Christmas Day

八、(2005, 甘肃省嘉峪关市, 10 分)

English words don't stay the same. People need new words for new ideas and new inventions. Different words come into use, or older words are used in a new way.

English can change by borrowing words from other languages. The word "tomato" was borrowed from Mexico and "tea" came from China and so on. Now new space and science words are being borrowed from other countries, too. New words are formed by adding two words together. "Countryside" and "earthquake" are made up of two parts. Sometimes new words are shorter forms of older words. The word "photo" was made from "photograph" by cutting off the end of the longer word. "Plane" was made by cutting off the front part of "airplane". The names of people and products(产品) can become new words, too. Our "sandwich" was named after a man Sandwich and "sello"(透明胶带) was a name given by the company that first made the product.

1. New English words are needed because \_\_\_\_\_.

A. people use old words in a new way

B. people need a new way to explain things

C. the old words are not enough

D. new ideas and new inventions appear all the time

2. Which of the following words was taken to England from another country?

A. Plane.

B. Sandwich.

C. Tomato.

D. Countryside.



3. Which of the following words came from China?

- A. Tea. B. Earthquake. C. Airplane. D. Sello.

4. How many ways of developing English words does the passage tell us?

- A. Three. B. Four.  
C. Five. D. Six.

5. The main idea of this passage is \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. that the English language is always changing  
B. that there are new ideas in England today  
C. how people name new products and inventions  
D. how people use old words in a new way

九、(2005, 甘肃省嘉峪关市, 10 分)

阅读下面短文, 给改写后的短文空白处填入一个适当的词, 使其完整通顺

All over the world people enjoy sports. Sports are good for people's health. Many people like to watch others play sports games. They buy tickets or turn on their TV sets to sit in front of them.

Sports change with the seasons. People play different games in different seasons. Sometimes they play inside the room. Sometimes they play outside. We can find sports here and there. Some sports are rather interesting and people everywhere like them. Football, for example, is very popular in the world. People from different countries cannot understand each other, but after a game they often become very friendly to each other.

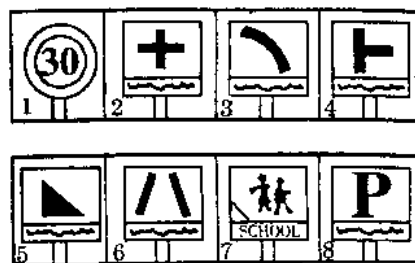
You know 1 the world people enjoy sports. Sports are 2 for people in 3 seasons. People can do sports inside or 4 the room. Some people like to watch 5 people play sports games. They buy 6 or turn on their TV sets to 7 the games. Some sports are so 8 that people all enjoy them. Football is very 9 in the world. People often become good 10 after a game.

十、(2005, 山西省, 10 分)

A sign is another kind of language. Here are some of them that you see on the roads.

Number One is a sign with the number thirty on it. When drivers see this sign, they must not go at more than thirty kilometres one hour. We see this sign when we are getting near a town. Number Two is a sign that we're near a crossing. We must drive carefully. Number Three is a sign that there is a bend on the road. Again, we must drive slowly and carefully. It is not safe to go round a bend very fast. Number Four is a sign that there is another road coming in from the right. There is a junction(交叉点) at this place. Number Five is a sign that there is a hill and Number Six is a sign that the road gets narrow. Drivers must go slowly and carefully. Number Seven has the word "SCHOOL" on it. This is a sign that there is a school at the side of the street or the road. Perhaps

there are children going to or leaving school. So drivers must look carefully and go slowly. Number Eight is a sign with the letter "P" on it. The letter "P" means "Parking". At some places, there are the signs "NO PARKING" or "NO WAITING". If a driver leaves his car near one of these signs, a policeman may come and write down the number of his car.



- At the places where you see Sign 1, \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. you are already out of the town  
B. you still have thirty kilometres to go  
C. there must be a town thirty kilometres away  
D. there must be many houses and buildings not far away
- There stands Sign 2 near a place where \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. two roads cross B. people can cross the road  
C. the road gets narrow D. there are no traffic lights
- You have to drive not only slowly but also carefully where you find \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. each of the eight signs B. either of signs 2 and 3  
C. all of signs 3, 6 and 7 D. any of signs 3, 6, 7 and 8
- A driver can leave his car \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. near Sign 8 at any time  
B. near a sign with "NO PARKING" on it  
C. near a sign with "NO WAITING" if there're no police there  
D. near a sign with "P" on it in the daytime
- People put these signs on the roads to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. show drivers the way  
B. stop cars going too fast  
C. make driving even safer  
D. learn another kind of language

十一、(2005, 湖北省襄阳市, 10 分)

May 2, Wednesday

Fine

Today I showed a group of foreigners around our city. We set out from the Friendship Hotel at 8:10 in the morning. First we went to Zhongshan Park to see the flower show, which won high praise of the foreigners. The museum lies just on the opposite side of the park, so we paid a visit to the museum next. Then we took a bus and went to the Jinshan Temple, which lies on the sea. There we enjoyed the sea sight for quite some time. It's quite exciting to watch the sea from temple. Then we came to have our lunch at the Seafood Restaurant. The foreigners sang high praise for the food in the restaurant. At 1:20 in the afternoon, we returned to the

Friendship Hotel. I had a very exciting day.



1. It was \_\_\_\_\_ on May 2.  
A. rainy B. windy C. sunny D. cloudy
2. The foreigners had \_\_\_\_\_ before they went to the museum.  
A. enjoyed the sea sight B. taken the bus  
C. had lunch D. seen the flower show
3. The word "opposite" means \_\_\_\_\_ in Chinese.  
A. 左边 B. 右边 C. 对面 D. 后面
4. It took the foreigners \_\_\_\_\_ to visit the city that day.  
A. five hours and ten minutes B. four hours and a half  
C. four hours and ten minutes D. six hours and a half
5. Choose the right order(順序) of the whole visited places according to the passage and the picture.  
A. ①②③④⑤ B. ④②①⑤③  
C. ⑤④③②① D. ④⑤③①②

十二、(2005, 湖北省襄樊市, 5 分)

Dear Ellen,

I have never written a letter to a newspaper before. I have always felt I was able to do everything by myself. But now I have to say I was wrong. Sometimes you really need help in this life, I guess. And that's why I'm writing this letter to you. I'm the mother of three children. I know well how to bring up(养育) children, and two of them are already over twenty. But now I have a serious problem; the telephone problem. My son's just sixteen and I feel he should do lots of homework right now, but he doesn't seem to be interested in it. He can happily spend 3 or 4 hours at a time on the phone every day, and say nothing important. And he sees red if you ask him to put down the phone. But Ellen, my husband is a doctor and his patients can't telephone him. My eldest son works for a newspaper. He needs to use the phone, too. And as you know, we just can't pay for it. What can I do? I have tried everything I can think of. But they don't work. You are my last hope. Please tell me what I can do.

Yours,  
Ann Green

1. From the letter you may know Ellen works for a \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. school B. hospital C. telephone company D. newspaper

2. Mrs Green wrote to Ellen because she \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. often asked her for help  
B. thought she was a great mother  
C. thought only Ellen could help her  
D. couldn't make her son go to school
3. Who made the telephone problem?  
A. Her eldest son. B. Her second son.  
C. Her third son. D. All her children.
4. What does "he sees red" mean in this letter?  
A. He feels sorry. B. He feels happy.  
C. He becomes angry. D. He becomes worried.
5. Mrs Green didn't want her son to spend too much time on the phone. How many reasons(原因) did she give?  
A. Two. B. Four. C. Five. D. Six.

十三、(2005, 湖北省襄樊市, 5 分)

Many of the expressions using water haven't enjoyable meanings in English.

"Hot water" was used five hundred years ago to mean being in trouble. One story says it got the meaning from throwing hot water down on enemies(敌人) attacking a town. That happens no longer, but we still get into hot water.

When we are in hot water, we are in trouble. It can be any kind of trouble, serious or not so serious. A person who breaks a rule can be in hot water with the police. A young boy can be in hot water with his mother if he walks in a house with dirty shoes.

"Water over the dam(水坝)" is another expression about a past event. It's something that finishes and it cannot be changed. The expression comes from the idea—water has run over a dam and it cannot be brought back again. When a friend is troubled by a mistake he has made, you might tell him to forget about it. You can say "It's water over the dam."

"Throwing cold water" means "not to like an idea". For example, you want to buy a new car because the old one has some problems, but your parents throw cold water on the idea, because they think a new car costs too much.

1. "... but we still get into hot water" in this passage means \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. we still drink hot water  
B. we can still see the enemies  
C. we can still meet some trouble  
D. we still need hot water
2. You'll be in hot water if you \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. spit in a public place B. wear shoes  
C. meet a policeman D. walk in your house
3. When you say "It's water over the dam," to your friend, you want to tell him \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. it's not his mistake B. what he did is right

- C. to bring back the water  
D. to forget about the mistake he made
4. Your friend invites you to go hiking, but you don't like the idea. You can \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. throw hot water on it  
B. throw cold water on it  
C. make the water over the dam  
D. make him get into hot water
5. The best title(标题) for this passage is \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. Throwing Cold Water  
B. Some Expressions about Water  
C. In Hot Water  
D. Water over the Dam

十四、(2005, 湖北省荆门市, 10分)

Eat rice brew(酒酿) in class? You must be joking. But that's what happened in Hefei Hupo Middle School in Anhui. Junior 2 students there made their own rice brew to learn about fermentation(发酵).

"The students have already learned the lesson in class. But they won't really understand it until they make their own brew," said Liang Wen, their biology teacher.

Students made the brew in groups. They first bought yeast(酵母) and cooked the rice. Then they mixed the rice and yeast carefully together in a big, clean bowl. The most important thing is to put the bowl in a warm place. Yeast works best there. That's the secret of making good rice brew! After about a week, the rice becomes rice brew.

"Our brew looks so delicious. I couldn't wait to taste it!" said Xi Yiwen, a 14-year-old girl. But Xi had to wait because they had to eat it at the "tasting party". During the party, the teacher heated up each group's rice brew for everyone to taste. The students then chose one group as the best brew maker.

Some groups' brew was popular and soon eaten up, but some was sour(酸) and tasted terrible! Some students even bought new brew because they failed to make their own.

"Working together brought us happiness no matter what the result was!" said Wang Yajun, a 15-year-old girl. Her group was the best in the class.

1. Put the following steps in the correct order: \_\_\_\_\_
- a. the rice becomes rice brew    b. buy yeast  
c. put the bowl in a warm place    d. cook the rice  
e. mix the yeast and rice carefully in a clean bowl
- A. a-b-c-d-e    B. b-a-c-d-e    C. b-d-e-c-a    D. b-d-a-e-c
2. The teacher asked the students to make brew by themselves because \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. the teacher liked to eat rice brew  
B. the teacher wanted the students to find out about fermentation themselves

- C. the teacher wanted to make the students work harder  
D. the teacher wanted to find out who makes the brew
3. According to the passage, some students had sour brew probably because \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. they didn't get the best yeast  
B. they didn't cook enough rice  
C. they wanted to buy brew from supermarkets  
D. they didn't put the bowl in the right place
4. Besides making brew, the students also learned \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. the value(价值) of working together  
B. how to buy rice brew  
C. who could make the best brew  
D. the importance of making brew
5. The best title for this passage is \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. A fun lesson about fermentation    B. How to make rice brew  
C. The happiness of working together    D. Science of fermentation
- 十五、(2005, 湖北省随州市, 10分)

阅读下列短文, 然后根据短文内容回答问题

Children all over the world like to celebrate their birthdays. American children are of no difference. American children usually celebrate with a party. They invite their friends to join the celebration. The party may not be held on the exact date of their birthday if it comes on a school day. It may be held on the closest weekend instead.

Today two kinds of parties are the most popular. One is held at home. Parents make the house beautiful with balloons(气球) and colored paper. They prepare a special birthday meal. The children play games. Another kind is held away from home. Some are at a special restaurant. The children eat pizza and ice cream. The waiters, who serve the food, also sing and tell jokes to the children. Other parties may be held at a park, or a movie theater, or some other places.

Every birthday party has a birthday cake with candles on top. There is one candle for each year of a birthday boy or girl's age. When the candles are lighted, everyone sings the special birthday song: HAPPY BIRTHDAY TO YOU.

As Americans grow older, their birthday parties change. In fact, many people stop having them. They say they would like to forget how old they are. Yet they do like to remember the happy birthday parties of their childhood(儿童时代).

1. How do American children usually celebrate their birthdays?  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. If their birthday is on a school day, when will they hold the party?  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. When they hold the party at home, who may be very busy?  
\_\_\_\_\_

4. If they hold the party at a restaurant, what will the waiters do?

5. Why do many people stop having their birthday parties now?

十六、(2005, 山东省临沂市, 5分)

阅读短文, 完成下列问题

You may not realize it, but you are doing much more than just studying, when you are at school. School is also the place where you learn to get along well with people. But this is not always easy. What can you do if you just don't like one of your classmates?

If you discover that you have problems getting along with your classmates or friends, the most important thing to learn is tolerance(宽容). Tolerance is the ability(能力) to realize and respect(尊重) the differences in others. We can not change the way that other people do. So it is important to learn to live happily with them.

Tolerance will make everyone get on better with each other. Getting to know someone may help you understand why they do things differently. Something different does not exactly mean that it is bad. Tolerance teaches us to keep an even temper and open mind.

You need to remember old saying, "Treat others how you want to be treated". You would like to be treated kindly by your classmates, so it is important to treat them kindly too. If you tolerate(宽容) something, it does not mean that you have to like it. No one is asking you to change who you are or what you believe in. Tolerance just means that you should respect the differences in others and not try to make them change.

It is important to practice tolerance, because it will make everyone's lives easier. Learn to accept(接受) people for their different abilities and interests. The world is very different, and practising tolerance in your own school and city can help make a difference.

1. What does the writer think of school?

At school students can not only study but also

2. It's important for you to get to know others. What can it help you?

It can help us

3. How can you get along well with your classmates?

4. Must you change yourself or others if you tolerate something?

5. Why is tolerance important?

十七、(2005, 浙江省衢州市, 10分)

Jupiter is the fifth planet(行星) from the sun and is the largest one in the solar system. It is about 11 times bigger than Earth. Jupiter's strangest thing is its huge red spot. Pictures taken from space tell us that the red spot is probably a great hurricane(飓风). It is so big that Earth would fit right in the middle of it. Sometimes the hurricane looks like a huge ocean(海洋) with orange-red waves. Other times the colour almost disappears.

On Earth, hurricanes move. We can watch them travel across water to land. Jupiter's red spot also moves. Scientists say it "walks". It is carried along by air in Jupiter's atmosphere(大气层).

So far, Jupiter has been visited by four spacecrafts. All of them flew by Jupiter very quickly. On the next trips to Jupiter, spacecrafts will stay near the planet much longer. New information will be sent back to Earth. Soon scientists will know much more about this strange red spot in the atmosphere.



1. According to the passage, Jupiter's huge red spot is probably

- A. a big stone B. a huge ocean  
C. a great hurricane D. red soil

2. Earth is the \_\_\_\_\_ planet from the sun in the solar system.

- A. ninth B. sixth C. fifth D. third

3. Compared(比较) with the size of Earth, Jupiter's red spot is

- A. smaller B. the same size  
C. larger D. 11 times bigger

4. Earth's hurricanes are like Jupiter's red spot because they both

- A. move about B. have the same size  
C. move at the same speed D. have the same colour

5. According to the passage, it would be right to say that

- A. scientists have learned everything about Jupiter  
B. Jupiter is much smaller than Earth  
C. spacecraft trips help scientists learn more about Jupiter  
D. Jupiter is a star just like the sun