



主编:程见闻

初中同步英语阅读训练首选用书

# 中考英语阅读高分突破



编者: 中学英语测试命题研究组

审读: 北京四中 北京101中学 北师大附中 人大附中

[美]Dr.Milton [英]Dr.Henderson [美]Dr.Karen [英]Dr.Catherine

紧扣课标 新题原创 科学命题 取胜阅读

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

中考英语阅读高分突破 / 程见闻编.

—长沙: 湖南教育出版社, 2015.11

ISBN 978-7-5539-2969-9

I. ①中… II. ①程… III. ①英语—阅读教学—初中—

升学参考资料 IV. ①G634.413

中国版本图书馆CIP数据核字(2015)第266819号

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## 中考英语阅读高分突破

ZHONGKAO YINGYU YUEDU GAOFEN TUPO

主 编: 程见闻

责任编辑: 廖芬芳

封面设计: 见闻工作室

出版发行: 湖南教育出版社

地 址: 长沙市韶山北路 443 号

网 址: <http://www.hneph.com>

电子邮箱: [hnjycbs@sina.com](mailto:hnjycbs@sina.com)

微信服务号: 多点学习

客 服: 电话 0731-85486979

经 销: 湖南省新华书店

印 刷: 湖南长沙科伦彩印文化用品有限公司

开 本: 787×1092 1/16

印 张: 9

字 数: 200 000

版 次: 2015年11月第1版第1次印刷

书 号: ISBN 978-7-5539-2969-9

定 价: 20.00元

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本书如有印刷、装订错误, 可向承印厂调换

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## 前言

众所周知,学习任何语言都需要进行大量的阅读。学习英语也需要大量阅读。英语学得好的人,一般说来,都读过相当数量的书;反之,也只有读得比较多的人,才能真正学好英语。这个道理虽然简单,但不少学习英语的人却未必明白。时下,很多人都热衷于做题目,以为这是学习英语的正确途径。结果做的练习册一本又一本,试题集一套又一套,做得头昏眼花,兴趣全无,英语水平却并没有实质性提高。

学习英语的确要做适当练习。但我们认为,归根结底,好的英语是“读”出来的,不是做练习“做”出来的。“读”出来的英语是地道的、自然的,因为使用者依持的是“语感”;“做”出来的英语往往流于生硬,因为使用者是依赖“语法规则”硬“做”的。

一谈到阅读,人们便不由自主地想到“苦读”。如果把这两个字理解成读书需要花功夫,倒也有理。但如果认为阅读一定是很苦的,很少有欢乐,那就大错特错了。然而,目前的很多英语学习者都视英语阅读为苦事,常常是不得已而为之。教师让学生读点英语材料,就像给孩童吃中药,需要捏着鼻子硬灌下去,自然效果也不会好。

阅读英语应当轻松愉快,也可以轻松愉快。要做到这一点,阅读材料的选择是首要的。也就是说,要选择生动、有趣、富有吸引力而又能启发心智的材料(或书籍)。这类书具有以下几个共同特点:一、可读性很强,让人立即产生阅读的欲望,一旦上手,就放不下来了,不会感到学英语是沉重的负担了。二、容易读,不大会产生阅读障碍。三、有助于扩大知识面,提高文化素养。

至于阅读的方法,我们主张一口气读下去,即便有个别单词挡道,只要不影响整体内容的理解,就不必停下来查词典,更没有必要见到好句子停下来就抄。因为那样会打断思路,影响阅读速度,甚至扼杀阅读的兴趣。不要以为读完一本书没有记下某个词语或某个句子就是一无所获。阅读的主要目的在于语言吸收上的“潜移默化”。



化”，在于获得语感。阅读需要“量”，没有大量的语言“输入”，是难以学好英语的。而我们国内的英语学习者恰恰语言输入量太少，当然输出量就更少，结果往往事半功半。

为了帮助大家更好、更快地提高英语阅读能力，我们特别组织了部分特高级教师参与编写了本套英语阅读系列丛书。我们编写本书的原则就是严格按照最新教学大纲的要求来组织英语阅读材料，来精心编写相关试题。阅读材料的难易度与高中课文难易度大致相当，每道题我们都提供了较为详细的解释和分析（阅读简答、阅读填空除外），这样更方便同学们核对答案，找出出错的原因，以便提高解题能力。

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## 一、完形填空

# 完形填空解题策略

完形填空 (Cloze test) 是初中英语试题中必考题型。完形填空主要测试学生在具体语言环境中对文章的篇章结构、中心思想、推理判断、词语辨析、习惯用法、固定搭配等方面的能力要求,及对所学英语的综合运用能力、快速阅读理解能力及逻辑推理判断能力等。这种题型归纳起来有如下特点:

1. 在整份试卷中所占的分值较重,占 10%—15%,短文长度一般在 130—200 个单词左右。
2. 降低了对单词本身的考查要求,重点考查考生对短文的整体理解,上下文的段落衔接,情理分析及推理判断能力。
3. 针对初中学生的实际水平,一般采用故事类、说明类短文,尽量避免专业性太强的文章或论文体。近年来出现了以意义选择为主、语法选择逐渐减少的趋势。

完形填空有多种形式,但它在基本设计原则上都是一致的。形式都是从短文中抽去若干个词或短语,让考生根据上下文填入适当的词或短语,为了有助于考生填入适当的词,可以提供三个答案(其中包括一个正确答案),让考生选出正确的答案;从所给的单词中,选择适当的词并用其正确形式填空;也可以给出单词首字母做提示将短文补全;也可以不给考生提供任何线索,完全凭借考生对文章的理解和现有的语言能力完成。最常见的还是选择型的完形填空。抽词的办法可以是有针对性地抽取,也可以是随机地抽取。但目前比较流行的是对文章理解能力的考查,而不是单纯对语法结构的考查。

完形填空要求考生不仅要会运用自己学过的词汇和语法知识妥善地处理好每个单句,理解语义,还要处理好单句之间以及单句与全文之间的内在关系,选出适当的词填上,使文章完整与通顺。

完形填空题要求填入的词主要有:构成各种时态和用法区别的动词及短语动词;名词和介词;根据上下文意思及结构必须填入的形容词、副词、代词和连词;同义词、近义词等易混词。考查以实词为主,兼顾虚词和语法结构。难点主要集中在根据上下文做正确判断的词的用法上。

在做完形填空题时,通常先弄清语境,并依据上下文进行合理的分析、判断,才能做出恰当的选择。具体可分为以下三步:

### 1. 通览全文,了解大意

答题时,应先越过空格,通读全文,理顺题意,找出信息词。这是做好完形填空题的关键。因为完形填空的特点是着眼于整体理解。我们如果把短文比作环环相扣的链条,那么由于空格的设置,“链条”从第二句起有些地方就脱节了。有些同学习惯于提笔就填或边读边填,急于求成,然而,欲速则不达,结果往往由于“只见树木,不见森林”而事倍功半。因此我们应该依据首句给的启示,通过逻辑思维,借助短文中关键词所提供的信息,越过空格,尽快把全文读完,建立语言



的整体感,帮助我们了解短文大意。

## 2. 综合考虑,先易后难

通览全文后,认真观察选项,瞻前顾后,仔细推敲,逐项选定。经过通读全文,对短文有了整体印象。在此基础上,可以根据全文大意,展开逻辑思维,分析这一空格处在句中的地位,前后的关系和它所起的作用,确定最佳答案。遇到困难,暂放一边,先易后难,这是解题之道。当遇到难以判断的空格时,不妨先放一边,继续往下做。因为有些答案是必须通过下文的理解后才能做出断定的。有时,前后信息之间还有相互提示作用。因此,当我们遇到难题时,不能久久停留于此,这样会浪费不必要的时间。

## 3. 复读检验,消除疏漏

完成所有空格后,还要再次通读全文,看看这时的短文行文是否流畅,意义是否连贯,逻辑关系是否合理。复查时,可从语法入手,检查一下句子的时态,主谓一致,代词的性、数、格以及词语的搭配等是否正确。凡遇疑点,必须根据文章的中心思想,从意义、语法的角度来仔细权衡,加以改正,弥补疏漏。



## Passage 1

Many people think that Americans 1 their cars almost more than anything else. When 2 people are fourteen years old, they want to have their 3 cars. They don't ask for a car from their 4. So many of them work in 5 time during their last year of high school to buy a car. Learning to 6 and getting a driver's license may be one of the most exciting things in a young person's life.

Some people almost 7 go to a doctor when they are ill. But they will 8 their cars to a garage as soon as they think there is a 9. On Saturdays or Sundays some people may 10 most of their time washing and repairing their cars.

- |                    |             |              |
|--------------------|-------------|--------------|
| ( ) 1. A. prefer   | B. love     | C. drive     |
| ( ) 2. A. little   | B. big      | C. young     |
| ( ) 3. A. new      | B. own      | C. expensive |
| ( ) 4. A. friends  | B. teachers | C. parents   |
| ( ) 5. A. free     | B. busy     | C. study     |
| ( ) 6. A. make     | B. mend     | C. drive     |
| ( ) 7. A. always   | B. never    | C. often     |
| ( ) 8. A. take     | B. carry    | C. push      |
| ( ) 9. A. question | B. wrong    | C. problem   |
| ( ) 10. A. cost    | B. get      | C. spend     |





## Passage 2



Why do I want to go to college? No one has ever asked me 1 a question. But many times I have asked myself. I have 2 a whole variety of reasons. 3 important reason is that I want to be a better man.

Many things make human beings different 4 or better than or even superior to animals.

One of the most important things is 5. If I fail to receive higher education, my education 6. As I want to be a fully 7 man, I must get a well-rounded education, which good colleges and universities are supposed to 8. I know one can get educated in many ways, but colleges and universities are 9 the best places to teach me how to educate myself. Only when I am well-educated, will I be a better human being and 10 fit into society.

- |                        |                 |                      |
|------------------------|-----------------|----------------------|
| ( ) 1. A. quite        | B. so           | C. such              |
| ( ) 2. A. come up with | B. agreed with  | C. been fed up with  |
| ( ) 3. A. Most         | B. The most     | C. More              |
| ( ) 4. A. to           | B. around       | C. from              |
| ( ) 5. A. education    | B. weather      | C. temperature       |
| ( ) 6. A. finished     | B. don't finish | C. will not finish   |
| ( ) 7. A. develop      | B. developed    | C. developing        |
| ( ) 8. A. improve      | B. graduate     | C. provide           |
| ( ) 9. A. between      | B. among        | C. inside            |
| ( ) 10. A. can good    | B. may better   | C. be able to better |



## Passage 3



Food is very important. Everyone needs to 1 well if he or she wants to have a strong body. Our minds also need a kind of food. This kind of food is 2. We begin to get knowledge even 3 we are very young. Small children are 4 in everything around them. They learn 5 while they are watching and listening. When they are getting older, they begin to 6 story books, science books... anything they like. When they find something new, they love to ask questions and 7 to find out answers. What is the best 8 to get knowledge? If we learn by ourselves, we will get 9 knowledge. If we are 10 getting answers from others and do not ask why, we will never learn well. When we study in the right way, we will learn more and understand better.

- |                      |                |              |
|----------------------|----------------|--------------|
| ( ) 1. A. sleep      | B. read        | C. eat       |
| ( ) 2. A. sport      | B. exercise    | C. knowledge |
| ( ) 3. A. until      | B. when        | C. after     |
| ( ) 4. A. interested | B. interesting | C. weak      |

- |                      |              |             |
|----------------------|--------------|-------------|
| ( ) 5. A. everything | B. something | C. nothing  |
| ( ) 6. A. write      | B. read      | C. learn    |
| ( ) 7. A. try        | B. have      | C. refuse   |
| ( ) 8. A. place      | B. school    | C. way      |
| ( ) 9. A. little     | B. few       | C. the most |
| ( ) 10. A. often     | B. always    | C. usually  |



## Passage 4

Someone says, "Time is money." But I think time is 1 important than money. Why? Because when money is spent, we can get it back. However, when time is 2, it'll never 3. That's 4 we mustn't waste time.

It goes without saying that the 5 is usually limited. Even a second is very important. We should make full use of our time to do 6 useful.

But it is a pity that there are a lot of people who do not know the importance of time. They spent their limited time smoking, drinking and 7. They do not know that wasting time means wasting part of their own 8.

In a word, we should save time. We shouldn't 9 today's work for tomorrow. Remember we have no time to 10.

- |                   |              |              |
|-------------------|--------------|--------------|
| ( ) 1. A. much    | B. less      | C. even more |
| ( ) 2. A. cost    | B. bought    | C. gone      |
| ( ) 3. A. return  | B. carry     | C. take      |
| ( ) 4. A. what    | B. that      | C. why       |
| ( ) 5. A. money   | B. time      | C. day       |
| ( ) 6. A. nothing | B. something | C. anything  |
| ( ) 7. A. reading | B. writing   | C. playing   |
| ( ) 8. A. time    | B. food      | C. life      |
| ( ) 9. A. stop    | B. leave     | C. let       |
| ( ) 10. A. lose   | B. save      | C. spend     |



## Passage 5

Allan was worried. This was his first time to go traveling 1. He didn't know how to find his seat, 2 he went to the air hostess(空姐) and asked, "Could you help me? I can't find my seat." The air hostess showed 3 the seat and told him 4 and fasten the seat belt(系好安全带). She



told Allan not to move about when the plane was going up. And she also said that Allan's ears might feel 5 strange, but he didn't need to 6 it because many people felt 7 that. When the plane was flying very high, Allan could stand up and walk around. He could 8 read books, newspapers or see films. The air hostess would 9 food and drinks. Allan would enjoy the flight and 10 soon.

- |                        |                   |                |
|------------------------|-------------------|----------------|
| ( ) 1. A. by ship      | B. by air         | C. by car      |
| ( ) 2. A. yet          | B. or             | C. so          |
| ( ) 3. A. him          | B. me             | C. her         |
| ( ) 4. A. stand up     | B. sleep          | C. to sit down |
| ( ) 5. A. a little     | B. little         | C. a bit of    |
| ( ) 6. A. worrying     | B. be worried     | C. worry about |
| ( ) 7. A. in           | B. for            | C. like        |
| ( ) 8. A. neither      | B. either         | C. both        |
| ( ) 9. A. hold         | B. take           | C. bring       |
| ( ) 10. A. arrive home | B. arrive to home | C. get to home |



## Passage 6

What is the best way to study? This is a very important question. Some Chinese students often 1 very hard 2 long hours. This is a 3 habit (习惯), but it is not a better way to study. A good student must 4 enough sleep, enough food and enough rest. Every 5 you 6 to take a walk or play basketball or ping-pong or sing a song. When you 7 to your studies, you'll find yourself 8 than before and you'll learn more.

Perhaps we can 9 that learning English is like taking Chinese medicine, we mean that like Chinese medicine, the effects (效果) of your study 10 slowly but surely. Learn every day and effects will come just like Chinese medicine.

- |                    |           |           |
|--------------------|-----------|-----------|
| ( ) 1. A. play     | B. study  | C. sleep  |
| ( ) 2. A. at       | B. in     | C. for    |
| ( ) 3. A. best     | B. better | C. good   |
| ( ) 4. A. have     | B. do     | C. want   |
| ( ) 5. A. month    | B. week   | C. day    |
| ( ) 6. A. want     | B. hope   | C. need   |
| ( ) 7. A. begin    | B. return | C. go     |
| ( ) 8. A. stronger | B. weaker | C. strong |
| ( ) 9. A. say      | B. guess  | C. talk   |
| ( ) 10. A. return  | B. come   | C. give   |



## Passage 7

Mr. Green was ill and went to the hospital. A doctor 1 and said, "Well, Mr. Green, you are going to 2 some injections, and you'll feel much better. A nurse will come 3 give you the first one this evening, and then you'll 4 get another one tomorrow evening." 5 a young nurse came to Mr. Green's bed and said to him, "I am going to give you your 6 injection now, Mr. Green. Where do you want it?"

The old man was 7. He looked at the nurse for a 8, then he said, "9 has ever let me choose that before. Are you really going to let me choose now?"

"Yes, Mr. Green," the nurse answered. She was in a hurry. "Where do you want it?"

"Well, then," the old man answered 10, "I want it in your left arm, please."

- |                          |                     |                     |
|--------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| ( ) 1. A. looked for him | B. looked him over  | C. looked after him |
| ( ) 2. A. get            | B. give             | C. make             |
| ( ) 3. A. so             | B. but              | C. and              |
| ( ) 4. A. must           | B. can              | C. have to          |
| ( ) 5. A. In the morning | B. In the afternoon | C. In the evening   |
| ( ) 6. A. first          | B. one              | C. two              |
| ( ) 7. A. confident      | B. surprised        | C. full             |
| ( ) 8. A. hour           | B. minutes          | C. moment           |
| ( ) 9. A. Somebody       | B. Anybody          | C. Nobody           |
| ( ) 10. A. with a smile  | B. in time          | C. in surprise      |



## Passage 8

Mr. and Mrs. Harris had always spent their summer holidays in a small hotel at the seaside near their hometown. One year, however(然而), Mr. Harris made a lot of 1 in his business, 2 they decided to go to a foreign country and stay at a really good 3.

They flew to Rome, and 4 at a 5-star hotel late in the evening. They thought they would have to go to bed hungry, because in that 5 hotel where they used to stay in the past, no meals were served (供应) 6 seven in the evening. They were 7 to be told that the hotel served dinner until ten.

"Then what are the times 8 meals?" asked Mrs. Harris.

"Well, madam, we serve breakfast from seven to eleven, lunch from twelve to three, 9 from four to five, and dinner from six to ten."

"But that hardly 10 any time for us to see the city!" said Mrs. Harris.



- |                    |               |              |
|--------------------|---------------|--------------|
| ( ) 1. A. mistakes | B. time       | C. money     |
| ( ) 2. A. but      | B. so         | C. though    |
| ( ) 3. A. hotel    | B. place      | C. city      |
| ( ) 4. A. reached  | B. got        | C. arrived   |
| ( ) 5. A. small    | B. big        | C. foreign   |
| ( ) 6. A. on       | B. after      | C. during    |
| ( ) 7. A. tired    | B. interested | C. surprised |
| ( ) 8. A. with     | B. on         | C. of        |
| ( ) 9. A. drink    | B. tea        | C. beer      |
| ( ) 10. A. takes   | B. does       | C. leaves    |



## Passage 9



The seasons in Australia are opposite(相反) to ours. 1 it is winter here, it is summer there.

Australia is 2 the south of the world. June, July and August are the winter months. The summer is in December, 3 and February. The north of the country is 4 than the south.

Australia's main problem is water. A 5 large part of the country has no rain at all. But the east coast(海岸) has rain 6 the year round. There are no dry months here.

In March, 1982, there was a terrible drought(干旱) in Australia. The summer rain didn't 7. There were 138 million sheep in Australia that year. This was 14% of all the sheep in the world.

Because there was not 8 rain and the grass didn't grow well, the farmers 9 to sell many of their sheep and many sheep 10, too. It was a great disaster(灾难) for Australia farmers.

- |                    |             |           |
|--------------------|-------------|-----------|
| ( ) 1. A. Because  | B. Since    | C. When   |
| ( ) 2. A. in       | B. on       | C. to     |
| ( ) 3. A. November | B. January  | C. March  |
| ( ) 4. A. colder   | B. cooler   | C. hotter |
| ( ) 5. A. very     | B. so       | C. too    |
| ( ) 6. A. whole    | B. half     | C. all    |
| ( ) 7. A. have     | B. fall     | C. give   |
| ( ) 8. A. plenty   | B. a little | C. enough |
| ( ) 9. A. have     | B. had      | C. must   |
| ( ) 10. A. died    | B. dead     | C. death  |



## Passage 10

Rose didn't see her school IC card at lunch time. She asked her classmates and looked for it everywhere. But she couldn't 1 it. Later, one girl said that she saw Kate take a card from Rose's desk. So Rose got very 2.

When she met Kate in the afternoon, Rose 3, "You have stolen(偷) my card!" Hearing this, Kate began to cry, "No, no, I didn't steal it! I only took it by 4." But Rose didn't think so and they began to fight.

Just then a teacher came up and 5 what had happened. Kate told the whole story. She said her pen pal came to see her in the morning. She was so 6 that she took the card carelessly. Then they went for lunch happily. "I used the card, but I had thought it was mine. I didn't know it was Rose's 7 she asked. I was too afraid to explain it to her. So I decided to put the 8 back with some money secretly. I am sorry, Rose." Kate said in a low 9.

"It's just a misunderstanding(误会)!" said the teacher. Tears(泪水) came into Rose's eyes. Then she said, "I was 10 sorry, Kate! I hope we are still good friends."

- |                 |               |               |
|-----------------|---------------|---------------|
| ( ) 1. A. find  | B. buy        | C. put        |
| ( ) 2. A. happy | B. angry      | C. afraid     |
| ( ) 3. A. sang  | B. shouted    | C. read       |
| ( ) 4. A. card  | B. words      | C. mistake    |
| ( ) 5. A. asked | B. understood | C. allowed    |
| ( ) 6. A. sad   | B. excited    | C. interested |
| ( ) 7. A. until | B. after      | C. if         |
| ( ) 8. A. pen   | B. book       | C. card       |
| ( ) 9. A. voice | B. sound      | C. noise      |
| ( ) 10. A. not  | B. also       | C. never      |



## Passage 11

One Sunday morning, Millie and Amy went to Sunshine Park. They love to chat there. As usual, they sat 1 a big tree. Suddenly, they heard a whistle from the bushes behind the tree. They turned around but could not see anything unusual. They were 2.

"Is 3 there?" Millie asked. Nobody answered. They 4 very carefully and heard the strange noise again. The two girls were very afraid. They ran away quickly. On their way, they met Andy.

"What happened?" Andy asked. "There's a ghost in the 5. Please help us." Millie said, "Really? Tell me more." Andy said. Millie told Andy everything. Andy went to the park, 6 beside



the tree and listened carefully. Then he heard 7 noise! He looked behind the tree and heard another whisper. He was now sure the sound 8 from the bushes. He searched carefully.

“Oh! Here it is,” Andy said to himself. He 9 a little cat in the bushes. It was very weak. When it miaowed, 10 made a sound like a whisper.

- |                   |               |                |
|-------------------|---------------|----------------|
| ( ) 1. A. under   | B. on         | C. behind      |
| ( ) 2. A. excited | B. frightened | C. frightening |
| ( ) 3. A. nobody  | B. everybody  | C. anybody     |
| ( ) 4. A. saw     | B. looked     | C. listened    |
| ( ) 5. A. church  | B. school     | C. park        |
| ( ) 6. A. rose    | B. slept      | C. stood       |
| ( ) 7. A. a       | B. the        | C. an          |
| ( ) 8. A. came    | B. learned    | C. heard       |
| ( ) 9. A. smelled | B. looked     | C. found       |
| ( ) 10. A. he     | B. she        | C. it          |



## Passage 12

Mosquitoes (蚊子) can be seen everywhere all over the world, especially in summer. And there are more than 2,500 kinds of them.

1 likes the mosquito, but the mosquito may like you. She thinks your blood is delicious. She? Yes, she. It's true that the male (雄性) mosquito doesn't bite (咬) and only the female mosquito bites because she 2 blood (血液) to lay eggs. She is always 3 things or people she wants to bite. If she likes what she finds, she will bite. But if she doesn't like your blood, she 4 to someone else for more delicious blood. Next time a mosquito bites you, just remember you're different from others.

If the mosquito likes you, she will land on your body 5 letting you know. She bites you 6 quickly and quietly that you may feel nothing. After she bites, you will have an itch (痒) on your body because she puts something from her mouth together with your blood. By the time the itch begins, she has 7.

And then what happens? Well, after her delicious 8, it's dark. The mosquito feels 9. She just wants to find a place to have a good rest. There, on a leaf or a wall, she begins to lay eggs, 10 eggs.

- |                     |             |                |
|---------------------|-------------|----------------|
| ( ) 1 A. Everyone   | B. No one   | C. Someone     |
| ( ) 2. A. needs     | B. need     | C. want        |
| ( ) 3. A. finding   | B. wants    | C. looking for |
| ( ) 4. A. will turn | B. turns to | C. turn        |
| ( ) 5. A. with      | B. without  | C. after       |



- |                       |               |                |
|-----------------------|---------------|----------------|
| ( ) 6. A. so          | B. such       | C. very        |
| ( ) 7. A. flies away  | B. flew away  | C. flown away  |
| ( ) 8. A. breakfast   | B. dinner     | C. lunch       |
| ( ) 9. A. tiring      | B. tired      | C. relaxing    |
| ( ) 10. A. 3 hundreds | B. hundred of | C. hundreds of |



## Passage 13

Everyone has his dream. 1 do I. In ten years, I think I will be a reporter. I'll live in Shanghai, because I went to Shanghai and 2 in love with it last year. I think it's a really beautiful city. 3 a reporter, I think I'll meet lots of interesting 4. I think I'll live in 5 apartment with my best friends, because I don't like living 6. I will have pets. I can't have 7 pets now because my mother hates them and our apartment is too small. So in ten years, I'll have many different pets. I might even keep a pet parrot. I'll probably go skating and swimming 8. During the week, I'll look smart, and probably will 9 a suit. On weekends, I'll dress more casually. That's my dream. I'll work 10 to make it come true.

- |                   |              |             |
|-------------------|--------------|-------------|
| ( ) 1. A. Neither | B. So        | C. Nor      |
| ( ) 2. A. were    | B. fell      | C. fall     |
| ( ) 3. A. As      | B. For       | C. Like     |
| ( ) 4. A. men     | B. women     | C. people   |
| ( ) 5. A. an      | B. a         | C. the      |
| ( ) 6. A. alone   | B. together  | C. lonely   |
| ( ) 7. A. some    | B. no        | C. any      |
| ( ) 8. A. all day | B. every day | C. everyday |
| ( ) 9. A. dress   | B. wear      | C. put on   |
| ( ) 10. A. hardly | B. freely    | C. hard     |



## Passage 14

Today people can use the phone to talk with others almost anywhere on the earth. But 1 you use the phone, you can't see the person you are talking with. That 2 change in the future.

Now some people are using a kind of telephone called the picture phone or a vision phone( 视频电话). Two people 3 are talking can see each other with it.

Picture phones can be useful when you have 4 to show the person you are calling. They may have other uses in the future. One day you may be able to ring up a 5 and ask to see a book. Then



you'll be able to 6 the book over your picture phone. Also you may be able to do shopping through your picture phone. If you see something 7 the newspaper that you want to buy, you can 8 the shop. People at the shop will show you the thing you're 9 in over the phone. You'll be able to shop all over the town and never even leave your room.

The picture phone is really a 10 phone. More and more people will use it.

- |                      |             |                |
|----------------------|-------------|----------------|
| ( ) 1. A. if         | B. when     | C. before      |
| ( ) 2. A. can't      | B. must     | C. may         |
| ( ) 3. A. whom       | B. who      | C. which       |
| ( ) 4. A. something  | B. nothing  | C. everything  |
| ( ) 5. A. shop       | B. school   | C. library     |
| ( ) 6. A. read       | B. see      | C. watch       |
| ( ) 7. A. in         | B. about    | C. on          |
| ( ) 8. A. visit      | B. go       | C. call        |
| ( ) 9. A. interested | B. bored    | C. interesting |
| ( ) 10. A. useless   | B. helpless | C. helpful     |



## Passage 15

Li Dong is a farmer. He has a very big 1. On the farm, he grows oranges, grapes and bananas. Many people come to 2 his farm. He is a successful young man and becomes very famous.

In 2003, he went back to his hometown 3 he finished middle school. "What work can I do?" he said to himself. Then he had an idea. "I'm interested 4 farming. I can grow fruit!" He began to watch many 5 on TV about growing fruit. He also read a lot of books about it. Then he went to 6 on Mr. Wang's farm for two years. He learned a lot there.

In 2005, he started his own fruit farm. 7, Li Dong's farm was small. But now, his farm is much 8. His fruits are very good. He sends them to many big 9 in China, such as Shanghai, Beijing and Guangzhou. He also grows vegetables and raises chickens on his farm. His family eats very 10 food. He has a very happy family.

- |                   |                 |                   |
|-------------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| ( ) 1. A. farm    | B. park         | C. school         |
| ( ) 2. A. look    | B. take         | C. visit          |
| ( ) 3. A. since   | B. after        | C. though         |
| ( ) 4. A. in      | B. on           | C. at             |
| ( ) 5. A. games   | B. concerts     | C. programmes     |
| ( ) 6. A. see     | B. play         | C. work           |
| ( ) 7. A. At last | B. At that time | C. At this moment |