

# 锦囊妙解

中学生英语系列

方厚均 主编

## 阅读理解与 完形填空 强化训练

第7版

畅销12年，服务百万师生

中



适合各种教材版本



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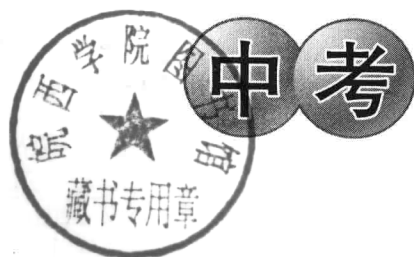


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## 阅读理解与完形填空 强化训练



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本书是“锦囊妙解中学生英语系列”的《阅读理解与完形填空 强化训练 中考》分册。全书共分为 30 个单元,每个单元有 4 篇阅读理解文章和 2 篇完形填空文章,供学生进行强化训练使用。每单元还包括单元篇章重点、难点解析。书后参考答案中配有文章大意及详细的解析。本书强调对九年级学生英语阅读理解能力的培养,在学中练,在练中发现问题,力求从根本上提高学生的阅读理解能力。

### 图书在版编目(CIP)数据

阅读理解与完形填空强化训练. 中考/方厚均主编. —7 版. —北京:机械工业出版社, 2014. 4

(锦囊妙解中学生英语系列)

ISBN 978 - 7 - 111 - 46498 - 3

I. ①阅… II. ①方… III. ①英语课—初中—习题集—升学参考资料  
IV. ①G634.415

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2014)第 082791 号

机械工业出版社(北京市百万庄大街 22 号 邮政编码 100037)

策划编辑:卢婉冬 责任编辑:卢婉冬 孙东健

责任印制:刘 岚

北京圣夫亚美印刷有限公司印刷

2014 年 6 月第 7 版·第 1 次印刷

210mm×285mm · 11.25 印张·398 千字

标准书号:ISBN 978 - 7 - 111 - 46498 - 3

定价:23.00 元

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# 丛书序

随着社会生活的信息化和经济的全球化,英语的重要性已日益突出。英语作为最重要的信息载体之一,已成为人类生活各个领域中使用最广泛的语言。学习和掌握英语,开展对外交流已是对 21 世纪国民素质的基本要求。

为了激发和培养学生学习英语的兴趣,帮助学生养成良好的学习习惯和形成有效的学习策略,使学生掌握一定的英语基础知识和听、说、读、写技能,形成一定的综合语言运用能力,我们组织教学一线的特、高级英语教师编写了“锦囊妙解中学生英语系列”丛书。其中的强化训练套系包括初、高中的《词汇与语法 强化训练》《单项选择与写作 强化训练》《阅读理解与完形填空 强化训练》以及《听力 强化训练》共计 24 种。本丛书遵循教育部制定的英语课程标准,从语言技能、语言知识、学习策略、情感态度、文化意识等方面着手,让学生们在学习过程中磨砺意志、陶冶情操、拓展视野、丰富生活经历、开发思维能力、发展个性和提高人文素养。本丛书不仅能帮助学生更好地理解教材、提升英语语言能力,而且充分体现了“教材”与“教辅”、“知识”与“能力”的完美互动。

## 本丛书具有以下鲜明的特色:

### 一、同步性

本丛书完全与英语课程标准同步,不但词汇、语法、话题同步,而且题型也与中、高考完全吻合,并以最新的教改精神为理念,以现行的初、高中课改教材为蓝本,设题紧扣教材、逐层深入。其所有素材源于教材,但又不拘泥于教材;既讲求课内知识的巩固与拓展,又注重知识“点”与“面”的完美结合。

### 二、全面性

本丛书的知识分布全面,涵盖所有的中、高考考点。一方面从各小点突破,另一方面做到点、线、面的完美结合。同时进行了语言技能、语言知识、学习策略、情感态度、文化意识等内容的全面融合。

### 三、新颖性

本丛书不但题目原创、题型新颖,而且编写理念超前,有耳目一新之感。全部题目都精心编写,覆盖考点;所有题型都精心设计,仿真中、高考。各学段或年级的题目、题型的设置都充分体现了循序渐进、稳步上升的指导性原则。

### 四、示范性

本丛书的所有习题均给出了参考答案,并附有详细的解析,且阅读文章还附有语篇解读,讲解精练,极具权威性,旨在培养学生的发散思维能力与创新精神。

愿这套内容厚重、形式简约的丛书能伴您走向成功!

本丛书从策划、编写到出版,都精心设计,细致操作,可谓尽心尽力,但不免有疏漏之处,敬请广大读者不吝指正。



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## 教你阅读与完形

阅读理解和完形填空题是英语测试中不可或缺的重要题型,是如何运用英语的重要体现,处理好这两种题型可起到事半功倍的作用。就如何做好这两种题型,提出如下指导建议。

### 一、阅读理解题的特点,解题方法与技巧

阅读理解题是英语教学和学习的重要手段,是检验英语学习效果的重要方式。阅读理解也是英语考试中的重要内容,在各种英语考试中,阅读理解题占的比重最大,分值也最多。因此,如何做好阅读理解题就显得至关重要,它直接影响到考试的成绩。要想过阅读理解的关,除了掌握英语的基础知识和足够的词汇外,必须全面了解掌握阅读理解题的特点、形式、所给材料的体裁,以及必要的解题方法和技巧。突破了阅读理解的关,就能极大地激发学习英语的兴趣和积极性,进而培养良好的阅读习惯,增强阅读理解和运用英语的能力,使英语学习步入良性循环的轨道。那么阅读理解题有哪些特点、形式和解题的方法及技巧呢?

阅读理解是依据教学大纲的要求,旨在增加学生的阅读量,提高学生的阅读速度,增强他们对一些生词的理解能力等目标而设定的一种题型。可以阅读的选材是广泛的、多样化的。这涉及人文、地理、历史、科普、风土人情、笑话、故事及人物介绍等;体裁常用记叙文、论说文、应用文、说明文和图表形式等。下面分别介绍各题材的特点和形式,以便学生更好地理解短文。

人文、地理、历史等短文多为介绍某个国家(多为说英语的国家)的地理概况(如:方位、山脉、江河、城镇等)、经济文化、社会生活、习惯风俗和自然资源等。这些短文涉及的专用名词多(人名和地名),文化背景知识多。它不只是考查英语水平,还考查学生对地理、历史及时势知识的掌握。科普短文说的是科普知识、科技动态以及和日常生活密切相关的知识和常识。该类短文理论性强、科技词汇较多、逻辑性强、条理清楚、层次分明,多使用现在时态和被动语态。新闻报道类短文主要是主题突出、要点明确、叙事清晰、语言简单,通常是首句概括全文,包含时间、地点、人物及事件发生的前因后果。整篇文章介绍得很详细,一目了然;多用过去时态,相对来说,难度不太大。人物介绍类短文着重介绍古今中外名人或普通人的生平事迹、趣闻逸事、生活经历、生长过程……短文脉络清晰、重点突出,要点易把握。如介绍历史人物一般用过去时态;介绍现代人物可根据需要使用各种时态。幽默小品类短文是针对某些社会现象、人们的行为举止、性格特点、思维活动等,用讽刺、喜剧的表现手法进行描述。该类短文先对某人、某事引进符合人们生活 and 思维习惯的描述,然后点出违背常理、违反逻辑或有悖正常举止和思维的地方。这类文章一般语言简洁、引文流畅易懂,且含义深刻,耐人寻味。学生应根据短文所提供的材料进行分析、归纳、判断、总结和逻辑推理。同时学生还应了解短文所涉及的文化背景,并具有一定的社会阅历和幽默感。小故事类短文是针对某人、某事进行论述和评述。叙述故事的起因、发展过程和结局,文中有时间、地点、事件、人物。该类短文情节简单,以叙事为主,易抓住故事主旨,多用过去时态。说理性短文主要以摆事实、讲道理的格式,针对某一社会现象、某一思想、某一行为来说理和评论。短文的特点是立场鲜明、观点明确,有论点、论据、结论,说理透彻,富有教育意义。应用文体短文主要概括广告、求职信、启事、商贸函件、产品说明、天气预报、文件快讯等,其专业性、社会性强,语言非常简洁,充分体现英语的实用性,也是中考命题的趋势。图表形式的阅读材料主要是以图表、地图、表格等形式出现,其特点是文字少、数据多。要求学生根据题目要求从图表中找出有用的信息和数据,弄清各个图表的对应关系,准确答题。

弄清各题材的特点及形式,增强阅读能力,是做好阅读理解题的前提,在此前提下掌握一定的解题方法、步骤和技巧,便能做到得心应手。有什么解题方法、步骤和技巧呢?你想知道吗?

解题的步骤是:1.先看题目要求,再阅读全文。先掌握题目要求考查的内容,在阅读中抓住要点,有针对性地去寻找需要的信息。2.通读全文,掌握大意。了解题目要求后,快速阅读全文,掌握大意,理清短文脉络,为进一步解答打好基础。对题目涉及的词句、事例、数据等可用笔标出。3.细看问题,解答题目。在前面的基础上,重新仔细看题目要求,细读短文,给出答案。4.复读全文,核查答案。着重注意推理和归纳是否与原文相符,确保答案无误。

我们知道,现在的阅读理解题通常分为主旨题、细节题、推断题、简单计算题、词义猜测题、正误判断题等。主旨题考查学生对短文中心思想或作者意图的理解。解答此类题时,应通读全文,理解文章大意和主题句的意义,短文往往围绕主题句展开,主题句常出现在首句或尾句。细节题往往针对短文中的某个细节来设题。做题的信息可能是事例、数据等,阅读时要有针对性。推断题就是根据某个事实推断出结论,考查学生的理解、推断、归纳的能力。通常有数据事实推断、常识推断以及作者的写作目的、态度和倾向等的推断。要求学生对文中相关的语句,对与事实有关的细节进行分析归纳,找出线索,悟出字里行间的意义,反复比较,从而作出合乎逻辑的推断。简单计算题就是对所给数据进行加减乘除等的四则运算。词义猜测题是考查学生根据上下文正确判断灵活变化的词义的能力。通常情况下,猜测词义的题目中出现的词,往往是学生未见过的生词,这就需要在该词出现的上下文中寻找线索。通过上下文来判断该词的真正含义,再将这个释义代入文中,检查是否贴切,仔细比较,直到得出该词的确切含义。正误判断题考查学生对文章的具体事实、信息的理解能力。通常是根据短文的事实或细节,给出一个句子,判断其正误。这类题比较直接,难度较小。做此类题时应先看题,后带问题阅读短文,寻找需要的信息。

任务型阅读是近年来出现的新题型。它由两部分组成:短文和阅读任务。根据短文内容完成各项任务。它的任务通常是:填空题、问答题、匹配题、翻译题、句子改写题等。填空题就是根据短文或图表提供的信息,以填写词语的方式,完成短文后各题。其形式主要有完成句子、填写表格、制定各种规则等。一般都能从短文中找到所要填写的词语。问答题就是在短文后给出若干问题,要求学生根据短文信息写出正确答案。翻译题就将短文中某个句子译成英文或中文。匹配题通常是阅读材料后选择配对,也就是根据短文中所提供的信息找出与题意要求相匹配的选项,要求学生找出每个题与其符合条件的信息之间的一一对应关系。句子改写题就是将短文中指定的某个句子按要求改写,相当于句型转换。

## 二、完形填空题的特点、解题方法与技巧

完形填空题是中考的必考题型,也是各种考试中所用题型之一。因此在中小学英语教学中也是重点解决的问题之一。完形填空题综合了语法知识、阅读理解和逻辑思维等各方面的内容,更有利于测试学生对语篇的理解和运用的能力,要求学习者能熟练运用所学的词汇、语法知识、习惯用法及日常交际用语等语言知识来解答题目。可见,要做好完形填空题,不仅要具备扎实的语法知识,同时还需具备阅读理解能力、综合分析能力和综合运用语言知识的能力。目前完形填空题型有:1. 选择填空式。就是从一篇短文中删除若干个单词,每空给出4个选项,要求为该空选择一个最佳答案,使文章通顺、合理。该类题目常以语法、时态、固定搭配、习惯用法、上下文理解来设空;2. 综合完形填空式。就是一篇短文设若干个空,要求学生通过对文章的理解,填写所缺单词(有的文章给出所缺单词的首字母;有的文章给出备选单词),完成短文,使短文通顺、合理、正确。该类题目常以名词、动词、代词、数词、形容词、副词、连词等为重点设空,考查学生的观察、分析、组织和运用语言的能力。

完形填空题的解题方法及步骤:1. 通读全文,了解文章的主题、文体特征、找出作者的观点、态度、思路,结合段首句、段尾句和含连贯意义的词语,找到文章句与句以及段与段之间的逻辑关系。2. 逐句细读全文,各个击破,做到读与猜并行。对含义明显的词语、固定搭配、习惯用法和常用句式等知识问题,可边读边猜答案。对未能猜出答案的题目,利用上下文及字里行间的线索来猜测答案。3. 通读选定答案后的全文,进行答案的核查。此时的文章应是语法结构正确、用词准确、上下文逻辑关系严密、主题突出、内容充实,意思连贯的整体。

核查答案可以从四个方面进行:1. 选择的词语是否符合本句内容,上下文是否连贯和谐,是否与全文意思一致。2. 选择的词语是否符合某种固定搭配。3. 选择的词语是否符合某种句型、时态、语态等的要求。4. 选择的词语本身或与附近的词语有无特殊要求,如有些动词后只接不定式。我们在解完形填空题时,还可利用语篇知识,即利用段首句或首段,最大限度地获取有关信息,利用文章发展的某线索,段落和句子之间的逻辑关系来获取信息。利用上下文寻找解题的有效信息;运用词汇、语法等方面的语言知识。因词义理解和辨析以及语法结构是完形填空的测试重点,所以可充分利用已积累的基础知识和固定搭配来解题。运用背景知识和社会常识来解题。因完形填空的短文内容常常与日常生活相关,因此这些内容就是我们已经了解的常识。当对语言的把握不是很准确时,可充分利用我们知道的社会常识和科学知识来帮助判断,正确解题。

## 基础训练

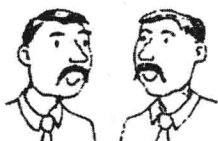
## Unit 1

## A

建议用时:7分钟 实际用时:\_\_\_\_\_ 难度:★★★★

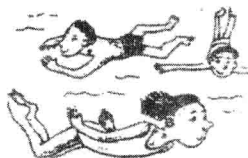
## Story 1

In America in 1940, the twin boys went to live with two different families almost as soon as they were born. The two brothers never saw each other again until 1979, when they met by chance<sup>①</sup> at a party. When they started talking to each other, they discovered some amazing similarities (相似处). First, they found out that they both enjoyed making things out of wood. Later on, they discovered that they had both married women called Linda, and that they both had one son whose first and middle names were James and Alan. Besides, both brothers had called their dogs by the same name—Toy. As if that wasn't enough, they also found out that they both took their family holiday at the same place every year.



## Story 2

In 1996, a Filipino woman called Mrs. Jimena told other people that her three children could breathe underwater like fish. Mrs. Jimena said that her children had three small holes on the sides of their necks below each ear, and these were like the gills (鱼鳃) on fish. Mrs. Jimena said that she didn't know how to swim and her children were just starting to learn. Her family lives in a mountain village far from the sea. According to Mrs. Jimena, the holes in her children's necks become larger when they are underwater, allowing them to stay underwater for up to 6 minutes.



## Story 3

On 11th October, 1994, a 10-year-old English girl called Vicky Willmore told her mother that she had a headache. Soon afterwards, Vicky began writing in mirror image (镜



像). She wrote letters and numbers either upside-down or back-to-front. Although she could read what she wrote, no one else could. She was examined by different doctors, but none of them could find out what was wrong with her. Vicky became very upset, and soon stopped reading and writing altogether. Instead she started watching TV all the time<sup>②</sup>. On 27th September, 1995, Vicky was watching her favorite football team Manchester United playing on television.

When the team scored a goal, she became so excited that she jumped out of her seat and fell backwards, hitting her head on a coffee table. The next day, Vicky could read and write properly again.

根据短文内容, 选择最佳答案。

- The twin brothers didn't meet each other until \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. 1940 B. 1979  
C. 1994 D. 1996
- The twin brothers \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. grew up in two different families  
B. didn't have any similarities at all  
C. had two sons named James and Alan  
D. didn't like making things out of wood
- Mrs. Jimena's children could stay underwater for up to 6 minutes because \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. their mother was the best swimmer  
B. their village was close to the sea  
C. they had holes like gills below ears  
D. they had gills like fish in their necks
- The 10-year-old English girl changed her proper writing habit \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. soon after she had a headache one day  
B. while she was watching a football match  
C. when she hit her head on a coffee table  
D. as soon as she stopped reading and writing
- From the third story we know that \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Vicky wrote backwards for nearly three years  
B. doctors didn't know what was wrong with Vicky  
C. hitting one's head can make him write backwards  
D. watching football on television can cause trouble



6. This passage consists of three \_\_\_\_\_ stories.

- A. traditional                      B. historical  
C. frightening                      D. amazing

正确率: (    ) / 6

## B

建议用时: 7 分钟 实际用时: \_\_\_\_\_ 难度: ★★★★★

### About Dreams

**A:** Dreams are images(形象) or thoughts that pass through<sup>①</sup> our minds during sleep. Nightmares(噩梦) are dreams that frighten us.

**B:** We all dream. Adults(成年人) probably dream about four times each night, but they do not usually remember their dreams.

Almost all children have nightmares and they often wake up feeling very frightened. Adults don't have nightmares as often as children.



**C:** No one knows! Some people say that our dreams organize(组织) the events of the day. Others say that we use our dreams to help us solve(解决) problems. Some people believe that dreams predict(预言) the future.



**D:** Everyone wants to understand his or her dream, but do dreams have meanings? Here are some common dreams and their meanings:

**Flying:** You want to escape from daily life. (People often feel happy after a dream about flying.)

**Grass:** Green grass means that your life is going well, but brown grass means that you're not happy; are you depressed(抑郁的) or worried about something?

**Losing teeth:** You're scared of<sup>②</sup> losing someone close to you. (Or perhaps you should go to the dentist!)

**Long hair:** You want more freedom!

**Fire:** You're very angry with someone. You should try to control(控制) your feelings.

**E:** Dreams are good for us, but we should try to avoid nightmares. You should try to relax before you go to bed and you shouldn't eat cheese or spicy(辣的) food. You certainly shouldn't watch horror(恐怖) films!

根据短文内容, 选择最佳答案。

1. What does **A** think about dreams?

- A. Dreams have something to do with our minds.  
B. Dreams are harmful to us.  
C. You want to escape from daily life.

D. Dreams are helpful.

2. **C** thinks \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. dreams organize the events of the day  
B. we want to solve some problems  
C. nobody knows dreams exactly  
D. dreams tell us something about the future

3. If **D** says you are afraid of losing your friend, that's to say that you dreamt \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. you were flying  
B. some green grass  
C. that your hair was very long  
D. you lost your teeth

4. Which way does **E** think can avoid nightmares? \_\_\_\_\_ before going to bed.

- A. Trying to relax  
B. Eating no spicy food  
C. Watching no horror films  
D. All of the above

5. How many people say something about dreams according to the passage?

- A. Six.                                      B. Five.  
C. Four.                                     D. Three.

正确率: (    ) / 5

## C

建议用时: 7 分钟 实际用时: \_\_\_\_\_ 难度: ★★★★★

Have you ever had an embarrassing(尴尬的) experience? Last week we asked readers to tell us about embarrassing experiences. We received thousands of letters! Here is a selection.

**Tony:** My most embarrassing experience happened when I had just left university. I had just started teaching in a Liverpool secondary school. One morning my alarm clock didn't ring. I woke up at half past eight and school began at nine. I quickly washed, dressed, jumped into my car and rushed to school. When I arrived, the students had already gone into class. I didn't go to the office, but went straight into class. After two or three minutes the students began laughing, and I couldn't understand why! Suddenly I looked down and understood. I had put on one black shoe and one brown shoe!

**Henry:** The most embarrassing experience I've ever had happened two years ago. After seeing a film, my wife and I had lunch in our favorite restaurant in town. Then we decided to take a walk along the street. The street was very busy and we started holding hands. Suddenly my wife saw a dress that she liked in a shop window,

and stopped. I started looking at some watches in the next window. After a minute or two I reached for<sup>①</sup> my wife's hand. There was a loud scream, and a woman slapped my face. I hadn't taken my wife's hand. I'd taken the hand of a complete stranger!


**James:** My wife and I had decided to buy a new house, and I'd made an appointment to<sup>②</sup> see our bank manager. I'd never met him before and I was a bit nervous. I went into town in my car and I was lucky enough to find a parking space outside the bank. I'd just started reversing(倒车) into the space when another car made its way into it. I was irritated! I opened my window and shouted at the man in the car. He ignored me and walked away. It took me twenty minutes to find another space. As soon as I had parked the car, I rushed back to the bank. I was ten minutes late for my appointment. I went to the manager's office, knocked and walked in. The manager was sitting behind his desk. He was the man who had taken my parking space!


根据短文内容, 选择最佳答案。


- Tony arrived at school late that morning because \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. he couldn't find his shoes  
B. his alarm clock didn't ring  
C. he washed and dressed slowly  
D. his car went wrong on the way
- The students began laughing when they saw Tony \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. wearing a wrong shoe  
B. carrying an alarm clock  
C. looking down suddenly  
D. rushing into the classroom
- Henry and his wife held hands \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. at the cinema      B. in the shop  
C. at the restaurant      D. along the street
- Henry was embarrassed because he \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. slapped the woman in the face  
B. took the hand of a complete stranger  
C. heard his wife screaming in the street  
D. knocked over some watches in the shop
- James went into town to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. put money in the bank  
B. look for a job  
C. meet the bank manager  
D. buy a new car
- The underlined word "irritated" probably means "\_\_\_\_\_".

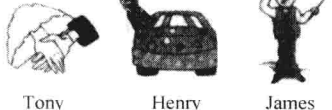
- A. angry      B. nervous  
C. worried      D. embarrassed

7. The best picture for each story is \_\_\_\_\_.

A.   
Tony      Henry      James

B.   
Tony      Henry      James

C.   
Tony      Henry      James

D.   
Tony      Henry      James

正确率: (      ) / 7

**D**

建议用时: 7 分钟    实际用时: \_\_\_\_\_    难度: ★★★★★

Three men from the Bennett family talk about how life has changed over three generations.

**George, the grandfather, 65 years old**

When I see my son staying with his son, I think they have a good relationship (关系)—it wasn't like that in my day. My father was very strict, and we had to obey him all the time.

When I was a boy, I had to walk six kilometres to school. There was no other way of getting there.

At home we didn't have a television, so we had to make our own entertainment(娱乐). I spent all my free time outside playing football.

But we couldn't play football on Sundays because we had to go to church.

I left school when I was fourteen and went to work in a bakery.

**Martin, the son, 44 years old**

When I was growing up, my father was always at work. When he came home, we couldn't disturb him because he was tired.

Because my father left school very early and felt sorry for it later, he wanted me to do well at school. I had to show him my homework every night and I could



only watch television at the weekend.

When I was eighteen, I got a place at university. My parents didn't have to pay for my study because the government did.



I didn't go home very often, even during the holidays. I preferred to<sup>①</sup> spend time travelling around.

**Brian, the grandson, 19 years old**



I've always had a very close relationship with my dad and I don't have to hide anything from him.

When I was at school, I had a lot of freedom. When I went out, I didn't have to come home at a certain time—my parents believed in<sup>②</sup> me.

I'm at college now, and my parents have to pay for my studies, but I have to work in the evenings to pay for any additional entertainment and expensive things I want.

I think it's wrong that my parents have to pay for my studies. I think colleges and universities should be free for everybody.

根据短文内容,判断正(T)误(F)。

- George's father was a strict man and George always had to obey him. T F
- George lived six kilometres away from school, so he went there by bike. T F
- Martin left school very early because he didn't do well at school. T F
- Martin watched TV every night after he had finished his homework. T F
- Brian never hides anything from his father because they are close to each other. T F
- Brian has to pay for his studies at college himself, so he needs to work in the evenings. T F
- Among the three generations, Brian's parents allow him the most freedom. T F

正确率:( )/7

## E

建议用时:8分钟 实际用时:\_\_\_\_\_ 难度:★★★★

When Liu Kaiqu was young, he was poor in Shanghai. One day he 1 a picture of a tiger and tried to sell it on the street. It caught the 2 of an American, who asked, "How much does it cost?" He said, "500 dollars." The foreigner thought it was too 3 and asked again, "Can you make it cheaper?" He answered, "No." Then he tore(撕) it to pieces. In great 4, the

foreigner said. "Young man, are you angry?" "No, Sir. I'm not angry. I sold it 5 500 dollars because I thought it was worth the 6. But you wanted a lower price. It means 7 didn't think so and it is not good enough. I'll go on working 8 until my customers(顾客) are satisfied." At that time, 9 Liu Kaiqu was not famous at all, he never 10 his dream. Now he is well-known all over the world as a great artist.

根据短文内容,选择最佳答案。

- |                         |                |
|-------------------------|----------------|
| 1. A. stole             | B. picked      |
| C. drew                 | D. saw         |
| 2. A. attention         | B. instruction |
| C. decision             | D. discussion  |
| 3. A. terrible          | B. big         |
| C. old                  | D. dear        |
| 4. A. fear              | B. difficulty  |
| C. surprise             | D. excitement  |
| 5. A. over              | B. for         |
| C. about                | D. among       |
| 6. A. size              | B. price       |
| C. weight               | D. position    |
| 7. A. we                | B. he          |
| C. you                  | D. it          |
| 8. A. faster and faster |                |
| B. better and better    |                |
| C. slower and slower    |                |
| D. harder and harder    |                |
| 9. A. though            | B. because     |
| C. whether              | D. until       |
| 10. A. broke off        | B. cut up      |
| C. gave up              | D. sent off    |

正确率:( )/10

## F

建议用时:8分钟 实际用时:\_\_\_\_\_ 难度:★★★★

Several weeks ago, our headmaster, Mr. Gaudi, told us that our school had been chosen to compete on *Smart Aleck*—a game show which my best friend Carla and I both love. Carla has a good imagination, and I know a lot of history, so we thought we'd be good 1 for the team.

A few days later, Mr. Gaudi held a meeting with everyone interested in the 2. He told us that *Smart Aleck* uses a five-member team. He also said that three more people would be nee-



ded as backup(替补). Unluckily, four times that many students were at the meeting. So Mr. Gaudi said we would have a 3 and the top eight scorers would become the team and the backup. Everybody agreed that this was a 4 way to decide.

Yesterday, we went to the dining hall after school. We would have to decide the starting line-up(阵容). Mr. Gaudi acted as the host. After a couple of hours, all the 5 on the team were set except one. Carla and I 6 for that last position. We had to hold a one-on-one competition between the two of us. The winner would be on the team and the loser would be the backup.

Midway through our two-person competition, I was starting to pull ahead. 7 I saw the look on Carla's face. I waited for a second and knew what I had to do. As much as I wanted to be on *Smart Aleck*, Carla wanted 8 even more. So, starting with my next question, I held back and let Carla 9, just by a little bit. Her expression as she 10 she would be on the show made up for my not being on the team. And since I will go as backup, I'll still have the fun of seeing the show up close.

Was I 11 by not trying as hard as I could? I don't think so. No one noticed, and Carla and I didn't 12 it. It won't hurt the team because Carla will be a very good competitor on the real show. I think that making my best friend happy was the right thing to do.

根据短文内容,选择最佳答案。

- |                 |                 |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| 1. A. choices   | B. pairs        |
| C. leaders      | D. fans         |
| 2. A. course    | B. work         |
| C. trip         | D. show         |
| 3. A. direction | B. discussion   |
| C. competition  | D. conversation |
| 4. A. special   | B. hard         |
| C. fair         | D. funny        |
| 5. A. places    | B. rules        |
| C. names        | D. orders       |
| 6. A. tied      | B. clapped      |
| C. cried        | D. returned     |
| 7. A. Still     | B. Never        |
| C. Then         | D. Again        |
| 8. A. us        | B. it           |
| C. me           | D. her          |
| 9. A. wait      | B. turn         |
| C. move         | D. win          |
| 10. A. accepted | B. realized     |
| C. considered   | D. decided      |
| 11. A. coming   | B. refusing     |
| C. helping      | D. cheating     |
| 12. A. mean     | B. plan         |
| C. regret       | D. say          |

正确率:( )/12

### 单元篇章重点、难点解析

<p><b>A</b></p> <p>① by chance 是固定搭配,意为“偶然地,意外地,无意之中,碰巧,偏巧”。</p>	<p><b>例1</b> I heard their talking by chance. 我偶然听到他们的谈话。</p> <p><b>例2</b> He works always by rule and line, never by chance or guess. 他一向办事精细,从不靠运气或猜测。</p>
<p>② Instead she started watching TV all the time. 反而她开始不停地看电视。start 后跟不定式或动名词都表示“开始做某事”。当谈及一项长期活动或开始一种习惯时,使用 start doing; 但下列三种情况用 start to do. 一是当主语是物时,二是当 start 用于进行时态时,三是当 start 后接表示心理活动的动名词时。</p>	<p><b>例1</b> How old were you when you first started playing the violin? 你几岁开始拉小提琴的?</p> <p><b>例2</b> He started to understand the truth. 他开始明白真相。</p> <p><b>例3</b> She was starting to get angry. 她开始生气来了。</p> <p><b>例4</b> It started to melt. 它开始融化了。</p>





(续表)

<p><b>B</b></p> <p>① pass through 是固定搭配, 意为“经过, 通过, 经历, 经历并完成”。</p>	<p><b>例1</b> The crowd backed away to let the wounded man pass through. 人群向后退去, 让受伤的人通过。</p> <p><b>例2</b> They pass through three countries on their way to America. 他们前往美国的途中经过了三个国家。</p>
<p>② be scared of 是固定词组, 意为“害怕, 对……感到恐惧”。</p>	<p><b>例1</b> The only thing to be scared of is “tomorrow”. 唯一值得害怕的东西是“明天”。</p> <p><b>例2</b> We will not be scared of you. 我们才不会怕你呢。</p>
<p><b>C</b></p> <p>① reach for 是固定词组, 意为“伸出……以触及”。</p>	<p><b>例1</b> They started to reach for their guns, but the police got the drop on them. 他们刚要拔枪, 警察却先制住了他们。</p> <p><b>例2</b> I reach for some snacks. 我伸手抓了些点心吃。</p>
<p>② make an appointment to do... 意为“约好去做某事”。</p>	<p><b>例1</b> I'd like to make an appointment to see Mr. Wang. 我想约见王先生。</p> <p><b>例2</b> I'd like to make an appointment to discuss this question. 我想约个时间讨论这个问题。</p>
<p><b>D</b></p> <p>① prefer to do sth. 意为“更喜欢做某事, 宁愿做某事”。</p>	<p><b>例1</b> I prefer to spend the weekend at home. 我喜欢在家里度周末。</p> <p><b>例2</b> Do you prefer to cook for yourself to eat in a restaurant? 你喜欢自己做饭吃还是喜欢在饭馆吃呢?</p>
<p>② believe in 是固定搭配, 意为“信赖, 信仰”。</p>	<p><b>例1</b> We believe in him, who is always true to his word. 我们信任他, 他总是说话算话的。</p> <p><b>例2</b> He is positive to believe in the being of God. 他对上帝的存在深信不疑。</p>

## Unit 2

## A

建议用时:5分钟 实际用时:\_\_\_\_\_ 难度:★★★

## How to Catch the Thief

Henry Smith taught science at the City School. Once he went to a bookstore and bought some books. Most of them were expensive ones. He left them in his car in a quiet street. Then he went and bought some other things at other shops. At 6 o'clock he came back to the car. One window was open and the books were gone. Henry drove back to his home in Lake Street.

That night he wrote a letter to a newspaper. The next day he went to the police station.

On Friday people read an advertisement(广告) in the newspaper:

## BOOKS WANTED

HAVE YOU ANY BOOKS THAT YOU NO LONGER WANTED? I BUY OLD AND MODERN BOOKS. OPEN ALL DAY ON SATURDAY. HENRY SMITH, 18 LAKE STREET.

Henry stayed at home on Saturday. His first visitor came at 8 o'clock. Henry took him to the kitchen. At half past nine another man arrived. He had a bag under his arm.

"Mr. Smith?" the man asked.

"That's right," Henry said. "Can I help you?"

"I have some good books. You buy books, don't you?"

"Yes, bring them in. I'll have a look at them."

Soon the books were on the dining-table.

"Come in now," Henry called out. "And bring the list."

A policeman came into the dining-room. He read the titles on the books and then those on the list in his hand. They were the same.

"Come with me, sir," the policeman said to the man.

根据短文内容, 选择最佳答案。

1. Henry Smith was \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. a policeman      B. a bookseller  
C. a teacher      D. a scientist

2. Henry Smith lived in \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. the City School      B. Lake Street  
C. a bookstore      D. a quiet street

3. When the thief came into Henry Smith's house, the policeman was \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. in the kitchen      B. in the police station  
C. out of the door      D. in the street

4. Mr. Smith didn't get his books back, did he?

- A. Yes, he did.      B. No, he didn't.  
C. Yes, he didn't.      D. No, he did.

5. Mr. Smith's books were stolen from \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. his dining-room      B. his home  
C. his kitchen      D. his car

正确率:( )/5

## B

建议用时:7分钟 实际用时:\_\_\_\_\_ 难度:★★★★

People know the dangers of fires. It's good for a family to learn how to prepare for<sup>①</sup> a fire. Here are some suggestions:

Put a smoke alarm in the house. Smoke from a fire causes the alarm to go off<sup>②</sup>. The alarm makes a loud sound. The sound tells everyone to leave the house at once.

Make escape(逃脱) plans. They should know all the ways out of the house. If there is a fire, everyone follows the plan to get out. Part of the plan is to check all the windows to make sure they can be opened easily.

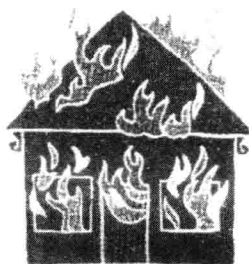
Buy fire extinguishers(灭火器) and put them in the house. Everyone in the family should know how to use them.

Practise for a fire. They do fire practice because they teach children about fire safety. Everyone in the family should know the following fire rules:

★ Don't open a hot door! The fire can grow more quickly if you open the door.

★ Stay close to the floor! Smoke can be more dangerous than fire. The best air is near the floor because smoke rises.

★ What will you do if your hair or clothes start to burn? First, stop! Don't run! The fire burns faster because of more air. Drop! Fall to the floor. Then roll! Turning over and over will make the fire go out. Put a blanket (毯子) around you to keep air away from the fire that may still be on you.



There are many possible causes for fires. A wise family is ready all the time. If there is a fire, don't forget to call 119 for help.

根据短文内容, 选择最佳答案。

- What does it mean when a smoke alarm rings at home?
  - You have to get up.
  - Water is running to the floor.
  - Something is burning.
  - Someone breaks your window.
- The writer advises people to do the following to prepare for a fire except that \_\_\_\_\_.
  - they practise for a fire
  - they make escape plans
  - they buy fire extinguishers
  - they use electrical cookers
- When a fire happens, \_\_\_\_\_ if you open the hot door.
  - the fire will grow more quickly
  - the electricity will be cut off
  - the door will soon be on fire
  - the house will fall down
- What are the right steps you should take when your hair or clothes catch fire?
  - Stop, run, roll.
  - Stop, drop, roll.
  - Run, drop, roll.
  - Run, drop, stop.
- What is the best title for this passage?
  - The Dangers of a Fire
  - The Causes of a Fire
  - Learn to Use a Fire Extinguisher
  - Be Ready for a Fire

正确率: ( ) / 5

## C

建议用时: 7 分钟 实际用时: \_\_\_\_\_ 难度: ★★★★★

Do you need useful and interesting books? Here we've got plenty for you.

### Successful Fishermen

Fishing is a healthy hobby. You can enjoy fresh air when you go fishing in the countryside. This book will teach you how to choose fishing places and how to make good fishing rods (竿) easily. Many kinds of fishing skills are shown in the book. Read it and you will become a more successful fisherman.

### Best Learners

This book can give you the answers to the questions most often asked by parents, teachers and students themselves. Read this book and learn:

- What the three difficulties in study are and what to do with<sup>①</sup> them.
- What to do if you are not interested in a subject you are studying.
- Twenty-six simple exercises to help you study easily and fast.

You will get more from this book. For younger students, you can buy *Learn to Study for Beginners*. It is easier to understand.

### How to Keep Pets

A pet can be our best friends. Do you have pets in your house? Are they in good shape? This book not only offers you many colorful pictures of lovely pets, but also provides you with the knowledge about:

- How to choose right pets for yourself.
- How to build houses or nests (窝) for your pets.
- How to feed the pets and how to keep them clean.

Buy this book and you will learn more.

We have many other books on sale. For more information enter [www.knowbetter.com](http://www.knowbetter.com). If you buy two or more books at a time, you'll get 10% off<sup>②</sup>.

根据短文内容, 选择最佳答案。

- If you buy and read *Successful Fishermen*, you will \_\_\_\_\_.
  - go to the countryside
  - know where to buy fishing rods
  - know how to cook fish
  - learn how to choose fishing places
- There are many pictures in \_\_\_\_\_ according to the passage.

- A. *Best Learners*  
 B. *Successful Fishermen*  
 C. *How to Keep Pets*  
 D. *Learn to Study for Beginners*

3. You can \_\_\_\_\_ for more information about other books according to the passage.  
 A. call the writer  
 B. go to the shop  
 C. search the Internet  
 D. ask the clerk
4. The writer wrote this passage in order to \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. increase sales of the books  
 B. buy useful and interesting books  
 C. tell people how to keep pets  
 D. teach students to study easily and fast
5. You can most probably find this passage in a \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. story  
 B. report  
 C. dictionary  
 D. newspaper

正确率: ( )/5

## D

建议用时: 7 分钟 实际用时: \_\_\_\_\_ 难度: ★★★★★



The water tap was leaking (漏水) again, and the noise was driving Cassie crazy.

Cassie looked at her watch. It was nearly nine o'clock. She climbed out of bed and stood on a chair by the shelf. Her mother's *Mr. Fix-It Book* was on the top shelf. Cassie stepped down quietly. She read the book quickly until she found the page she was looking for, and then began to read carefully.

Next, Cassie opened a box in the kitchen and picked out<sup>①</sup> the tools she needed—a hammer, a wrench, and several small things. It was no easy job for her to do the repair, and she tried several times. Finally, the water tap was in pieces. One by one, she carefully laid them out on the table. That way she would know how they went back. While this was going on, her cat walked over to watch what she was doing.



Cassie worked late into the night. At one point, she thought she was done. Oops! A small piece that she had forgotten still lay on the table. Slowly Cassie took the water tap apart (分开) one more time. This time she made sure everything was in place. She turned the water

tap on and then off. One... two... three... She waited a full minute. There was no leak! Cassie smiled and put the tools back into the box. Then she went back into bed.

The next morning, Dad was in the kitchen when Cassie got up.

"Notice anything, Dad?" she asked.

He looked around and listened. "Hmm, something's missing... I can't find out what it is... Wait, it's too quiet in here!"

"That's right," Cassie said. "Something is missing. I fixed the water tap. It doesn't leak any more."

"That's my girl," Dad said. "It's a good thing you are really like your mother."

根据短文内容, 选择最佳答案。

- The noise of \_\_\_\_\_ was driving Cassie crazy.  
 A. the tap  
 B. her cat  
 C. her father  
 D. the clock
- Mr. Fix-It Book* is probably a book on how to \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. train pets  
 B. fall asleep  
 C. fix things  
 D. cook food
- Cassie took the water tap apart again because \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. she had forgotten one piece  
 B. the tap was still leaking  
 C. the cat had taken one piece away  
 D. she hadn't understood the book
- The water tap wasn't fixed until \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. nine o'clock  
 B. late that night  
 C. the next morning  
 D. the next afternoon
- In the end, \_\_\_\_\_ fixed the water tap.  
 A. Cassie's mother  
 B. Cassie's father  
 C. Mr. Fix-It  
 D. Cassie
- We can learn from the last sentence of the passage that \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. Cassie's mother is good-looking  
 B. Cassie likes her mother very much  
 C. Cassie's mother is good at fixing things  
 D. Cassie looks quite like her mother
- From the passage we know that Cassie is a (n) \_\_\_\_\_ girl.  
 A. funny  
 B. able  
 C. honest  
 D. lazy

正确率: ( )/7



E

建议用时:8 分钟 实际用时:\_\_\_\_\_ 难度:★★★★

Now, people use satellites(卫星) to do many things. So far<sup>①</sup>, man has invented four kinds of satellites. 1 of them is used to study the weather. Weather satellites can 2 any part of the world. They can watch clouds and strong winds moving across the earth and 3 many pictures of atmosphere(大气层) 4 the same time. The pictures 5 the weather stations by these satellites. Scientists can know 6 the weather will change by studying them, and then tell people in time. Weather plays an 7 part in<sup>②</sup> people's everyday life.

Today, many weather stations in the world can receive satellite pictures. After receiving them, the scientists compare(比较) them with<sup>③</sup> 8 ones. Perhaps they may find that the clouds 9 during the last few hours. This may mean that weather on the ground may 10 change soon. In their next forecast(预测), the scientists can 11 this. So satellite pictures are 12 to scientists.

13 satellites were invented, the scientists could forecast the weather for about twenty-four or forty-eight 14. Now they can make good forecasts for three or five days. Thanks 15 weather satellites, people can know more about the weather.

根据短文内容, 选择最佳答案。

- |                    |                |             |
|--------------------|----------------|-------------|
| 1. A. Every one    | B. Each        | C. One      |
| 2. A. reach        | B. arrive      | C. get      |
| 3. A. taking       | B. take        | C. takes    |
| 4. A. of           | B. it          | C. at       |
| 5. A. were sent to | B. are sent to | C. send to  |
| 6. A. how          | B. what        | C. which    |
| 7. A. useful       | B. important   | C. useless  |
| 8. A. early        | B. earlier     | C. earliest |
| 9. A. changed      |                |             |
| B. change          |                |             |
| C. have changed    |                |             |
| 10. A. also        | B. too         | C. either   |
| 11. A. talk        | B. speak       | C. say      |
| 12. A. helpful     | B. help        | C. helping  |
| 13. A. After       | B. Before      | C. When     |
| 14. A. weeks       | B. days        | C. hours    |
| 15. A. to          | B. for         | C. at       |

正确率:( )/15

F

Self reflection means stopping the mad rush of activity and calming your self and your mind so your brain can evaluate(评价) the input it has already received. Some people prefer to do 1 self reflections mentally, while others keep diaries or written notes of some kind. Whether written or purely mental thing, the 2 is the same.



School textbooks are often divided into units of study. This can make it 3 for someone who wants to begin the process of self reflection to get started. Watch for the times when you complete a unit of study in any of the 4 you are learning: math, science, art, or any other topic. Sometimes you are reminded that the unit is over 5 there is some kind of test. Use these natural breaks as chances to stop and reflect.

6 a quiet place. This can even be sitting at your desk at school when you finish something early and the other students are 7 working. If you are going to take notes, take out paper or your reflection diary. Write down some 8 on things that you learned in this unit that you did not know before you began. Let your mind ponder(思考) on the notes you have written and make some connections. Next, think about the things that you still wonder about. 9, maybe you learned a new way to solve a math problem, but you're not sure when to use it. Writing down your questions will help you remember to 10 seeking answers the next time you are exposed(接触) to the same topic.

Self reflection is an essential skill for a successful student. If you have never taken the time to reflect, try it now.

根据短文内容, 选择最佳答案。

- |                  |               |
|------------------|---------------|
| 1. A. our        | B. your       |
| C. their         | D. its        |
| 2. A. promise    | B. profile    |
| C. program       | D. process    |
| 3. A. easier     | B. slower     |
| C. busier        | D. tougher    |
| 4. A. questions  | B. subjects   |
| C. certificates  | D. activities |
| 5. A. instead of | B. because    |