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# 初中英语

# 阅读理解与

# 完形填空

# 120篇拓展训练

READING COMPREHENSION & CLOZE

主编：洪明

8 年级



华东理工大学出版社  
EAST CHINA UNIVERSITY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY PRESS

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主 编：洪明

副主编：熊薇

编 委：胡兢 张立

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# 初中英语阅读理解与完形填空 120篇拓展训练(八年级)

洪 明 主编



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# 前言

## FOREWORD

学习任何语言都需要大量阅读。阅读是提高语言的复现率、积累语言知识与素材的途径，同时也是获取各种信息的主要渠道和手段。

学习英语也不例外。只有重视阅读，才能真正学好英语。通过大量阅读可以扩充语言知识、扩大词汇量，而且英语阅读能力的提高能促进学生口语交际能力和英语写作能力的提高，使学生从英语阅读中认识学习英语的真正意义和价值，体验学习英语的乐趣，从而树立学好英语的自信心。阅读量的大小很大程度上决定了英语水平的高低。根据教育部新课标的要求，中学生在初中毕业之前英语阅读量要达到 15 万词以上。

近年来，各级各类考试中阅读类试题所占分值逐渐增大。阅读理解、完形填空和任务型阅读这三种常见阅读类试题在中考试卷中所占分值达到了 50 分甚至更多。在中考试卷中，阅读类试题通常是失分最多的题，因此有人戏说“得阅读者得高分”。做不好阅读类试题通常有以下两个原因：阅读量少，缺乏语感；没有形成良好的阅读习惯，缺乏阅读方面的答题技巧。中考试卷中的短文一般为 5 至 8 篇，而答题时间有限，对考生的阅读技巧和速度都有较高的要求。

因此，选择一本好的阅读类图书对于阅读能力的培养非常重要。

我们紧扣课标，以拓展视野、激发兴趣、分层推进为目标，编写了《初中英语阅读理解与完形填空拓展训练 120 篇》套书。本套书分七、八、九三个年级。每个年级有 24 个单元，每单元 5 篇文章，总计 120 篇阅读量。

本书选材新、内容有趣，体裁丰富，话题广泛，可读性强。书中每篇短文前都设置了阅读提示，使学生对文章有个初步的了解，产生阅读的欲望和兴趣。同时，本书注重对阅读技巧的培养，因此配有详尽解析，以期传授解题思路 and 技巧。此外，我们编译了每日一句，精选谚语和名句，引导学生自我激励、不断向上。

我们在编写过程中遵循以下三个原则：一是科学性原则——以人为本，依托课标；二是针对性原则——内容能满足初中各年级（学段）学生的知识需求和个性发展需要，阅读设计体现循序渐进，先易后难；三是导向性原则——根据高考改革英语学科实行社会化考试的要求，探究中考命题方向，使步入高一年的学生有能力参加社会化考试并获得满意成绩。

本书编写力求准确、严谨、规范、精炼，力求取材翔实、层次明晰、思想健康、内涵丰富。本书可满足学生的自学需求，有利于提高学生分析问题和解决问题的能力，具有一定的指导性和可读性。

编者

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## A

【导读】这是一篇关于世界茶文化的说明文。

People drink tea. There are many kinds of tea, such as black tea, green tea, white tea and yellow tea. People drink a lot of tea in China. Some people drink it because they think it makes them healthy. Many people drink it because it tastes very good. It is delicious.

People drink a lot of tea in Japan. People drink a lot of green tea in South Korea, too. In Vietnam, people like to drink coffee first. Then they drink tea.

People drink a lot of tea in England. Every afternoon, people drink tea. It's "tea time". English people like to drink tea with milk in it.

Many people drink black tea in the U.S. In the South, people like to drink sweet tea. Sweet tea is cold black tea with sugar in it.

Most tea comes from China. Some tea comes from India or Sri Lanka. Kenya, Japan and Indonesia also grow tea.

- How many kinds of tea are mentioned in the first paragraph?  
A. Five.                      B. Four.                      C. Three.                      D. Two.
- In China some people drink tea because it makes them \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. healthy                      B. young                      C. smart                      D. warm
- People like to drink coffee before tea in \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Japan                      B. South Korea                      C. Vietnam                      D. Sri Lanka
- In England, people like to drink tea with \_\_\_\_\_ in it.  
A. sugar                      B. ice                      C. juice                      D. milk
- Most tea comes from \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. China                      B. Japan                      C. India                      D. Indonesia



每日一句：有志者事竟成。

Nothing is impossible to a willful heart.

## B

【导读】这是一篇寓言故事，通过两粒种子的对话以及它们最后的结局，告诉人们要勇敢地面对生活。

Once upon a time, there were two seeds (种子). They were good friends. They often talked with each other when they were free. One day, they had nothing to do. They lay on the ground. They looked up at the sky and had a chat with each other.

The first seed said, "I want to grow! Then I can enjoy the sun and the rain!" Later, it grew. It had a chance to enjoy the sun and the rain.

The second seed said, "I am afraid of growing up. If I grow, I have to live in the soil. Little animals may come up to me and eat me. How terrible! If I become a beautiful flower, a child will come and pick me. It is much better for me to wait. It's a dangerous way to be alive." It did nothing and refused to grow.



Spring came soon. A duck came up to the seeds. It ate the second seed and went away. See? We shouldn't act like the second seed. We should face our life bravely.

- There are \_\_\_\_\_ seeds in the passage.  
A. one                      B. two                      C. three                      D. four
- What did they do one day?  
A. They fought.                      B. They played by the river.  
C. They flew in the sky.                      D. They had a chat with each other.
- The first seed wanted to grow because \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. it could enjoy the sun and the rain                      B. it wanted to be small  
C. it could help each other                      D. it could go everywhere
- In the third paragraph, the underlined word "soil" means \_\_\_\_\_ in Chinese.  
A. 油                      B. 土壤                      C. 样式                      D. 社会
- From the passage, we should \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. face our life bravely                      B. hide ourselves  
C. run away when we are in trouble                      D. refuse to grow



每日一句：今天能做的事绝不要拖到明天。

Never put off till tomorrow what you can do today.

C

【导读】本文是一篇旅行社的航海广告。

### Fun in the Caribbean from the Big Apple

With us you can sail (航海) right from New York City on a vacation in the Eastern Caribbean.

Our 8-day cruise visits San Juan, St. John and Virgin Gorda. With cruises from April to October, you have lots of opportunities to sail, swim, sightsee and shop in lots of wonderful places. Plus we offer an exclusive (独家的) 6-day cruise from New York City to Bermuda. Ready for an unforgettable vacation? Let the fun begin.

- A cruise means a trip mainly \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. by plane                      B. by ship                      C. on foot
- The cruise will start from \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. New York City                      B. Bermuda                      C. St. John
- During the cruise, you can do the following EXCEPT \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. swimming                      B. shopping                      C. skating
- If you want to visit Bermuda, you can take \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. the 6-day cruise                      B. the 8-day cruise                      C. the 7-month cruise
- The Big Apple is \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. a delicious fruit                      B. a travel agency (旅行社)                      C. a popular cellphone (手机)



每日一句：一日之计在于晨。

An hour in the morning is worth two in the evening.

## D

【导读】本文介绍了一个小男孩为在国旗下演讲做准备的故事，记录了小男孩内心的情感变化。

Monday morning is an important time at our school. All of the students go to the playground. We listen to music, and we 1 the national flag (国旗) go up.

Usually, one student gives a talk on Monday mornings. One Monday last year, a boy gave the talk. He was 2 and excited! When I saw him, I wanted to have a try, too. Can I really do it?

Last week, our teacher said our class should give the talk. My teacher 3 me, "I know you want to have a try. Next Monday, you can give the talk. Go and write something down. 4 for it, I'm sure you'll do well."

"Thank you," I answered, it was such a great 5 for me! When I got home, I was excited. I wrote two pages for the talk. I read them again and again. When I read, I asked my parents 6. I wanted to make my teacher happy. Monday morning came. I began to feel 7. When did I last give a talk to 8 many people? Never! This was my first time. Could I really 9 it? Maybe I couldn't finish the talk.

When I got to school, we all went out to playground. I 10 in front of everyone. I opened my mouth, but I couldn't say anything.

- |                    |              |                 |               |
|--------------------|--------------|-----------------|---------------|
| 1. A. watch        | B. see       | C. notice       | D. look at    |
| 2. A. surprising   | B. proud     | C. amazed       | D. careful    |
| 3. A. told         | B. asked for | C. said to      | D. showed     |
| 4. A. Look out     | B. Come on   | C. Take care    | D. Get ready  |
| 5. A. chance       | B. news      | C. time         | D. message    |
| 6. A. to listen to | B. to listen | C. listen to    | D. listen     |
| 7. A. excited      | B. happy     | C. nervous      | D. surprised  |
| 8. A. after        | B. such      | C. before       | D. so         |
| 9. A. do           | B. speak     | C. talk         | D. take       |
| 10. A. stand       | B. stood     | C. was standing | D. have stood |



每日一句：自满是学习的敌人。

Complacency is the enemy of study.

## E

【导读】文章讲述了汤姆在夏令营中丢失了饼干，然后找到了拿饼干的孩子，并与其成了好朋友的故事。通过这个故事大家明白了：原谅比处罚更能让人认识和改正错误。

Tom brought a box of biscuits to a summer camp. He ate a few and placed the rest under his bed. After lunch, he found the box was gone. He went to tell his camp 1 about it.

The next day, the coach saw a boy eating Tom's biscuits behind a tree. He 2 an idea to solve (解决) the problem. He found Tom and said to him, "I know who 3 your biscuits. Will you help me to teach him a lesson?" "Well, yes...are you going to punish 4, sir?" Tom asked. "No, I am not," the coach explained 5. "That would only make him hate you. I want you to write to your mother and ask for more 6." Tom received another box of biscuits by mail from his mother a few days later. "Now," said the coach, "go and 7 them with the boy who stole your biscuits." Tom didn't understand the coach's intention, 8 he still followed his advice.

Half an hour later the coach saw the two boys come up the hill, arm in arm. The boy was trying to ask Tom to   9   his toy robot in payment for (赔偿) the stolen biscuits. And Tom was refusing the gift from his new friend. He said that a few biscuits were not so   10  . In some situations, forgiveness (原谅) is better than punishment.

- |                   |                 |                 |                   |
|-------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| 1. A. cook        | B. doctor       | C. coach        | D. cleaner        |
| 2. A. got on with | B. went on with | C. came up with | D. caught up with |
| 3. A. took away   | B. ran away     | C. went away    | D. threw away     |
| 4. A. me          | B. him          | C. us           | D. them           |
| 5. A. shyly       | B. angrily      | C. excitedly    | D. patiently      |
| 6. A. gifts       | B. biscuits     | C. candies      | D. toys           |
| 7. A. share       | B. choose       | C. divide       | D. fill           |
| 8. A. if          | B. but          | C. since        | D. though         |
| 9. A. steal       | B. mend         | C. match        | D. accept         |
| 10. A. cheap      | B. delicious    | C. different    | D. important      |



每日一句：有个好习惯，事事皆不难。

Custom makes all things easy.

## Unit Two

A

【导读】文章介绍阿贝发明食物保鲜的方法并获奖的故事。

### A Cool Way to Keep Cool

We all know that foods will easily go bad if they get too warm. So we usually put them into our fridges to keep cool in hot weather. But can you make it without fridges?

In 1995, Abba, a teacher from Nigeria, found a cool way. His invention was called Pot-in-Pot Cooling System.

It uses two clay pots (陶罐). There is a smaller pot inside a larger one. The space between the two pots is filled with wet sand. Fruit, vegetables or drinks can be put into the smaller pot. A wet cloth covers the whole cooling system. Some foods can be kept fresh for several weeks in it.

Abba built five thousand pot-in-pot systems for the villagers in his hometown. Then people all over the country began using the invention. Soon it became popular with farmers in other African countries.

In 2000, Abba got a prize — the Rolex Award. If you are trying to do something to improve human life, you may have the chance to get this prize.

- \_\_\_\_\_ from Nigeria invented the Pot-in-Pot Cooling System.  
A. A teacher      B. A cook      C. A scientist      D. A worker
- In the Pot-in-Pot Cooling System, you should put fruit and drinks \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. under the wet sand      B. outside the larger pot  
C. between the two pots      D. inside the smaller pot

3. Abba built five thousand pot-in-pot systems to help \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. his family                  B. his students                  C. the villagers                  D. the school
4. Many farmers in African counties used Abba's invention to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. store wet cloth                  B. get warm                  C. keep foods fresh                  D. win a prize



每日一句：水滴石穿，绳锯木断。

Constant dripping wears away a stone.

## B

【导读】作者无意中听到一对父女的告别，通过与该父亲的交谈，明白了“I wish you enough”的由来和含义。

Many people have great difficulty in saying goodbye. But from goodbye moments, we can always learn something.

Once, I overheard (无意中听到) a father and daughter in their goodbye moment. The father said, “I love you, I wish you enough.” The daughter answered, “Daddy, our life together has been more than enough. Your love is all that I need. I wish you enough, too, Daddy.”

They kissed and she left ...

The father walked over towards me. I could see he wanted and needed a cry. He came over to me and asked, “Did you ever say a forever goodbye to someone?”

Before I could answer, he went on, “I am old and she lives much too far away. I know her next trip back would be for my funeral (葬礼).”

“When you were saying goodbye I heard you say, ‘I wish you enough.’ May I ask what that means?” He began to smile, “It’s a wish that has come down from my great- great- grandparents. And my parents used to say it to me.”

He stopped for a moment and looked up as if trying to remember it. He smiled even more.

“When we said ‘I wish you enough,’ we were wanting the other person to have a life full of enough good things.”

Then, turning towards me, he shared (分享) the following “wish” from his heart.

I wish you enough sun to keep you bright.

I wish you enough rain to appreciate the sun more.

I wish you enough happiness to keep you alive.

I wish you enough pain so that the smallest joys in life appear much bigger.

I wish enough hellos to get you through the final goodbye.

My friends, I wish you enough.

1. Many people would find it difficult \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. to say goodbye                  B. to overhear others  
C. to share their wishes                  D. to live too far away
2. How did the father get the “wish”?  
A. The writer wrote it for him.                  B. His parents passed it down to him.  
C. The teacher taught him at school.                  D. His daughter told him about it.
3. From the passage, we may learn \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. the daughter didn’t understand his father

- B. the old man didn't want to see his daughter  
 C. the writer knew the old man very well  
 D. the father and daughter loved each other so much
4. The best title of the passage may be “\_\_\_\_\_”.
- A. Father and Daughter                      B. A Difficult Moment  
 C. Wish You Enough                          D. A Trip Back Home



每日一句：自信是走向成功的第一步。

Confidence in yourself is the first step on the road to success.

## C

【导读】本文是一则幽默故事，讲述了一个魔术师和一只鹦鹉之间的有趣故事。

Henry worked on a ship, doing tricks (魔术). Each week he showed the same tricks over and over again, because the passengers on the ship were different. There was also a parrot on the ship. It saw the shows so many times that it understood everything. Then it started shouting during the show:

“Hey, he has put the flowers under the table!”

“All the cards are the same.”

“Look carefully. It's a different hat!”

Henry was very angry but could do nothing.

One day the ship had an accident and broke into pieces. Henry fell into the water. When he climbed up onto a piece of wood, he found the parrot there. He looked at the parrot angrily and did not say a word. This went on for one day, then another and another. In the end, the parrot said, “Oh, how I wish I hadn't said anything during the shows. Please tell me where you've put the ship and I won't open my mouth again!”

1. Henry worked on a ship, \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. doing tricks                                      B. playing with a parrot  
 C. selling flowers                                  D. looking for his hat
2. The parrot saw the shows so many times that \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. it knew where the ship was                      B. it became very angry  
 C. it didn't want to say a word                      D. it understood everything
3. After the accident, Henry was on a piece of wood with \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. some passengers      B. the parrot                      C. some cards                      D. the table



每日一句：凡事不可半途而废。

Do nothing by halves.

## D

【导读】本文作者很小的时候就开始工作，这些工作经历是他宝贵的人生财富。

I was six when I joined my father and two elder brothers at sunrise in the fields of Eufaula, Okla.  
 \_\_\_\_\_ the time I was eight I was helping Dad fix up old furniture. He gave me a cent for every nail

I pulled out of old boards.

I got my first real job, at JM's Restaurant in town, when I was 12. My main responsibilities (职责) were 2 tables and washing dishes, 3 sometimes I helped cook.

Every day after school I would head to JM's and work until ten. Even on Saturdays I 4 from two until eleven. At that age it was difficult going to work and 5 my friends run off to swim or play. I didn't necessarily like work, but I loved what working 6 me to have. Because of my 7 I was always the one buying when my friends and I went to the local Tastee Freez. This made me 8.

My first job taught me self-control, responsibility and brought me a level of personal satisfaction few of my friends had experienced. As my father, 9 worked three jobs, once told me, "If you 10 sacrifice (奉献) and responsibility, there are not many things in life you can't have." How right he was!

- |                   |             |             |             |
|-------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| 1. A. Before      | B. Within   | C. From     | D. By       |
| 2. A. sweeping    | B. packing  | C. clearing | D. emptying |
| 3. A. or          | B. so       | C. but      | D. even     |
| 4. A. studied     | B. worked   | C. played   | D. slept    |
| 5. A. helping     | B. having   | C. watching | D. letting  |
| 6. A. asked       | B. told     | C. promised | D. allowed  |
| 7. A. study       | B. power    | C. age      | D. job      |
| 8. A. proud       | B. friendly | C. lucky    | D. hopeful  |
| 9. A. he          | B. that     | C. who      | D. whoever  |
| 10. A. understand | B. demand   | C. offer    | D. fear     |



每日一句：一日之计在于晨。

An hour in the morning is worth two in the evening.

E

【导读】本文讲的是一个笑话，一个贫农在街上碰到两头牛，搞不清是哪一头毁坏了他家的菜园，于是将两头牛一起抽打，当牛主人制止他时，他却强词夺理，无理取闹。

Nasreddin was a poor man, so he tried to grow 1 he could in his own garden, so that he would not have to buy so many in the market. One evening he heard a noise in his garden and looked out of the window. A white ox had got into the garden and 2 his vegetables. Nasreddin at once took his stick, ran out and chased the ox, but he was too old to catch it. When he got back to his garden, he found that the ox had ruined most of his precious vegetables.

3, while he 4 in the street near his house, he saw a cart with two white oxen which looked very much like the one that 5 his vegetables. He was carrying his stick with him, 6 he at once began to beat the two oxen with it. As neither of them looked more like the ox that had eaten his vegetables than the other, he beat both of them equally hard. The owner of the ox and cart was drinking coffee in a 7 coffee-house. When he saw 8 Nasreddin was doing 9 his animals, he ran out and shouted, "What are you doing? What have those poor animals done to you for you to beat them like that?"

"You keep out this!" Nasreddin shouted back, "This is a matter between me and one of these

two oxen. He knows very well 10 I am beating him!”

- |                          |                          |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. A. so many vegetables | B. many vegetables       |
| C. as many as vegetables | D. as many vegetables as |
| 2. A. was eating         | B. ate                   |
| C. had eaten             | D. has eaten             |
| 3. A. Next day           | B. Next morning          |
| C. Last morning          | D. The next morning      |
| 4. A. walks              | B. waked                 |
| C. was walking           | D. walking               |
| 5. A. ruined             | B. had eaten             |
| C. ate                   | D. had ruin              |
| 6. A. so                 | B. and                   |
| C. but                   | D. or                    |
| 7. A. beside             | B. nearby                |
| C. near                  | D. near by               |
| 8. A. that               | B. which                 |
| C. why                   | D. what                  |
| 9. A. for                | B. to                    |
| C. with                  | D. on                    |
| 10. A. reason            | B. when                  |
| C. why                   | D. because               |



每日一句：走得很慢，但是我从来不会后退。

I am a slow walker, but I never walk backwards.

## Unit Three

A

【导读】本文讲述了一个喜欢弹珠的九岁小男孩开网店卖弹珠的故事。

What do you think a 9-year-old child does every day? Playing with friends, watching TV or playing computer games? 9-year-old Harli Jordean from London has no time to do those things. He is busy selling marbles (弹珠). And he even has his own company.

“I like having my own company. I like being the boss.” said Harli.

Harli's marble company has a story behind it. After losing his marbles to an older boy, Harli and his mom Tina turned to the Internet to find more. But they couldn't easily find them. Then Harli decided to start his own website (网站) selling marbles. A few months later, in August 2010, Harli had his own marble-selling website and orders started pouring in. Soon Harli became so busy that he had to ask his mom and two elder brothers to help him.

Tina said her son became interested in marbles when he was just 6. “He loved marbles so much that we started calling him the Marble King. So when he wanted to set up a website, it was the natural name for it,” said Tina, “I never thought it would become so popular.”

Harli has made his brand (品牌) of marbles, which are made in China and sold on his website. The company is making more than thousands of pound (英镑) every year with orders coming from different countries.

Harli dreams of making his store one of the biggest toy stores in the world.

1. When Harli \_\_\_\_\_, he decided to create a marble-selling website.  
A. built a large collection of marbles  
B. had trouble getting marbles online



- C. knew selling marbles was money-making  
D. found marbles sold online were expensive
2. When did Harli start his own website selling marbles?  
A. In 2015.                      B. In 1999.                      C. In 2011.                      D. In 2010.
3. Who helped with Harli's business?  
A. His parents.    B. His boss.  
C. His classmates and friends.                      D. His mom and brothers.
4. Which of the following is TRUE according to the passage?  
A. Harli's marbles are mostly sold to China.  
B. Harli has made much money by selling marbles.  
C. Harli's marbles didn't sell well in the first year.  
D. Harli dreams of selling marbles to every country.
5. Which is the best title of the passage?  
A. A special hobby.    B. The richest boss.    C. The Marble King.    D. The biggest company.



每日一句：实践出真知。

Experience is the mother of wisdom.

## B

【导读】本文讲述了计算机的发展历史。

The computer is a useful machine. It is the most important invention in many years. The oldest kind of computer is the abacus (算盘), used in China centuries ago, but the first large, modern computer was built in 1946. A computer then could do maths problems quite fast.

Today computers are used in many ways and can do many kinds of work. In a few years the computer may touch the life of everyone, even people in faraway villages.

In the last few years, there have been great changes in computers. They are getting smaller and smaller, and computing faster and faster. Many scientists agree that computers can now do many things, but they cannot do everything. Who knows what the computers of tomorrow will be like? Will computers bring good things or bad things to people? The scientists of today will have to decide how to use the computers of tomorrow.

1. The computer is a \_\_\_\_\_ machine.  
A. helpful                      B. strange                      C. large                      D. dangerous
2. The first large, modern computer was built about \_\_\_\_\_ years ago.  
A. a few                      B. forty                      C. sixty                      D. seventy
3. The computers of today are \_\_\_\_\_ than before.  
A. bigger                      B. fewer                      C. smaller                      D. taller
4. Computers can do \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. everything                      B. anything                      C. nothing                      D. lots of things
5. The scientists of today \_\_\_\_\_ how to use the computers of tomorrow.  
A. may decide                      B. must decide                      C. can make                      D. needn't make





每日一句：欲速则不达。

More hasty, less speed.

C

【导读】本文介绍了一所学校的一支绿色小分队通过收集废纸保护环境的事迹。

At 2:30 in the afternoon at Great Seneca Creek's Elementary School, three students of the school's Green Team push a blue rubbish bin down the hallway. Another three-child Green Team works on another floor. What are they doing? They are collecting waste paper from every classroom and office.

The Green Team has about 30 students from the third through fifth grade. Being part of the Green Team isn't always easy, fun or clean! "When we're picking up paper, a lot of times our feet get run over by the bins," says 10-year-old justice McWilliams. Her friend, Jimena Alvarado, also 10, says that she has been cut by paper a few times, but these children are determined.

"Recycling paper matters," Jimena says. "If we recycle paper in school, we save trees."

The hardest part of the paper collection job, Andrew Stein says, is finding rubbish and bottles mixed in with paper. In the situation, paper can't be recycled. "If I find bottles or rubbish mixed in with paper, I take it out and put in the correct bin. It's important," the 11-year-old boy says.

"I love recycling and helping the earth," Justice says. "Even something small, like putting rubbish and bottles in the right place, helps."

After all the small bins are put into the big bins, the children push the big bins back to the janitor. For the upstairs team, this means pushing the bins onto the elevator. The janitor then picks the paper out for collection.

"Everyone should help recycle," Jimena says.

- \_\_\_\_\_ students are collecting paper at 2:30 p.m. at Great Seneca Creek Elementary School.  
A. Three                      B. Six                      C. Fifteen                      D. Thirty
- What does the underlined word "determined" mean in Chinese?  
A. 敏感的                      B. 不情愿的                      C. 情绪低落的                      D. 坚定的
- What does the underlined word "it" refer to?  
A. The rubbish.                      B. The bottle.                      C. The paper.                      D. The bin.
- Which of the following is TRUE of Jimena?  
A. When Jimena collects paper, the bins often hurt her foot.  
B. Jinema thinks putting bottles in the right place helps the earth.  
C. In Jinema's opinion, recycling paper in school can help save trees.  
D. After children put paper into bins, Jinema picks it out for collection.
- The passage mainly tells us \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. what the Green Team does at school                      B. what the Green Team collects  
C. how the Green Team gets its name                      D. how the Green Team develops



每日一句：事实胜于雄辩。

Facts speak plainer than words.