



丛书主编 / 世纪东方 分册主编 / 宋志祥

活页

英语时文

DEVELOP
READING
SKILLS

中考

阅读理解

上海迪士尼乐园
塑身运动

语言的力量
孤独感有损健康

哥本哈根拟建
自行车高速路

诚实的盒子
清明节风俗



长白山天池

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CENTURY
ORIENTAL 世纪东方



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CHINA ELECTRIC POWER PRESS

No.6

DEVELOP READING SKILLS

活页英语时文阅读理解

(中考⑥)

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分册主编：宋志祥

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编者的话

① 这套丛书是由哪些分册构成的？

编者：丛书分初一（七年级）、初二（八年级）、中考、高一、高二和高考分册，每个年级每个学期出版两本，全年6个年级共推出24本。

② 这套丛书最主要的特色是什么？

编者：这套丛书最主要的特色是选材和设题。本套书的阅读材料多来自当前国内外的重点、热点话题和事件，选材更新，时效性更强，在国内各类考试中几乎未使用过，可以很好地保证训练效果。这也是我们计划每个年级每个学期出版两本的原因之一：快速搜集国内外最新信息，有效保证阅读素材的时效性。值得注意的是，“时文”并不等同于“新闻”，新闻类的题材只是其中的一部分。本套书选材紧扣课标话题，题材广泛，涵盖新闻时事、科普知识、人物故事、文化风俗、体育休闲等。

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

为了使读者全面、直观地了解全书篇章的难度，有的放矢地开展阅读，我们在文章前面增设了难度系数（分五个难度级别，用★表示），希望帮助读者有效地提高阅读能力、完善阅读结构。

为了使学生更好地理解句子结构和文章内容，我们特意在参考答案之前设置了“长难句注释”栏目。正文中被注释的句子均在短文里用★标出。

③ 这套丛书适合于哪个版本的教材？

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

④ 这套丛书是怎样保证编写质量的？

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

⑤ 学生怎样才能保证文章的阅读量呢？

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

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

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长难句注释

参考答案

— A —

A tsunami (海啸) and a 9.0 magnitude (震级) earthquake struck Japan on March 11, 2011. It created a tsunami wave ten meters high. The water washed away boats, cars and houses in coastal areas north of Tokyo. It is said that it was the fifth largest earthquake since 1900. The largest, with a 9.5 magnitude, shook Chile in 1960.



The quake struck near the east coast of Honshu, Japan's main island. It was centered under the sea about 130 kilometers east of Sendai. ★ The tsunami washed away whole neighborhoods in Sendai. It also carried away a ship carrying 100 people.

The quake has produced great aftershocks (余震). It will have great influence on the world's economy (经济). The economy of Japan was the second largest until China recently moved into that position. ★

Japan has done something to prepare for earthquakes. Still, the 1995 earthquake in Kobe caused about 100,000,000,000 dollars in damage.

Japan is the world's third-largest importer (进口国) of oil. World oil prices fell after the quake because the quake will hurt growth in Japan and Japan won't need so much oil as before.

The quake happened about 370 kilometers northeast of Tokyo. It shook buildings in the capital, stopping all train and subway traffic and leaving many people unable to get home. ★

体裁: 说明文

题材: 热点话题

词数: 219

阅读时间: _____ 分钟

题数: 4

难度系数: ★

1. The largest earthquake happened in _____ since 1900.

- A. Honshu B. Sendai
C. Chile D. Kobe

2. The underlined word "damage" means _____.

- A. 损失 B. 伤害
C. 竞争 D. 费用

3. Which of the following is true?

- A. The earthquake in Japan on March 11, 2011 was 9.5 magnitude.
B. The center of the earthquake was over the sea about 130 kilometers east of Sendai.
C. The economy of China has become the second largest.
D. The quake happened about 370 kilometers northwest of Tokyo.

4. You may read the article in _____.

- A. a diary B. an ad
C. a story book D. a newspaper

体裁: 记叙文

题材: 奇闻趣事

词数: 204

阅读时间: _____ 分钟

题数: 5

难度系数: ★★★★★

1. At first, Oscar Dios wanted to build a hotel _____.

- A. in many different houses and buildings
- B. in an abandoned plane
- C. in a beautiful place near the sea
- D. at the airport

2. The underlined word "tight" means "_____".

- A. crowded
- B. nervous
- C. small
- D. big

3. One of the features of the plane hotel is that _____.

- A. customers can sleep in comfortable rooms
- B. the hotel can offer good service
- C. a wedding ceremony can be held on the wing
- D. the hotel can fly in the sky

4. Which of the following is NOT true according to the passage?

- A. The hotel lies at Arlanda Airport.
- B. The jet plane was out of use since 2002.
- C. The hotel provides 25 rooms for 72 customers.
- D. Every hotel room in the plane is \$41 per night.

5. The writer writes the passage in order to _____.

- A. describe a wonderful place for weddings
- B. introduce a new kind of hotel
- C. prove people can sleep in a plane
- D. call on people to make use of old things

— B —

Do you hate the idea of having to sleep on a plane? In Sweden, Oscar Dios has created a new kind of hotel—the world's first jumbo jet (大型喷气式客机) hotel.

The hotel is really a jet plane at Sweden's Arlanda Airport, Stockholm. It has 25 rooms that can sleep as many as 72 people. ★



"I learned that this plane was abandoned (废弃) at the airport. For a long time, I've been trying to build a hotel in many different houses and buildings," Oscar Dios told reporters. "But I have a new idea! Why not in a plane?"

The Jumbo Hotel opened for business on Thursday, giving customers the chance to sleep in the comfortable rooms. "The most difficult part with this project is trying to build something inside the plane—it's just really, really tight."

The plane was originally produced for Singapore Airlines, and it was taken out of service in 2002. The Jumbo Hotel has two features (特色). One thing about the hotel is the price—a room starts at about \$41. It is a lot less than hotel rooms outside the airport. What's more, customers can get married on the wing of the plane and live in the plane.

推理判断题

阅读技巧点拨

推理判断题要求学生根据阅读材料中所提供的信息,推断出未知的信息。据以推断的信息可能是词语、句子、段落或全文,要求学生透过文章表面文字信息推测隐含信息、作者的观点态度或文章中细节的发展。

推理判断题的主要设题类型:

The author implies/suggests that _____.

It can be inferred from the passage that _____.

The last paragraph indicates that _____.

The passage suggests that _____.

It may be concluded from the passage that _____.

From the last paragraph we can infer that _____.

The author may agree with _____.

The author's attitude towards...can be described as _____.

In writing this passage, the author mainly intends to _____.

推理判断题的解题方法:

1. 事实推断法

事实推断法是根据阅读材料中所提供的信息作为已知部分,推断出未知的信息的方法。常常要求学生根据文章中的某一个或几个具体细节作出比较简单的推断。进行这种推断时,首先要在文章中找到据以推断的有关文字,然后加以分析,作出有理有据的推断。

2. 逻辑判断法

逻辑判断

法指根据上下文

的逻辑关系进行推断的方法。在推断过程中,要把握作者的写作思路,严格根据文章中所陈述的事实、论点、例证等一系列论据材料进行推理,预测下文可能论述的内容,从而得出合乎逻辑的结论。

3. 语境推断法

作者的思想倾向和感情色彩不一定直接表述出来,而往往隐含在字里行间。因此,推断作者的态度、意图时,应在依托主题思想的前提下,注意作者的措辞,找出反映语境褒贬性及变化的标志性词语或句子,尤其是形容词一类的修饰语。

【典型例题】

...On Wednesday morning the pool is only open to mothers and babies. So mothers can enjoy themselves in the water with their babies. Please leave your older children at home on Wednesday morning.

A ten-year-old boy can't go to the Water World Swimming Pool _____.

A. on Saturday

B. on Sunday

C. on Wednesday afternoon

D. on Wednesday morning

解析: D 星期三上午,游泳馆只允许妇女和婴儿进入。10岁的男孩不是婴儿,所以不被允许进入。

体裁: 记叙文

题材: 政坛人物

词数: 246

阅读时间: _____ 分钟

题数: 5

难度系数: ★★

— A —

President Barack Obama has complained that he's losing privacy (隐私) since he became the leader of the United States.[★] He says he's also sorry for losing simple pleasures such as a long walk or a trip to the car wash or supermarket.



"I just miss—I miss being unwell-known," he said. "I miss Saturday morning, rolling out of bed, not shaving (刮脸), getting into my car with my wife and my daughters, driving to the supermarket, squeezing (榨出) the fruit, getting my car washed, taking walks. I can't take a walk."

His dream, he said, was to "go through Central Park and watch people passing by...spend the day watching people—I miss that".

As for playing more golf than the previous presidents, he explained that the sport was simply the best way of getting away from pressure.

"It's the only excuse I have to get outside for four hours at a time," he told *Hearst* magazines.

Though he said he enjoyed his life in the White House, he felt upset with some ways of Washington, which he has failed in his promise to change.[★]

Since arriving at the White House in January 2009, Mr Obama has already played 60 rounds of golf in office, more than George W Bush did in his eight years.

In golf skills, *Golf Digest* magazine has ranked Mr Obama eighth out of the 18 presidents who played the game since it became established in the early 20th century.[★]

1. What has Obama complained?

- A. He has no enough rights.
- B. He has too much work.
- C. He loses many simple pleasures.
- D. He has too much privacy.

2. From the second paragraph, we can know that _____ now.

- A. Obama has to shave after getting up
- B. Obama squeezes the fruit himself
- C. Obama needs to wash his car himself
- D. Obama doesn't want to take a walk

3. Why has Obama played more golf than the previous presidents?

- A. He has nothing else to do.
- B. He is good at playing golf.
- C. It is an excuse not to work.
- D. It is a way to relax himself.

4. What's Obama's life in the White House like according to the passage?

- A. He can do what he wants to do.
- B. He has felt unhappy in some ways.
- C. He has little pressure.
- D. He has made all his promises true.

5. What does the underlined word "ranked" mean?

- A. 表扬
- B. 批评
- C. 排名
- D. 排除

— B —

The grassroots band Xuri Yanggang is very popular and famous in China after their performance at the 2011 CCTV Spring Festival Gala singing *In the Spring*.★ They 1 themselves able to get more than 10,000 yuan for one performance.



But just as they were about to rock the entertainment industry, the original singer, Wang Feng, stepped in to 2 the band from performing the song. It's all about this song.

Wang wrote in his blog (博客) that he was 3 after seeing their performance online. So he 4 these two young men to his concert in October in Shanghai to help them make their dreams 5.

Singer Wang Feng said, "I decided to help the band because they have a dream and they need a 6. So I allowed them to sing this song at the Spring Festival Gala, but not in their later performances. This is 7 intellectual property rights (知识产权) and I think the public should understand and respect (尊重) the will of the composer."

To Wang's talk, one of the band 8 has this to say. Band member Wang Xu said, "I'm thankful to Wang Feng and his 9. Without him, there'll be no today's Xuri Yanggang band. I want to say '10' to him for the trouble and misunderstanding caused by us singing his song.★ I respect his decision."

So if the band wants to have a place in the entertainment industry, they need more original compositions.

体裁: 议论文

题材: 娱乐新闻

词数: 249

阅读时间: _____ 分钟

题数: 10

难度系数: ★ ★

D 1. A. wanted B. made

C. let D. found

X 2. A. take B. stop

B C. create D. call

A 3. A. moved B. surprised

C. tired D. interested

D 4. A. followed B. brought

C. ordered D. invited

C 5. A. come out B. come over

C. come true D. come on

A 6. A. chance B. change

C. challenge D. research

B 7. A. with B. about

C. from D. of

A 8. A. members B. performances

C. writers D. listeners

D 9. A. suggestion B. love

C. idea D. help

C 10. A. hello B. goodbye

C. sorry D. thank you

体裁: 说明文

题材: 购物与健康

词数: 235

阅读时间: _____ 分钟

题数: 5

难度系数: ★★

1. The passage tells us that _____ is a better way to keep healthy.

A. going shopping regularly
B. eating healthy food
C. doing exercise often
D. having enough rest

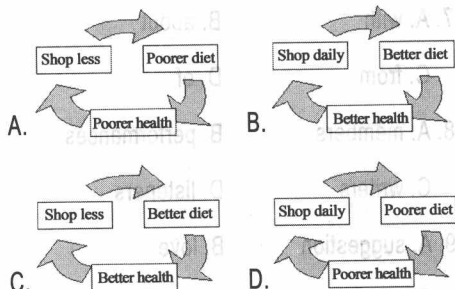
2. The underlined phrase "stave off" probably means "_____ " in the passage.

A. turn off B. cut off
C. take off D. keep off

3. Which of the following is true according to the study?

A. People who shop daily live longer than anyone else.
B. Older women who shop daily face less risk of dying than older men.
C. Older men who shop daily face less risk of dying than older women.
D. Older people who shop daily have a one-third cut in the chances of dying.

4. According the passage, a good cycle for keeping healthy should be _____.



5. What can you learn from the end of the passage?

A. Walking while shopping makes people tired.
B. Being in shopping situations makes people bored.
C. Doing professional exercise is not difficult.
D. Keeping on exercising regularly is difficult.

— A —

A day at the shops can help you live longer, and surprisingly, the benefits (好处) are actually greater for men, says a study group from Taiwan.



The study even suggests that shopping regularly is better than going to the gym.

Seeing friends and just people-watching can stave off loneliness and improve psychological (心理的) health, suggests the study.★

It looked at almost 1,850 people aged 65 and over living alone at home in Taiwan, who were asked how often they went shopping.

They found those who shopped daily lived longer than those who shopped less, with thinking of people's physical or other health problems. By comparing with those who didn't shop regularly, they found that older men who often went out to the shops had the best life record, with a 28% cut in their chances of dying,★ while older women saw a bit fewer benefits with a 23% cut in dying.

The researchers said: "An elder who shops less for food would be at risk of poorer diet to keep healthy. This makes a bad cycle. Shopping less causes poor health and poor health causes less shopping."

But the study added, "In shopping situations, communicating with, or watching others can provide social and mental (精神的) benefits."

"Compared with other types of spare-time physical activity, like exercise, which usually needs motivation (动力) and sometimes professional instruction, shopping is easier to keep on."★

— B —

Couples (夫妇) who want to have babies might throw away any dreams of a boy for him and a girl for her.

The secret of a happy family is having two daughters, according to a study.

Researchers interviewed thousands of parents of under-16s to come up with the secret for a harmonious (和谐的) family life.

Those with two girls say their children are easy to communicate with, daughters also help around the house and usually get on well with each other.

Parents with four or more children (boys or girls) say their family life might be the least happy. Mornings, mealtimes and bedtimes are the most common times to have arguments. And they also say it is hard to take good care of the kids.

After two girls, the second happiest group of children is one girl and one boy, with 86% of parents saying their little boy and little girl are real friends. ★

A sister and a brother hardly argue over toys and are easy to communicate with, but they don't have interests in common as they grow up, the researchers say.

The third happiest group is two boys, with parents saying their sons pay each other lots of attention and are close friends—but are less likely to communicate well with their mom or dad as they grow up.



体裁: 说明文

题材: 子女与家庭

词数: 223

阅读时间: _____ 分钟

题数: 4

难度系数: ★

- The first paragraph tells us that couples usually want _____.
A. only one baby B. two boys
C. two girls D. a boy and a girl
- How did the researchers get the secret of a happy family?
A. They did a survey of teenagers.
B. They interviewed a number of old people.
C. They surveyed parents of under-16s.
D. They worked it out on computer.
- Parents with many children say their family life is the least happy. The reason may NOT be _____ according to the passage.
A. children can't get on well with each other
B. children can't be looked after well enough
C. they get tired while caring for many children
D. they are poorer than others with fewer children
- What's the disadvantage of the family with a son and a daughter according to the passage?
A. The children often have arguments.
B. The children are difficult to communicate with.
C. The children don't have interests in common.
D. The children don't help parents do housework.

体裁: 议论文

题材: 社会热点

词数: 239

阅读时间: _____ 分钟

题数: 5

难度系数: ★

— A —

Monday, April 11, 2011—The problems of radiation (辐射) happened to farming land in Japan after last month's earthquake is likely to see a jump in the country's food imports.★



Food safety fears for local foods like milk, meat, fruit and vegetables will give rise to increasing imports, a report says. The 9.0 quake is the worst one since records begun in 1965, with the probably losses of \$US235 billion.

As the country begins to recover, people are likely to buy long shelf-life (保质期) products such as canned and dried foods before returning to high-end (高档) products by the end of the year. Many people were very worried about locally produced food after radiation was found in food and water supplies.

Rice stocks (库存) in the country remain high at 2.7 million kilos—and there is no need for rice imports at once, the report suggests. Japan's Ministry of Agriculture, Fishery and Forestry says the radiation has great influence on land and near the Fukushima nuclear plant was used to produce meat, seafood, vegetables and rice. The report predicts the country will import many foods including wheat. During 2010 and 2011 it is expected to import 5.2 million kilos—15 percent of that from Australia. Wheat stocks were also destroyed during the earthquake.

Meat imports are also predicted to rise with Japan being the largest importer of pork and the second largest importer of beef.

1. The news was reported on _____.

- A. a Tuesday in 2011 B. April 11, 2011
C. April 11, 2010 D. March 11, 2011

2. Why do many Japanese worry about the local foods?

- A. The earthquake is the worst one since 1965.
B. The local foods aren't safe because of the radiation.
C. They can't sell the food to other countries.
D. The government won't import food any more.

3. Japan needs to increase many kinds of food imports at once EXCEPT _____.

- A. rice B. milk
C. vegetables D. meat

4. The underlined word "recover" means _____.

- A. 暴露 B. 休整
C. 弥补 D. 恢复

5. Which one is NOT true according to the news?

- A. Japan won't import rice at once.
B. Canned and dried foods may be sold better.
C. Japan is the largest importer of beef.
D. Japan is facing the serious problem about food safety.

— B —

A mayor (市长) in Germany is attracting interest from other cities after he installed (安装) a special park bench for town teenagers who refuse to sit politely.*

People in the southwestern city of Eppelheim complained that teenagers always sat on the top of benches, rather than on the seat itself.* They made the benches dirty with their shoes. To solve the problem, Mayor Dieter Moerlein came up with the idea of putting the seat on top.



The first of Moerlein's benches was installed last week and he is already receiving calls from interested cities in Germany, he told reporters on Tuesday. "Whoever wants to build one, be my guest," Moerlein said.

The mayor of 17 years calls them "no-interest" benches because teenagers have no interest in following etiquette.* They all sit on the new benches like a jumping bird in a tree, he said.

In a country known for its orderliness (整洁), putting your shoes on a public seat often brings a quick rebuke from others.

In one extreme (极端的) situation, a 69-year-old passenger hurt an 18-year-old man with a knife on Sunday after the teenager would not take his feet off of a seat on a train.

But in Eppelheim the bench has been a perfect solution for all problems.

"Kids are happy because there are no rules against sitting on the back of benches," the mayor said. "Others are happy because they now have a clean place to sit."

体裁: 记叙文

题材: 小发明

词数: 245

阅读时间: _____ 分钟

题数: 5

难度系数: ★★★

- B 1. What did the people in Eppelheim complain?
 - A. There were no benches in the parks.
 - B. There were dirty shoes close to benches. *KB*
 - C. Teenagers always sat on the top of benches.
 - D. Teenagers always stood on the seats.
- D 2. According to the passage we can know that _____.
 - A. Doctor Dieter Moerlein came up with the idea
 - B. no people are interested in Dieter Moerlein's idea
 - C. the new benches have been installed all over Germany
 - D. Mayor Dieter Moerlein's benches have drawn attention of some cities in Germany
- C 3. What does the passage tell us about the new benches?
 - A. Teenagers are not allowed to sit on them.
 - B. Teenagers are not interested in sitting on them.
 - C. Teenagers are allowed to sit on the top.
 - D. Teenagers can jump on the new benches.
- B 4. What does the underlined word "rebuke" mean?
 - A. 殴打
 - B. 指责
 - C. 惩罚
 - D. 赔偿
- D 5. Why have new benches in Eppelheim been a perfect solution?
 - A. Kids don't have to obey rules.
 - B. Benches won't be dirty forever.
 - C. There will be no argument anymore.
 - D. Both kids and others are pleased.

体裁: 新闻报道

题材: 调查研究

词数: 183

阅读时间: _____ 分钟

题数: 5

难度系数: ★★

- The underlined word "sibling" means _____.
A. 兄弟或姐妹 B. 兄弟
C. 姐妹 D. 独生子女
- Only children are happier than those with brothers or sisters for the following reasons EXCEPT _____.
A. they won't be bullied, hit, kicked or pushed by a sibling
B. they needn't worry about name-calling and having their belongings stolen
C. they needn't compete for parents' attention or share bedrooms with a sibling
D. they can get what they want, and more love from their parents
- Dr Ruth Koppard is a _____.
A. researcher B. teacher
C. child psychologist D. doctor
- Homes with just one child make up nearly _____ of all families in Britain.
A. 50% B. 30%
C. 70% D. 10%
- This article mainly tells us _____.
A. why the families don't want to have more than one child
B. the reasons why only children are happier than those with brothers or sisters
C. sibling rivalry can have a serious effect on a child's emotion
D. homes with just one child make up nearly half of all families in Britain

— A —

Only children are happier than those with brothers or sisters, according to a new research which shows sibling rivalry (竞争) can have a serious effect on a child's emotion.

Over half of the children surveyed said they had been bullied (欺负) by a sibling, and one in three said they had been hit, kicked or pushed by a sibling. ★ Others complained of name-calling and having their belongings stolen.

Other reasons for only children being much happier include not having to compete (竞争) for parents' attention or share bedrooms with a sibling, said Gundi Knies, a researcher on the project.

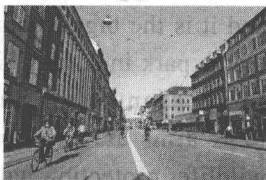
Dr Ruth Koppard, a child psychologist, said: "In an average home, the more children, the less privacy for each child. Some love sharing a bedroom with a sibling but they would rather choose to do it than have to do it."

Homes with just one child make up nearly half of all families in Britain.

The study, to be published on Friday, questioned 2,500 young people. It also found that seven out of 10 teenagers are "very satisfied" with their lives.

— B —

Copenhagen, one of the world's most bicycle-friendly cities, has begun turning its wide network of cycle paths into bike highways (高速公路). Its aim is to push more people to leave their 1 at home.



Considered one of Europe's two "bicycle capitals" along with Amsterdam, Copenhagen has more 2 than people and cycling is so popular that many bike paths become crowded. And bicycle traffic jams (堵塞) are especially 3 on the main Noerrebrogade street.

The creation of bike highways "comes right 4", says Danish Cyclist Federation spokesman Frits Bredal.

"Copenhagen's roads are overloaded with people who want to ride their bicycles in all kinds of 5," he says.

It is on crowded Noerrebrogade—the busiest bicycle street in Europe, according to the cyclist association—that city planners have decided to 6 the first of Copenhagen's environmentally friendly boulevards (林荫大道). The jammed bike paths will be widened up to four meters on 7 side of the road.

The idea is to make Noerrebrogade "Europe's great cycling street", says Andreas Roehl, the Copenhagen municipality's bicycle program manager 8 is also known as "Mister Bike". *

But Roehl is not satisfied with making life easier for Copenhagen's inner-city cyclists; he wants to get suburbanites (郊区居民) out of their cars and onto two wheels 9.

His goal is to raise the percentage of suburban commuters (通勤者) cycling to and from the city from the 37 percent it is 10 to more than 50 percent by 2015. Within the city, 55 percent of all commuters have already travel by bike.

Now Copenhagen has more than 390 kilometers of bike paths.

体裁: 说明文

题材: 交通

词数: 273

阅读时间: _____ 分钟

题数: 10

难度系数: ★

- | | |
|---------------|----------------|
| 1. A. bikes | B. food |
| C. toys | D. cars |
| 2. A. pets | B. bicycles |
| C. buses | D. paths |
| 3. A. common | B. special |
| C. strange | D. scary |
| 4. A. at last | B. in surprise |
| C. at once | D. on time |
| 5. A. ways | B. time |
| C. weather | D. roads |
| 6. A. build | B. borrow |
| C. make | D. produce |
| 7. A. neither | B. either |
| C. both | D. all |
| 8. A. who | B. what |
| C. when | D. how |
| 9. A. in fact | B. in trouble |
| C. in all | D. as well |
| 10. A. past | B. tomorrow |
| C. today | D. yesterday |