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(2012 版)

刘决生 主编

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综观 2011 年全国各地中考英语试题，每份试题阅读理解篇数都在 3~5 篇，阅读理解的分值也在 30~40 分之间，是英语试题中比重最大的一块。毫不夸张地说，谁赢得了阅读理解，谁就赢得了中考英语的高分。



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前 言

国家英语课程标准明确规定,初三毕业生的英语水平应该达到五级,其中课外英语阅读量累计为 15 万词,而上海市对九年级的四级英语水平要求为课外阅读量累计不少于 20 万词。综观 2011 年全国各地中考英语试题,每份试题阅读理解篇数都在 3~5 篇左右,分值都在 30 分以上,是中考英语试题中比重最大的一块。毫不夸张地说,谁答好了阅读理解题,谁就将能赢得中考英语的高分。

为了让广大初中学生,尤其是初三考生,以最快的速度熟悉中考英语阅读理解的选材范围与试题设计的特点,本书编者广泛收集了全国各地最新的中考英语模拟试题,并从中筛选出阅读理解精华试题 150 篇,分为人物经历篇、事件描述篇、介绍说明篇、异域风情篇、广告信息篇、话题谈论篇和任务型阅读篇七个模块,与已经多次再版的真题《中考英语经典阅读 150 篇》相配套,供广大初中师生选用。

本书在 2007 年首次推出,之后每年再版,多次印刷,得到了各地师生的肯定。为了满足广大初三新生备战 2012 年中考的迫切需要,我们以原书的编写体例为依据,以 2011 年中考前夕全国各地(尤其是上海、北京、天津、重庆、浙江、江苏、湖北、广东等教育发达地区)的最新中考英语模拟试题为基础,精选经典试题,彻底重编了此书,同时增加了中考英语阅读理解模拟题答题示例部分,力争以全新的内容奉献给读者。

本书(2012 版)的最大特点就是内容新颖:既有对地震发生前动物异常反应的介绍,又有对在当前中国少年中流行的网络 Q 币的谈论;既图文并茂地描述了新加坡等国家的异域风情,又涉及到国内多位名人的博客。阅读理解试题的选材贴近生活,贴近时代。这与新课程背景下各地中考英语试题的命题方向完全一致。

参加本书编写的老师既有多年从事中考英语测试专业研究的专家,又有长期奋战在初三英语教学一线的骨干教师。我们编写此书的初衷只有一个:精心设计 150 篇经典阅读,帮助考生冲刺中考英语 150 分!

参与本书资料搜集与编写的同志有杜丽、吴梦圆、张萍、刘存志、马京、李美丽、汤珊、王炎、王小艳、李珊、杨冰、邱萍、张强、王红、孙娇燕、蔡斌和程功等。

上海科学技术出版社英语编辑室的编辑们为这套《中学英语经典试题 150 系列》丛书的出版付出了辛勤的劳动,在此致谢。

由于编写时间有限,书中不足之处,还望读者不吝指正,以便再版时及时修订。

编 者

2011 年 6 月

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第一章

中考英语阅读理解的命题趋向与训练策略

全国各地的中考英语试题都是自主命题，除了省（直辖市）级统一命题外，很多地方都已经把命题权下放到了地级市。然而，这些试题在命制时都必须遵循一个基本标准，那就是教育部颁布的《国家英语课程标准》，以及据此制定的符合当地特点的中考英语考试说明。

从 2011 年各地中考英语试题中的阅读分量来看，每份试题中阅读理解都有 3~5 篇（少数地区甚至多达 6 篇），分值都在 30 分以上，这还不包括与阅读能力紧密相关的完形填空题。因此，能否在阅读理解上取得高分将直接关系到中考英语的成败。

那么，如何积极备战中考英语阅读理解、全面提升自己的英语阅读能力呢？

一、要尽早熟悉中考英语阅读理解的命题趋向

未雨绸缪，尽早熟悉中考英语阅读理解的命题趋向，无疑是广大初中生尤其是初三学生备战中考英语阅读理解的起点。

其实，我们只要浏览一下各地的中考英语试题，就会发现中考英语阅读理解的命题大同小异。其实这也很正常，因为各地中考英语试题的命制都要参照教育部颁布的《国家英语课程标准》。教育部颁布的《国家英语课程标准》明文规定，初三毕业生的英语综合运用能力应该达到五级标准。其中，对五级阅读理解目标作了以下文字描述：

1. 能根据上下文和构词法推断、理解生词的含义；
2. 能理解段落中各句子之间的逻辑关系；
3. 能找出文章中的主题，理解故事的情节，预测故事情节的发展和可能的结局；
4. 能读懂常见体裁的阅读材料；
5. 能根据不同的阅读目的运用简单的阅读策略获取信息；
6. 除教材外，课外阅读量应累计达到 15 万词以上（上海市针对九年级的四级水平要求更高，课外阅读量累计不少于 20 万词）。

综观历年各地的中考英语试题与各地最新的中考英语模拟试题，我们不难看出，中考英语阅读理解的命题呈现出以下趋向。

1. 试题的选材贴近考生生活，时代气息浓郁

这完全符合英语学科学以致用的特点和英语考试水平测试的性质。我国现行的英语教学以交际法为指导，倡导任务型教学，学英语的目的就是要求学生能在现实生活环境中灵活运用英语，完成交际任务。怎样考查考生的英语应用能力呢？现实生活为我们提供了大量的英语素材。

新课程出现了“一纲多本”(一个教学大纲,多本教材),提出了教材是工具的新理念,提倡教师们“用教材教,而不是教教材”。所以,中考英语阅读理解选材必然会跳出书本,转向丰富多彩的日常生活。其实,当今种类繁多的英语报刊杂志以及众多的英语网络资源,为中考英语阅读理解的选材提供了广阔的空间。当然,按照常规,被选中的文章内容必须健康,体现正确的情感、态度与价值观;同时一般要根据中考的阅读要求作适当删节与修改,如更换或注释生词等,之后再以文章为基础编制试题。

2. 所选文章的体裁多样化,有机组合为一个阅读系列

中考英语阅读文章除了保持题材的鲜活外,也特别注重所选文章体裁的多样性。通常,一份中考英语试题的阅读部分包括人物经历(如人物传记)或事件描述类的记叙文、介绍社会现象和异域风情或现代高科技类的说明文、提供各种信息的应用文(如广告),有时也出现谈论热点话题的议论文等。由于中考试题的选材具备典型性与不可重复的特点,这就决定了每一类体裁的文章一般都只能选择一篇。不同类别的 3~5 篇文章组合在一起,基本上按照由易到难和客观题在前、主观题(任务型阅读)在后的顺序排列(记叙文、应用文、说明文、议论文、任务型阅读是最常见的组合方式)有机组合,形成一个中考英语阅读理解测试系列,从而达到比较全面地测试考生各种英语文体阅读能力的目的。本书七大板块的分类标准就是根据历年中考英语阅读理解真题确定的。

3. 试题的难易度分布有序,比例合理,主观题有增加的趋势

具体到每一道试题,命题者基本上都是分别根据词、句、段、篇的不同要求来设计阅读理解的。

判断是非题型的难度最小,通常针对文中某一细节设计。上海卷和很多地方卷的第一篇阅读都采用该题型,考生只需将题干的描述与文中相关信息比较后就可以判断该题正确与否。

多项选择题型作为传统题型,所占比例一直最大,测试的能力要求也因题而异。细节信息题只要求考生能从文章中找到相关细节或关键词即可,难度也低,在广告信息类的语篇中经常会遇见这类试题。细节语义转换理解题所占的比例最高,正确选项是原文有关词语和句子的转换,要求考生能结合上下文正确理解原文中某个短语或句子的含义,从备选答案中找到与之意思一致的选项,属于中档难度题。一般来说,中考英语阅读理解试题都会设计一道猜测下划线生词或词组意思的题,测试考生根据上下文提示或词根来理解词义的能力,难度可大可小,视具体情况而定。推理判断题属于难度较高的主观试题,一般设计为每篇的最后一道题,主要是考查考生能否通过文章的字面意思和段落或全篇的内在逻辑关系进行合乎逻辑的推理判断。有的说明类文章后面还会设计一道图形识别题,要求考生根据文章的介绍,选择合适的图片。也有少数试题难度更高,特别是在话题谈论类的文章后面,要求考生能正确理解作者的写作意图与态度倾向。考生只有在整体理解文章内容的基础上才能领会作者的言外之意。

为了弥补阅读理解的客观题(判断是非题与多项选择题)一统天下、考生容易猜测的局面,近年来各地中考英语阅读理解部分都引入了属于主观题性质的任务型阅读,要求考生或填写表格或回答问题(一般都限定词数)。这类试题的难度最大,考生如果不能真正读懂并理解文章,就无法下笔。值得一提的是,近年来任务型阅读的主观题在各地中考英语试题中所占的比例越来越大,有的地方试题甚至采用两篇,既要求考生根据文章填写表格,又要求考生在阅读文章后回答问题,而诸如英汉互译、在文章中填词等新题型也开始出现。

但是,综观任何一组中考英语阅读理解试题,试题的难易度分布都非常有序。每篇阅读文章后的试题基本上由易到难。而且,基础题与难题的比例都不大,中等难度的试题占主体。

二、要在训练中及时总结并灵活运用阅读理解的答题策略

在全面了解中考英语阅读理解的命题趋向后，考生要有的放矢，在平时的阅读理解训练中及时总结并灵活运用阅读理解的答题策略。

阅读理解常见的答题思路是先阅读全文，了解文章大意；然后再逐题阅读题干，带着问题回到原文查找相关句子与关键词；最后判断出四个选项中的正确项。也有考生为了节省答题时间，采用先看问题再阅读文章、边阅读边判断答案的策略。这两种答题策略无所谓优劣，要根据文章与考生的具体情况选用。从近年来中考英语阅读试题的组成来看，建议两种策略综合使用。

几乎每份中考试题与模拟试题的阅读部分，都有意选择一篇以测试查找信息为主要目的的应用文，文章的形式或为表格，或为各类广告，很多试题还图文并茂。而且，此类文章后面的题目一般都只设计三题，少的只有两题。建议考生在阅读这类文章时，采用先看题干再阅读的策略。因为这类文章设计的问题少，而且以查找与应用文章中的相关信息为主，考生只需要根据问题略读文章，找出并运用相关信息即可。文章中大量内容甚至有一个段落可能都是冗余信息，与设计的问题无关。这样一来，在不影响答题准确率的前提下，可节省宝贵的答题时间。

但是对于大多数文章来说，特别是科技类说明文与话题谈论类的议论文，文章本身就有一定的难度。建议还是要先快速浏览一遍文章，掌握文章的大致意思；再根据题目研读相关的句子与段落，比较四个选项，最后判断出最佳答案。阅读文章应遵循由整体到局部的原则，按“全文、段落、句子、关键词”的步骤，答题流程基本如下。

1. 速读全文，了解文章的体裁、题材与大意

阅读能力一般包括阅读速度和理解能力两个方面的内容。中考英语要求的阅读速度为每分钟 50~60 词，这就要求考生必须在十分有限的时间内运用略读、跳读等快速阅读技巧，查找出关键词 (key words)、主题句 (topic sentence)，捕捉文章的时间、地点、顺序、人物、情节和观点，并且理顺文章脉络，把握文章的体裁、题材，掌握文章大意。几乎是一目十行的快速阅读并不要求考生能把握全文的所有细节，考生只要能根据文章的标题、开头、中心句、插图、表格和结尾等部分，判断出文章大意就可以了。例如，大多数议论性质的文章都在第一段提出问题，中间部分进行详细分析与例证，最后一段是总结观点。这类文章的每段第一句话往往是主题句。也有些文章没有主题句，如记叙人物、事件的文章，需要考生自己去归纳。

2. 仔细阅读题干，带着问题复读原文

首先，要仔细阅读题干（即问题），明白问题的指向。考生读完问题，就应该能判断出问题的设计是针对一个单词、一句话、一段话，还是全文。如 Which of the following is the best title of the passage? 属于给文章添加标题，就是对文章中心意思的考查，必须通读全文、结合全文的意思来考虑。再如 According to the passage, which of the following is NOT true? 很明显，这是一道查找细节的判断題，通常在问题设计时，否定词采用大写形式提醒考生。考生只需要从文中查找到相关细节，与提供的选项比较，判断正确与否即可。试题的题干决定了考生答题时不同的阅读范围，尤其值得注意。

其次，要理清问题的类型。应用文中的客观信息题一般都可以直接从文章中找到答案。主观判断題则不同，如对全文的中心主旨的理解、对文章作者的写作意图与态度倾向的理解、对文章的来源判断等，考生必须在把握全文意思的基础上，进行深层的推理才能正确选择。

最后，要理解题干及选项所提供的信息。注意题干的中心意思，尤其是疑问词 (What、How、Why 等)、主语及重要的谓语动词，判断出空格中可能要填入的内容或者针对问题的可能答案。

然后有针对性地复读原文中的相关细节,对关键词与句子进行快速定位,在仔细分析、对比后,形成自己对问题的深刻理解,再根据自己的理解去确定正确答案。只有有意识地加强阅读的针对性,才能提高答题的准确率。

3. 仔细研读细节,学会对词语和句子意思的转换理解

在中考英语阅读理解试题中,对词语和句子意思的转换理解题所占的比例很高。很多考生都能从原文中找到与题目相关的词语、句子与段落,但总是发现选项的表述与原文有差异。这两种表述的意思究竟是否一致呢?这就涉及考生对词语和句子意思的转换理解能力。考生必须快速找出两者之间的相同之处与不同点,重点分析不同点的意思,学会“横看成岭侧成峰”的理解方式。如果意思相同或相似,就确定为正确答案,反之则排除。

尤其是在回答 True or False 时,考生一定要注意,此类试题设计基本是对文章细节的考查;应该把题干内容跟原文仔细比对,查找出与原文不一致的单词或词组,判断该题是细节跟原文有出入还是同义词转换。

4. 理顺文章的思路与脉络,加强逻辑推理,深层理解文章的主题与言外之意

考生的逻辑推理只能在回顾文章内容、理顺文章思路与脉络的基础上进行。如果是记叙事件的文章,必须先理清事情的开端、发展、结局等经过;如果是记叙人物的文章,必须要找到时间或空间等线索;如果是说明文,肯定要理顺说明的顺序;如果是议论文,论点、论据、结论三大要素的查找必不可少。

逻辑推理能力的考查,在中考英语阅读理解中的比例有增加的趋势。考生要学会根据文章的内容提示与生活常识,透过字面看本质,理解文章所反映的主题与作者的真实意图。一旦题目中出现 infer、imply、suggest 等常见的表示推理的词语时,考生就要从文章全局考虑,整体把握。

5. 要学会结合上下文猜测词义

准确地猜测词义也是英语阅读理解的一项重要能力。虽然中考英语阅读理解试题中明确要求猜测下划线单词或词组意思的题目一般只设计一道题,但是,在实际测试中,也经常要求考生能够结合上下文猜测其他生词或不常见的单词的意思。如果考生不能准确猜测,就影响了对细节与全文意思的理解,从而降低了答题准确率。考生应该学会“顺藤摸瓜”,通过词根与构词法知识,结合上下文的同位、对比、因果等关系与生活常识来推断词义。

6. 巧用选项排除法答题,重点检查心存疑问的考题

为了提高答题准确率,考生完全可以采用选项排除法答题。特别是那些不能一眼就看出正确答案的题,通过排除确定无疑的错误选项,缩小选择范围,增加答对的机会。对于那些做后仍然心存疑问的难题,要作为重点检查的对象。考生通过反复研读相关细节,在排除肯定错误的选项后,重点比较可能正确的剩余选项,再做出最后的判断。

7. 做任务型阅读时要学会查找文章的关键词与关键句,答题必须符合题目要求

在任务型阅读中,无论是填写表格还是回答问题,一般都有词数限制,评分标准中也强调按关键词给分。所以,考生在做任务型阅读题时,一定要学会结合问题查找文章中的关键词与关键句,再根据题目要求,适当取舍。如果题目要求回答限制在 10 个单词以内,而关键句有 20 个单词,考生就必须根据题目要求选取其中的核心单词或词组。如果不按照要求答题,而是对全句进行摘抄,答案就超出了词数限制,肯定要被扣分。

第二章

中考英语阅读理解模拟题答题示例

Passage 1 (人物经历篇)

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):



Nowadays Charles Kao is famous all over the world. In 2009, the Nobel Prize Organization (诺贝尔奖组织) gave him that year's Nobel Prize in Physics. When Charles Kao first talked about his idea of fiber-optic (光纤) communication more than 40 years ago, some scientists laughed at him. Today the technology has made the modern telephone and Internet possible. Because of this technology, people can exchange texts, music and photos around the world within seconds.

Kao was born in Shanghai, China, in 1933. He went to school in Hong Kong when he was young. He worked as an engineer while studying at the University of London. In 1965, he received his doctor's degree(博士学位) there.

It was hard for him to study on this project. Professor Kao said in 2006, "At that time, I was always late for dinner. I told my angry wife that this could be a world-changing project. She didn't believe me at all."

Today the fibers are used throughout the world in computer cable (电缆) and other cables. The light that flows through them sends texts, music, pictures and videos here and there in the world.

Sir Peter Knight of Imperial College of London said Kao's work showed how important science was for improving our everyday life.

1. Charles Kao won the Nobel Prize in Physics in 2009.
2. Fiber-optic communication has made modern telephone and Internet possible.
3. Charles Kao was born and grew up in Hong Kong.
4. Charles Kao received his doctor's degree in China.
5. It was not easy for Charles Kao to study on this project.
6. Charles Kao made a great contribution (贡献) to the world's peace.
7. Sir Peter Knight praised Kao's work.

答案与分析:

1. T。根据第一句 Nowadays Charles Kao is famous all over the world. In 2009, the Nobel Prize Organization gave him that year's Nobel Prize in Physics. 可以判断出, Charles Kao 获得了 2009 年物理诺贝尔奖。
2. T。根据第一段中 Today the technology has made the modern telephone and Internet possible. 来

推断。尽管 Charles Kao 在 40 多年前开始提出光纤传播理论时被一些科学家嘲笑过, 但如今光纤传播已成事实。

3. F. 根据第二段中 Kao was born in Shanghai, China, in 1933. 可以看出 Charles Kao 出生在上海, 而不是香港。
4. F. 根据第二段中 He worked as an engineer while studying at the University of London. In 1965, he received his doctor's degree there. 可以判断出 there 指代 the University of London. Charles Kao 在伦敦大学获得博士学位, 而不是在中国。
5. T. 根据第三段中 It was hard for him to study on this project. 判断。hard (艰难的) 与 not easy (不容易) 意思一致。
6. F. 根据第四段, Charles Kao 为世界通讯做出了杰出贡献, 而不是为世界和平。
7. T. 根据最后一段, Sir Peter Knight 高度赞扬了 Charles Kao 的贡献。

Passage 2 (事件描述篇)

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

Mystery sightings

Mysteries have interested people for hundreds of years. Sightings of strange creatures are a good example. Two of the best-known examples are the Loch Ness Monster(尼斯湖水怪) and Bigfoot.

The Loch Ness Monster is said to be a large, mysterious water creature. It lives in Loch Ness, a deep lake in Scotland. John Mackay and his wife were the first people that were reported to see the monster on the lake. It was in 1933. A year later, a doctor photographed the monster in the lake. It had a long neck and a small head. Hundreds of other people claimed they saw the monster after that, too.



Bigfoot is one of the names given to a mysterious ape-like creature. Many people all over the world claim they have seen Bigfoot. Some people have photographed it. They say it is tall (2~3 metres in height) and hairy. Some scientists say that Bigfoot is very shy of humans and has learned to hide in deep forests. Like the Loch Ness Monster, there is not much proof to show that Bigfoot is a real creature.

1. The writer thinks that the Loch Ness Monster and Bigfoot _____.
 A. have interested people for thousands of years
 B. are well-known strange creatures in the world
 C. are not very famous
 D. are still alive
2. The Loch Ness Monster is said to be a _____ creature.
 A. land B. small C. water D. hairy
3. Loch Ness is in _____.
 A. the USA B. a lake C. Scotland D. a deep forest
4. A doctor took a photograph of the Loch Ness Monster in _____.

A. 1923 B. 1932 C. 1933 D. 1934

5. John Mackay and his wife _____.

- A. were both doctors
- B. saw the Loch Ness Monster several times
- C. took a photograph of the Loch Ness Monster
- D. were said to be the first to see the Loch Ness Monster

6. According to the passage, Bigfoot _____.

- A. is about 5 metres tall
- B. has sent people his photographs
- C. was able to climb trees
- D. was able to hide in deep forests

7. From the last sentence, we may know that _____.

- A. there is not a Bigfoot on Earth at all
- B. the Bigfoot has already died
- C. scientists are not sure if there is a real Bigfoot
- D. scientists have found the Bigfoot

答案与分析:

1. B. 综合第一段中 Sightings of strange creatures are a good example. Two of the best-known examples are the Loch Ness Monster and Bigfoot. 的意思, 作者认为尼斯湖水怪与大脚野人都是世界上著名的怪物。A 项中 for thousands of years 与第一句中 for hundreds of years 有出入; C 项与 Two of the best-known examples 意思相反; 从文章最后一句 Like the Loch Ness Monster, there is not much proof to show that Bigfoot is a real creature. 可以看出作者对尼斯湖水怪与大脚野人是否存在的真实性表示怀疑, 这与 D 项“两者仍然活着”的意思有出入。
2. C. 根据第二段中 It lives in Loch Ness, a deep lake in Scotland. 尼斯湖水怪生活在湖水中, 故选择 C 项 water。其他选项文中没有提及。
3. C. 根据原文中 a deep lake in Scotland. 选择 C 项。
4. D. 根据原文中 It was in 1933. A year later, a doctor photographed the monster in the lake. 可以推测出 1934 年, 一名医生拍到了尼斯湖水怪的照片。
5. D. 根据原文中 John Mackay and his wife were the first people that were reported to see the monster on the lake. 可以看出, John Mackay 和他妻子是报道中最早见到尼斯湖水怪的人。
6. D. 根据原文 They say it is tall (2~3 metres in height) and hairy. 排除 A 项; B 与 C 项原文没提及; 根据 Some scientists say that Bigfoot is very shy of humans and has learned to hide in deep forests. 选择 D 项。
7. C. 根据最后一句 Like the Loch Ness Monster, there is not much proof to show that Bigfoot is a real creature. (像尼斯湖水怪一样, 没有足够的证据表明大脚野人是真实存在的生物。) 可以判断出科学家不能确信大脚野人是否真实存在。

Passage 3 (介绍说明篇)

根据短文内容, 判断下列句子的正误, 正确的用“T”表示, 错误的用“F”表示。

Many animals do strange things before an earthquake (地震). This news may be important. Earthquakes can kill people and knock down homes. The animals may help to save lives.

Some animals make a lot of noise before an earthquake. Farmers have told about this. Dogs that are usually quiet have started to howl (吠). Horses on farms have run around in circles. Mice have left their holes and run away. Cows have given less milk.



In a town in Italy, cats raced down the street in a group. That happened only a few hours before an earthquake. In San Francisco, a man kept tiny pet frogs. One Sunday, the frogs jumped around more than ever. They made loud noises, like bigger frogs. That night, an earthquake struck the city.

People want to know when an earthquake is coming. Then they can get away safely. Right now, there is no sure way to know ahead of time. Maybe the best way is to watch the animals.

1. This story is mostly about how animals act before an earthquake.
2. Before an earthquake, quiet dogs ran away and started to howl.
3. Before an earthquake, the frogs jumped around a lot.
4. One Sunday morning an earthquake hit San Francisco in Italy.
5. Maybe people can get away from the earthquake by watching animals.

答案与分析:

1. T。综合全文中各种动物在地震来临前的异常反应与第一句 Many animals do strange things before an earthquake 的提示判断。
2. F。原文说 Dogs that are usually quiet have started to howl, 没有提及狗跑走。
3. T。根据原文中 the frogs jumped around more than ever. 一句, 在地震前青蛙跳跃增多。
4. F。地震时间 One Sunday morning 与原文中 In San Francisco, ... That night, an earthquake struck the city. 不符合。
5. T。根据最后一段, 人们无法预测地震发生的时间, Maybe the best way is to watch the animals. 提示了观察动物的异常反应或许是远离地震的有效方法。

Passage 4 (异域风情篇)

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

When my wife and I went to live in Arab country, my friends told us to be prepared for a culture shock (文化差异). Later, we realized that the advice given to us by our friends was correct.

The culture shock started with the weather. Here, the burning sun can cook an egg in a minute! The hot weather made us feel so tired that we were falling asleep at midday!

Another culture shock was the working week. We worked from Saturdays to Wednesdays, including Sundays. It was also strange to see people praying (祈祷) in a certain direction! They have strict rules for women. They do not let people see their faces in public. They do not let women drive cars, either. All dresses worn by women have to cover the body completely. They believe that women cannot be seen in public.

At the weekends, we went camping in the desert (沙漠). I will never forget watching the sun setting over the desert. We also enjoyed riding on the camels.

In the end, we enjoyed living there, but their culture is very different from the American culture.

1. The writer experienced the culture shock _____.
 A. before going to Arab country B. after camping in the desert
 C. during stay in Arab country D. while watching the sunset
2. People in Arab country do not go to work _____.
 A. on Mondays and Tuesdays B. on Saturdays and Sundays

- C. on Wednesdays and Thursdays D. on Thursdays and Fridays
3. What does the writer think of living in Arab country?
- A. He enjoyed living there. B. He enjoyed the culture there.
- C. He was interested in praying. D. He felt strange to see the weather.

答案与分析:

1. C. 根据第一段, 作者夫妇在去阿拉伯国家前, 朋友提示作者对文化差异要有心理准备, 随后的事实证明了朋友的话正确。综合全文意思, 选择 C 项“呆在阿拉伯国家期间”, 作者体验了文化差异。
2. D. 根据 We worked from Saturdays to Wednesdays, including Sundays. 推测出在阿拉伯国家星期四与星期五不上班。
3. A. 根据最后一段中 In the end, we enjoyed living there 选择。

Passage 5 (广告信息篇)

Choose the best answer. (根据表格内容, 选择最恰当的答案)

Best Sellers (畅销书) of the Week <i>The New York Times</i>		
This Week	Title / Writer / Price / Story	Weeks on List(上榜周数)
1	<i>The Forgotten Garden</i> , by Kate Morton. \$15.85. From England to Australia and back, two women try to solve a family problem.	18
2	<i>The Help</i> , by Helen Scott. \$22.95. A young white man helps two black boys.	58
3	<i>Spoken From the Heart</i> , by Laura Bush. \$30.00. Wife of U.S. President George W. Bush tells the stories of being the first lady.	24
4	<i>Best Friends Forever</i> , by Carol Brown. \$19.95. Childhood friends meet again years later when one needs help.	6
5	<i>Run For Your Life</i> , by James Clark. \$27.85. A New York policeman alone must stop a bad man killing people.	10

1. The information about the Best Sellers of the Week is provided by _____.
A. *China Daily* B. *21st Century* C. *The New York Times* D. *Washington Post*
2. The book which has stayed on the list for the longest time is _____.
A. *The Forgotten Garden* B. *The Help*
C. *Spoken From the Heart* D. *Best Friends Forever*
3. Nancy wants to buy the top three books on the list this week. She has to pay _____.
A. \$68.80 B. \$70.75 C. \$77.80 D. \$80.80
4. David likes to read detective stories(侦探故事), so he can try _____.
A. *The Forgotten Garden* B. *The Help*
C. *Best Friends Forever* D. *Run For Your Life*
5. Sarah is interested in the family life of American President. She can choose the book written by _____.
A. Kate Morton B. Helen Scott C. Laura Bush D. Carol Brown

答案与分析:

1. C. 根据标题中 *The New York Times* 判断。
2. B. 先判断上榜时间最久的书, 比较后发现上榜 58 周的书最久, 该书是 *The Help*。
3. A. 注意 top three books 是“排名前三本”的意思, 把这三本书价格相加, 可以得出 \$68.80。
4. D. 根据介绍, A New York policeman alone must stop a bad man killing people. 与侦探故事情节相关, 该书是 *Run For Your Life*。
5. C. 与美国总统家庭生活有关的书是 Laura Bush 写的 *Spoken From the Heart*。

Passage 6 (话题谈论篇)

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

Chinese are very generous in educating their children. Not caring about the money, parents often send their children to the best schools or even abroad to England, the United States and Australia. They also want their children to take extra-course activities such as musical instrument learning or ballet classes, or other classes. They think these will give them a good future. The Chinese believe that the more expensive an education is, the better it is. So parents will spend much unreasonable money on education. Even poor parents will buy a computer for their son or daughter.



However, most parents don't understand that the best early education they can give their children is usually very cheap.

Parents can see that their children are very good in some areas while poor in others. Parents also can see some children are good at these skills and others do well in others. Most parents don't realize that today's children lack self-respect and self-confidence.

The problem is that parents are only educating their children on how to take tests and how to study well, but parents are not teaching them the most important skills that they need to be confident, happy and clever.

Parents can achieve this by teaching skills like cooking, sewing and doing other housework. Teaching a child to cook will improve many of the skills that he will need later in life. Cooking needs patience and time. It is an enjoyable but difficult experience. A good cook always tries to improve his cooking, so he will learn to work hard and finish his job successfully. His result, a well-cooked dinner, will give him much satisfaction and lots of self-confidence.

Some old machines, such as a broken radio or TV set that you give your child to play with will make him curious and improve his interest. He will spend hours looking at them, trying to fix them. Your child might become an engineer when he grows up. These activities are not only teaching a child to read a book, but rather to think, to use his mind. And that is more important.

1. What don't most parents realize today?
 - A. Education is very important to children.
 - B. Today's children lack self-respect and self-confidence.
 - C. Today's children lack of skills for tests.
 - D. Taking extra-courses is useful for children's future.
2. Generally speaking, children's skills _____.
 - A. come from their parents
 - B. have nothing to do with their education

- C. may be different from child to child D. have much to do with their marks in the exams
3. Doing some cooking at home helps children _____.
 A. learn how to help their parents
 B. learn how to become strong and fat
 C. learn to work hard and be full of confidence
 D. make their parents believe that they are clever
4. The writer of this passage don't agree with _____.
 A. the parents' ideas of educating children B. the country's education system
 C. the children's skills D. the children's hobbies

答案与分析:

1. B. 根据第三段中 Most parents don't realize that today's children lack self-respect and self-confidence. 选择。
2. C. 根据第三段中 Parents can see that their children are very good in some areas while poor in others. Parents also can see some children are good at these skills and others do well in others. 可以推理出孩子的技能因人而异。
3. C. 根据第五段中 His result, a well-cooked dinner, will give him much satisfaction and lots of self-confidence 选择 C 项。
4. A. 根据第一段尤其是第二段内容, However, most parents don't understand that the best early education they can give their children is usually very cheap, 可以看出, 作者不赞同大多数家长教育孩子的观点, 故选择 A 项。

Passage 7 (任务型阅读篇)

Answer the questions (根据短文内容回答下列问题):

Soon computers will be able to remember you by looking at your eyes! The program works because everyone's eyes are different. So in the future you won't have to remember a number when you want to use a machine or take money out of a bank. You'll just have to look at the machine and it will be able to tell who you are.

The eye-recognition(眼睛识别) program has already been tested in shops and banks in the USA, Britain, Spain, Italy and Turkey. Soon this technology will take the place of all other ways of finding out who people are.

However, scientists are also working on other systems, machine will soon be able to know you from the shape of your face or hand or even your smell! We already have machines that can tell who you are from your voice or the mark that made by your finger.

Eye-recognition is better than other kinds because your eyes don't change as you get older and don't get dirty like hands or fingers, and even twins have different eyes. So the eye-recognition program can be up to 94% correct, depending on how good the technology is. However, some other programs may only be 51% correct at present. In Britain, it was found that 91% of people who had tried it said that they liked the idea of eye-recognition.

In the future your computer will be looking at you in the eye. So smile!

1. What kind of machine will soon be able to remember you by looking at your eyes?

2. How does the eye-recognition program work?