

中国英语教育领先品牌
200万英语教师的选择



快捷英语

丛书主编 世纪东方
分册主编 石 骥

阅读 剑客

《15分钟原版阅读(阶梯计划式)》
《15分钟原版阅读(热考话题式)》
《15分钟原版阅读(常考题型式)》

15分钟原版阅读

阶梯计划式

八年级



 中国电力出版社
www.sjdf.com.cn

本书提供
本书追求
本书解决

1. 阅读的广度
2. 阅读的深度
3. 阅读的速度
1. 最新鲜的素材
2. 最有效的方法
3. 最全面的训练
1. 每日一时刻钟的高效训练
2. 长期渗透式的方法点拨
3. 循序渐进的训练模式

阅读三剑客

15 分钟原版阅读·阶梯计划式

(八年级)

丛书主编：世纪东方

分册主编：石 骥

副 主 编：於爱国 陈青云 项中鹏

编 者：桂云山 陈 旦 梅其标 周 东

程 斌 吴新志 胡灿兵 方建明

黎艳兵 吴海艳 刘雅文

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

阅读三剑客: 15分钟原版阅读. 阶梯计划式. 八年级 / 世纪东方主编; 石骥分册主编.

北京: 中国电力出版社, 2010.8

ISBN 978-7-5123-0737-7

I. ①阅… II. ①世… ②石… III. ①英语—阅读教学—初中—习题

IV. ①G634.415

中国版本图书馆CIP数据核字(2010)第159396号

阅读三剑客·15分钟原版阅读·阶梯计划式(八年级)

丛书主编: 世纪东方 分册主编: 石 骥

策划编辑 于锡梅

出版发行 中国电力出版社

网 址 www.sjdf.com.cn

印 刷 北京雁林吉兆印刷有限公司

购书热线 010-58383431

编辑热线 010-58383425

社 址 北京市西城区三里河路6号

邮政编码 100044

尺 寸 185 mm × 260 mm

印 张 8.25

书 号 ISBN 978-7-5123-0737-7

版 次 2010年8月第1版

印 次 2010年8月第1次印刷

定 价 12.80元

敬告读者

本书封面贴有防伪标签, 加热后中心图案消失

本书如有印装质量问题, 我社发行部负责退换

版 权 专 有 翻 印 必 究

★ 免费赠送58元网络学习码

一百易 100e.com
网络英语学习平台
充值号: 100e-435524-09515017

阅读三剑客 15分钟原版阅读 编者的话

阅读能力是学生英语综合能力的核心，一名学生英语能力的高低很大程度上取决于阅读能力的强弱，因此随着国内英语测试方法的不断改革与发展，阅读占据了越来越重要的地位，已成为各类英语考试中分值最高、分量最重的题型。新课程标准也对中学生“读”的能力提出了更高的要求，即学生仅仅依靠阅读教材上的文章是远远不够的，课外还需要进行大量的长期的阅读训练。为此，我们特邀请长期工作在教学第一线，且有着丰富写作经验的知名教师和命题专家精心编写了《阅读三剑客·15分钟原版阅读》系列丛书。

目前中学生学习任务多，课业负担重，本丛书编者充分考虑到这一现状，对图书内容与形式进行了科学合理的设计，由每天15分钟的限时阅读来取代题海战术，用长期渗透式的方法点拨去取代盲目训练，精心打造出这套符合各学段学生阅读能力要求，语法不超纲，词汇量及生词数适中，融趣味性、知识性与实用性于一身的英语阅读训练丛书。书中所选文章均源于英美国家最新的报刊、书籍与权威网站等，选材原汁原味、新颖时尚、图文并茂，内容涉及热点新闻、科普科幻、人物传记、风俗习惯等各个方面，便于学生感知英语原版文章，感受外国文化。另外，本书还将阅读技能训练与语言知识积累作了有机结合，每次阅读训练之后，编者都对文中出现的重点语言知识设置专门版块作精要点拨，旨在帮助学生进一步巩固课内所学的基础知识，拓宽知识面，为进一步提高语言运用能力奠定坚实的基础。

《阅读三剑客·15分钟原版阅读》由“阶梯计划式”“热考话题式”和“常考题型式”三大系列构成：

①《阅读三剑客·15分钟原版阅读（阶梯计划式）》系列

全书由基础闯关、提升训练和拓展升华三大部分组成，整体采用由易渐难的阶梯闯关训练方法。初始阶段轻松快乐的阅读体验可增强学生的阅读信心，逐步形成阅读兴趣，使阅读训练渐入佳境，随着难度的逐级递增，学生可在不知不觉中提高阅读能力和成绩。阶梯计划式训练共分12个关次，每个关次通过5天的阅读训练来完成，但每天的阅读时长仅需15分钟左右，阅读理解、完形填空、任务型阅读等多种题型在这5天中穿插出现，使同学们能够真正体会到学习竟如游戏般快乐！

②《阅读三剑客·15分钟原版阅读（热考话题式）》系列

以新课标、各地考纲及现行主流教材作为编写依据，并在认真研读近千份考卷的基础上，归纳整理出15个初中阶段常考话题，每个话题由“话题导航”开篇导入，旨在点明该话题的考查重点和涵盖范围，接下来由与该话题相关联的三篇阅读理解、一篇完形填空和一篇任务型阅读构成阅读训练，最后是话题写作部分，每个写作练习不仅给出参考范文及名师点评，还提供了必备词汇与常用句式。这种话题读写相结合的方式，使英语学习因合理输入与有效输出而彰显学习效果！

③《阅读三剑客·15分钟原版阅读（常考题型式）》系列

对于英语阅读能力的考查涉及的题型有很多，最常见的是阅读理解和完形填空。这种考查越来越突出语言的工具性和交际性，主要考查学生对文字材料的理解程度和对相关信息的捕捉、获取、提炼以及分析推断的能力，因此近年来各类英语阅读新题型如雨后春笋般涌现出来。本书立足于中考常考题型，注重理论指导与实践相结合，分为阅读理解、完形填空和任务型阅读三大部分，书中不仅对各种题型提供了详尽的题型分析与解题指导，还配以每天15分钟的精编阅读习题，目的在于真正让学生对这些常考题型进行全面的了解与训练！

《阅读三剑客·15分钟原版阅读》系列丛书使用方式

《阅读三剑客·15分钟原版阅读》的“阶梯计划式”“热考话题式”和“常考题型式”三个系列既彼此独立又相互统一，学生可根据自身情况选择适合自己的其中一个或几个系列进行练习，也可依照以下使用建议循序渐进、全方位、多角度地进行阅读训练：第一阶段，使用“阶梯计划式”系列，阅读难度由易到难呈梯度上升，重在培养阅读信心与兴趣；第二阶段，使用“热考话题式”系列，熟悉中考常考话题，进行集中的话题阅读练习，并适时补充话题写作训练；第三阶段，使用“常考题型式”系列，所有阅读题目按常考题型进行分类，对阅读理解、完形填空、任务型阅读等各类题型可获得全面指导，进行全方位训练，为日后备考打下坚实的基础。

本书尽管从策划、编写、审核到出版都不遗余力地精心设计、用心操作，恐仍难免疏漏与舛误，诚望广大师生批评指正。

——丛书编写组

附

限时阅读的常用步骤及技巧

步 骤	阅读方法	目 的
第一步 浏览全文做标记	略读，找出和归纳文章主旨句及段落主题句，并将重要细节、事实标出。	掌握全篇主旨大意和框架结构。
第二步 略读题目	快速浏览题目，了解考查重点。	明确考查重点，为下一步有目的有针对性地阅读全文创造条件。
第三步 带着问题复读全文	通篇跳读或寻读搜索答案，局部精读。	带着问题扫描全篇，初步确定答案。
第四步 解答题目	研读题目及选项	排除干扰项，选定正确答案。

限时阅读中请注意以下常用信号词：

1. 提示顺序的信号词：firstly, secondly, next, then, finally, at last, in the end
2. 提示附加同类内容的信号词：and, too, similarly, besides, what's more, likewise, in addition
3. 具体解释某一内容的信号词：that is, namely, in other words, that's to say
4. 提示举例的信号词：like, such as, for example
5. 总结的信号词：in short, in a word, in brief, to sum up, in conclusion
6. 提示话题的信号词：as for, in the way of, concerning, regarding, in the case of, as far as...is concerned
7. 提示对比或话题转换的信号词：but, though, however, yet, otherwise, on the contrary, at the same time, meanwhile, whereas, instead, in spite of
8. 表示因果关系的信号词：so, therefore, thus, as a result, for this reason, since, for, in order that

目录索引表

阶段	主 题	题材	体 裁				题 型			对应页码	
			记叙文	说明文	议论文	应用文	阅读理解	完形填空	任务型阅读	题目页码	答案页码
基础闯关 第一关	You Are My Life 你是我的生命	情感世界	√				√			1	111
	Chat Room 聊天室	时尚生活				√	√			2	111
	A Smuggler 走私犯	轶闻趣事	√					√		3	111
	Have You Seen These People? 寻人启事两则：你见过这些人吗？	周围人物				√	√			5	111
	Enjoy Reading 享受阅读	兴趣爱好			√		√			6	111
	Grandma Fritz Fritz 奶奶	周围人物	√					√		7	111
	Ted Understood Ted 终于明白了	校园生活	√						√	7	112
	Grandpa Hodge Hodge 爷爷	人生哲理	√						√	8	112
基础闯关 第二关	How to Find a Job 求职小贴士	社会生活		√			√			11	112
	A Strawberry Cake 草莓蛋糕	家庭生活	√				√			12	112
	Dog Buck 义狗 Buck	动物世界	√					√		13	112
	Rich Experiences 宝贵的经历	语言学习	√				√			14	112
	The Christmas Present 圣诞礼物	社会生活	√				√			15	113
	Steal What? 偷什么？	轶闻趣事	√					√		16	113
	How to Look Great at a Family Party 举止得体，参与聚会	时尚生活		√					√	17	113
	I forgot It 我忘记了	家庭生活	√						√	18	113
基础闯关 第三关	Making a Good First Impression in English 赢得良好第一印象	语言学习			√		√			20	113
	Never Leave You 不离不弃	人生哲理	√				√			21	113
	Going to Hometown the First Time 初回老家	人生经历	√					√		22	113
	It Was Too Late to See Father 父爱不再	情感世界	√				√			23	114
	Have Lunch at School or Not 在哪里吃午餐	校园生活				√	√			24	114
	A Beautiful Valley 美丽的河谷	人生经历	√					√		26	114
	A Little Horse Crossed the River 小马过河	哲理故事	√						√	27	114
	How to Get a Pet 怎样得到宠物	兴趣爱好		√					√	27	114
基础闯关 第四关	Keep Your Pet Comfortable 如何让宠物安逸	人与动物		√			√			30	114
	Dance with Me 与你共舞	情感世界	√				√			31	114
	A Guy Named Bill 有个男孩叫 Bill	社会生活	√					√		32	114
	Learn from Clever People 向聪明人学习	社会生活	√				√			33	115
	Only Thirteen Dollars Last Time 上次才十三元	轶闻趣事	√				√			34	115
	Young Americans' Using and Getting Money 美国式金钱教育	民俗文化		√				√		35	115
	How to Be Friendly with Your Nervous Animal 怎样与焦虑的宠物相处	人与动物		√					√	36	115
	Our Best Friends, Books 书，我们的好朋友	文化教育		√					√	37	115

目录索引表

阶段	主题	题材	体裁				题型			对应页码	
			记叙文	说明文	议论文	应用文	阅读理解	完形填空	任务型阅读	题目页码	答案页码
提升训练 第五关	An Earthquake 一场地震	自然灾害	√				√			39	115
	Better Late than Never 父亲迟来的领悟	家庭生活	√				√			40	115
	Money, Success and Love 金钱、成功与爱	哲理故事	√					√		41	116
	Find a Right Partner for Traveling 网上寻旅伴	时尚生活		√			√			42	116
	Let It Be 顺其自然	社会生活		√			√			43	116
	The Best Goose 最好的鹅	人生经历	√					√		44	116
	How to Plan a Successful Family Home Evening 怎样策划成功的家庭聚会	计划决定		√					√	45	116
	Hobbies 爱好	兴趣爱好		√					√	46	116
提升训练 第六关	The Balloon Boy 气球男孩	轶闻趣事	√				√			48	116
	Love Notes 爱心卡	情感世界	√				√			49	117
	DIY 自己动手	时尚生活		√				√		50	117
	Helping Others 帮助他人	民俗文化		√			√			51	117
	Give up Halfway 半途而废	哲理故事	√				√			52	117
	A Dog and a Wolf 狗与狼	动物世界	√					√		53	117
	My Dream 我的梦	社会生活	√						√	54	117
	How to Visit Ground Zero With Children 怎样带孩子参观 9.11 废墟	假日活动		√					√	55	118
提升训练 第七关	How to Mind Your Manners at an English-speaking Dinner 英语国家餐桌礼仪	民俗文化		√			√			57	118
	The Little Girl Who Dared to Wish 女孩的梦想	节日文化	√				√			58	118
	The Lonely Island 孤岛历险	历险故事	√					√		59	118
	A Thanksgiving Story 感恩故事	节日文化	√				√			60	118
	The First Job 第一份工作	校园生活	√				√			61	118
	Crazy Fans 狂热的粉丝	周围人物	√					√		62	118
	We Love You 我们爱你	情感世界	√						√	63	119
	Two Chinese Sports Stars 两名中国体育明星	传奇人物		√					√	64	119
提升训练 第八关	How to Look Out for an Older Neighbor 怎样关照年长的邻居	人际关系		√			√			66	119
	Americans' Greetings 美国人的问候方式	民俗文化		√			√			67	119
	The Dog from the South 来自南方的狗	动物世界	√					√		68	119
	Finding Your Way in English 英语问路	语言学习		√			√			69	119
	Music in Schools 校园音乐课程	文体体育		√			√			70	120
	The Rough Sea 怒海余生	历险故事	√					√		71	120
	How to Fly a Kite 怎样放风筝	快乐假日		√					√	72	120
	How to Get a Neighbor to Forgive You 怎样让邻居原谅你	人际关系		√					√	73	120

目录索引表

阶段	主题	题材	体裁				题型			对应页码	
			记叙文	说明文	议论文	应用文	阅读理解	完形填空	任务型阅读	题目页码	答案页码
提升训练 第九关	How to Choose the Right Email for You 怎样选择合适的邮箱	科普常识		√			√			75	120
	How the First House was Built 第一所房子是怎样建成的	历史地理		√			√			76	120
	A Stone Bracelet 一只石手镯	情感世界	√					√		77	120
	Thanks for Believing in Me 谢谢你的信任	情感世界	√				√			78	120
	Gifts of the Heart 心中的礼物	家庭生活	√				√			79	121
	A Bad Impression 坏印象	社会生活	√					√		81	121
	Be Nice to Your Pets 与宠物和谐相处	人与动物		√					√	81	121
	How to Find Free Things to Do on Weekends for a Family 免费度假好方法	假日活动		√					√	82	121
拓展升华 第十关	Have fun in Summer Vacation 快乐暑假	假日活动		√			√			84	121
	Hard work and Happiness 经历艰辛, 享受快乐	家庭生活			√		√			85	121
	An Act of Kindness for a Broken Heart 修复破碎的心	情感世界	√					√		86	121
	Dangerous Sailing 危险的航程	人生经历	√				√			87	122
	The World's Oldest Dog 世界最长寿的狗	动物世界		√			√			88	122
	I Am Mr John Gilbert 我就是 John Gilbert	轶闻趣事	√					√		89	122
	Monday Morning Blues 周一忧郁	社会生活		√					√	90	122
	Merry Christmas 圣诞快乐	愿望计划		√					√	91	122
拓展升华 第十一关	Follow Your Heart 梦想成真	人生经历	√				√			93	122
	Happy Ravioli 幸运的煮合子	轶闻趣事	√				√			94	122
	A Soldier's Clever Idea 军人妙计找旅伴	轶闻趣事	√					√		95	123
	The Little Match Girl 卖火柴的小女孩	童话故事	√				√			97	123
	Make Friends with an Old Neighbor 与老人交朋友	人际关系		√			√			97	123
	Living On the Island 孤岛求生	历险故事	√					√		99	123
	How to Be a Healthy Teen Girl 做名健康女孩	饮食健康		√					√	100	123
	She Told Me It Was Okay to Cry 悲伤时请向我哭诉	人际关系	√						√	100	123
拓展升华 第十二关	Remember Your Dream 追忆梦境	科学知识		√			√			102	123
	The Summer Vacation in America 美国的暑假	假日活动		√			√			103	123
	Living in a Workhouse 救济院的生活	人生经历	√					√		104	124
	Pals for Life 人生挚友	人际关系	√				√			105	124
	A Good Example for Everyone 大家的好榜样	社会生活	√				√			106	124
	My First and My Last 第一次也是最后一次	轶闻趣事	√					√		108	124
	A Boy with a Mission 男孩的“母亲节礼物”	情感世界	√						√	109	124
	Family Is Important 注重家庭	家庭生活		√					√	109	124



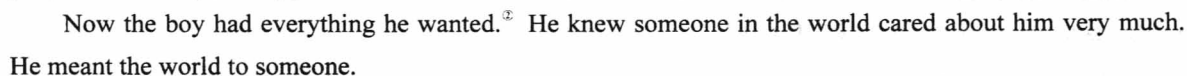
阅读时要去掉杂念，心绪安定，精神专一，形成一种惬意的顺向心理，造成大脑皮层的优势兴奋中心。遇到困难要从容不迫，心无旁骛。这样才能对所读文章印象清晰，理解深刻。

A

A boy was in a boarding school (寄宿学校). He used to be the brightest student in his class^① and do well in his lessons. But things were different after that. His grades started dropping. He hated being in a group. He was lonely all the time. He felt unhappy and that no one loved him.

They sat on the bank of the lake near the school. The father started asking him casual questions about his classes, teachers and sports. Then he asked, "Do you know, son, why I'm here today?"

“No, no,” his dad replied. “I’m here to tell you that you are the most important person for me. I want to see you happy. I don’t care about (关心) grades. I care about you. I care about your happiness. **YOU ARE MY LIFE.**”



1. The first paragraph mainly (主要) tells us _____ in the boarding school.

- A. no one loves the boy
B. the boy did well in his study
C. the boy's grades started dropping
D. the boy hated being in a group
2. The underlined word "causal" means _____ in Chinese.
A. 特别的
B. 严肃的
C. 随意的
D. 重大的
3. Why did the father decide to visit the school and talk with his son?
A. Because his son did well in a competition.
B. Because he wanted to know what was wrong with his son.
C. Because his son didn't do well in his lessons.
D. Because his son wanted to leave the school.



4. From the passage (短文) we know _____, so his grades started dropping.
- A. the boy wasn't clever
B. the boy lived happily at school
C. the boy didn't study hard
D. the boy was too worried at school
5. We can learn from the passage that _____.
A. a student should study hard at school
B. parent's should check his children's grades
C. love from parents is important to their children
D. parents should often go to school

阅读理解

B

题材	体裁	短文词数	建议用时	答对题数
时尚生活	应用文	257	9mins	___/5

Hello out there. I am sitting on the floor in the dark. There is no home here. I don't know anybody in this city. Is there anybody talking with me? —NEW BOY

Hello, New Boy. Why isn't there home here? —WORRIED GIRL

Hi! Worried Girl. Because my home is still in England. I came from England. I came here by train a day early to visit this company (公司). What are you worried about, Worried Girl? —NEW BOY



Oh, New Boy, I'm worried about my exams. I'm twenty three years old and I'm still worried about my exam. What did you have to eat at the day? —WORRIED GIRL

What a funny question! Well, don't laugh. I usually eat good healthy food. But now I eat junk food, such as hamburgers and chips. ⑤ Are you hungry? —NEW BOY

Yes, I'm starving. I'm nervous about my exams tomorrow and I think that's making me hungry. I think I'll make a sandwich. Why don't you join me for dinner? —WORRIED GIRL

But how can I? Ah, I understand. OK, I'm back now. I just went to get half a sandwich that I bought on the train. I'm just eating now. Nice having dinner with Worried Girl. —NEW BOY

Nice having dinner with you, too, New Boy. And do you know something? I feel better now. You've really made me happy. —WORREID GIRL

I feel better, too. Really! OK. Must go. Good luck for tomorrow. —NEW BOY

Good luck to you, too. Good luck with the job. —WORRIED GIRL

1. Where did New Boy and Worried Girl talk?
- A. On a train.
B. In New Boy's room.
C. In Worried Girl's room.
D. In a chat room.
2. New Boy wanted to talk to someone because _____.
A. he wanted to order a ticket for a train
B. he wanted to make a girl friend.
C. he felt lonely in the city
D. he wanted to look for a job
3. Worried Girl was worried about _____.
A. her work
B. money
C. her exams
D. dinner



4. The underlined word “starve” means “_____” in Chinese.

- A. 饥饿 B. 口渴 C. 激动 D. 疲劳

5. From the passage, we know New Boy and Worried Girl talked _____.

- A. luckily B. seriously C. sadly D. easily



① He used to be the brightest student in his class... 他曾是班上最聪明的学生……

- “used to+动词原形”表示“过去习惯性的动作或状态”，这种动作或状态已经不再发生或存在。
I used to be a teacher, but now I am a policeman. 我曾经是教师，但现在是警察了。

② Now the boy had everything he wanted. 现在这个男孩有了他所需要的一切。

- he wanted 是主谓结构，在句子中做定语修饰 everything；一个主谓结构，在句子中做定语，叫定语从句。

Can you tell me something you enjoyed last weekend? 告诉我你上周欣赏到的东西好吗？

③ But now I eat junk food, such as hamburgers and chips.

- such as 意为“例如”，such as 用于列举，通常列举同类人或物中的一个或几个例子，不能完全列举；such as 后多接名词、代词或动名词等。

You'd better not eat cold dishes such as salad and ice cream. 你最好不要吃冷饮，如沙拉、冰淇淋等。



阅读点睛

完形填空属于综合性较强的“阅读理解”题型，虽然也是每空有几个备选项，但解答更要依据语篇给定的语境和情景，互相之间往往是有关联的。因此，要加强听说读写综合训练，广泛涉猎信息以增加知识储备，为做好完形填空打下坚实的基础。

完形填空

题材	体裁	短文词数	建议用时	答对题数
轶闻趣事	记叙文	202	12mins	___/10

The suspicious-looking man drove to the border. A policeman said hello to him. When the 1 looked in the truck, he was surprised to find only six bags in the truck.

“What’s in here?” he 2.

“Soil (泥土),” the driver answered.

“Take them out,” the policeman ordered. “I want to check 3.”

Quickly, the man opened the bags, and sure enough, there was nothing in them, 4 soil.^① So the



policeman had to let him go.

A week later the man came back, and once again, the policeman looked 5 the truck.

"What's in the bags this time?" he asked.

"Soil, 6 soil." said the man.

Not believing him, the policeman checked the bags and once again, he 7 nothing but soil.

The same thing happened every week for six months. The policeman was 8 angry that he left the Army (部队)^② and became a 9. Then one night, the waiter happened to see the man drinking in his restaurant. He came up 10 said, "Listen, pal, I'll pay for your drinks if you'll do me a favor: Just tell me what you were smuggling all that time."

Smiling happily, the man said to the policeman, "Trucks."



- | | | | |
|-----------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|
| 1. A. man | B. policeman | C. waiter | D. smuggler |
| 2. A. asked | B. ordered | C. wanted | D. told |
| 3. A. he | B. him | C. they | D. them |
| 4. A. besides | B. instead of | C. but | D. without |
| 5. A. down | B. up | C. on | D. in |
| 6. A. less | B. fewer | C. more | D. many |
| 7. A. looked at | B. looked for | C. found | D. found out |
| 8. A. very | B. too | C. quite | D. so |
| 9. A. doctor | B. smuggler | C. policeman | D. waiter |
| 10. A. and | B. but | C. so | D. so |



① There was nothing in them, but soil. 除了泥土外, 什么也没有。

- but 可表示“只, 除……外”; 多用在 every, any, no 或由这些词构成的复合词如 everything, anywhere, nobody 等词之后, 以及 all, none 之后。

The children go to school everyday but Sunday. 除星期天外孩子们每天上学。

There is no one but me. 除我以外没有别人。

② The policeman was so angry that he left the Army... 警察如此生气, 以致离开了部队……

- so...that 意思是“如此……以致”, so 后接形容词或副词。

He is so careful that he can do the work well. 他如此认真, 能做好这项工作。



阅读点睛

中国人学英语, 要尽可能多地了解英语国家的生活习惯、文化背景、风土人情和生活方式等。平时多看多听, 注意知识积累。足够的背景知识, 会让你的阅读变得愉快轻松。



阅读理解 **A**

题材	体裁	短文词数	建议用时	答对题数
周围人物	应用文	239	8mins	___/5

Jane Peters, aged 21

Jane was walking to college (大学) with a friend. The friend went back to her house for something and Jane walked on alone. She never arrived at college and we haven't seen her for five years.^① CCTV film (视频直播) of some shops near the college shows Jane talking to a man on the afternoon. None of her friends know the man. Several young women have gone away in that neighborhood, and police and her family and friends are very worried about her.



Jane is thin. When people saw her the last time, she was wearing a red sweater and blue jeans. She was carrying a green bag, with her books in it.

Arthur Sugden, aged 61

Arthur went to get a newspaper at the shop and never came back. He has been missing for seven years. His wife Pru says he had problems at work, but it was wrong for him to just walk out like that. We hear Mr Sugden had money worries and police believe he often gambles (赌博). Mrs Sugden and her daughters Sheila, now aged 32, and Jeanette, 28, asked Mr Sugden to come back. "Whatever the problem is, we can put it right together^②," says Mrs Sugden.

Mr Sugden is of medium build and has brown hair. When people saw him the last time, he was wearing a black jacket, grey trousers and a white shirt.

- What was the matter with Jane and Arthur?
 - They have money problems.
 - They enjoy gambling.
 - They have been missing.
 - They are badly ill.
- From the passage we know, _____.
 - maybe, some bad man has taken Jane away
 - Jane has gone to college
 - Jane went back to her house for something
 - Jane bought something in a shop
- What does Jane look like?
 - She is strong, wearing a red sweater.
 - She isn't fat, taking a bag with books in it.
 - She is tall, and in blue jeans.
 - She is thin and she is in a yellow sweater.
- The underlined word "missing" means _____.
 - thought
 - lost
 - come out
 - gone out
- How old was Arthur since then he has been missing?
 - 53 years old.
 - 54 years old.
 - 55 years old.
 - 56 years old.



阅读理解 **B**

题材	体裁	短文词数	建议用时	答对题数
兴趣爱好	议论文	159	6mins	___/5

Active people enjoy reading a lot in their free time. Some like reading newspapers, and others enjoy novels or picture books. I like reading about the lives of great people. This always gives me a lot of ideas on how to make my own life better.

We remember great people not because they were beautiful, but because they did not give up when their lives were difficult. They tried their best to make their lives become different and the world better.



One good example is Orville and Wilbur Wright, the two brothers. They invented (发明) the plane. The plane has made the world into a small village. Hard work, not good luck, helped the Wright Brothers invent the plane and became famous people. Today we still remember them when we see planes in the sky.

When I feel sad, stories of great people always help me feel better. This is why I enjoy reading about great people's lives.

根据短文内容判断正 (T) 误 (F)。

1. The underlined word "This" in the first paragraph means "reading newspapers".
2. The writer may be interested in *The Man Who Changed Basketball History*.
3. Orville and Wilbur Wright invented the airplane.
4. Great people didn't give up when their lives were hard.
5. The writer wouldn't like to read about great people's lives.



知识
补给站

- ① ...we haven't seen her for five years.我们已经五年没有看见她了。
 - "has/have+过去分词" 构成现在完成时。现在完成时表示从过去开始一直延续到现在的动作或状态。
I have lived in this city for ten years. 我在这座城市里住了十年了。
- ② Whatever the problem is, we can put it right together... 无论有什么问题, 我们一起解决.....
 - whatever 引导让步状语从句, 意思是“无论什么”, 表示强调。
 - put sth right 意思是“使.....恢复正常, 解决(问题)”。



第4天
__月__日

阅读点睛

“根据首字母提示或用所给词的适当形式完成单词”是完形填空的重要形式。由于所给的词就在横线之后, 做这种形式的完形填空题不一定要首先浏览短文。只需通过对上下文语境的理解, 了解横线部分蕴含的意义与句法作用, 即可用所给词的正确形式补全短文。



完形填空

题材	体裁	短文词数	建议用时	答对题数
周围人物	记叙文	141	10mins	___/10

根据首字母提示、中文提示或用所给词的适当形式补全短文。

At age ninety-two, Grandma Fritz still lived in her old house. 1 (her) got up early every day to made noodles for b 2, and did some washing in the dark small room. She had a vegetable garden, 3 (大) enough to feed all of Benton County, w 4 just a hoe (锄头). Her seventy-year-old and sixty-year-old 5 (child) were enjoying themselves^① when she kept 6 (work) in the garden with a hoe.

"I only work outside in the cool, early m 7 and in the evenings," Grandma explained, "and I always w 8 my hat."

Still, her children seemed to be really 9 (relax) when they heard she was making noon lunches at the old men's center.

Yes, Grandma admitted, as her daughter nodded, smiling. "I cook for 10 (they). Those old people enjoyed it so much!"



① Her seventy-year-old and sixty-year-old children were enjoying themselves... 她七十岁与六十岁的孩子在自我享受……

- seventy-year-old 意思是“七十岁的”是复合形容词，可直接修饰名词。如：a six-year-old boy 六岁的男孩；a ten-year-old girl 十岁的女孩
- enjoy oneself 是习惯用法，意思是“过得快乐”；oneself 要与主语保持人称与数的一致。



阅读点睛

阅读速度是阅读能力的重要方面，平时养成快速阅读的习惯，才能适应考试的需要。要把逐词逐句的点式阅读变成一次扫描一句的线式阅读，养成眼疾脑快的反应能力。

任务型阅读

A

题材	体裁	短文词数	建议用时	答对题数
校园生活	记叙文	163	7mins	___/5

Ted sat next to me when we were in elementary school (小学). 1 in getting along with people. One



always had to guess what he was saying. 2, most of my classmates did not like to be with him because his hands and shirts were always dirty. I tried to let him know the importance of being clean by telling him several times a day to wash his hands. 3.

One day, our teacher Miss Hsieh walked up to Ted. Without saying anything, she took Ted to the washroom.^① Slowly, 4 and told him that he should keep himself clean. She did that every day for one month. Finally, Ted understood.



Miss Hsieh's love has given me a good example to follow when I am doing my job. I always remember to teach my students by showing them the right ways to do things. 5, I always remember to give them more time to learn and to grow up.

根据短文内容从方框中选用适当的词句补全短文。

- A. Besides
- B. Miss Hsieh washed his hands
- C. But he just could not understand
- D. And most important of all
- E. He had serious problems

任务型阅读

B

题材	体裁	短文词数	建议用时	答对题数
人生哲理	记叙文	215	8mins	<u> </u> /5

Grandpa Hodge was the most popular in the village because he was so clever in speaking and doing things that everyone thought of him as "Grandpa Wisdom (智慧)".

One day, a man hurried to Grandpa Wisdom and said, "Grandpa, I have a piece of news to tell you..."

"Wait a moment," Grandpa Hodge stopped him, "Have you checked the news you will tell me with three sieves^②? (筛子)"

"Three sieves? Which three sieves?" the man asked in surprise.

"The first sieve is Truth. Is the news true?" Grandpa Hodge asked.

"I don't know because I heard it from the street."

"Now let's check it with the second sieve," Grandpa Hodge went on, "If the news is not true, it should be friendly."

The man answered, "No, just the other way round..."

Grandpa Hodge once again interrupted him, "So let's use the third sieve. Can you tell me if the news that is exciting you is very important?^③"

"It is not so important," the man answered.

Grandpa Hodge said seriously, "Now that the news you will tell me is not true, friendly or important, please don't tell me.^④ Then it won't trouble you or me." The man understood Grandpa Hodge's words and never talked about the overheard (听说的) news ever since.





阅读短文，根据短文内容补全下面的句子。(每空一词)

1. People called Grandpa Hodge "Grandpa Wisdom" because he was very _____.
2. Grandpa Hodge thought people should _____ before they talked about it.
3. The three sieves are _____, _____ and _____.
4. The underlined word "interrupted" means _____ in Chinese.
5. From the passage, we know we'd better not _____ the news that will trouble others.



- ① Without saying anything, she took Ted to the washroom. 她什么也没有说，把 Ted 带到洗手间。
 - without 是介词，意思是“没有，不”；与 with 相反，without 表示否定意义；这个句子中 without 短语用作伴随状语。
- ② Have you checked the news you will tell me with three sieves? 你用三个筛子过滤过你要告诉我的消息了吗？
 - you will tell me 在句子中做定语，修饰 the news.
 - three sieves 三个筛子，指检查消息的三种方法。
- ③ Can you tell me if the news that is exciting you is very important? 你可以告诉我那条让你兴奋的消息是否重要吗？
 - that 引导的是定语从句，修饰 the news.
 - excite 用作及物动词，意思是“使……兴奋”。
The news excited me. 那条消息让我感到兴奋。
- ④ Now that the news you will tell me is not true, friendly or important, please don't tell me. 既然你告诉我的消息不真实，不友好，也不重要，那就请别告诉我了。
 - now that 是固定搭配，意思是“既然”。
 - you will tell me 是定语从句，修饰名词 the news.



阅读方略·精读

“精读”的“精”字是最值得推敲的，“精”换个说法就是“理解”。理解包括三个层面，一是文章单词词义理解，二是句子意义理解，最后是文章结构理解。

第一个层次的精读是理解文章单词词义。要读懂一篇文章在说什么，首先要知道每句话的意思。对每句话意思的理解建立在对每个单词理解的基础上，所以词汇量是阅读理解的基础。精读文章，第一步是利用字典把文章中不认识的单词都查出来，建议同学们准备一个单词本，专门记录文章中不认识的单词。在精读词汇的时候我们应有意识地重点学习某些具有普遍含义的动词、形容词，其次是副词和名词，尽量找出其同义词或反义词。对于比较难或比较偏的单词无需精读，认知即可。

第二个层次的精读是句子的分析和理解。对句子的分析理解要尽可能结合题目进行，重点分析与题干联系紧密的句子，有些比较简单的句子不需要花太多时间。分析句子最有效的方法还是从句子的主干着手，找出句子的主语、谓语，及物动词后应找出其宾语与补足语；然后再分析其修饰