中学生捷进英语

初中英语阶梯阅读

沈金荣 刘世芝 编著

上海科学技术文献出版社

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AN EFFICIENT APPROACH
TO IMPROVING
ENGLISH READING
SKILLS

上海科学技术文献出版社

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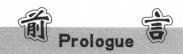
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英语阅读不仅是英语学习的目的之一,而且是英语学习的主要手段。英语阅读技能不仅是重要的语言技能,也是学生必须掌握的基本功。英语阅读能力是提升英语语言技能的基础和前提。因此,只有掌握必要的英语阅读技巧,并积极进行大量、广泛的阅读,知识面才会宽广,才能有助于其他各项能力的提高。

但是,如何提高阅读能力呢?

首先,我们要选定一本切合自己实际水平和需要的英语阅读实战读本。该读本能把阅读与相关练习题(尤其是适合中考的练习题)完美地结合起来,练习的题材和题型既丰富多样、活泼有趣,又具一定的深度,能让学生对词、句、篇章有深刻的理解,同时还须提供一些切实可行的阅读策略,对中学生进行一定的阅读指导。

本书的策划和编辑正是为了满足这种需要,以求能迅速而有效地提高学生的阅读能力。概言之,本书具有以下几个特点:

- 1. **篇幅适中**。初中学生的词汇、知识有限,篇幅适当的阅读材料既能培养学生的阅读兴趣,又能培养学生的阅读能力。
- 2. 分级阅读。每级阅读材料的难度不同,总体呈递增的趋势,按循序渐进的原则不断扩充学生的知识,提高其阅读能力。
- 3. 题材丰富。阅读材料不仅包括历史人物介绍、幽默故事、社会文化、科普知识、日常生活、文史知识,还包括寓言故事、人文地理、环境保护、防灾抗灾、文学艺术、体育卫生等各个领域。
- **4. 体裁多样**。包括记叙文、说明文、议论文、应用文以及新闻报道、广告、操作说明等。
- 5. 原汁原味。阅读材料多采用国外原版文章,并加以修改,使其符合国内中学生的阅读要求,可以使学生更好地理解领会。
- 6. 时代性强。阅读材料跟踪时代特点,符合当代中学生的兴趣、要求,具有与时代同步的特色。

本书是初中生提高英文阅读理解能力较为理想的阅读材料。它循序渐进地引导学生愉快地阅读、思考。主题为青少年所喜闻乐见;语言风格生动活泼,融知识性、趣味性、启发性为一体。相信同学们能够在循序渐进的阅读中迅速扩大词汇量,打好英语基础,提高英语阅读能力。同学们一定能在这次轻松、快乐的阅读之旅中大获收益!

阅读策略和投写 Reading Skills and Strategies

吃草中直接找到经常。即便是个别雅顺, 加果反复阅读, 再加工对某些科普知识的大致

助于阅读。文章中的线索主要有:同义阅线索、环境线索、用途线索、因果关系线索、对比线索、说明线索以及顺序线索等。抓住这些线索就能提高理解、判断、猜测的准确性。

阅读能力既是英语考试的重要内容,也是运用英语的主要能力之一。提高英语阅读能力,对于广大中学生来说,是一个非常重要但又十分艰苦的学习过程。尽管我们的英语教学历来重视培养学生的阅读能力,但由于传统的英语教学过多地承担了词汇、语法等语言基础知识的教学任务,英语教师常把大量的时间、精力用于知识点的传授、复习、掌握和操练上,因此对专门的阅读训练,尤其是以语篇能力、思维能力和阅读技巧为核心的阅读能力训练不足,导致学生的阅读能力并没有得到实质性的提高。

本书通过对英语阅读策略的逐一揭示,使读者能够较快地打破英语阅读的神秘感,轻松地发现丰富多彩的英语阅读技巧,进而可以更加容易地运用它们去分析隐含在英语文字中的思想内容,并可逐步善于从语篇的角度去把握文章的脉络。

英语阅读策略是学习策略的组成部分,有利于提高学生的英语阅读效率和阅读水平,增强学生学习英语的自信心。但要真正快速地提高英语阅读理解能力,关键还在于多读,尤其是多读一些稍有难度的文章。在阅读实践中,要有意识地学习和积累词汇、语法及文化知识。只有这样,才能真正奠定提高英文阅读能力的基础。

培养英语阅读理解能力一般有两个途径,一是通过课堂阅读教学,二是通过广泛的课外阅读实践。长期以来,由于教学条件所限,我国多采用大班授课模式,又因授课时数有限,英语课堂教学主要以讲解词汇、分析句子结构为主。虽然学生的词汇量得到了提高,但是由于对文章的理解只注重于句子的结构分析,所以学生只学了许多语法规则,而没有学到阅读的各种方法,自然也无从谈及提高和培养学生的阅读能力。虽然随着改革开放,英语课堂教学有了很大的改革,不再以传统的语法讲解为主,而是注重学生的英语口头表达能力,但是如何培养和提高学生阅读能力仍然没有得到充分的重视,尤其是到了初三阶段,由于中考指挥棒的作用,不仅课堂阅读教学被忽略了,课外阅读更是得不到保障。

为了有效地提高英语阅读效率和阅读水平,我们建议在进行英语阅读时,可以从以下几个方面人手:

型 1. 了解文章题材,把握文章的侧重点 水型, 息高类型, 图象对量的含剂和微(S)

不同题材的文章侧重点不同。说明文侧重的是对人物或事物特征的描写,出这种题时,往往会出现让考生根据文章的描写去揣摩一些信息;而故事性的文章往往是让考生根据故事情节的描述,去猜测故事中人物之间的关系、故事发生的社会背景等;相对来说,让学生感到困难的往往是科普性的文章,因为学生平时很少接触此类文章,且这类文章的词汇专业性较强,所以较为难懂。但是,在做此类阅读时,千万不要因为一二个单词不认识就放弃。其实,此类文章的问题设置一般都比较简单,大多数问题差不多都能从





文章中直接找到答案。即便是个别难题,如果反复阅读,再加上对某些科普知识的大致 了解,也能找到答案。

2. 抓住线索,做到有规律的阅读

文章的上下文、前后句、字里行间都存在不同的线索,把它们有机地串联起来,会有助于阅读。文章中的线索主要有:同义词线索、环境线索、用途线索、因果关系线索、对比线索、说明线索以及顺序线索等。抓住这些线索就能提高理解、判断、猜测的准确性。

3. 了解问题,做到有目的的阅读

在阅读短文前,可快速把短文所配的练习题看一遍,做到有目的地去阅读。这种方法比较适合较长而又较难看懂的文章,看长而难懂的文章要花费较多的时间,如果我们有的放矢在文章中寻找,这样既省时间,准确率也较高。

4. 略读 (Skimming)

略读指的是为获取文章或段落大意而进行的阅读。阅读时我们寻找的是主题句(topic sentence),它有助于迅速了解文章的人意,找出每段的主题。在进行略读时,不需要详尽地理解所读材料,只是了解阅读材料的基本信息,快速浏览全篇,领会主旨或抓住主要内容,以帮助理解。在进行阅读时要有意识地找出主题句,没有主题句的段落就依靠段落中的衔接、句际关系来分析、推断和概括段落的大意,从而达到整体理解的目的,获得文章提供的主要信息。掌握略读技巧有两个要点:

- (1) 抓住段落要点:一篇文章通常是围绕一个中心展开的。每一篇文章都是由各个段落组成的,而每一个段落都有一个要点,只要抓住了要点,也就抓住了整个段落的意思,就能迅速地获取阅读信息。所以在阅读过程中,掌握每一段落的要点,对文章的整体就有了全面的了解。
- (2) 抓主题句:在读一篇文章的过程中,要善于抓住每一段文章的主题句,留心一些关键词,抓住中心,理解主题句与文章的具体事实细节的关系,注意文章的弦外之音,但一定要做到"字不离句,句不离篇",千万不要想当然。对于考查文章细节的问题,在阅读的过程中,可以拿笔划出文章之中的细节。这样也有助于提高做题的速度和加深对文章深层意思的理解。一般来说,一个段落只有一个主题思想,主题句是表达段落中心思想的句子,它是一个段落中关键性的句子。因此,如果抓住了主题句,也就抓住了段落的中心思想。

在实施略读时,应该注意以下几点:

- (1) 主题句一般位于每段的开头,也可能位于段落末尾或段落中间。位于一段文章 开头的情况最为普遍,通常为段落的第一句或第二句。
- (2) 判断作者的写作意图:提供信息,描述人、物或事件,讨论问题,说服某人,提出建议,或者是在进行两种观点或事物的比较。
- (3) 弄清其他的句子的作用:在一个段落中,其他句子是对主题句的进一步发展,或 是说明性的例子,或者是为主题句提供时间、地点或原因及背景。

5. 浏览(Scanning)

同略读一样,浏览也是一种快速阅读的方法。两者的不同之处在于:略读是从阅读 材料中获得大意,其目的是了解阅读内容的概要;浏览是从阅读材料中寻找某些特定的





信息,有目的地为在文章中寻找某一具体信息而进行的搜索性阅读。如寻找人名、地名、时间或一个关键词语。在找到这个词时,就要开始做局部的细读,以确定所找的信息确在此处。为了有效的浏览,必须仔细地审题,因为审题的过程就是明确阅读目的的过程。略读是事先对阅读材料一无所知,而浏览则是在对阅读材料有所了解的情况下进行的。

浏览的基本步骤如下:

- (1) 要时刻清楚地记着自己要寻找的特定信息。
- (2) 应迅速沿着文章自上而下扫视,时刻期待所找信息从未读部分显现出来。
- (3) 若找到信息,应该仔细看一看,证实所找信息是否确定。在浏览时,心中带着问题,看一看文中是否有问题的答案。

6. 跳读

跳读是为了寻找所需信息,如年代、数字、人名、地名等。它利用语法过渡词、语气转 折词及时态等,把握住关键词,迅速抓住文章脉络。

7. 推读

推读是通过上下文,推测未直接写明的含义、因果关系以及词义,包括在阅读中出现的新的单词、表达法或语法现象。根据上下文进行猜测,这样既提高了阅读速度,又形成了一种能力,这也是英语阅读的关键所在。

8. 概读

从每篇标题,到各个部分都进行概读,以归纳出要点,概括作者的主旨、意图、观点、态度,这样就能了解全文的概貌。概读还有助于把握上下文之间的意义和联系,培养综合概括能力。

9. 猜词

在阅读过程中,特别是在略读或浏览时,如果遇到不懂的词或句子,手头又没有辞典,怎么办?遇有生词时,首先要冷静,要善于运用猜词技巧来猜测生词的意义。如 but 表示前后的意义的对立,and 表示前后信息的一致。有时,我们虽不认识一个词,但这个词中的某一部分我们认识,就可以据此猜测这个生词的意思。有时即使我们不能猜出一个词的确切意思,但只要我们知道这个词表示积极还是消极的意思即可以回答问题。我们要学会利用上下文线索猜测词义,因为阅读上下文往往能澄清整段的意思,对整段意思的理解又反过来为理解生词提供了整体背景,使猜测有了可寻的线索。

猜测生词的具体技巧主要有:

(1) 根据构词法理解词义:

前缀 un-表反义词,如 happy, unhappy; fair, unfair; important, unimportant 等。 后缀-ment 表名词,如 develop, development; argue, argument 等。

后缀-er、-or 或-ist 表同源名词,如 calculate, calculator; visit, visitor; law, lawyer; wait, waiter; science, scientist; art, artist 等。此外,还要掌握合成词等构词形式。

- (2) 通过上下文猜测词义。
- (3) 通过辨认生词的位置来确定它的词性,如:动词、形容词或者副词等。
- (4) 寻找上下文中生词的定义。有时作者会对一些词加以解释、重述或举例。作者通常用"is, means, refers to, that is, consists of"等信号词给生词下定义。如: A pond is

阅读策略和技巧



an area of water smaller than a lake.

- (5) 有一些生词的附近有一些连接词,这些连接词所表示的逻辑关系通常有助于我们理解那些生词的意义。
- (6)根据句子结构猜测句义:较长或较为复杂的句子通常为主从复合句、倒装等结构,对于这类句子要作必要的句子结构分析。经过分析,化整为零,化繁为简,较长或较复杂的句子就不难理解了。
- (7) 用所学知识和生活经验理解短文,如根据化学知识,可以理解: Water is made from oxygen and hydrogen. 根据生活经验可以理解: Green plants let out oxygen and breathe in carbon dioxide.

阅读理解应试要点

阅读理解主要测试考生通过阅读获取信息的能力,是对语言综合运用能力的一种检验。试题中既有显露于字里行间的信息,也有大量的隐含信息、联想信息和扩展信息。但是,迅速而准确地提高获取上述信息的能力并不是一朝一夕的简单事。因此,我们必须从以下多个方面下功夫:

一、具备坚实的英语基础知识

对一篇英语文章的阅读能力是以英语这一门语言的词汇、语法、惯用法知识作为基础的。脱离了这个基础,理解便是一句空话,能力也无从谈起。比如: Tom is the last man I want to see. (汤姆是我最不想见的人。)如果将 last 理解成"最后的、最终的",上文便令人费解,不知所云了。

二、保持心理平衡

很多英语成绩较差的学生害怕英语短文,见到了成块的文章就心慌,产生心理障碍,对没有生词的文章也看不下去。而有些成绩较好的学生看到文章中有较长的句子也惊慌失措。不少同学对于较浅显的短文往往急于选答案,经常会出现粗心大意的错误。因此,为了在中考中保持沉着冷静,这就要求在平时加强这方面的练习,使考生不会因试题陌生而害怕,也不会因为紧张而出现不必要的失分。

三、带着问题读文章

在通读短文之前,可以把文后的问题先浏览一遍,这样既能做到心中有数,有时又能 捕捉到文章的大概意思,然后带着问题阅读短文,边阅读边捕捉文中与问题相关的信息 点。这样有助于抓住解决问题的关键,做到有的放矢,既加快了阅读速度,又争取了时间。

四、把握住 who, where, when, what, why 和 how

天文、地理、历史、科普、日常生活和名人轶事等,都与这五个"w"及一个"h"或多或





少有关,在看短文后的问题及快速通读全文了解文章大意的基础上,理解思路,摸清脉络,然后把着眼点转移到文章的每一个段落上,尽快地把握文章中的五个"w"及一个"h"。把握住了整个事件的具体细节,做题时就会收到事半功倍的效果。

五、迅速发现文章或段落的中心思想或谈论的话题

毫无疑问,一篇文章最主要的东西是中心思想。有些文章我们可以在文后的问题中捕捉到大概意思,有些只能在文章中捕捉。如果在问题中捕捉不到大概意思,就需要在文章中去捕捉,就要求用较快的速度进行阅读,只有快读才可以自然地把注意力集中在文章的中心思想上。一般说来,文章的中心思想在文章的首段或末段,段落的中心思想在每段的句首,因此要特别注意文章的首段和末段及每段的首句。不要过分追究那些与文章中心思想无关的新单词,否则就会事倍功半。

六、注意文章的深层推理

弄清文章体裁,分析篇章结构,根据上下文的内在联系充分挖掘文章的深层含义,对隐含在文中的因果关系、人物的目的、动机以及作者未言明的倾向、态度、意图等进行合乎逻辑的推理判断。因此要善于抓住文中实质性的东西,即抓住作者写这篇文章的目的,不要被表面信息和似是而非的叙述所迷惑,而要充分发挥自己的想象能力和概括能力,推断出文中字里行间未直接讲明的深层含义。

七、把其他学科知识结合起来

阅读理解中所采用的文章内容之广泛可谓包罗万象,例如包含天文、地理、历史、科普、日常生活和名人轶事等知识。宽广的知识面对我们的阅读理解会起到很大的帮助,因此,同学们都应学好其他各科知识。

八、注重阅读的速度和理解的精确性

如果阅读速度太慢,则很难在紧张激烈的考试中、在规定的有限时间之内完成答卷。在应试中,如果一味提高速度,则会制约思考的精细和准确。因此,在平时学习中要注意阅读速度,一定数量的阅读时间和训练是应试中不可缺少的一环。同时阅读实践中应注意培养良好的个性品质,特别应注意培养专注、敏捷和坚忍不拔等非智力因素,注意培养严谨、精细等良好的心理素质。

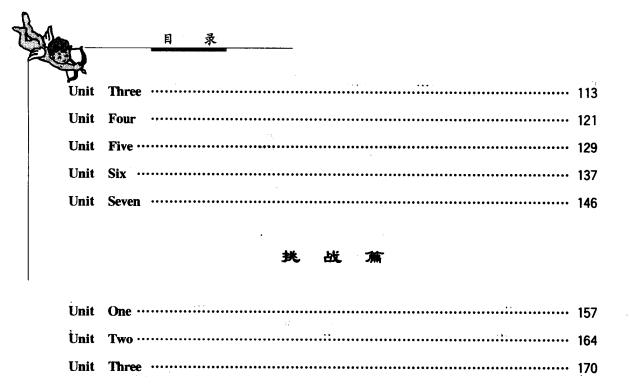
特别强调,做完理解题后,要立足整体。若时间允许,不妨把全文再通读一遍,逐一校对各题的答案,注意各题答案是否前后呼应。

总之,理解性阅读英语文章是一种比较复杂的思维活动,它需要掌握有关读物的思想内容及相关语言知识。通过以上对阅读理解题的题型特点介绍和应试技巧的讲解,考生可以从中把握方向,从而得到启迪,不断地提高英语阅读理解水平。



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Basic Level



young man came to visit my mond, we shake a long

the room several times and then sat down in front of the visitor and looked at him. But the visitor didn't notice that. He went on falking. Finally Jack could not stand (忍受)it any more. He went out of the room and came back a few ininutes later. He sat down

Warm-up (热身练习)

-,	单词	(科	义		示,填入活导内):
	()	1.	marrylac Jackyram.	to be able to accept sth. unpleasant or difficult
	()	2.	standy a wice a vbnsts.	to become impossible to see or find
	(sw.	11)	3.	Christmas 12 1 mbib c.	to become someone's husband or wife
	(willing to give money to help someone than is
	Ly.	uls	Car		expected do north in the dog and in front of the dog.
					to stop having sth. important that you need
	()			put on his hat and leave ayqqahnu
	()	7.		lower in price
	()	8.		someone who owns something
	()			a Christian holiday on December 25
70	(vsl)			a list of all the kinds of food 38 or a gradT
					sleeping. Then our work time has 243 days left
					Each weekend is two days. * 意主变约 .a er 104
					no zidb. 使 ······ 惊讶的是 and byted of mod sno
					work all that time — we need a abla Let's
					don't work all day. Four 相 were 健 .buch ev
					remember that we get 2 day 选 所 这 以 这 以 这 以 这 以 这 以 以 以 以 以 以 以 以 以 以
					There are also 4 Bank bolidays
					work. But then we have on
sb	(o))	8.	think over some sin	II ish. 对······感到满意 salf salf salfos
	(.)	9.	by the time	left for work every year!
	()	10.	be satisfied with	j. 结婚
	(業2			机压每文内室, 洗择局机	Choose the best answer according to the passage (

Passage One ob symbol of the Manager of the Passage of the Passage

My friend has a big police dog. Police dogs are often clever. Every Sunday afternoon my friend takes Jack for a long walk in the park. Jack likes these long walks



in the park very much.

One Sunday afternoon a young man came to visit my friend. He stayed a long time. He talked and talked. Soon it was time for my friend to take Jack for his walk. But the visitor still stayed. Jack became very restless (焦躁不安). He walked around the room several times and then sat down in front of the visitor and looked at him. But the visitor didn't notice that. He went on talking. Finally Jack could not stand (忍受) it any more. He went out of the room and came back a few minutes later. He sat down again in front of the visitor, holding the visitor's hat in his mouth.

True or False (判断下列句子是否符合短文内容,符合的用"T"表示,不符合的用"F"表示,填入括号内):

(反為身族) GU-mansW

- (15) 1. A friend of mine has a clever police dog called Jack.
- 2. My friend takes his police dog to the park twice a week.
- () 3. The visitor talked for a long time and didn't stop talking when it was time and one for their walk in the park. I have a second of their walk in the park.
- () 4. The dog sat in front of the visitor in order to look at him carefully.
- (bee) 5. The dog held the visitor's hat in his mouth because he wanted the visitor to put on his hat and leave at once. It is the same of the visitor to put on his hat and leave at once. It is the same of the visitor to put on his hat and leave at once.

owT opassage owns something

g. lower in price

There are 365 days in a year. We sleep 8 hours a day, so we have 122 days for a sleeping. Then our work time has 243 days left. But there are 52 weekends in a year. Each weekend is two days. We lose another 104 days a year for work. It takes us about one hour to have breakfast and supper. This comes to 15 days over a year. But we can't work all that time — we need a holiday. Let's say we have three weeks' holiday. We don't work all day. Four free hours each evening takes up 61 days. We have to remember that we get 2 days' holiday at Easter, 3 at Christmas and 1 at the New Year. There are also 4 Bank holidays. Take those 10 days away and we have 32 days for work. But then we have one and a half hours' lunch every day, and half an hour's coffee break. That comes to 30 days a year. This means that we have only a few days left for work every year!

Choose the best answer according to the passage	(根据短文内容,选择最恰当的答案):
---	--------------------

)	1.	How	many	days d	o we	sleep	in a	year?		days.
--	---	----	-----	------	--------	------	-------	------	-------	--	-------

A. 365

B. 122

C. 8

D. 52

My friend has a big police dog. Police dogs no syab 51 bnaqs aw . S (unda)

atternoon my friend skerd eafloo along walk in the park. Jack in tear h.A. long walk

() 10. be satisfied with j. 结婚





radque bna tashkard. Qwomen menus with differendantle. On them.
(manu).123. Which of the following is true? 1 w 1 2 2 2 4 4 1 1 2 3 1 1 1 2 2 2 4 4 1 2 1 2 1 2 2 2 4 4 1 2 2 2 4 2 4
A. Each weekend is one day. B. We have 61 days for free time.
C. We get 3 days' holiday at Easter. D. Coffee break takes us one hour.
() 4. According to the passage, we know that we don't have time to
C. paid by both the man and the woman
A. much too B. so many and C. too much also D. too many
() 4. The White Rose succeeded because sneam rating ()
A. we should know the numbers in mem with the high should know the numbers in a should know the numbers
B. time is important and we'd better not waste it is no wow. A
C. we need more holidays we make generous than we also more holidays we make generous that we are more below that the control of the control
D. a few days for work is enough are a room are namow. O
Passage Three
Very few people were coming to eat at the White Rose Restaurant and its owner
did not know what to do. The food in the restaurant was cheap and good, but nobody
merry. when a very thin young man came into the room. are the word the seemed to the seeme into the room.
Then he did something that changed all that, and in a few weeks his restaurant
was full of men with their lady friends. Whenever a gentleman came in with a lady, a
smiling waiter gave each of them a beautiful menu. The menus looked exactly the same
on the outside, but there was an important difference inside.
The menu that the waiter gave the man gave the correct price for each dish and
each bottle of wine, while the menu that he gave to the lady gave a much higher
price. So when the man calmly ordered dish after dish and wine after wine, the lady
thought he was much more generous than he really was. only asmow a .A
B. a man who was not lat at all
Choose the best answer according to the passage: b llow any only dimov a
() 1. How was the food in the White Rose Restaurant?
A. Its quality had always been good and its prices low.
B. It was poor and good at first but became more expensive later.
C. It was cheap and good at first but became more "expensive" later.
D. It looked beautiful on the outside but it was very different inside.
() 2. How did the restaurant attract many people? domos robro . Cl
A. By lowing the price of its food rad sid man and bib yell a (

Unit One

A. the man was Mary bool sti food was Mary bool at the man was mary bool at the mary bool at the man was mary bool at the m

C. the man and Mary would sirves retted ment gniving bns

C. With waiters smiling at the guests when they came into the restaurant

5



1	
	D. By showing men and women menus with different price on them.
() 3	3. According to this passage, when a man and a woman ate at the restaurant,
i time	A. Liach weekend is one day. B. We have asw boof aftree
e hour.	A. usually paid by the man and sometimes by the woman
time to	B. always paid by the man only ow assured out of gribacooks to
	C. paid by both the man and the woman
my	mDo normally paid by the woman room or all out four .A
() 4	1. The White Rose succeeded becauseare written means
	A. men like their women friends to be generous bloods aw . A.
	B. women like their men friends to be generous and all and the
	C. men are more generous than woman lord aroun bean by
	D. women are more generous than men we also do a second as a constant of the c
	Passage Four
renw Henr	ry and Mary had just got married, and everybody was enjoying their wedding
party. Th	here was plenty to eat and plenty to drink. Everybody was getting very
merry, w	then a very thin young man came into the room. He looked at Mary sadly and
accusingly	y (责备地), walked slowly towards her, kissed her lovingly and said, "Why
did you d	o it?" Then he walked to the door and disappeared. It drive as a lo this asw
odoN same	ody had ever seen the young man before - not even Mary.sg retiew golding
	on the outside; but there was an important difference inside.
Choose th	The menu that the waiter gave the spassage:
ch (night)	1. When everybody was enjoying their wedding party came into the
the lady	price. So when the man calmly ordered dish after dish and wine alt.moorde
	A. a woman who was very thin and generous than little was much more generous than little was much more generous than
	B. a man who was not fat at all
	C. a youth who was well dressed an entire accordance are seen as a seed of the
	D. a young man who had worked with Mary before as well at the second of
() :	A. Its quality had al. "a ye been go "sansam" saussam "how art. S
	B. It was poor and goognorw should be a say that some body has done wrong oo and goognor and say that some body has done wrong oo and goognor and say that some body has done wrong oo and goognor and
later.	"B. praise somebody for something, boog bas queen as will .
side	C. encourage somebody to do something library beyond at a C
	D. order somebody not to do something structed oils bib woll .S. (
();	3. Why did the man kiss Mary lovingly? Because animal value.
	A. the man was Mary's unmarried husband; gnivorqmi v8. B
estaurant	B. the man was Mary's brother at the radio as with waiters smiling at the radio as with waiters smiling at the radio as well a
p.	C. the man and Mary would fall in loved ment griving bas

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