

Upgrading Your Reading Ability

新课标英语专项复习

中考英语阅读训练

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中考英语阅读应考策略

中国有句古语：“读书破万卷，下笔如有神。”大量阅读的重要性由此可见。阅读理解能力的培养是中学英语学习的一项重要任务，也是中考的一项重要内容。中考非常重视对阅读理解能力的考查，加强了对学生的阅读能力，特别是理解和综合运用语言能力的测试。阅读理解试题在试卷中所占的比重很大，在 30分~40 分之间，因此阅读部分解题准确率的高低在一定程度上决定着中考英语能否拿高分。

一、中考阅读理解的考查目标

根据教育部最新制定的《英语课程标准》，初中毕业生应达到五级综合语言运用能力，阅读理解五级的目标部分描述如下：

1. 能根据上下文和构词法推断、理解生词的含义；
2. 能理解段落中各句子之间的逻辑关系；
3. 能找出文章中的主题，理解故事的情节，预测故事情节的发展和可能的结局；
4. 能读懂常见体裁的阅读材料；
5. 能根据不同的阅读目的运用简单的阅读策略获取信息；
6. 能利用词典等工具书进行学习；
7. 除教材之外，课外阅读量应累计达到 15 万词以上。

二、中考阅读理解的命题特点及考查方式

中考阅读理解题的命题形式呈现了多样化的特点，能从不同层次和方面考查考生的阅读理解能力。具体来说有以下特点：

1. 题材丰富，关注对考生情感态度与价值观的导向

在选材上，中考的阅读试卷充分体现了题材的丰富性。题材反映了人物、学习、生活、环保、科学和文化等方面的内容。所选的大部分阅读材料都具有鲜明的时代性、思想性、教育性、实用性和趣味性。文章内容贴近学生、贴近生活、贴近时代，凸显了测试的真实原则。

2. 体裁多样，有机组合成为一个完整系列

中考阅读理解的体裁趋于多样化，涉及记叙文、说明文、议论文及各种应用文体，如广告、海报、地图、说明书、商品促销单、图表和书信等。

3. 难易度分布有序，比例合理

题目设置基本上按照由易到难，客观题在前主观题在后的顺序排列，基础题和难题的比例都不大，中等难度占主体。

阅读理解的考查方式总体来说有两种：选择题和任务型阅读题。试题大多能多层次多角度考查学生不同的阅读技能，包括对阅读材料事实细节的理解能力，对主旨大意的理解和概括能力，根据材料中的信息进行推理判断的能力，理解作者的观点和意图的能力，把握文章篇章结构的能力，以及根据上下文猜测词义和判断句意的能力。

三、中考阅读理解题型分析

1. 主旨大意题

主旨大意题主要测试考生概括总结文章主旨大意的能力，是就整篇文章或构成整篇文章的段落





提问的,是阅读理解部分一项重要的技能测试。主旨大意题的主要提问方式有:

Which is the main idea of the passage?

Which is the best title of the passage?

The passage mainly talks about _____.

What does the passage mainly talk about?

The main point of the passage is _____.

What is the theme of the story?

In this passage the writer tries to tell us that _____.

一般文章,尤其是说明文和议论文,往往有主题句表明中心思想,段中有段旨句展开段落。主题句通常在短文的开始或结尾,少数出现在文中。了解这一点,主旨题往往会迎刃而解。有的文章记述某个人物或事件,一般没有主题句,要靠综合分析推理才能得出文章主旨,更要细心阅读。

在做主旨大意题时,考生失误的重要原因就是把太笼统或太具体、未能恰当反映文章整体思想的选项看做是正确答案。考生在解答主旨题时要特别注意干扰项的特征:

(1)看似合理,实则以偏概全,断章取义

主旨题的干扰项常常是利用生活常识编造的,或把文中的事实细节当主旨,有时某一选项是某一自然段的大意,或是一句没有展开论述的话。这种选项干扰性很强,做题时尤其需要注意。

(2)概括范围太宽

这是指选项包含的内容超出或多于文章阐述的内容,常常是对文章内容的过度推断。

(实例分析见下【2012 山西省中考题】)

2. 细节理解题

细节理解题主要测试考生在理解文章的基础上对一些关键性的细节信息的理解能力,内容可能涉及文章中的各种具体细节,如时间、地点、原因、结果、方式等。细节理解题的主要提问方式有:

Which of the following is right?

Which of the following is not true/mentioned?

From the passage we know that _____.

The author states that _____.

The author mentions all of the following except _____.

Where was Mr. Tan when the storm first began?

对于某些考生而言,细节题比较难,一是因为阅读方法不对,找不到文章中对应的内容;二是选项的迷惑性较大。考生应记住:

(1)主旨与细节是相辅相成的。确定了主题,才能深刻理解材料的意思。同样,对具体细节有较为全面的理解就能更好地判明主题。

(2)文章的细节内容不会孤立出现,它与前后的内容密切相关。

(3)坚决遵循“本本主义”。文章有什么就用什么,不能凭感觉发挥答题。

【2012 山西省中考题】

Do animals have a culture? What do we mean by “culture?” Recently social scientists have begun to ask if culture is found just in humans, or if some animals have a culture too. When we speak of culture, we mean a way of life that a group of people have in common. Culture is the forms of behavior(行为) that help people to live





together. It is also the forms of behavior that make one group of people different from another group.

Human beings use tools, cooperate with one another, and communicate with language. But these aspects (方面) of human behavior, or “culture”, can also be found in the lives of certain animals. Animals can make tools, for example. We used to think that the ability to use tools was the dividing line between human beings and other animals. Lately, however, we have found that this is not the case. Chimpanzees(黑猩猩) can not only use tools but actually make tools themselves. Animals can also share knowledge with each other and use their own language to communicate. So it may be important for us to know that the line dividing us from animals is not as clear as we used to think.

56. According to the article, “culture” means _____.
- languages we learn
 - the good habits we share with each other
 - the forms of behavior we have in common
57. From the fact that chimpanzees can use and make tools, we know _____.
- animals may have a culture like our own
 - animals can be as clever as human beings
 - animals have the ability to help human beings
58. Which of the following statement is TRUE according to the article?
- Chimpanzees never help each other.
 - Animals use their own language to communicate.
 - People from the different places have the same culture.
59. The traditional ideas about dividing animals from human beings is that _____.
- human beings can use tools
 - human beings can depend on each other
 - human beings have the language to communicate
60. The main idea of the article is that _____.
- the animal culture is different from the human culture
 - knowledge and communication are no longer signs of only human behavior
 - the line dividing human culture from animal culture is not as clear as we might think

这是 2012 年中考英语阅读 C 篇。五个小题中,一个词义理解题,一个事实推断题,两个细节判断题,一个主旨大意题。

56. C 这是一道词义解释题考生读完第一段就能得出答案。

57. A 事实推断题。本文第二段的前两句说明在某些动物的生活中也能找到人类的“文化”。黑猩猩就是很好的例子。

58. B 细节判断题。细节判断要遵循“本本主义”的原则,不能根据个人观点判断。由文章倒数第二句“动物也彼此分享知识并用自己的语言交流”可知。

59. A 细节判断题。由第二段第三句“我们原本以为能使用工具是人类与动物的分界线”可知。

60. C 主旨大意题。文章的最后一句道出了全文的中心思想,也是作者写这篇短文的目的,“人和动物的分界线不像我们所认为的那样清晰了。”



3. 词义猜测题

词义猜测题是就文章中某一词语、短语或句子的含义进行提问的一类题目,主要测试考生根据上下文的特定语境理解、推测特定词义的能力。词义猜测题的提问对象一般为关键词,包括生词、多义词、复杂句等,但以生词辨义最为常见。词义猜测题的主要提问方式有:

The word "... " in the passage probably means _____.

The underlined word "... " in the passage refers to _____.

The word "... " is closest in meaning to _____.

Here "it" refers to _____.

"..." could best be replaced by which of the following?

阅读时利用各种已知信息推测判断词义,尤其是某些超纲词汇或短语的含义是考生必须掌握的一项阅读技巧,同时也是阅读理解测试的基本解决方法之一。解答词义猜测题时,考生应遵循两个原则:

(1) 不管这个词有多超纲,根据上下文都能得出其意思。

(2) 不管这个词多熟悉,都要通过上下文得出其在特定场合的意思。

在解答词义猜测题时,考生应首先返回原文找出该词出现的地方;注意结合上下文理解该词的意思;注意同位语,特殊标点,定语从句以及前后缀,对原文原句语法和词义进行精确剖析。

【2011 山西省中考题】

You don't have much time for your diary, but you really want to remember your best or worst moments in life. Nine Square Diary (九宫格日记) is coming to help you. This new type of diary had nine square which represent nine different areas in life, such as plans, feeling, and health. Writing this diary is just like filling blanks. It is so convenient that you can finish in only a few minutes.

Here is a page of Nine Square Diary from Sun Ning, a middle school student.

Happy things Went to my friend's birthday party. Enjoyed myself.	Helping others Helped my cousin to get ready for the singing competition that she will take part in next week.	Plan Make a poster for the coming school art festival.
Progress Went to the market with my mom and learned how to <u>select</u> tomatoes.	June 12, 2011 Sunday Fine	Feeling Mom and Dad told me about their jobs. Glad they don't treat me as a little kid any longer.
News China is planning to build its own space station. The government wants advice from the public.	Health Felt a little tired maybe because of too much school work.	Dream Held a meeting with our headmaster to discuss whether we could rule our school by ourselves.

49. The underlined word "select" probably means _____.

A. 挑选

B. 清洗

C. 烹饪

这是 2011 年山西省英语中考题中的第一篇阅读文章。其中 49 题是词义推测题。由上下文的关联性可以确定 select 意思为“选择”。正确答案是 A。



4. 推理判断题

推理判断题主要考查考生对文章内涵的理解,要求考生不仅能读懂文章,还能领会作者的言外之意,根据已知内容推断引申含义。推理判断题的主要提问方式有:

We can infer from the text that _____.

From the story we can guess that _____.

From the passage we learned that _____.

The writer suggests that _____.

We can guess the writer of the letter may be a _____.

What is probably the main reason that _____?

解答推断题时,考生需要就文章的论点或描述的事实进行推理,从而得出合乎逻辑的结论。在推理的过程中,有时某些词语的语义发挥着至关重要的作用。此外能否把握准某些代词的指代对象对辨清逻辑发展的来龙去脉也很关键。所以答题时考生应该弄懂文章的字面含义,注意作者遣词造句的特点,弄清词或短语的含蓄含义,对文章的含义和作者的暗示做合理的猜测和推论。关键要把握以下几点:

(1) 其意思不是照搬原文而来的,而是靠推断得出的;

(2) 把握住文章的中心思想和段落的内容;

(3) 明确作者的观点及写作该文的目的;

(4) 分析文章中所给的有关信息,进行逻辑推理,挖出作者在文章中埋下的伏笔,得出正确的推论。

四、中考阅读理解常用技巧分析

1. 略读(Skimming)

略读(或称为跳跃式阅读)的重点在于找出一个段落的中心思想。我们可以运用词汇手段(如词根、前缀、后缀)、运用上下文猜测词义等方法来了解不认识的词汇或句子的含义。在此基础上,一个不易理解的段落可以通过词汇策略的方法来找出其表达的主要思想观点。段落的理解在很大程度上取决于对其中句子的理解。

通常,略读法适用于考查文章主旨大意的题目。略读的方法是首先读第一段,抓住中心思想。再浏览一下其他段落的首句和末句。最后读完结尾段,这样就达到了略读的目的。略读要点主要有:

(1) 注意文章的开头句和结尾句,力求抓住文章的主旨大意;

(2) 注意文章的体裁和写作特点,了解文章结构;

(3) 注意了解文章的主题句和结论句;

(4) 注意支持主题句或中心思想的信息句,其他细节可以不读;

(5) 略读中特别注意那些重要的构词结构和标点符号,因为它们可能会导致重要词汇意义的改变。

总之,用略读法了解文章或段落的主旨大意,其意义远远超过解答主旨题本身。这是因为在解答其他类型的题目时往往也会涉及文章或段落主旨。所以,不管一篇文章是否有主旨题,考生都应养成了解其主旨大意的习惯,这对全面理解文章,正确回答问题十分有帮助。

2. 寻读/扫读(Scanning)

寻读的目的主要是有目标地找出文中某些特定信息,也就是说,在对文章有所了解(即略读)后,在



文章中查找与某一问题、某一观点或某一单词有关的信息,寻找解题的可靠依据。

寻读时,要快速扫视文章,快速阅读问题,确定所查询的信息范围,注意所查信息的特点。如:问题或选项中涉及人名、地名,则主要寻找首字母大写的单词;有关日期、书目的问题,则主要查找具体数字;有关某个事件、某种观点等,就需要寻找与此相关的关键词,而与所查信息无关的内容可以一掠而过。

通常,寻读法适用于事实细节型阅读理解题目。寻读的要领主要有:

- (1) 首先确定需要哪方面的事实细节,并对其存在的形式进行估计;
- (2) 在略读中由于对各段落和句子已进行过分析,已大致了解了中心主题,所以应该考虑确定从什么地方去找出自己需要的有关细节或说明;
- (3) 尽快扫读全文,找到需要的细节描述部分,并在有关的句子下作出各种记忆符号。文章浏览完毕,再将划线部分重新详读一次,并进行适当的推理。

3. 研读法(Study reading)

除了在阅读理解中运用略读法和寻读法之外,有时还需要仔细阅读文章的某一特定部分,力求对其有较深的理解或对其进行归纳、总结、推断等,这时就需要对这部分进行仔细阅读,理解作者的言外之意。这种仔细的阅读方法就是研读法,通常适用于推断题。

研读时,考生的大脑思维过程通常包括以下几个阶段:预测,接收信息,分析,判断。

考生在阅读正文前,可先根据题目设想一下文章可能涉及的内容,以及所使用的词汇数量与范围。阅读正文前的预测对整个阅读过程起着促进作用。接收信息是研读的主要目的,文章的要旨和细节都是考生所猎取的对象,不仅要抓住概括中心思想的主题句,还要扫视作者为说明观点所举的佐证。全面地获取信息是对文章进行深入分析和判断的前提。考生通过分析,可以从字里行间悟出作者的观点、态度和倾向,并作出正确的判断。

中考完形填空及词语运用应考策略

一、完形填空及词语运用的考查目标

完形填空和词语运用都属于阅读理解的考查内容,旨在考查考生综合运用语言的能力,既考查考生对语法、词汇、习语、句型和搭配等基础知识的综合运用能力,又考查对短文的阅读理解能力,其中包括根据试题内容进行正确的逻辑推理、综合判断和分析概括的能力。

短文一般选材主题鲜明,篇章结构清晰,材料长短、难度适中,题材是考生比较熟悉的内容,同时寓思想性、教育性和趣味性于一体。但一般避免选用考生过于熟悉的材料内容,如故事和人物传记等。语言材料可以是记叙文、说明文或应用文。考生根据对短文的理解以及上下文之间的逻辑关系,运用所学的语法、词汇和语用等方面的知识,从所给的选项中选择恰当的词或词组,将短文空缺的内容补充完整。

二、完形填空及词语运用的命题特点

1. 立足语篇 突出运用

完形填空旨在考查考生在语篇中综合运用语言的能力,考题的设置通常突出考查考生结合上下文理解和运用词汇意义及用法的能力,而不是孤立考查考生对某些知识的机械性的记忆。



2. 考查实词 兼顾虚词

中考完形填空的命题是在一句话的关键词上做文章,要求考生在理解语义的基础上,充分运用自己学过的词汇和语法知识。下表是山西省 2009 年~2012 年中考试题的完形填空对各种词性的考查分布:

中考完形	名词	动词	形容词	副词	数词	代词	连词	冠词	介词
2009 山西省	1	4	2	2	1	2	1	1	1
2010 山西省	3	5	1	2	1	1	1	0	1
2011 山西省	2	4	2	1	1	2	1	0	1
2012 山西省	3	5	2	3	0	1	0	0	1

但词语运用只考查学生实词的运用能力。

3. 注重快速领悟文章主旨的能力

设置了很多空格的完形填空,给考生造成了理解上的障碍。考生必须跳过空格,快速领悟文章主旨,这样才能保证思路连贯。

三、完形填空的解题技巧

1. 通览全文 了解大意

第一遍通读带有空缺单词的短文,要特别注重首尾句的理解,因为它们往往提示或点明文章的主题,对理解全文有较大帮助。做题时切勿看到一个空格就急着选答案,这样往往是只见树木,不见森林,极易导致连续错误。

2. 综合考虑 先易后难

动笔时先易后难,先完成容易、有把握的题目,这样可以增强自信心,然后集中精力解决难点。

3. 复读检验 消除疏漏

完成所有空缺后,再次通读全文,看看短文行文是否流畅,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,主谓搭配,代词的性、数、格以及词语的搭配是否符合逻辑。凡遇疑点,必须根据文章的中心思想,从意义、语法的角度仔细权衡,加以改正,弥补疏漏。

【2012 山西省中考题】词语运用

through	angry	kind	take	that	good
make	how	cry	why	do	kill

“Mommy, what are you doing?” asked Susie.

“I 76 a dinner for Mrs Smith next door.”

“Why?” asked Susie, who was only six years old.

“Because Mrs Smith is very sad; her daughter 77 in an earthquake and she has a broken heart.

We need to look after her.”

“Why, Mommy?”

“You see, Susie, when someone is sad, they have trouble 78 the little things like cooking dinner or doing other chores. Because Mrs Smith is our neighbor, we need to do some things to help her. Mrs Smith won't ever be able to talk with her daughter or do all those wonderful things 79 mommies and daughters do together. You are a very smart girl, maybe you'll think of some way 80 care of Mrs Smith.”

Susie thought seriously about 81 she could care for Mrs Smith. A few minutes later, Susie knocked on her door. Mrs Smith answered the knock with a “Hi, Susie.”



From her sad look, Susie noticed that Mrs Smith must 82 for a long time. "What can I do for you, Susie?" asked Mrs Smith.

"My mommy says that you lost your daughter and your heart is broken." Susie held her hand out shyly. In it was a Band-Aid (创可贴). "This is for your broken heart." Mrs Smith burst into tears. 83 her tears she said, "Thank you, darling girl, this will help a lot."

Mrs Smith accepted Susie's 84 and she put Susie's Band-Aid in a small picture frame(相框). She feels a little 85 every time she sees it. She wisely knows that healing takes time and support.

这是2012年山西省英语中考词语运用题。本题主要考查学生熟练运用所学语言的能力,考生也必须具备一定的阅读理解能力才能更好地解答此题。

76. am making 回答此题应知道 make a dinner 这个搭配,然后根据上文的问句确定时态即可。

77. was killed kill 是及物动词,此处宾语提前应该使用被动态。

78. doing 根据 have trouble doing sth. 的短语确定后面的动词的形式,然后根据下文 little things like cooking dinner 可确定所选动词应为 do。

79. that 由关系代词 that 引导的定语从句。

80. to take 动词不定式作后置定语,同时注意固定词组 take care of。

81. how how 引导的句子在此作宾语,而 how 在宾语从句中作状语,表方式。

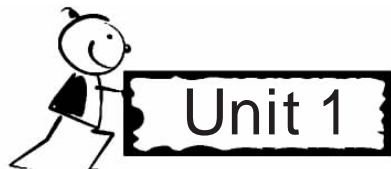
82. have cried must have done 表示对过去所发生的事情的猜测。此句意为“苏西注意到史密斯夫人一定已经哭了很久了”。

83. Through 透过泪眼。

84. kindness 从上文 Susie's 可确定此空应为名词。根据句意推测,应为“好意”。

85. better 由上下文的意义和结构可知此处选用比较级。

阅读能力的提高,不是一朝一夕的事,更不是随意翻阅就能解决的问题。提高速度与准确度,扩大视野,显然需要大量的泛读。Practice more, perfect more——功夫下得深,铁杵磨成针。相信大家经过努力,一定能闯过阅读关!



Reading comprehension

◎ Passage 1

题材:历史文化 词数:152 建议用时:4 mins

Oxford University

Oxford is the oldest of all the British universities. The university town is very beautiful. It has the finest architecture in Britain. Some of the colleges, chapels and libraries are three, four and even five hundred years old, and are full of valuable books and precious paintings. And it has many lovely gardens.

It has many famous colleges. The first of its colleges, University College, was founded as early as 1249. Now there are about 40 colleges in the university. Today, Oxford University has about 12,000 students, many of whom are from other countries. There were no women students at Oxford until 1878 when the first women's college, Lady Margaret Hall opened. Now women study at most colleges. Oxford is famous for its first-class education as well as its beautiful buildings. It also has one of the world's greatest libraries—the Bodleian Library, and the four-hundred-year-old library has about five million books.

- () 1. There are about _____ colleges in Oxford University.
A. 40 B. 400 C. 12000
- () 2. Oxford University is famous for _____.
A. its colleges, chapels and libraries
B. the best education and finest architecture
C. valuable books and precious paintings
- () 3. The Bodleian Library has a history of _____ years.
A. 500 B. 400 C. 600
- () 4. Many of the students in Oxford University come from _____.
A. Britain B. other colleges C. foreign countries
- () 5. Oxford University began to accept women students _____.
A. in 1878 B. in 1620 C. in 1249

◎ Passage 2

题材:日常生活 词数:205 建议用时:6 mins

Nobody knows who first invented umbrellas, but they were already used in ancient times. Probably the first people to use them were the Chinese, way back in the 11th century BC.



We know that umbrellas were used in ancient Egypt and Babylon as sunshades. And there was a strange thing about their use. Umbrellas became the symbol of authority. In the Far East in ancient times, umbrellas were allowed to be used only by royalty or by those in high office.

In Europe, the Greeks were the first to use umbrellas as sunshades. And umbrellas were in common use in ancient Greece. But it is believed that the first people in Europe to use umbrellas as protections against rain were the ancient Romans. And then they appeared in Italy in the late 16th century. By 1680, umbrellas appeared in France, and later on in England.

By the 18th century, umbrellas were used against rain throughout most of Europe. Umbrellas did not change much in style during all this time, though they had become much lighter in weight. It wasn't until the 20th century that women's umbrellas began to be made in a lot of colors.

() 1. According to this passage, umbrellas were probably first invented in ancient _____.

- A. China B. Egypt C. Greece

() 2. A strange feature of umbrellas' use is that they were used as _____.

- A. protections against rain
B. shade against the sun
C. the symbol of power

() 3. In Europe, umbrellas were first used against rain in _____.

- A. Egypt B. Rome C. Greece

() 4. According to the passage, which of the following is NOT True?

- A. Umbrellas were colorful and cheap in ancient times.
B. Umbrellas become lighter now than before.
C. Once ordinary people had no right to use umbrellas.

() 5. This passage mainly talks about _____.

- A. when and how umbrellas were invented
B. the development of umbrellas
C. the history and use of umbrellas

◎ Passage 3

题材:生活哲理 词数:197 建议用时:5 mins

A boy and his father went walking in the mountains. Suddenly the boy fell, hurt himself, and cried, "AAAhhhhhhhh!!!" To his surprise, he heard the voice repeating, somewhere in the mountain, "AAAhhhhhhhh!!!" Then the boy shouted, "Who are you?" He received the answer, "Who are you?" He got angry at the answer, so he shouted, "Foolish!" He received the answer, "Foolish!"

He looked at his father and asked, "What's going on?" The father smiled and said, "My son, listen," And then he shouted to mountain, "I love you!" The voice answered, "I love you!" Again the man cried, "You are the best!" The voice answered, "You are the best!"

The boy was surprised, but did not understand. Then the father explained, "People call this Echo, but really this is life. It gives you back everything you say or do. Our life is just a reflection of what we have done. If you want more love in the world, have more love in your heart. If you want to be successful, work hard. This can be used in everything in life. Life will give you back everything you have given to it."



- () 1. At first the boy cried because _____.
- A. he hurt himself and felt bad
B. he wanted to give himself a surprise
C. he felt it was so quiet in the mountain
- () 2. When the boy heard the voice repeating, he thought _____.
- A. it was foolish to hear others' voice
B. someone else in the mountain liked his voice
C. he was laughed at by someone else in the mountain
- () 3. The father shouted to the mountain to _____.
- A. find out who was repeating his voice
B. have fun with other people in the mountain
C. show more examples to his son before giving him the answer
- () 4. The word "Echo" in the last paragraph means _____.
- A. repeating voice
B. love in the world
C. everything in life
- () 5. From the story, we know _____.
- A. the father had his own way to teach his son
B. it is not polite to repeat others' voice
C. the boy and his father were rather tired

◎ Passage 4

题材:名人活动 词数:225 建议用时:5 mins

What would you do if you had \$76 billion? Bill Gates was happy to give a third of it away to charity. He spends at least \$1.2 billion every year helping the poor. The world has about one billion poor people.

Bill is the richest, and also the most generous man in the world. He was born on October 28, 1955. When he was 20, he left university. Two years later he started Microsoft. For 11 years, Bill has been the world's richest man.

This year, he again came out on top with \$76 billion. But he is giving away \$28 billion to help others. "I will give my money back to the world," said the rich man. "Many people still need medicine and care to become healthier."

Bill loves helping others just as he loves computers. He always says "super" when he talks about making people's health better. "The world's health is a lot like solving computer problems. You get smart people together. You take it on because there has never been an answer before," he said. If you ask him why he likes giving away his money, he would turn his head and say, "It's because of my mom. She asked me to do it years ago when I was just a small boss."

- () 1. Gates started Microsoft _____.
- A. as his mother asked him to
B. when he was only 22 years old
C. because he wanted to help more people



- () 2. The underlined sentence really wants to tell us _____.
- A. Gates gives enough money to help all the poor people
B. there are too many poor people to help
C. Gates helps the poor people a lot
- () 3. From the text we know that _____.
- A. Gates wasn't healthy when he was young
B. Gates was a top student in the university
C. Gates' mom was a kind-hearted woman
- () 4. Gates is a man who _____.
- A. is ready to face any problems and solve them
B. collects money from the richest for charity
C. gets rich people together to study medicine
- () 5. The writer of the text wants to _____.
- A. introduce Microsoft company to us
B. praise Gates for being so generous
C. tell us who is the richest person in the world

◎ Passage 5

题材: 健康生活 词数: 254 建议用时: 6 mins

Sore throat, running nose, and dizzy head. Oh, you've got the flu! Late autumn and early winter are flu seasons. The flu is annoying. It takes weeks to get over. It prevents us from concentrating in class and having fun on the playground. So can we do anything to prevent it?

Can exercise help our body fight off a cold or flu? This is a good question, but not easy to answer. There isn't any research addressing this question. There was one small study among college students. But it did not show any difference in the body's response to flu vaccine between students who exercised and those who did not. Exercise at the start of a cold or flu is unlikely to change the course of the illness.

On the other hand, a person who exercises often will be in better physical condition. They will be more energetic. They may sleep more soundly and therefore be better rested, and may feel happier and less stressed by a cold or flu. So regular exercise is likely to help a person fight off colds and the flu.

Because the flu and colds are caused by viruses, frequent hand-washing, keeping your hands away from your face, and avoiding contact with infected people will all help to prevent infection. Smoking makes a person more easily infected by viruses, so avoiding smoking is another way to be protected.

- () 1. We may easily get the flu in _____.
- A. April B. July C. November
- () 2. The word "prevent" means _____ in Paragraph 1.
- A. stop B. keep C. help
- () 3. Paragraph 3 tells us that a person who exercises will _____.
- A. sleep less soundly B. be better rested C. be less energetic
- () 4. According to the passage, which is TRUE?
- A. If you've got the flu, you can easily concentrate in class.



- B. If you exercise at the start of a cold, you must be better soon.
 C. If you have contact with infected people, you are likely to be infected.
- () 5. What does the writer think of the flu?
 A. It is caused by viruses.
 B. It can be easily fought off.
 C. It takes a few hours to get over.

Task reading

题材: 日记与博客 词数: 190 建议用时: 5 mins

Years ago, if a teenager had some problems in her life, she might go home and write them in her diary. Now, a teenager with the same problems might go onto the Internet and write about them in a blog. In many ways, a diary and a blog are very different.

The biggest difference is that blogging is much more public than a diary. Usually a teenager treats her diary like a book full of secrets that she doesn't want to share.

It's interesting that someone who writes a blog instead of a diary will probably write nearly the same information. Sometimes I go online to read my sister's blog. She writes about things like waking up early for swimming practice and not studying enough for her chemistry test. When I was at her age, I wrote about the same things in my diary. I would hide my diary in a secret place because I was worried that my sister might read it. But the biggest problem with blogging is that anyone can read what you write.

There are also advantages to blogging, of course. If I was feeling sad one day and wrote in my diary, nobody would care about me, and no one would know about it. However, if my sister wrote the same sentence in her blog, her best friends would quickly respond and tell her how much they like her. Blogs help people keep in touch with their friends to know what the people around them are doing.

1. What is the passage mainly about?

2. What did the author use to write about in her diary when she was young?

3. Why did the author hide her diary in a secret place?

4. When a teenager reads about her friend's sad feeling in the blog, what would she do?

5. According to the author, how do blogs help people?



Cloze

题材:父子之间 词数:231 建议用时:6 mins

When I was 18, one morning, my father told me to drive him into a town, about 18 miles away. I had just learned to drive, so I 1 with pleasure. First we came to the town. Then I took the car to a nearby garage to have it 2 and promised to pick Dad up at 4 pm. Because I had a few 3 to spend, I decided to go to the 4. However, I became so interested in the films that I forgot the 5. When the last film finished, it was 6 o'clock.

I was afraid Dad would be 6 and never let me drive again, so I drove back 7 to meet Dad and made an excuse for my being late. I'll never forget the 8 he gave me.

"I'm disappointed that you feel you 9 lie to me, Jack. I'm angry, not with you but with myself. I have failed 10 I've brought up a son who can not even 11 the truth to his own father. I'm going to 12 home now and think seriously about where I have gone wrong all these years."

Dad began walking along the road. I begged 13, driving 14 him for 18 miles, at a speed of 5 miles an hour. It was the most 15 lesson. I have never lied to him ever since.

- | | | |
|-----------------------|----------------|--------------------|
| () 1. A. said | B. agreed | C. answered |
| () 2. A. repaired | B. stopped | C. produced |
| () 3. A. weeks | B. days | C. hours |
| () 4. A. restaurant | B. supermarket | C. cinema |
| () 5. A. time | B. car | C. garage |
| () 6. A. glad | B. angry | C. kind |
| () 7. A. slowly | B. quietly | C. quickly |
| () 8. A. laugh | B. cry | C. look |
| () 9. A. will | B. have to | C. would |
| () 10. A. though | B. if | C. because |
| () 11. A. talk | B. speak | C. tell |
| () 12. A. drive | B. walk | C. run |
| () 13. A. by the way | B. all the way | C. in the same way |
| () 14. A. behind | B. before | C. with |
| () 15. A. difficult | B. depressing | C. unforgettable |