交大之星

读交大之星　圆名校之梦

初中英语考点破解

阅读篇

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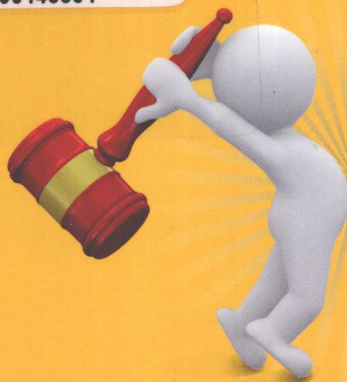
主编　徐启富

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内 容 提 要

本书共分两个部分：第一部分"阅读理解高分点拨"，解读《课程标准》和《考试说明》对英语阅读理解的要求、命题特点和解题策略。第二部分"阅读理解考点分类破解及精练"，共分发现事实、领会大意、把握顺序、利用语境、归纳结论、推断猜测六大板块，用精选的经典试题详尽破解英语阅读理解的各个考点。另外本书考点精练部分附有参考答案，帮助读者自我检测和纠正。本书既可作为全国广大初中生破解初中英语阅读考点的专项训练本，又可作为英语教师考查学生英语水平的测试卷，还可作为广大英语爱好者的自学自测书。

前　言

　　自从 2002 年第八次课程改革开始以来,随着《初中英语课程标准》对英语教学要求的提高,我国中学生的英语听说读写能力近年来得到了明显的提升。但要成功应对一年一度最具挑战性的中考,对于莘莘学子来说,绝不是一件轻而易举的事情。为帮助初中学生尽快提高英语水平,指导考生迅速突破高分瓶颈,抢占中考先机,我们组织全国中考命题资深专家和对中考颇有研究、教学成绩突出、常年把关毕业班教学的一线优秀教师精心编写了这套体例新颖、内容经典、特色鲜明、极具指导意义和实用价值的"交大之星——初中英语考点破解丛书"。

　　工欲善其事,必先利其器。我们对《初中英语课程标准》和各中考命题单位的《考试说明》,命题特点,平时训练策略,中考模拟题、诊断题、仿真题、适应性训练题等,以及临场应试技巧诸方面进行了深入透彻的研究,并以这些研究成果作为本丛书的编写指南和素材。丛书对初中英语主要内容中的重要考点进行了精辟的分析和破解。在此基础上,丛书设置了丰富、经典的模拟试题和中考真题,让学生学以致用,通过操练和实践,达到触类旁通、熟能生巧的目的,从而能够在英语学习和复习中做到事半功倍,快速提高英语水平和能力,在中考中取得优异成绩。这是我们编写这套丛书的理念和宗旨。这种理念和宗旨渗透于丛书编写的整个过程,体现在丛书的体例和内容诸方面。

　　本丛书包括《初中英语考点破解——阅读篇》、《初中英语考点破解——写作篇》、《初中英语考点破解——听力篇》、《初中英语考点破解——完形填空》和《初中英语考点破解——词汇与语法》五册。各册的第一部分为理论性探讨,简明扼要地解读了《初中英语课程标准》和《考试说明》的要求、考试命题的特点、近年试题的考点、平时训练策略以及临场应试技巧等。这一部分是解题的指南和钥匙,学生务必舍得花时间认真研读、细心领悟,透彻理解其精髓并加以灵活运用。各册的第二部分为考点分类破解,包括"考点搜索"、"应对策略"、"经典试题"和"考点精练"。该部分亮点粲然,分门别类精当地指明要点,理论与实践密切结合;经典试题破解言简意赅,准确无误。根据考点的多少,"考点精练"部分由数量不等的精选典型试题组成,旨在帮助学生熟悉具体考点,内化语言知识,掌握学习策略,为应对综合试题打下坚实的基础。

　　本丛书可供初中阶段学生使用。基础年级的学生可以将其作为同步学习的补充读物;初二学生使用本丛书,将有助于打好基础,提高能力,尽早进入中考竞技状态;初三毕业班学生可将本丛书作为专项突破的训练测试材料。精通了本丛书,就掌握了中考成功的金钥匙。读者按照丛书的要求进行严格的训练,其英语技能和水平定会得到极大的突破。

编　者

目 录

第一部分　阅读理解高分点拨

一、《课程标准》解读

本部分首先解读课程标准,简述命题特点,并探究考题内容对考生知识和能力的要求,然后探究行之有交换的训练技巧和应试策略。

教育部颁布的《中学英语课程标准》明确指出:中学英语教学侧重培养学生的阅读理解能力。所谓阅读理解能力是指视读能力、理解能力和对所读材料的评价能力。根据课程标准,初中毕业生应达到五级综合语言运用能力。阅读理解是综合语言运用能力的一个重要方面,在中考中所占比重越来越大,是历年中考英语试卷的重心,是拉开档次的题目。显然,作为英语学习最重要的基本技能之一的"阅读理解",在中考中具有举足轻重的地位。课程标准要求中考考生能达到"阅读理解"五级目标,读懂供 7～9 年级学生阅读的简单英语读物和报纸、杂志,能克服生词障碍,理解大意,能根据阅读目的运用适当的阅读策略。其目标具体描述如下:

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. 能利用字典等工具书进行学习;
7. 除教材外,课外阅读量应累计达到 15 万词以上。

二、阅读理解命题特点

纵观各省、市历年中考英语试卷,阅读试题呈现出以下非常明显的特点:

1. 语篇不少于三篇,总阅读量在 1000 词左右;
2. 总题量通常为 20 个小题,每小题 2 分,分值高达 40 分,占卷面总分的 1/3,是英语中考试卷中分值最大的一项,考试时间约 40 分钟为宜;
3. 语篇体裁包括记叙文、描写文、说明文和议论文等;
4. 语篇题材广泛,内容涉及科普、社会、历史、地理、文化、政治、经济、人物、故事、新闻、广告等。

三、阅读理解试题探究

综合分析各省、市历年中考英语试卷中的阅读理解题,阅读理解试题可归为六大类:① 发

现事实；② 领会大意；③ 把握顺序；④ 利用语境；⑤ 归纳结论；⑥ 推断猜测。

发现事实题是命题者针对原文中提到的时间细节、地点细节、人物细节、事件细节等设计的理解题。题干针对原文具体叙述本身发问,目的在于测试考生对阅读材料中具体内容的理解能力。

领会大意题是命题者针对文章的句子意思、段落大意、中心思想、作者的写作意图等设计的理解题。这种题型考查学生对文章深层次的理解能力,检查学生是否具备理解句意、段落大意,是否具备对中心思想和作者写作意图的提纲挈领和能力。

把握顺序题是命题者针对文章事情发生的各种顺序、如时间顺序、空间顺序、逻辑思维顺序和文章写作的框架结构顺序等设计的理解题。这种题型考查学生能否根据文中出现的表示顺序的关键词判断出事情发生的先后顺序,能否根据文章写作的框架结构顺序把握文章的写作脉络。

利用语境题是命题者针对文章的语境线索设计的理解题。这种题型考查学生是否具有正确推断和把握意义的能力,是否能够利用上下文的意思以及句与句之间、段与段之间的关系推测生词的大意或事物的发展情况。

归纳结论题是命题者针对文章中出现的数据、文章的标题、文章的体裁和作者的观点等设计的理解题。这种题型考查学生对文章进行高度的概括、总结能力,要求考生透彻理解文段主旨。

推断猜测题是命题者针对文章 的生词、未尽的故事结局、隐含的作者观点、态度及人物关系、性格等设计的理解题。考查考生能否运用构词法和句法的技能进行推理与判断,能否根据语篇内的逻辑关系推测隐含于文章中的言外之意。

四、阅读理解解题策略

这里介绍两种通用的阅读理解解题策略:跳读(skimming)和浏览或查阅(scanning)。

"跳读"(skimming),亦称略读,是最常用的阅读策略之一。所谓跳读法,就是在阅读中,有意识地跳过无关紧要的信息,抓住重要信息的速读方法。要解决自然段落的主旨问题,通常只需看自然段落的首句和尾句便可确定正确答案。要解决文章的主旨问题,通常只需略读文章的开头和结尾,再略读其他各自然段的头一两句及末尾的一两句,便可了解文章的主要内容,抓住文章的中心思想,把握其主题或标题,弄清文章的基调、作者的态度、写作目的等问题。考生做题时间紧迫,采用逐词逐句阅读的方法不可能在有限的时间内成功地解决主旨问题或其他各类问题。实践证明,跳读法是应对文章主旨问题的行之有效的策略。

"浏览"或"查阅"(scanning),意即越过文中无关的内容,快速捕捉相关具体信息,找出与问题有关的词组或句子,随即加以透彻理解。实践证明,这种阅读策略能帮助我们迅速找到解题所必需的具体内容,即密切相关的词句。如果很快找到并理解了解题的依据,就能快速解决问题。可以毫不夸张地说,只要我们善于运用 scanning 这种解题策略,所有细节性问题都可迎刃而解。

值得注意的是,逻辑推理题和任务型阅读题涉及不同的题型,有的要借助 scanning,并综合考虑其他相关因素,才能得以正确解决;有的要借助 skimming,并综合斟酌其他相关因素,才可确定正确答案。

第二部分　阅读理解考点分类破解与精练

一、发现事实题考点破解与精练

 考点搜索

发现事实题,是指原文提到了某事物、现象或理论,题干针对原文具体叙述的细节本身发问。发现事实题一般包括直接理解题及语义转化题。直接理解题是指在原文中可直接找到答案的题。常用 who, what, when, where, why 和 how 等提问或用与此相类似的词语填空。说明文和叙述文的思考题有相当一部分是此类题。语义转化题需要将题目信息与原文相关信息进行语义上的转换,两者存在表达上的差异,有时需要进行加工或整理后方能得出结论。抓住文章中的事实细节是做好该题型的关键,也是做好其他题型的基础。常见的发现事实题包括:发现时间事实、发现地点事实、发现人物事实、发现事件事实。

1. 常见的命题形式

(1) When / Where did the story happen?

(2) Which of the following statements is (not) true?

(3) Which of the following statements is (not) mentioned in the passage?

(4) Which is the right order of the events given in the passage?

(5) All the statements are true except _____.

该题型几乎都可以在文章中直接找到与答案有关的信息,或是其变体。所以,搜查信息在阅读中非常重要,它包括理解作者在叙述某事时使用的具体事实、数据、图表等细节信息。在一篇文章里大部分篇幅都属于这类围绕主体展开的细节。

2. 做题思路

发现事实题是针对文中某个细节、某句话或某部分具体内容设置问题,正确答案的根据一定可以在原文中找到,即原文的改写往往成为正确选项。通常此题的正确选项有以下特征:
① 对原文句子中的关键词进行替换。把原文中的一些词换成意义相近的词,成为正确选项。
② 语言简化。把原文中的复杂语言现象进行简化,成为正确答案。③ 正话反说。把原文中的意思反过来表达而成为正确选项(适用于寻找错误选项的题目)。

3. 解题技巧

不同的发现事实题可采用不同的解题技巧加以处理。

(1) 直接信息题

对此类题型,考生可以首先从问题中找到关键词,然后以此为线索,运用略读及查阅的技巧在文中迅速寻找这一细节,找到后再把这一部分内容仔细阅读一遍,仔细比较所给选项与文中细节的细微区别,在准确理解细节的前提下,最后确定最佳答案。

(2) 数字计算题

数字计算题也是近几年中考常考的内容。此类试题在文章中直接显现细节事实,有的要

经过具体的计算才能够得出正确答案。具体的计算题可以是对年代的计算、月份的计算或比例的计算等。文章中经常会出现许多数字，它们会对解题产生一定的影响。解答此类试题的方法是先理解文章的大意，然后经过对比、分析、计算等就能够得出正确的答案。

（3）图表图画题

在有图表图画的阅读理解中，有的图表图画出现在阅读理解文章中，有的出现在选项中。这些图片图画的出现增加了试题的直观性，同时也暗含着和文章内容相关的信息。在解答此类试题的时候，一定要把握图表图画中所暗含的信息，特别是有些事实是通过图片来叙述的，我们可以采用按图寻找正确答案的方法。
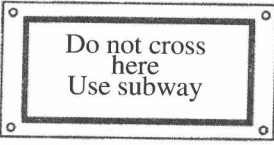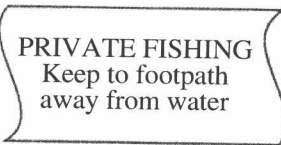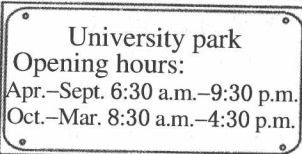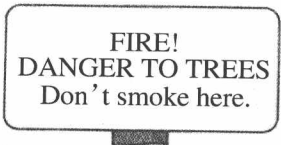
（4）正误判断题
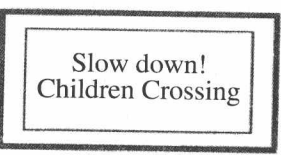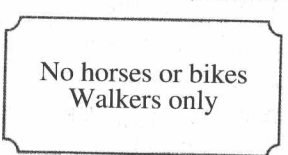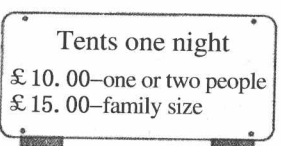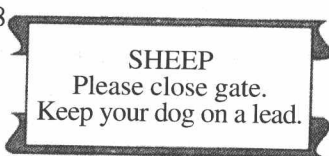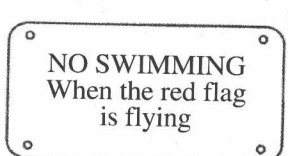
此类试题多根据文章的一段或数段提问，考查考生在现实生活中的阅读技能，即快速、准确寻找所需信息的能力。这种题目因为覆盖面较广，搜索定位时间较长，因而难度较大，容易给考生带来心理压力。因此考生遇到此类题型时，首先要调整心理状态，冷静地返回到文章中去寻找答案。

经典试题

（一）发现时间事实

A

What does the sign（标识）say?

1. Do not cross here
Use subway

2. PRIVATE FISHING
Keep to footpath away from water

3. University park
Opening hours:
Apr.–Sept. 6:30 a.m.–9:30 p.m.
Oct.–Mar. 8:30 a.m.–4:30 p.m.

4. FIRE!
DANGER TO TREES
Don't smoke here.

5. Slow down!
Children Crossing

6. No horses or bikes
Walkers only

7. Tents one night
£10.00–one or two people
£15.00–family size

8. SHEEP
Please close gate.
Keep your dog on a lead.

9. NO SWIMMING
When the red flag is flying

What time does the University Park open in March?

A. At 6:00 a.m.   B. At 6:30 a.m.   C. At 8:00 a.m.   D. At 8:30 a.m.

【考点破解】本题考查学生对时间事实的发现。从表格 3 中的 "Oct.—Mar. 8:30 a.m.—4:30 p.m." 可以发现与本题相关的时间为 8:30 a.m.，故答案为 D。

B

Have you seen the movie *Changjiang 7*（*CJ 7*）? The story is about a boy called Dickey.

He lives a poor life with his father. His father doesn't have any money to buy toys for him. One day his father finds him a strange toy from a junkyard. Dickey names it Changjiang 7 (CJ7). It is an alien dog. It can do many things that humans can not do. Dickey takes it to school to help him in many ways.

CJ 7 is a popular movie of 2008. Xu Jiao, born on August 5, 1997 in Ningbo, Zhejiang, plays Dickey. On April 21, the girl won Beat New Performer (演员) at the Hong Kong Film Awards for her play in *CJ 7*. Now Xu Jiao becomes a new film star. She is well-known especially among young kids. Many of them want to own such a helpful toy as CJ7.

Xu once said it was difficult to play a boy. "To get an idea of what a boy is like," she said, "I watched boys and I also studied and played with them a lot."

When is Xu Jiao's birthday?

A. April 5.　　　　B. August 5.　　　　C. April 21.　　　　D. August 21.

【考点破解】本题考查学生对时间事实的发现。从第二段第二句"Xu Jiao, born on August 5, 1997 in Ningbo, Zhejiang, plays Dickey."可以发现与本题相关的时间为 August 5,故答案为 B。

（二）发现地点事实

A

Americans love cars. They go everywhere in them. 85％of people in the US go to and from work by car. And most adults have driving licenses. Why does this car culture exist?

How it started

America's love of cars started after the war when soldiers returned home from World War Ⅱ to rebuild their lives. They borrowed money from the government to buy houses and cars which became the symbols of status (地位). The more money they had, the bigger their cars were.

Making of roads

During the war, President Eisenhower noticed what good roads Germany had. He decided to build new four-lane（四车道）roads in America. He said if something happened suddenly, the two-lane roads wouldn't be able to carry all the cars that would suddenly leave the cities. Car and oil companies liked his idea and building started.

Car lovers

Not just teenagers are crazy about cars. Some Americans love their cars so much that they paint their cars beautifully! These are called Art Cars. Every April there is an activity in Houston, Texas, where they show their cars.

Pollution

Cars have polluted the environment. American President Bush refused a worldwide law that was against pollution. Many countries were angry about it. Bush said he had to think of the American economy and all the American people that made money from cars. Factories say they want to make cars that pollute less. But others say making cars that pollute less will

never be as good as having fewer cars.

Where were new four-lane roads built?

A. In Germany.

B. By car and oil companies.
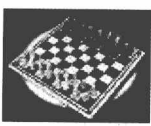
C. In America.

D. When something suddenly happened.

【考点破解】本题考查学生对地点事实的发现。从第三段第二句"He decided to build new four-lane（四车道）roads in America."可以发现与本题相关的地点为 in America，故答案为 C。

B

Yucai Middle School will have a School Day on Friday. Students don't need to have any classes. Instead，they are going to do a lot of things for fun. Here is a poster for it.

	The most wonderful game of the year Meet our school basketball stars Basketball Court	3：00 p. m. —5：00 p. m. Tel：375 - 7682
	Water Sports It's really cool! Xingsha Beach	The whole afternoon Tel：375 - 7442
	Talent Show Are you good at singing，dancing，acting or playing the guitar? Come and show yourself! Music Hall	7：00 p. m. —9：00 p. m. Tel：375 - 9876
	Chess is fun! Different kinds of chess Who will win at last? Chess Club	8：00 a. m. —10：30 a. m. 1：00 p. m. —3：30 p. m. Tel：375 - 7465

Where can you can have water sports?

A. At Xingsha Beach.

B. At the music hall.

C. At the basketball court.

D. At the chess club.

【考点破解】本题考查学生对地点事实的发现。从表格可以发现与本题相关的地点为 Xingsha Beach，故答案为 A。

（三）发现人物事实

A

What is the hottest topic at your school recently? In Hangzhou Yongjin Middle School，it's money.

The school held an activity called "making money" last weekend. About 200 Junior 1 and Junior 2 students were divided into 30 teams. They went out to make money by selling things.

What did they choose to sell? Some sold newspapers; some chose bottled water; some sold environmentally friendly shopping bags and bamboo baskets.

Hu Qing's team decided to sell some useful books in front of the Children Activity Center. They thought parents would like to buy the books for their children. But unfortunately，they met urban management officers（城管）. The officers asked them to leave. "We played hide-and-seek（捉迷藏）with the officers for the whole morning," said Hu. "Finally we had to give up."

Wang Bing and her team sold ice cream in a square. They didn't meet any officers. But few people were interested in what they were selling. The team then put up a board saying "For Country Kids". It worked. More people came to their stall（小摊）. A foreigner even gave them 100 yuan. "He didn't want any change. He said he wanted to help the children," said Wang. "We were touched." Later that day，they gave the 100 yuan and more to the Project Hope office.

Meng Zhaoxiang and his team were luckier. They sold all their cakes in four hours，spending 39.5 yuan and getting back 80 yuan. They made 40.5 yuan. "It was not easy to make the money," said Meng. "Some people just looked. Others just tasted but didn't buy. Now I know how hard it is for our parents to make the money we need to lead happy lives."

Who took part in the activity?

A. All the students.　　　　　　　　　　B. Some teachers.

C. About 200 students of the three grades. D. Part of Junior 1 and Junior 2 students.

【考点破解】本题考查学生对人物事实的发现。从第二段第二句"About 200 Junior 1 and Junior 2 students were divided into 30 teams."可以发现与本题相关的人物为 part of Junior 1 and Junior 2 students，故答案为 D。

<div align="center">B</div>

"What's wrong, Suzie?" asked Dad. "Why are you looking so unhappy?"

"It's just that Amine has gone away. I will never see her again. Her whole family has moved to Sydney," cried Suzie. "She will go to a new school there，make new friends，lead a new life and... and forget me." Suzie couldn't speak any more with tears in her eyes.

Dad held Suzie's small hand in his large one and gently patted（拍）her head.

"It's OK，Suzie," he said. "I'm sure you'll find another friend. There are so many other children at school，aren't there?"

"But... but it's not the same! Amine is my special friend—the best friend I've ever had. I don't want to go to school without her."

"Now，dear，it is really sad to see Amine going away. But you have to move on with

your own life. Listen to me, go to school and get yourself some new friends. Cheer up!"

Suzie nodded her head and began reading her story book.

Who was Amine?

A. Suzie's best friend.　　　　　　　B. Suzie's sister.

C. Suzie's teacher.　　　　　　　　　D. Suzie's aunt.

【考点破解】本题考查学生对人物事实的发现。从第二段第一句"It's just that Amine has gone away."和第四句"She will go to a new school there, make new friends, lead a new life and... and forget me."可以发现与本题相关的人物 Amine 为 Suzie 的好朋友，故答案为 A。

（四）发现事件事实

A

At school many things happen to us. We may feel excited when we have success in a school play. We may feel sorry if we lose an important game. We want to keep the memory for the rest of our lives.

How to keep the memory? Our English teacher, Miss Wang, has taught us a good way of remembering things to make our own yearbook. What is a yearbook? A yearbook is a kind of book which is used to keep the memory of exciting moments. It's usually made at the end of the year.

Last December, we began to make our yearbook. First, we chose the persons who had done something special. Then some students interviewed them, some wrote down their stories, and others took photos of them. Everyone in our class had something to do. Finally, our teacher helped us to put the things together. We had our first yearbook.

All of us put a lot of love into making the yearbook. It is so wonderful that not only the students but also our parents and teachers will remember the special time forever.

When we have success in a school play, we may feel _____.

A. sorry　　　　　B. angry　　　　　C. excited　　　　　D. interested

【考点破解】本题考查学生对事件事实的发现。从第一段第二句"We may feel excited when we have success in a school play."可以发现与本题相关的事件中，我们的感受为 excited，故答案为 C。

B

One day last winter, my dad and I were standing in line to buy tickets for the circus（马戏表演）. Finally, there was only one family in front of us. There were eight children. All were perhaps under the age of 12. You could tell that they didn't have much money. Their clothes were not expensive but clean. All of them were standing in line, two by two behind their parents. I could feel that the children had never seen the circus before. They were very excited.

The ticket lady asked the father how many tickets he wanted. He proudly answered,

"Eight children's tickets and two adults' tickets so that I can take my family to the circus." The ticket lady answered the price. The man's wife looked sad. The father asked again in surprise, "How much did you say?" The ticket lady said the price again. The man didn't have enough money.

How could he tell his eight children that he didn't have enough money? At that time, my dad put his hand in his pocket, pulled out twenty dollars and dropped it on the ground (In fact, we were not rich).

My dad picked up the money and said to the father, "Excuse me, sir. This fell out of your pocket." The man knew what happened at once. He looked at my dad and took my dad's hands. He was so thankful that he couldn't say a word.

My dad and I went back home. We didn't see the circus, but I would never forget that day.

根据短文内容,判断下列句子的正(T)、误(F)。

One day last winter, my dad and I were standing in line to buy tickets for the concert.

【考点破解】本题考查学生对事件的发现。从第一段第一句"One day last winter, my dad and I were standing in line to buy tickets for the circus."可以发现与本题相关的事件为"They were standing in line to buy tickets for the circus."题中的最后一个单词错了,故答案为F。

考点精练

(一)

When I was twelve years old, my family were the first black people to move into an all white part of the city. Many of our new neighbors weren't very welcoming. Some of them said angrily that we should return to where we came from. The children sometimes threw stones at me or drove me home from school.

Most of my teachers took no notice of me, but not Dorothy Bean, my history teacher. Miss Bean was angry at how badly I was treated, but she didn't say this to me. Miss Bean showed her respect for me by teaching me just like anyone else. Instead of being unnoticed, I was given a chance to show that I was clever. Miss Bean was the first teacher who ever made me think for myself. She always wanted to know what I thought about difficult questions. She expected me to have my own idea. Miss Bean taught me that thinking for oneself was the <u>real key</u> to education.

One day, when I was not listening to her in class, Miss Bean suddenly threw an eraser at me. The eraser hit me on the head and sent my pencil flying. The whole class were very surprised at first, then started laughing. This event became famous in the school and, because it happened to me, the students wanted to know me. So that's the story of how Dorothy Bean made me become another kid in school.

1. Before the writer's family moved to the new place, _____.

　　A. some other black people were there　　B. there were no black people there

C. the other black people had gone   D. they were warmly welcomed

2. Many people treated the writer badly because he was _____.

　　A. foolish　　　B. black　　　　C. poor　　　　D. aggressive

3. Miss Bean was a teacher who was _____.

　　A. helpful but not interesting　　　B. warm-hearted but careless

　　C. friendly and helpful　　　　　　D. gentle and shy

4. The underlined part "real key" means _____.

　　A. important way　　　　　　B. free road

　　C. open door　　　　　　　　D. funny thought

5. The event that happened between the writer and Miss Bean _____.

　　A. broke their relationship　　　　B. made the writer feel worse

　　C. thrilled the writer very much　　D. made the writer famous in school

<div align="center">（二）</div>

　　The tradition of birthday parties started a long time ago. There are some traditions that you can find almost anywhere, anytime, such as sending birthday cards, blowing out the candles on a birthday cake and singing the "Happy Birthday" song. Others are only found for certain ages and in certain countries.

　　In China, on a child's second birthday, family members put many things on the floor around the child. According to Chinese tradition, the first thing that the child picks up tells you what profession（职业）the child will choose later in life.

　　For Japanese children, the third, fifth and seventh birthdays are especially important. At this age, there is a special celebration Shichi-Go-San（seven, five, three in Japanese）when children go to the temple wearing a new kimono（和服）. The priest（僧侣）gives them special sweets, and the parents usually organize a party for their friends in their home.

　　In Argentina, Mexico and several other Latin American countries, girls have a special birthday celebration when they reach the age of fifteen. After a special ceremony（仪式）, the girls dance a waltz with their father and other boys.

　　Eighteen is the traditional "coming of age"—the age when（in many countries）you have the right to vote（选举）, join the army and（in Britain）drink alcohol or buy a house.

　　In many English-speaking countries, a twenty-first birthday cake often has a key on top, or the cake itself is sometimes in the shape of a key. The key means that the young person is now old enough to leave and enter the family home at any time they want to!

6. Which of the following birthday traditions can be found almost anywhere, anytime?

　　A. Putting many things on the floor.　　B. Wearing a new kimono.

　　C. Dancing a waltz.　　　　　　　　　　D. Sending birthday cards.

7. The _____ usually organize a party at children's special birthday celebration in

Japan.

A. priests   B. parents   C. friends   D. relatives

8. Mexican girls have a special birthday celebration at the age of _____.

A. five   B. seven   C. fifteen   D. twenty-one

9. In many countries you can _____ when you reach the age of eighteen.

A. join the army   B. have a key

C. have a special ceremony   D. have special sweets

10. Which of the following sentences is NOT true?

A. The tradition of birthday parties started a long time ago.

B. Some birthday traditions are only found in certain countries.

C. You become the owner of your house at the age of fifteen.

D. In many countries you have the right to vote at the age of eighteen.

11. Which is the best title of this passage?

A. Birthday Traditions around the World.

B. Chinese Birthday Celebrations.

C. Japanese Special Celebrations.

D. The Drinking Age in Many Countries.

(三)

The worker I hired to repair my house had just finished a difficult first day on the job. A broken wheel made him an hour late; his ladder (梯子) fell down when he was painting the roof and now his old truck wouldn't start. With each problem he shouted angrily, more at himself than at his things. As I drove him home, the man didn't say a word.

I tried talking to the man to kill time. I managed to find out that he had come up from Blue Hills in Victoria with his family six months ago to find a job. This was his first job since moving here. I now knew why his price was lower than any other worker I could find in the local newspaper. He really needed the job. His clothes told me as much.

On arriving, much to my surprise, he invited me in to meet his family. As we walked through his front garden he suddenly stopped at a small tree and placed his hands on it. Then, when he opened the door he completely changed. Instead of his troubled face, there was now a warm smile, hugs for his two children and a kiss for his wife.

The following day, I asked him about the tree.

"That's my trouble tree," he answered. "Work troubles aren't welcome at home with my wife and the children. So I hang them on that tree every night when I come home. Then in the morning I pick them up again."

"And you know what else?" he said smiling. "The next morning I find that there aren't as many as I remember hanging up the night before."

12. Which of the following things did NOT happen to the worker?

  A. His truck broke down.   B. He was late for work.

  C. He fell onto the roof.   D. His ladder fell down.

13. When did the worker first arrive in this town?

  A. Today. B. Last night. C. Six weeks ago. D. Six months ago.

14. Where did the writer find the worker?

  A. Through a newspaper.   B. Beside the trouble tree.

  C. In his old house.   D. In Blue Hills, Victoria.

15. Why did the worker touch the tree?

  A. To get good luck.   B. To leave his trouble outside.

  C. To send good wishes to his family. D. To clean his hands.

16. What can we learn from the passage?

  A. Looking for a job can make trouble.

  B. It is important to get to work on time.

  C. Often our problems are worse than what we think.

  D. A happy family can make many problems go away.

（四）

Pearl S. Buck was a very popular American writer of her day. She was famous for her books about China. Pearl S. Buck was awarded the Nobel Prize for Literature（诺贝尔文学奖）in 1938.

The writer was born in West Virginia, America. She spent almost half of her long life in China. Her youth was spent in Jiangsu Province, China. She learned to speak Chinese before she could speak English.

Her mother had traveled widely in her youth and liked literature very much. After being educated by her mother and by a Chinese teacher, Pearl S. Buck went to school in Shanghai at the age of fifteen. She continued her education in the United States at a Women's College to study psychology. After graduating in 1914, she returned to China as a teacher. In the 1920s her family moved to Nanjing. There she taught English and American literature at a university.

As a writer, Buck's book, *The Good Earth*, appeared in 1931 and sold quite well in its first year. It has been translated into over thirty languages. In 1938 she became the third American to win the Nobel Prize for Literature. By the time of her death, Pearl had published（出版）more than seventy books. Pearl S. Buck died in March, 1973, just two months before her 81st birthday.

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。

（　　）17. Before she went to school in Shanghai, Pearl S. Buck studied all by herself.

（　　）18. Pearl S. Buck was known to many people for her books about China.