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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

7
年级

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主 编：洪明
副主编：胡兢
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华东理工大学出版社
EAST CHINA UNIVERSITY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY PRESS

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图书在版编目(CIP)数据

初中英语阅读理解与完形填空120篇拓展训练(七年级)/洪明主编.

—上海:华东理工大学出版社,2016.1

ISBN 978-7-5628-4450-1

I. ①初… II. ①洪… III. ①英语课—初中—习题集 IV. ①G 634.415

中国版本图书馆CIP数据核字(2015)第272989号

初中英语阅读理解与完形填空120篇拓展训练(七年级)

主 编 / 洪 明

策划编辑 / 戎 炜

责任编辑 / 胡凤苇

责任校对 / 张 波

封面设计 / 视界创意

出版发行 / 华东理工大学出版社有限公司

地址:上海市梅陇路130号,200237

电话:(021) 64250306(营销部)

(021) 64252009(编辑室)

传真:(021) 64252875

网址:press.ecust.edu.cn

印 刷 / 常熟市华顺印刷有限公司

开 本 / 787mm × 1092mm 1/16

印 张 / 8.5

字 数 / 246千字

版 次 / 2016年1月第1版

印 次 / 2016年1月第1次

书 号 / ISBN 978-7-5628-4450-1

定 价 / 19.80元

联系我们:电子邮箱 press_jj@ecust.edu.cn

官方微博 e.weibo.com/ecustpress

天猫旗舰店 <http://hdlgdxcb.tmall.com>



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英语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，以期传授解题思路和技巧。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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Unit 1

A

【导读】本文介绍了无车日的一些相关知识。

No Car Day was first started by 34 cities in France on September 22, 1998. It was started to protect the environment. By now, more than 1,000 cities around the world have had a No Car Day.

The first No Car Day in China was in Chengdu in 2001. Other cities, including Taipei, Shanghai and Wuhan, also support the day.

In Beijing, more and more people are joining the campaign. It asks drivers to leave their cars at home for one day each month and walk or ride a bike to work. It also calls on Beijingers not to use cars on June 5 (World Environment Day). The slogan for the day is, "If we drive for one less day, we can have one more nice day."

So far, more than 200,000 drivers have shown their support. "We can't control the weather, but we can choose not to drive," said Wu Zonghua, a car club chairman. Beijing is trying to have 238 blue sky days this year. In the first quarter of 2012, Beijing only had 52 blue sky days. This was 11 days less than the number for the same period the year before. Much of the dust comes from the desert, but cars cause most of the air pollution. We must do more for No Car Day.

- The first No Car Day fell on _____.
A. February 2nd B. June 5th C. July 5th D. September 22nd
- _____ was the first city to have No Car Day in China.
A. Beijing B. Chengdu C. Shanghai D. Wuhan
- What does the underlined word "slogan" in Paragraph 3 mean?
A. 目的 B. 原因 C. 意义 D. 口号
- How many blue sky days did Beijing have in the first quarter of 2011?
A. 63 B. 52 C. 41 D. 238
- Which of the following statements is true?
A. China is the first country to start No Car Day.
B. No Car Day is World Environment Day.
C. No Car Day has been supported by over 1,000 cities around the world so far.
D. Much of the dust in the air comes from cars.



每日一句：生命不息，希望常在。

Where there is life, there is hope.

B

【导读】本文介绍了如何撰写好的新闻故事。

To write a great news story, you have to make sure it is correct, relevant and fresh.

For a start, all the information in a story must be correct. Not only spelling and grammar, but also

facts.

Any mistakes that appear in a story can get a newspaper into big trouble.

For example, if a newspaper said that Yang Liwei was the first man to go into space, it would be wrong. He wasn't the first. The newspaper would probably lose lots of readers because of that mistake.

A news story is not only correct, but also relevant to its readers. People are mostly interested in news that happens near to them. That is why you care more about what happens at your school than at American schools. It is also why newspapers in Beijing don't talk about much news in Shanghai or Hong Kong.

Finally, news must always be fresh. When you pick up your evening newspaper, you want to read about news that happens that day. You don't want to read about news from last week!

So, now you know what makes a good news story. Have a good look at our newspaper and see if it is full of good news. You can try writing a news story for our newspaper like a real reporter.

1. The writer mentions _____ main factors to make a news story really great.
A. two B. three C. four D. five
2. According to the second paragraph, the correct information in a story includes _____.
A. translation and facts B. spelling and pronunciation
C. spelling, grammar and facts D. translation and grammar
3. According to the writer, newspapers in Liaocheng should talk much about news in _____.
A. Liaocheng B. Hong Kong C. Shanghai D. Beijing
4. Which of the following is true?
A. A small mistake can't get a newspaper into trouble.
B. A lot of people like reading about news from last week.
C. The passage doesn't tell us who was the first man to go into space.
D. People are mostly interested in news that happens far away from them.
5. The passage mainly talks about _____.
A. why to be a good reporter B. where to find interesting news
C. when to choose a good newspaper D. how to write a great news story



每日一句：我走得很慢，但是我从来不会后退。

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

C

【导读】本文介绍了发生火灾时，我们该如何自救。

What are you going to do if you are in a burning house? How will you escape? Do you know how to save yourself? Please read the following passage.

Escaping from a fire is a serious matter. Knowing what to do during a fire can save your life. It is important to know the ways you can use and show them to everyone in the family, such as choosing stairways and fire escapes, but not lifts.

From the lower floors of the buildings, escaping through windows is possible. Learn the best way

of leaving through windows with the least chance of serious injury.

The second floor window is usually not very high from the ground. Of course, it is safer to jump a short way down than to stay in a burning building.

Windows are also useful when you are waiting for help. Be sure to keep the door closed, or smoke and fire may be drawn into the room. Keep your head low at the window to be sure you get fresh air rather than smoke that may leak into the room.

On a second or third floor, the best windows for escape are those that open onto a roof. From the roof a person can drop to the ground more safely. Dropping onto hard ground might end in injury. Bushes and grass can help to break a fall.

1. It is important to _____.
A. put out the big fire in a burning house B. jump off a high burning house
C. know the ways to escape from the fire D. keep the door open
2. From Paragraph 3, we know that it is possible to escape through the windows _____.
A. if there are no bushes on the ground B. if you live on a lower floor
C. if you live on a higher floor D. if you have no rope
3. Which of the following escaping ways is NOT right?
A. You can escape through stairways.
B. You can choose fire escapes.
C. Escape from the windows that open onto a roof.
D. Use a lift to come down at once.
4. Of course, it is _____ to jump a short way down than to stay in a building on fire.
A. safer B. easier C. more dangerous D. more difficult
5. The best title of the passage is _____.
A. Escaping from the Windows B. Waiting for Help
C. Knowledge on Fire D. Saving Yourself in a Burning House



每日一句：快乐最利于健康。

Cheerfulness is the best promoter of health.

D

【导读】本文介绍了作者和父母一起去印度度假时，吃到辛辣印度食物的经历。

My parents have always loved everything about India, so a year ago we went on holiday there. It's a wonderful 1 with beautiful scenes and interesting people. However, I didn't enjoy Indian 2 very much.

On the second day we planned to see an old palace. At the 3 the waiters said, "If you go by train, it'll take you only two hours to get there." However, the hot 4 took over four hours. I was very 5 when we got there, so we had some rice and vegetables with bread in a small restaurant. We were 6 to find it was quite nice. I wasn't full up enough and I saw a man nearby eating some little meatballs.

I said to my dad, "I've been eating rice all week. Can I have some meatballs, please?"

Well, they looked delicious so I ate the first one very 7. I was just putting the second one in my mouth when I felt myself 8 —my mouth was on fire! I started to cough and there were tears in my eyes. You couldn't 9 how spicy it was!

I drank about ten glasses of water but the worst thing was that everyone was laughing at me. You can't make me eat 10 Indian meatball!

- | | | | | |
|---------|------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|
| () 1. | A. town | B. city | C. country | D. restaurant |
| () 2. | A. food | B. scenes | C. people | D. costumes |
| () 3. | A. palace | B. hotel | C. airport | D. entrance |
| () 4. | A. sail | B. walk | C. drive | D. ride |
| () 5. | A. hungry | B. curious | C. cheerful | D. nervous |
| () 6. | A. shocked | B. surprised | C. bored | D. tired |
| () 7. | A. quietly | B. easily | C. quickly | D. gently |
| () 8. | A. burning | B. watering | C. crying | D. smiling |
| () 9. | A. hear | B. believe | C. imagine | D. know |
| () 10. | A. another | B. other | C. the other | D. all |



每日一句：心有多远，你就能走多远。

You can go as far as you want to go.

E

【导读】听说过眼睛会说话吗？本文介绍了当人的眼睛注视对方时，注视的方式、时间长短能够使被注视方产生不同的感受。

It is often said that eyes can speak. Do you have such kind of 1? In a bus you may look at a stranger, but not too 2. If he notices that he is being looked at, he may 3 uncomfortable. It is the same in daily life. When you are looked at for several more times, you will look 4 up and down in order to 5 if there is anything wrong with you. If 6 goes wrong, you will feel angry with the person who is looking at you. 7 can speak, right?

Looking too long at someone may seem to be impolite. But sometimes things are 8. If you wish to draw someone's 9, you may look at him or her for more than ten seconds. For lovers, they enjoy looking at each other longer to show the love that words cannot 10. Clearly, eye communication should be done according to the relationship between the two people and the certain situation.

- | | | | | |
|--------|--------------|------------|---------------|-------------|
| () 1. | A. future | B. fear | C. experience | D. exercise |
| () 2. | A. late | B. long | C. low | D. loud |
| () 3. | A. feel | B. smell | C. sound | D. taste |
| () 4. | A. itself | B. himself | C. myself | D. yourself |
| () 5. | A. see | B. guess | C. hear | D. expect |
| () 6. | A. something | B. nothing | C. everything | D. anything |

- () 7. A. Ears B. Eyes C. Mouth D. Noses
 () 8. A. different B. difficult C. tiring D. boring
 () 9. A. direction B. lesson C. attention D. trouble
 () 10. A. write B. print C. read D. express



每日一句：当后悔取代了梦想，一个人才算老了。

A man is not old until regrets take the place of dreams.

Unit 2

A 【导读】没有左臂的男孩仅凭学会的唯一一个柔道动作就打败对手获得了冠军，诀窍在哪儿？原来，所有柔道比赛选手要防范他的动作，就需要去抓他的左臂。故事告诉我们：最大的弱点有时候也会成为最大的优点。

A 10-year-old boy decided to study judo though he lost his left arm in a car accident. The boy began lessons with an old Japanese judo teacher. The boy was doing well, but after three months, the teacher taught him only one move.

“Sir,” the boy finally said, “shouldn’t I be learning more moves?” “This is the only move you know, but this is the only move you’ll ever need to know,” the teacher replied.

Several months later, the teacher took the boy to his first competition. Surprising himself, the boy easily won his first two matches. The third match was more difficult, but after some time, the boy used his one move to win the match. Still amazed by his success, the boy was now in the finals. This time, his opponent was bigger, stronger, and more experienced. For a while, the boy seemed to be beaten. However, the boy’s opponent then made a blunder: he became too proud. The boy used his move to beat him. The boy won the match and the competition. He was the champion.

On the way home, the boy asked, “Sir, how did I win the competition with only one move?”

“You won for two reasons,” the teacher answered. “First, you’ve almost learned one of the most difficult moves in all of judo. And second, the only known defense for that move is for your opponent to take your left arm.”

- What do you know about the boy from the passage?
 - He was the same as other boys who learned judo.
 - He did badly in learning judo at first.
 - The teacher taught him many moves of judo.
 - The teacher taught him only one move of judo.
- The boy won the first three matches and he felt _____.
 - tired
 - surprised
 - excited
 - bored
- The underlined word “blunder” probably means _____.
 - decision
 - plan
 - mistake
 - difference
- Why did the boy become the champion? The most important reason is _____.
 - he learned more than anyone else
 - his teacher was the best of all
 - all his opponent were too weak
 - he had no left arm to be taken

5. What does the passage want to tell us?
- A. People who have no arms should learn judo.
 - B. A good teacher can help you become the champion.
 - C. Only one move can help you beat anyone.
 - D. The biggest weakness may be your biggest power.



每日一句：诚实才是上策。

Honesty is the best policy.

B

【导读】本文讲述了宠物饲养的现状和未来可能的发展形势。

a) Many people like animals and take them as their pets, so pet hospitals are usually very busy. Kind persons who love animals are needed to help in busy animal hospitals. Those vets will teach them how to take care of the animals.

b) Scientists think that pets will probably be much smaller because people in the future will live in much smaller space. Scientists are now working on making very small farm animals. The same thing might be done to make small cats and dogs.

c) It's said that some day you might own a panther as a pet. Some scientists believe that they might have to start turning wild animals into pets, since this might be the only way to save them from dying out.

d) What about a robot for a pet? This may sound silly, but it could become true. Robot dogs have been made to sell. They are like real dogs. These pets might become more and more popular in the future.

e) Lots of people miss their pets while they are on holiday. One hotel in Minnesota has solved this problem. They lend cats to their guests. Many experts believe this idea will become more and more popular. It is very possible that in the future you will be able to order a pet, as well as room service, at a hotel.

1. Why do the scientist want to make the farm animals smaller?
 - A. Because people in the future may own smaller living space.
 - B. Because robots will become pets.
 - C. Because they like smaller animals.
 - D. Because animals are dying out.
2. In order to protect the animals from dying out in the future, people will probably keep _____ as a pet.

A. a cat	B. a dog	C. a robot	D. a panther
----------	----------	------------	--------------
3. What's the "d" paragraph about?

A. Smaller pets.	B. A robot for a pet.	C. A panther for a pet.	D. Farm animals for pets.
------------------	-----------------------	-------------------------	---------------------------
4. According to the "e" paragraph, when do many people miss their pets?

A. While they are at home.	B. While they are on the farm.
C. While they are on holiday.	D. While they are in hospital.

5. According to the passage, which of the following is TRUE?
- The persons who keep animals have to help in busy animal hospitals.
 - Because there are more and more animals, pet hospitals are usually very busy.
 - In the future wild animals will probably become pets.
 - The pets have become smaller and smaller.



每日一句：熟能生巧。

Practice makes perfect.

C

【导读】湿地对地球具有重要意义，被称为“地球之肾”。本文介绍了中国和世界上一些湿地的现状及其对生态环境的重要意义。

There are many wetlands in China and some of them have become the world's important wetlands. The Chinese Yellow Sea Wetlands are among them. They are in Yancheng, Jiangsu Province. They are home for many different kinds of birds and animals. The world's largest Milu Deer Nature Reserve is in them. More than 700 milu deer live freely there. There are not many red-crowned cranes in the world, but every winter you can see some in the Red-crowned Nature Reserve in the Yellow Sea Wetlands.

The temperature in the wetlands is usually neither too high nor too low. There is a lot of rain and sunshine, too. They are really good places for wildlife. Offering food and home for some special kinds of animals and birds is not the only reason why we need to protect wetlands. Wetlands are important because they also stop flood. But some people want to change the wetlands to make more space for farms and buildings. This means there will be less space for wildlife.

Luckily, more and more people are beginning to understand the importance of wetlands and wildlife. Every year, on February 2nd, many activities are held to tell people more about wetlands.

- The Chinese Yellow Sea Wetlands are in the _____ of China.
A. east B. south C. west D. north
- Usually the weather in the wetlands is _____.
A. hot B. pleasant C. cold D. dry
- The world Wetlands Day is on _____.
A. April 22 B. June 25 C. February 2 D. March 22
- We must protect wetlands because _____.
A. they are home for wildlife
B. they can prevent flood
C. they can offer food to the animals and birds
D. all of the above
- What does the passage mainly talk about?
A. China's wetlands. B. The world's wetlands.
C. Wetlands might be less. D. Wetland is beautiful.



每日一句：不劳无获。

No pain, no gain.

D

【导读】史密斯先生借了辆自行车同儿子到城里给妻子抓药，等他抓好药准备回家时，儿子说自行车被一个陌生的年轻人骑走了，而且他还说，他能记得自行车车牌号码。

One day, Mrs. Smith was ill. She asked Mr. Smith to buy some 1 in town. Bob, their son, cried to go with him. Their home was 2 town. So his father didn't agree.

"Take him with you, I can't 3 him," said Mrs. Smith.

"The bus left ten minutes ago, and I have to 4 a bike," said Mr. Smith.

At twelve o'clock, they got to the 5. Bob was thirsty and hungry. Mr. Smith 6 milk and bread for him and then said, "Look after the 7 here, and I am going to buy some medicine for Mom."

About thirty 8 later, Mr. Smith came over. He didn't 9 the bike. He asked, "Bob!"

"A young man took it away."

"What? It's Uncle Joe's!" Mr. Smith was 10.

"Don't worry, Dad, I can remember its number!"

- | | | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------|---------------------|----------------|
| () 1. A. vegetables | B. rice | C. medicine | D. fruits |
| () 2. A. near to | B. far from | C. different from | D. the same as |
| () 3. A. worry about | B. take care of | C. pay attention to | D. care about |
| () 4. A. borrow | B. steal | C. mend | D. return |
| () 5. A. village | B. hospital | C. shop | D. town |
| () 6. A. made | B. checked | C. bought | D. sold |
| () 7. A. bike | B. milk | C. bread | D. money |
| () 8. A. weeks | B. days | C. hours | D. minutes |
| () 9. A. find | B. get | C. ride | D. lose |
| () 10. A. happy | B. angry | C. excited | D. nervous |



每日一句：今日事，今日毕。

Never put off till tomorrow what may be done today.

E

【导读】根据爸爸的建议，罗比·伯奇骑马上学，使他意想不到的是，校长也支持他的举动。这样做的好处是，他可以在上学时避开交通高峰，而且来去自由。他说他将来想当个牛仔。

How do you usually get to school? By bus? On foot? Roby Burch, 16, a US student gets to school a little 1—he goes by horse.

Burch has been riding his white horse 4 miles to and from school 2 the beginning of the semester. "Every morning, wearing my blue jacket and jeans, I am on my way at 6 a.m.," Burch says, "The streets are mostly 3 at this time of morning. It's a nice way to start the day."

The idea was his 4. His family were enjoying their vacation on their farm this summer.

"My dad just said, 'Roby, you 5 ride your horse to school every day.'" Says Burch. He thought it really was a great idea.

When they got back home, Burch asked for permission from the headmaster, Joe Cox, and, surprisingly, he got the green light. Cox even 6 Burch to keep the horse next to the headmaster's house. Then, his dad helped Burch find the best route to school. It is along back streets, and has 7 cars than the others.

For the return trip every afternoon, Burch leaves school at 5:45 p.m. Even now, as the days grow shorter and colder, he 8 to ride his horse. "I will ride my horse even in the coldest weather," he says.

Burch says that at the first time he sat on a horse as a 4-year-old boy, he was afraid, 9 now, "It's what I do best." It's no surprise that he wants to be a cowboy when he grows up. "I love riding horses more than 10 else," he says, "it's really a guy thing."

- | | | | |
|---------------------|--------------|----------------|--------------|
| () 1. A. normally | B. casually | C. differently | D. actually |
| () 2. A. for | B. since | C. before | D. after |
| () 3. A. empty | B. crowded | C. busy | D. awful |
| () 4. A. sister's | B. brother's | C. mom's | D. dad's |
| () 5. A. will | B. won't | C. should | D. shouldn't |
| () 6. A. invited | B. allowed | C. taught | D. urged |
| () 7. A. fewer | B. few | C. more | D. many |
| () 8. A. begins | B. stops | C. continues | D. refuses |
| () 9. A. so | B. or | C. and | D. but |
| () 10. A. anything | B. nothing | C. everybody | D. somebody |



每日一句：千里之行，始于足下。

A journey of a thousand miles begins with a single step.

Unit 3

A

【导读】本文为北京旅行社的一则广告，介绍的是北京到新加坡的旅游专线，时间为4天，内容包括联系方式、住宿情况及旅游中的活动安排，最后列出了出发时间及价格。

Beijing Travel Company

Beijing—Singapore: best four days in Singapore

Website: www.beijingtour.com

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MIRANER HOTEL

Restaurant & Cafe, Swimming pool, KTV, Clothing store, Reading room

Day 1: Morning: land at Singapore Changi Airport

Afternoon: take a bus tour of the island

Evening: have a party in KTV

Day 2: Morning: visit the Handicraft Center and the National Museum

Afternoon: take the cable car to Sentosa Island

Day 3: Morning: take a walking tour of old Singapore, including Chinatown

Afternoon: take a boat trip around the island

Day 4: Daytime: free for shopping

Evening: back by air

Date of Departure:

August 16, ¥ 3220

August 17, ¥ 3100

August 18, ¥ 2950

August 19, ¥ 3150

- Travelers in this tour group will go to Singapore _____.
A. by air B. by sea C. by bus D. by train
- From the advertisement we can't know _____.
A. the cost of the tour B. the route of the tour
C. the address of the company D. the date of departure
- On the second day, travelers in the tour group can _____.
A. go to Chinatown B. visit Sentosa Island
C. travel around by boat D. have a party in KTV
- When can travelers shop freely during the tour?
A. On the first day B. On the second day C. On the third day D. On the last day
- If you only want to spend 3000 yuan, you can choose _____ as your departure date.
A. August 16 B. August 17 C. August 18 D. August 19



每日一句：先苦后甜。

Business before pleasure.

B

【导读】本文向我们介绍了一些有关彗星的天文知识。

If you look at the sky, you can see something moving and shining that you have never seen before. It might be a comet.

A comet sometimes looks like a star. It has no light of its own. It shines from the sunlight it reflects. Like the earth, a comet goes round the sun.

Some scientists think that a large part of comet is water frozen into pieces of ice and mixed with iron and rock dust and perhaps a few big pieces of rock. When sunshine melts the ice in the comet, great clouds of gas go trailing after it. These clouds, together with the dust, form a long tail.

There may be millions of comets, but only a few come close enough for us to see. Even then it is not often that a comet comes close enough to be seen if we do not have a telescope.

An Englishman named Edmund Halley, found out the paths that comets take through the sky. Some comets move out of our sight and never come back. Others keep coming back at regular times. A big comet that keeps coming back was named Halley because he worked out when it would come back again.