

# 初中英语阅读理解与完形填空 120篇拓展训练(九年级+中考冲刺)

洪 明 主编



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

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- 难度分级，逐层拔高，训练基础、提高速度、提升技能
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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

9 年级  
+  
中考冲刺



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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和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，同时扩大词汇量，而且英语阅读能力的提高能促进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】本文讲述了一则美国总统林肯的小故事。

One day, President Lincoln went to a party. At the gathering, a man called Douglas was repeatedly talking about Lincoln's low position in life and saying that he first met Lincoln when he was a shop assistant at a village shop. Finally he said, "And Mr. Lincoln was a very good waiter too."

People burst into laughter, but they quieted down when Mr. Lincoln said quietly.

"Gentlemen, what Mr. Douglas has said is true. I did keep a grocery (食品杂货店), and I did sell cotton, candles and cigars (雪茄烟), and sometimes whisky (威士忌酒). But I remember that in those days Mr. Douglas was one of my best customers. I often stood on one side of the counter and sold whisky to Mr. Douglas on the other side, but the difference between us now is: I have left my side of the counter, but Mr. Douglas still sticks to his as firmly as ever."

- Where was Douglas talking about Lincoln's low position in life?  
A. At a meeting.      B. In a college.      C. At home.      D. In a restaurant.
- Why was Douglas repeatedly talking about Lincoln's low position in life?  
A. Because he was friendly to Lincoln.  
B. Because Lincoln was an example to show that an American of low position in life can become President of the U. S.  
C. Because he wanted others to look down upon Lincoln.  
D. Because he wanted to tell other people about Lincoln's honesty as a shop assistant.
- How did Lincoln win the oral competition (口头的比赛)?  
A. He won it by telling of his low position in life in his early days.  
B. He won it by telling of his high position in life in his early days.  
C. He won it by saying Douglas was telling lies.  
D. He won it by comparing his present position with Douglas.
- What do you suppose the sentence "Mr. Douglas still sticks to his as firmly as ever" means?  
A. Douglas was still talking about Lincoln's low position in life.  
B. Douglas was still living in the same position as before.  
C. Douglas remained a drunkard (酒鬼) and had not changed a bit.  
D. Douglas kept on going to gatherings and talking a lot.



每日一言：如果你有天赋，勤勉会使其更加完善；如果你能力一般，勤勉会补足其缺陷。

If you have great talents, industry will improve them. If you have but moderate abilities, industry will supply their deficiency.

## B

【导读】本文主要介绍 the fiddler crab 的颜色会随着太阳的升起、落下及潮汐的涨落而改变的科学小知识。

The fiddler crab (蟹) is a living clock. It indicates (=shows) the time of day by the colour of its skin, which is dark by day and pale by night. The crab's changing colour follows a regular twenty-four hour plan that exactly matches the daily rhythm (节奏) of the sun.



Does the crab actually keep time, or does its skin simply answer to the sun's rays, changing colour according to the amount of light strikes it? To find out, biologists kept crabs in a dark room for two months. Even without daylight, the crab's skin colour continued to change exactly on time.

This characteristic (特性) probably developed gradually in answer to the daily rising and setting of the sun, to help protect the crab from sunlight and enemies. After millions of years, it has become completely regulated (受控制) inside the living body of the crab.

The biologists noticed that once each day the colour of the fiddler crab is especially dark, and that each day this happens fifty minutes later than on the day before. From this, they discovered that each crab follows not only the rhythm of the sun but also that of the tides (潮水). The crab's period of greatest darkening is exactly the time of low tide on the beach where it was caught!

1. The fiddler crab is like a clock because it changes colour \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. in a regular 24-hour rhythm                      B. in answer to the sun's rays  
C. at low tide    D. every fifty minutes
2. The crab's changing colour \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. tells the crab what time it is                      B. protects the crab from the sunlight and enemies  
C. keeps the crab warm                                  D. is of no real use
3. When the fiddler crabs were kept in the dark, they \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. did not change colour                              B. changed colour more quickly  
C. changed colour more slowly                        D. changed colour on the same timetable
4. The crab's colour—changing ability was probably developed \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. in the process of evolution (进化)                B. over millions of years  
C. by the work of biologists                           D. both A and B
5. The best title for this selection would be \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. *The Sun and the Tides*                              B. *Discoveries in Biology*  
C. *A Scientific Study*                                    D. *A Living Clock*



每日一句：挑战越艰巨，胜利越辉煌。

The greater the struggle, the more glorious the triumph.

C

【导读】本文介绍乡村生活的种种优势。

People living in the country enjoy several advantages that people living in the city cannot enjoy.

They are in close contact (接触) with nature. They make friends with trees and stones. They breathe fresh air. They fight with strong winds. They listen to the song of birds.

This contact with nature is good for health. There are many diseases that are common in the city, but are not to be found in the country. For example, nearsightedness is almost unknown to country people.

Because of the absence of cars, one can walk more freely in the country than in the city. There are no rules of the road nor traffic signs to obey.

People living in the country can easily get fresh vegetables, fresh fruit and fresh milk. And they get them at lower prices than people in the city.

Country life is economical (节俭的) in other ways, too. There are practically no temptations to waste money.

Country people are mostly honest. They say what they mean, and make and keep promises with sincerity (诚意). They do not put on air (摆架子). They do not pretend to have those ridiculous (荒谬的) manners which are necessary in what we call polite society.

- What can't country people often enjoy?
  - Musical concerts.
  - Fresh air.
  - Song of birds.
  - Close contact with nature.
- What is probably more expensive in the country than in the city?
  - Vegetables.
  - Beer.
  - Milk.
  - Fruit.
- What is NOT true of country life?
  - The traffic accident rate is very high in the country.
  - Living in the country saves one a lot of money.
  - Country people enjoy better health than the city people.
  - Country people are relatively honest.
- Which of the following statements is true according to the passage?
  - People living in the country enjoy no advantages.
  - People living in the city are in close contact with nature.
  - People living in the country suffer from more diseases than those living in the city.
  - The prices of farm products are lower in the country than in the city.
- Which of the following would be the best title for the passage?
  - The Disadvantages of Living in the Country
  - The Expenses of Living in the Country
  - Country Life
  - Healthy Country People



每日一句：一天一苹果，医生远离我。

An apple a day keeps the doctor away.

# D

【导读】本文主要介绍两名驾驶飞机横越英吉利海峡的飞行员的故事。

In 1909, an English newspaper offered £1,000 to the first man to fly across the English Channel in an aeroplane. Today, modern jets cross it in minutes. But at that time, it still seemed a long distance. The race to win the money soon became a race between two men. Both were very colourful.

One was Louis Bleriot. He owned a factory in France that made motor car lamps. He was already well-known as a pilot because he had had accidents several times. Some people laughed at him. One man said, "He may not be the first to fly across the Channel but he will certainly be the first to die in an accident!" But Bleriot was really a good and brave pilot. He also had many good ideas about aeroplane design.

The other man was Hubert Latham. He was half French and half English. He took up flying when his doctors told him he had only a year to live. "Oh, well," he said, "if I'm going to die soon, I think I

shall have a dangerous and interesting life now.” Latham was the first to try the flight across the Channel. Ten kilometres from the French coast, his plane had some trouble. It fell down into the water and began to sink under the water. A boat reached Latham just in time. He was sitting calmly on the wing and was coolly lighting a cigarette (香烟). Bleriot took off six days later. He flew into some very bad weather and very low cloud. He somehow got to the English side and landed in a farmer’s field. When he did so, a customs (海关) officer rushed up to his plane. Planes have changed since then, but customs officers have not. “Have you anything to declare?” The officer demanded.

1. Bleriot was well-known as a pilot because \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. he was unusually brave
  - B. he was quite rich
  - C. he had many good ideas about aeroplane design
  - D. he had had a few accidents
2. The flight for Bleriot was \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. a sad one
  - B. a dangerous one
  - C. his first one
  - D. an easy one
3. Which of the following is NOT true?
  - A. Latham became a pilot on the doctor’s advice.
  - B. He was told he could live another year.
  - C. His plane had some trouble.
  - D. He was saved by a boat when his plane was sinking.
4. Why did the customs officer rush to the plane?
  - A. To see if everything was all right with the plane.
  - B. To make sure that the pilot was not hurt.
  - C. To ask why the plane had landed in a farmer’s field.
  - D. None of the above.
5. “Do you have anything to declare?” means \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. “Do you want any help?”
  - B. “Is there anything wrong?”
  - C. “Have you brought anything on which custom duties must be paid?”
  - D. “Do you have anything to say to the public?”



每日一句：不能改变的事要学会接受，而能够改变的事就要勇于行动。

Accept the things you cannot change. Have the courage to change the things you can.

## E

【导读】本文介绍一位英国女士因不了解中国的风俗习惯而产生的误会。

A young British woman has shortly arrived in Hong Kong and has not yet 1 anything about the Chinese 2. One day she went to the home of a Chinese friend and was 3 given a cup of Chinese tea. She was not 4 and she also found this type of tea rather 5. However, since she had been given the tea, she felt she should drink it. Hoping to finish it 6 so that she would not feel about having to drink this tea which she did not 7, she started to drink as much of it as she could. But as soon as her cup became half-full, the host 8 giving her more. Several times she told

the host that she had had 9, but it seemed to have no 10. Her cup kept being 11, and she kept on drinking. During the time of her 12, she drank about twelve cups of tea. Later she found out that she should have just 13 the tea, and that this would have meant that she had had enough. Influenced by her 14 culture, she felt it too 15 to leave the tea and could not understand why the host took no notice of her protests (抗议) that she had had enough!

- |                 |                |              |                  |
|-----------------|----------------|--------------|------------------|
| 1. A. got       | B. learned     | C. taught    | D. remembered    |
| 2. A. culture   | B. language    | C. food      | D. habit         |
| 3. A. hardly    | B. certainly   | C. carefully | D. immediately   |
| 4. A. tired     | B. happy       | C. thirsty   | D. interested    |
| 5. A. bitter    | B. sweet       | C. nice      | D. cold          |
| 6. A. in time   | B. slowly      | C. gradually | D. quickly       |
| 7. A. take      | B. have        | C. like      | D. buy           |
| 8. A. practised | B. insisted on | C. stopped   | D. tried         |
| 9. A. some      | B. enough      | C. all       | D. a little      |
| 10. A. value    | B. end         | C. effect    | D. importance    |
| 11. A. filled   | B. moved       | C. changed   | D. emptied       |
| 12. A. talk     | B. visit       | C. party     | D. investigation |
| 13. A. left     | B. drunk       | C. absorbed  | D. filled        |
| 14. A. modern   | B. ancient     | C. western   | D. eastern       |
| 15. A. impolite | B. polite      | C. easy      | D. uneasy        |



每日一句：我们无法在这个世界上做什么伟大的事，但我们可以带着伟大的爱去做一些小事。

We can not do great things on this earth, only small things with great love.

## Unit Two

# A

【导读】本文讲述 Andrew Jackson 和 Martin Van Buren 这两届美国总统的小故事。这 2 个小故事也许可以解释美语中 OK 一词的来历。

There are stories about two U. S. presidents, Andrew Jackson and Martin Van Buren, which attempt (试图) to explain the American English word “OK”. We don’t know if either story is true, but they are both interesting.

The first explanation is based on the fact that President Jackson had very little education. In fact, he had difficulty reading and writing. When important papers came to Jackson, he tried to read them and then had his assistants explain what they said. If he approved (赞同) of a paper, he would write “all correct” on it. The problem was that he didn’t know how to spell. So what he really wrote was “ol korekt”. After a while, he shortened that to “OK”.

The second explanation is based on the place where President Van Buren was born, Kinderhook, New York. Van Buren’s friends organized a club to help him become President. They called the club the Old Kinderhook Club, and anyone who supported Van Buren was called “OK”.

- The author \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. believes both of the stories                      B. doesn't believe a word of the stories  
C. is not sure whether the stories are true        D. is telling the stories just for fun
- According to the passage, President Jackson \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. couldn't draw up any documents at all  
B. didn't like to read important papers by himself  
C. often had his assistants sign documents for him  
D. wasn't good at reading, writing or spelling
- According to the first story, the term "OK" \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. was approved of by President Jackson        B. was the title of some official documents  
C. was used by President Jackson                D. was an old way to spell "all correct"
- According to the second story, the term "OK" \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. was the short way to say "Old Kinderhook Club"  
B. meant the place where President Van Buren was born  
C. was the name of Van Buren's club  
D. was used to call Van Buren's supporters in the election
- According to the second story, the term "OK" was used \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. by Van Buren  
B. in a presidential election  
C. to organize the Old Kinderhook Club  
D. by the members of the "Old Kinderhook Club"



每日一句：成功很简单，就是在合适的时间，用正确的方法做对的事。

Success is simple. Do what's right, the right way, at the right time.

## B

【导读】本文讲述作者考前临时抱佛脚的学习状态。

The clock struck eleven at night. The whole house was quiet. Everyone was in bed except me. Under the strong light, I looked sadly before me at a huge pile of that troublesome stuff (东西) they call "books".

I was going to have my examination the next day. "When can I go to bed?" I asked myself. I didn't answer. In fact I dared not.

The clock struck twelve. "Oh, dear!" I cried. "Ten more books to read before I can go to bed!" We pupils are the most wretched creatures in the world. Dad does not agree with me on this. He did not have to work so hard when he was a boy.

The clock struck one. I was quite desperate (绝望的) now. I forgot all I had learned. I was too tired to go on. I did the only thing I could. I prayed, "Oh, God, please help me pass the exam tomorrow. I do promise to work hard afterwards, Amen." My eyes were so heavy that I could hardly open them. A few minutes later, with my head on the desk, I fell asleep.

- When the author was going over his lessons, all the others in the house were \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. asleep                      B. outside                      C. working in bed                      D. quietly laughing at him

2. The underlined word “wretched” in Paragraph 3 probably means \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. very happy      B. disappointed      C. very sad      D. hopeful
3. Reviewing his lessons didn’t help him because \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. it was too late at night  
B. he was very tired  
C. his eyes lids were so heavy that he couldn’t keep them open  
D. he hadn’t studied hard before the examination
4. What do you suppose happened to the author?  
A. He went to a church to pray again.      B. He passed the exam by sheer luck.  
C. He failed in the exam.      D. He was punished by his teacher.
5. The best title for the passage would be \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. The Night Before the Examination      B. Working Far into the Night  
C. A Slow Student      D. Going Over My Lessons



每日一句：幸福并非坐等将来去获取，而是当下为之筹谋的过程。

Happiness is not something you postpone for the future. It is something you design for the present.

## C

【导读】本文主要介绍信息时代新的录放、存储文件，音乐的工具——MP3 软件和播放器的常识。

### Is it time to get MP3?

Your computer has been playing music for years, one CD at a time. Now hundreds of songs can be stored in your PC (personal computer) if they’re in the MP3 format (格式).

### What is it?

MP3 compresses music into small computer friendly files. You access (获取) MP3 music in several ways: Music can be downloaded from websites that have converted (转换) vast music libraries into MP3. Or you can prerecord CDs into your PC and convert songs in minutes into MP3. Once MP3 music is on your PC’s hard drive, you can play it through your computer’s speakers, “burn” it onto blank CDs or exchange MP3 files with friends using E-mail.

### How much?

Software needed to play and convert MP3 music is often free. It comes preinstalled (预设的) on most new computers or can be downloaded from many websites, including MP3. com. Some MP3 sites are free. Just type “MP3 sites” into any search engine. The popular MP3 players start at around \$50 and can hold hundreds of songs. A blank CD on which you can record music costs about a dollar.

### Advantages

MP3 turns your home PC into a tape recorder. Tiny MP3 players are the size of a card, making it easy to take hundreds of songs with you.

### Disadvantages

You may find that music at many sites is limited. And some only allow you to listen rather than download offerings. Others let you download music that then can’t be copied to MP3 players. And a growing number of new CDs make it impossible to copy songs to a computer.

- How can you get MP3 music?
  - By turning your home PC into a tape recorder.
  - By taking your own music or songs with you.
  - By copying songs to a PC through the speakers.
  - By downloading from websites which have converted music libraries into MP3.
- Which is NOT true to the passage?
  - Software needed to play and convert MP3 music is often free of charge.
  - MP3 music can be exchanged with friends by E-mail.
  - MP3 music can be downloaded for free at any site.
  - A greater number of new CDs make it impossible to copy songs to a computer.
- The underlined word "burn" probably means \_\_\_\_\_.
  - fire
  - copy
  - download
  - play
- How much will you pay for a MP3 player?
  - Free of charge.
  - Free downloading.
  - At least fifty dollars.
  - About a dollar.



每日一句：人们总是比自己所了解的自我更强，因此，人们的成就，将一再超出自己的预料。

Man is always more than he can know of himself. Consequently, his accomplishments, time and again, will come as a surprise to him.

**D**

【导读】本文是一则 Fine Photograph Club 的广告。

Are all your photographs good? Be honest with yourself. Aren't some of your pictures too dark, and others too light? How many times have you thrown away a photo? We, the Fine Photograph Club, can help you. We meet every Wednesday in our comfortable club room in Bridge Street. At 7:30 p.m., a member of the club or a visitor would give a talk, and then we have coffee. Our members will advise you on all the latest cameras and films. They will help you to develop your films or enlarge your pictures. What does it all cost? Only 5 pounds a year.

Photography is now a big business. Do you know, for instance, that there are 15 million cameras in our country? And that 700 million photographs are taken a year, more than one-third of them in color? Think of the amount of photography in television, the cinema, newspapers, books, advertisements and so on. In modern life people learn a lot from pictures, so photography is more and more important. It is also more complicated and more expensive than it used to be. You may only want to take good photographs of faces and places. If so, we can help you to get better results. You needn't waste any more money. If you want to learn more about photography and how it is used, join the club please. You won't be disappointed. Write now to the Secretary, Fine Photograph Club. Bridge Street.

- The purpose of passage is to \_\_\_\_\_.
  - show people how to take fine pictures
  - tell people photography is now a big business
  - tell people the club can do many things for you
  - encourage people to join the photograph club
- If you want to join the club, you \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. must be good at photography  
B. must know about the latest cameras and films  
C. must pay a little money a year  
D. must be honest with yourself
3. You are able to be honest so that you can \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. say if your photos are good or bad      B. tell how much money you waste  
C. help the Fine Photograph Club      D. know the latest development in cameras
4. The club can give the following service except \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. coffee      B. amusement      C. advice      D. information
5. Which statement of the following is true?  
A. If you are a member of Fine Photograph Club, it will cost you only 5 pounds to buy a camera.  
B. All the members of Fine Photograph Club can take free photographs of faces and places.  
C. More than a third of 700 million color photographs are taken a year.  
D. If you write to the photograph club, you will be very good at photographing.



每日一句：快乐不需要理由(“y”即“why”的发音)，只需要自我价值的体现(“i”即“i”的发音)。

There is no “y” in happiness. There is “i”.

## E

【导读】本文介绍作者通过一件小事得知“在人与人之间的相处中，不要以貌取人，相互交流是最重要的。”的道理。

The story happened on a hot heavy rainy day.

After class, I took a few bottles to go and 1 some water from the water room. Oh! There were so many people! I had to wait 2 the rain. My hair didn't get wet because I wore a hat, but my clothes 3.

When at last it was my 4, I filled the bottles as quickly as possible. I began making my way back when I saw a boy 5 towards me. He 6 two umbrellas in his hand. He shouted “hello” and as he came 7, I recognized that it was Jason.

He 8 my classmate for nearly three years but we never 9 more than ten sentences. He was silent but I like talking. We were quite 10 people and had nothing in common. I didn't 11 him and even didn't want to see him.

“Hey! What's wrong?” His words 12 me out of my thought. “I saw you 13 in the rain so I brought you this umbrella. But it seems a little 14, your clothes are already wet.”

On hearing this, I was so 15 that I couldn't say a single word.

“Don't just stand there. Let's go!” He said and held the umbrella for me. We walked towards 16 and this time, we talk 17.

“I know you don't like me, but I want to 18 with you.” he said, “you may think I am silent, but it is because I can't find the 19 to say.”

The rain finally stopped and we saw a rainbow in the blue sky. I said to myself, “It is wrong to 20 someone only by his appearance.

1. A. collect      B. drink      C. carry      D. hold  
2. A. under      B. in      C. at      D. on



- |                      |                 |                   |                 |
|----------------------|-----------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| 3. A. did            | B. got          | C. was            | D. wet          |
| 4. A. wish           | B. duty         | C. job            | D. turn         |
| 5. A. come           | B. came         | C. coming         | D. comes        |
| 6. A. had held       | B. has held     | C. was holding    | D. holds        |
| 7. A. near           | B. nearly       | C. nearer         | D. nearest      |
| 8. A. has been       | B. had been     | C. is             | D. would be     |
| 9. A. shared         | B. talked       | C. spoke          | D. communicated |
| 10. A. the same      | B. familiar     | C. strange        | D. the best     |
| 11. A. hate          | B. ignore       | C. like           | D. get along    |
| 12. A. brought       | B. made         | C. got            | D. surprised    |
| 13. A. stood         | B. stand        | C. standing       | D. are standing |
| 14. A. early         | B. frequent     | C. actually       | D. late         |
| 15. A. moving        | B. move         | C. moved          | D. moves        |
| 16. A. the classroom | B. the park     | C. the playground | D. the bedroom  |
| 17. A. nothing       | B. little       | C. a lot          | D. something    |
| 18. A. make friends  | B. shake a hand | C. make a friend  | D. have words   |
| 19. A. times         | B. right words  | C. silent place   | D. umbrella     |
| 20. A. understand    | B. see          | C. judge          | D. decide       |



每日一句：幸福生活的关键是要接受你永远无法掌控一切的现实。

The key to a happy life is to accept you are never actually in control.

## Unit Three

# A

【导读】本文介绍了诺贝尔奖的由来。

Most of us know about the Nobel Prize, especially the Nobel Peace Prize, but few of us know anything about the man who set them up. His name was Alfred Nobel. He was a great scientist and inventor himself. Besides, he had a big business. His business may surprise you. He made and sold explosives. His companies even made and sold weapons. Isn't this something that surprises you? The man who made money from weapons should set up the Peace Prize?

Though Alfred Nobel had a lot of money from weapons, he hated war. He hoped that there would be no war in the world. He was one of the richest in Europe. When he died in 1896, he left behind him a lot of money and his famous will. According to his will, most of his money was placed in a fund. He wanted the interest from the fund to be used as prizes every year. We know them as the Nobel Prizes. The Nobel Prizes are international. Alfred Nobel wanted the winners to be chosen for their work, not the country they came from.

Alfred Nobel had given his whole life to his studies and work and to the benefits of mankind. He made money all by his own efforts, but he left the world share his wealth. His inventions and wealth stay with the world for ever.