



# 初中英语 经典阅读 150篇

刘决生 主编

(2014 版)

· 第 5 次修订 ·

内容趣味新颖 难度循序渐进  
同样的训练时间 别样的高分回报  
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上海科学技术出版社

中学英语经典试题 150 系列

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# 前 言

随着全国基础教育课程改革的十余年实验和上海二期课改的全面推进,国家《义务教育英语课程标准》(2011 年版)和《上海市中小学英语课程标准》(修改稿)均已出台。其中,《义务教育英语课程标准》(2011 年版)明确规定,初一年级(七年级)、初二年级(八年级)、初三年级(九年级)学生的英语水平应该分别达到三级、四级与五级,其中五级课外英语阅读量累计为 15 万词以上;上海市的要求更高,中学英语四级(八、九年级)课外阅读量累计不少于 20 万词。

以修订过的英语课程标准为指导,全国各地百余套中考英语试题各展风采。这些中考英语试题在立足于本地初中英语教学实际的同时,都在努力体现着课程改革的评价理念。综观 2013 年全国各地中考英语试题,每份试题阅读理解篇数一般都在 3~5 篇,少数地区多达 6 篇(这还不包括以阅读理解为基础的完形填空)。中考阅读理解的分值都在 30 分以上,是英语试题中比重最大的一块。毫不夸张地说,谁能赢得阅读理解,谁就能赢得中考英语的高分。

未雨绸缪,为了让广大初中学生尽早熟悉中考英语阅读理解的选材范围与试题设计的特点,切实提升自己的英语阅读理解能力,我们广泛收集了全国各地初中英语试题,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板块,供广大初中学生选用。

本书最大特点就是内容新颖,题型多样。阅读理解试题的选材尽量贴近生活,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。同时为了激发学生的阅读兴趣,试题的选材尽量具备趣味性。另外,考虑到初中学生的学习水平,试题的难度呈现出一定的梯度,既有基础性的试题,又有接近中考难度的提高题。初一年级英语学科的优等生、广大初二与初三年级的学生均可选用。

本书自 2009 年推出后,每年再版,深受广大师生的欢迎。本次修订以原书的编写体例为依据,及时吸纳了 2013 年全国各地(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)的最新阅读理解试题 50 篇,力争满足广大初中师生的最新需求。

为了给读者答疑解惑,本系列丛书 2014 版首创网络答疑平台,任何读者都可以通过访问主编博客或发送电子邮件与作者、责任编辑及时互动。

参加本书编写的老师既有华东师范大学外语学院毕业的从事中、高考英语专业研究的语言测试专家,又有多年奋战在初三教学一线的英语名师。我们编写此书的初衷就是要给广大初中学生提供最新、最经典的英语阅读理解训练题,让考生在最短的时间内提升英语阅读理解能力,从而取得阅读理解的最高分。

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本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

2013 年 6 月

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# 第一章

## 初中英语阅读理解的能力要求与训练策略

从 2013 年各地中考英语试题中的阅读分量来看,每份中考英语试题中的阅读理解都有 3~5 篇,多的甚至达 6 篇,分值都在 30 分以上,这还不包括与阅读理解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,未雨绸缪,如何在初中甚至初一、初二阶段就提前熟悉中考英语阅读理解题的命题特点,全面提升自己的英语阅读能力呢?

### 一、必须全面熟悉初中阶段对英语阅读理解的能力要求

全面熟悉中考英语阅读理解的能力要求,无疑是广大初中学生提前备战中考英语阅读理解的起点。

国家《义务教育英语课程标准》(2011 年版)明文规定,到初三时,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。

上海市对学生的英语要求更高,将 6~9 年级英语能力区分为三、四两级。

三级对阅读的能力要求是:

1. 能正确、流畅地朗读句子和课文,语音、语调准确,并注意英语朗读技巧;
2. 能借助词典阅读包括信件、广告等形式的简易的语言材料,理解大意;
3. 能理解生活中常见的标志、图表提供的文字信息;
4. 能不借助词典读懂含有 1%~2% 生词的语言材料;
5. 课外阅读量不少于 18 万词(累计)。

四级对阅读的能力要求是:

1. 能正确、流畅地朗读各种文体的新语言材料并能准确运用英语朗读技巧;
2. 能借助词典阅读包括信件、广告、说明等形式的语言材料,理解意思,并能在整体理



解文章的基础上进行推理判断;

3. 能理解标志、图表提供的文字信息;
4. 能不借助词典读懂含有 3%~5% 生词的语言材料;
5. 课外阅读量不少于 20 万词 (累计)。

由此可以看出,各地中考英语试题中阅读理解的分值最高,与课程标准的基本要求是密切相关的。

因此,按照初中英语阅读理解的能力要求,尤其是课外阅读量的要求,精选课外阅读材料,进行有针对性的系统阅读训练,是广大初中学生提升英语阅读能力的不二选择。

## 二、必须提前了解中考英语阅读理解的命题趋向

从历年各地的中考英语试题中,我们可以看出,中考英语阅读理解的命题呈现出以下趋向。

### 1. 试题的选材贴近生活、贴近时代

我国现行的中小学英语教学以交际法为指导,倡导任务型教学途径,鼓励学生在真实的语言环境中运用英语,完成交际任务。那么,如何考查学生的英语应用能力呢?现实生活中有大量的英语素材。同时,新课程提倡“一纲多本”(一个教学大纲、多本教材),鼓励教师们“用教材教,而不是教教材”。所以,中考英语阅读理解的选材肯定会跳出教材,转向真实的英语素材。而当今种类繁多的英语报纸杂志和取之不尽的英语网络资源,又为中考英语阅读理解的选材提供了广阔的空间。贴近时代、贴近生活的试题选材,完全符合英语学科学以致用的特点和英语考试是水平测试的性质。

### 2. 阅读文章的体裁多样,有机组合

中考英语阅读文章也很注重所选文章体裁的多样性,考查考生对不同文体材料的阅读能力。一般来说,中考英语试题的阅读部分常常包括人物经历(如人物传记、生活片段)或事件描述类的记叙文,介绍社会现象、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、图表),有时也出现谈论社会热点话题的议论文等。但由于中考试题的选材具备典型性与不可重复性的特点,所以每一类体裁的文章一般都只有一篇。不同体裁的 3~5 篇文章有机地组合在一起,一般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(如记叙文、应用文、说明文、议论文是最常见的组合方式),形成一个中考英语阅读理解测试系列,从而达到全面测试考生各种英语文体阅读能力的目的。本书的七大板块分类标准,就是根据历年中考英语阅读理解真题确定的。

### 3. 试题设计的难易度分布有序,比例恰当,主观题呈现增加的趋势

具体到每一篇阅读理解,命题组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。

**是非判断题型**的难度最小,通常针对文中某一句话或某个细节设计,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(通常与原文的文字表述有点不同),与文中的相关信息比较后就可以判断该题正确与否。

**多项选择题型**作为最传统的标准化题型,所占的分值一直最多,测试的能力要求也因而而异。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,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,正确选项一般由原文

有关词语和句子转换而来,要求考生能结合上下文真正理解文意,从备选答案中找到与之意思完全一致的选项,属于中档难度题。通常来说,中考英语阅读理解试题中都会有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或语义的能力,难度中等。推理判断题则难度较高,一般设计为每篇的最后一道题,主要是考查考生在理解全文的基础上进行逻辑推理的能力。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。考生只有整体理解文章意思,才有可能领会作者的言外之意。

另外,为了改变阅读理解客观题(是非判断题与多项选择题)一统天下、考生读不懂就胡乱猜测的现象,近年来,各地中考英语阅读理解部分都普遍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(一般限定词数),或回答问题。这类试题的难度也有小有大,难易结合。考生如果不能真正理解文章,就可能无法下笔。值得一提的是,近年来任务型阅读呈现增加的趋势,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,任何一组中考英语阅读理解试题,试题的难易度分布都是非常有序的。每篇阅读文章后的试题基本上由易到难。而且,考虑到初中学业考试的特点,基础题与难题的比例都不大,中等难度的试题仍然占主体。

### 三、要在阅读理解的训练中及时总结并灵活运用答题策略

阅读理解答题思路有二:最常见的一种是先读文章再答题。考生在阅读全文并了解文章的大意后,再逐题阅读题干,带着问题回到原文查找相关的句子与关键词,最后做出判断。另外一种是为了节省答题时间,也有考生先看问题再阅读文章、边阅读边判断答案。

上述两种答题策略无所谓优劣,要根据文章类型与考生的具体情况选用。针对表格、广告等信息材料的阅读,建议使用第二种;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。从近年来的中考英语阅读试题的组成来看,建议两种策略综合使用。

英语阅读理解一般应该遵循由整体到局部、再由局部回到整体的思路,按照“全文、段落、句子、关键词、全文”的答题流程来运转。

#### 1. 快读全文,整体了解文章的题材、体裁与大意

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,迅速把握文章的体裁、题材,查找出关键词(key words)、主题句(topic sentences),了解文章的时空、顺序、人物、情节和观点,并且理顺文章脉络,掌握文章大意,为后面的答题奠定基础。

#### 2. 认真阅读题干,确定考查点,带着问题查找原文中相关内容

考生只要认真读完问题,就应该能快速判断出该题考查点是针对某一个单词或一句话或一段话或全文。如 Which of the following is the best title of the passage? 属于给文章添加标题,就是对全文意思的考查,只有通读全文、结合全文才能回答。再如 According to the passage, which of the following is NOT true? 这是一道查找细节的判断題,问题设计时,否定词一般都



采用大写形式，以提醒考生。考生必须从文中查找到与选项相关的细节，与所提供的选项逐一比较，才能做出正确判断。试题的题干决定了考生答题时不同的阅读范围，尤其值得关注。

### 3. 反复研读相关细节，学会转换理解相关词语和句子的意思

在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。很多考生都能发现选项的表述与原文有差异。但是这两种表述的意思是否一致呢？这就涉及考生对词语和句子意思的转换理解能力。考生必须快速查找出两者之间的相同之处与不同点，如是否近义词等，再重点分析不同点的意思。如果意思相同或相似，就确定为正确答案，反之则排除。

### 4. 在局部理解的基础上，结合全文理解文章的主题与言外之意

对逻辑推理能力的考查，是英语阅读理解发展的一个方向。考生要学会根据文章的内容提示与生活常识，透过字面意思看本质，深层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，考生就要在局部理解的基础上，结合全文考虑，整体把握，做出合理的判断。

### 5. 要学会结合上下文语境推断词义

准确地猜测词义也是英语阅读理解的一项重要能力。国家与上海课程标准对学生都有能不借助词典读懂含有一定生词的语言材料的要求。考生应该结合上下文语境，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，重点推敲心存疑问的选项

为了提高答题准确率，考生完全可以采用选项排除法答题。在四个选项中，有的选项一眼就能看出错误，即可先排除，这样一来就缩小了选项的范围，增加了答对的机会。对于那些做后仍然心存疑问的选项，要作为重点推敲的对象。考生通过反复研读相关细节，再做出最后的判断。

### 7. 解答任务型阅读题时，要快速查找文章的关键词与关键句，且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，有时还要适当变换单词的形式。如果全句摘抄，答案就可能会超出词数的限制，就会因不符合答题要求而被扣分。

## 第二章

### 初中英语阅读理解答题示例

#### Passage 1 (人物经历篇)

Stephen Hawking was born in Oxford, England on 8th January, 1942. He went to school in St. Albans — a small city near London. Although he did well, he was never top of his class. After leaving school, Hawking went first to Oxford University where he studied physics, then he went to Cambridge University where he studied cosmology (宇宙论). As he himself admitted (承认) he didn't work hard. He was a very lazy student, and did very little work. However, he still got good marks.



It was at the age of 20 that Hawking first noticed something was wrong with him. He started to bump (撞上) into things. When he visited his family at Christmas time, his mother was so worried that she made him see a doctor. Hawking was sent to hospital for tests. Finally, the result came back. Hawking had motor neurons (神经性) disease, an incurable illness which would make him unable to speak, breathe or move without the help of a machine. Doctors said they had no way to help him. He would die before he was 23.

At first, Hawking became very depressed (忧郁的). After a while, he began to see his life in a different way. As he later wrote, "Before my illness was diagnosed (诊断), I had been very bored with my life. There had not seemed to be anything worth doing. But shortly after I came out of hospital, I suddenly realized that there were a lot of worth-while things I could do." Hawking married, found a job at Cambridge University and had three children. He also went on to some of the most important scientific researches.

Today, Hawking still works at Cambridge University as a professor. He strongly believes that his story shows that nobody, however bad their situation (处境) is, should lose hope. "Life is not fair," he once said. "You just have to try your best in your own situation."

1. As a university student, Stephen Hawking \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. worked very hard
  - B. studied math and physics
  - C. was the best student in his class
  - D. was lazy and did very little work
2. Hawking first noticed something was wrong with him when \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. he was sent to hospital for tests      B. his mother made him see a doctor  
C. he was twenty      D. he visited his family at Christmas time one year
3. In this passage the word “incurable” means “\_\_\_\_\_”.
- A. 无法治愈的      B. 难以确诊的      C. 常见的      D. 可以治愈的
4. What would be the best title (题目) for this passage?
- A. Motor Neurons Disease      B. Life Is Fair  
C. Professor Stephen Hawking      D. A Lazy Boy

**答案与分析:**

1. D. 本题测试对文章细节的理解。根据第一段中 As he himself admitted he didn't work hard. He was a very lazy student, and did very little work 进行选择。
2. C. 本题测试对文章信息的查找。根据第二段第一句 It was at the age of 20 that Hawking first noticed something was wrong with him 进行选择。
3. A. 本题测试对词义的猜测能力。结合上下文与词根 cure (治疗), 可以判断出 Hawking 得的是不治之症。
4. C. 本题测试对文章主题整体把握的能力。全文介绍的是 Hawking 战胜病魔的经历, 故选择 C 项。

**Passage 2 (事件描述篇)**

Qi Haoran, a Junior One student at High School Attached to Harbin Institute of Technology, was quite busy over the past winter vacation — not just busy with his homework. Qi, together with 10 other classmates made a volunteer group to call on people to join the Clean Your Plate Campaign (“光盘运动”).

The eleven students went to many restaurants and told people the importance of saving food. “Excuse me, do you know that 950 million people around the world still haven't got enough to eat? Please don't waste food.” “Nearly 100 million people only earn about 865 yuan a year in China. They even cannot afford a cup of tea.” They would say this kind of thing hundreds of times every day.

The Clean Your Plate Campaign began on the Internet in January this year. It calls on people to reduce food waste.

China in recent years has experienced serious problems with wasted food. CCTV reported in January that the food Chinese people waste every year is enough to feed 200 million people for a year.

Chinese people are well known for being hospitable (好客的) and generous. Many even feel that they lose face if their guests have eaten up all the food.

Luckily, the campaign has got the support (支持) of many people. In a restaurant in Xinjiang, the owner will give the guests who have eaten up what they ordered a sticker (贴花). People can enjoy a free meal when they have 10 stickers. More than 750 restaurants in Beijing have begun to offer smaller dishes and encourage their guests to take leftovers (剩饭剩菜) home. Cheng guangbiao, a very famous person, not only wanted to rename himself Cheng guangpan, which means “Clean Your Plate”, but also took his staff to some restaurants to eat leftovers. More and more customers are willing to pack their leftovers to take home.

To reduce food waste is a big task and it needs time. It's important for everyone to do their bit, just like Qi. Did you finish your meals today?

- The eleven students \_\_\_\_\_ in the winter vacation.
  - helped each other with their homework
  - opened a restaurant together
  - volunteered for a campaign
  - collected money from customers in restaurants
- Nearly 100 million people only earn about \_\_\_\_\_ in China.
  - 865 yuan a month
  - 865 yuan a year
  - 86.5 yuan a month
  - 8,650 yuan a year
- The Clean Your Plate Campaign calls on people to \_\_\_\_\_.
  - do volunteer work
  - work part time in restaurants
  - cut down on food waste
  - wash your plates after dinner
- From paragraph 4, we learn that \_\_\_\_\_.
  - wasting food is a serious problem in China
  - Chinese people waste the most food in the world
  - Chinese people want to show off that they are rich
  - the food Chinese people waste every year is enough to feed 20 million people for a year
- The owner of a restaurant in Xinjiang \_\_\_\_\_ to support the campaign.
  - would have dinner with those who had eaten up their food
  - offered a free meal to the guests who had finished all their food ten times
  - gave stickers to the guests who ordered small dishes
  - encouraged customers to take leftovers home
- Cheng guangbiao did the following **EXCEPT** that \_\_\_\_\_.
  - he wanted to rename himself Cheng guangpan
  - he took his staff to some restaurants to eat leftovers
  - he wanted to call on people to clean their plates
  - he asked the restaurants to offer smaller dishes

#### 答案与分析:

- C. 本题测试对文章细节的理解。根据最后一段中 Qi, together with 10 other classmates made a volunteer group to call on people to join the Clean Your Plate Campaign 进行选择。
- B. 本题测试对文章信息的查找。根据第二段 Nearly 100 million people only earn about 865 yuan a year in China 进行选择。
- C. 本题测试对文章大意整体把握的能力。“光盘行动”目的是减少粮食浪费，第二段中 Please don't waste food 也是提示。
- A. 本题测试对文章细节的转换理解能力。根据第四段中 CCTV reported in January that the food Chinese people waste every year is enough to feed 200 million people for a year 可知，中国人每年浪费的粮食可供 2 亿人吃一年，可见中国粮食浪费之严重。
- B. 本题测试对文章细节的推测理解能力。根据 In a restaurant in Xinjiang, the owner will give the guests who have eaten up what they ordered a sticker. People can enjoy a free meal when they have 10 stickers 可知，在新疆的一家餐馆，人们每次吃完所点的全部食物，可得到一张贴花，积累到十张贴花就可免费就餐一次。

6. D. 本题测试对文章细节的理解。根据文中陈光标 not only wanted to rename himself Cheng guangpan, which means “Clean Your Plate”, but also took his staff to some restaurants to eat leftovers. More and more customers are willing to pack their leftovers to take home, 只有 D 项 he asked the restaurants to offer smaller dishes 未提及。

### Passage 3 (介绍说明篇)

A sunflower is a sunflower. A mobile phone is a mobile phone. But can you combine the two to do something for your local environment? As early as next year it may well be possible. When you have finished with your mobile phone you will be able to bury (埋葬) it in the garden and wait for it to flower.

A biodegradable (生物可降解的) mobile phone was, this month, introduced by scientists. It is hoped that the new type of phone will encourage users to recycle. Scientists have come up with a new material over the last five years. It looks like any other plastic and can be hard or soft, and able to change shape. Overtime it can also break down into the soil without giving out any poisonous chemicals. British researchers used the new material to develop a phone cover that includes a sunflower seed (种子). When this new type of cover turns into waste, it forms nitrates (硝酸盐). These feed the seed and help the flower grow. Engineers have designed a small transparent (透明的) window to hold the seed. They have made sure it only grows when the phone is thrown away. “We’ve only put sunflower seeds into the cover so far. But we are working with scientists to find out which flowers would perform best. Maybe we could put roses in next time.” Said one scientist.

As phone technology is developing so quickly, people are constantly throwing their mobiles away. This means producers are under pressure (压力) to find ways of recycling them. Some 650 million mobile phones have been sold this year. Most of them will be thrown away within two years, adding plastic, heavy metal and chemical waste to the environment. A biodegradable cover can change this, according to the scientists.

- After you have finished using the new type of mobile phone, \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. the phone will do harm to the environment  
B. the phone cover will break down easily in the soil you bury it  
C. it will be recycled by the producers  
D. it can be sent back to the shops
- Which of the following is **WRONG** about the cover of the new type of phone?  
A. It can help the sunflower seed after the mobile phone breaks down.  
B. It looks like normal plastics but it can break down.  
C. It includes a sunflower seed.  
D. It makes sure the seed only grows after the phone is thrown away.
- The new type of phone can reduce the harm to the environment mainly \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. because of the material of its cover  
B. because of the sunflower seed  
C. because it's made of no poisonous chemicals  
D. because you bury it in the soil after you finish with it
- This type of research is done because \_\_\_\_\_.



- A. the technology that produces mobile phones is changing quickly  
 B. users are constantly throwing their mobiles away  
 C. nobody has ever thought of recycling mobile phones  
 D. producing mobile phones uses a lot of energy, so this has become a very big problem for the environment
5. We can guess from the story \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. the new type of mobile phones is already on the market  
 B. the new type of mobile phones will sell very well  
 C. recycling mobile phones is not useful to the environment  
 D. other flowers may be used in the new type of mobile phones

### 答案与分析:

1. B. 本题测试对文章大意与细节的理解能力。本文介绍的是一种新型手机,被废弃后可以在土壤里分解,为植物提供养分。根据第一段最后一句 When you have finished with your mobile phone you will be able to bury it in the garden and wait for it to flower 进行选择。
2. D. 本题测试对文章细节的查找与理解能力。D 项中 It 错误,原文是 They (工程师)。
3. A. 本题测试对文章大意与细节的理解能力。根据第二段中 Scientists have come up with a new material over the last five years. It looks like any other plastic and can be hard or soft, and able to change shape. Overtime it can also break down into the soil without giving out any poisonous chemicals 可知,新型手机外壳可以在土壤里分解,且不会释放出化学性物质。
4. B. 本题测试对文章大意与细节的理解与推理能力。根据最后一段中 As phone technology is developing so quickly, people are constantly throwing their mobiles away. This means producers are under pressure to find ways of recycling them 可知,制造这种可循环利用的新型手机原因是大量手机在被抛弃。
5. D. 本题测试对文章细节的转换理解能力。根据第二段中 We've only put sunflower seeds into the cover so far. But we are working with scientists to find out which flowers would perform best. Maybe we could put roses in next time 可知,目前新型手机中只放置了太阳花种,以后可能会有更多的其他花种。

### Passage 4 (异域风情篇)

Brazil (巴西) is the greatest football nation in the world. There are 100 million Brazilians (巴西人). How many of them are football fans? 100 million! All of them think that they know all about football. This makes life very difficult for the Brazilian team manager. When things go badly for the Brazilian team, the newspaper would demand (要求) that the team manager should leave his job. "If we win, they put me in heaven (天堂)," as a manager once said, "If we lose, they put me in hell (地狱)."

You can't escape football in Brazil. There are football matches on every street and beach. On television, the results of the football matches come before the main news programs. There are six television channels in Rio de Janeiro. On Sundays each channel shows a different football match.



Brazil is not the richest country in the world, but the government spends huge sums of money on football. It cost more than one billion pounds to prepare for the 1978 World Cup. That's 10 pounds for every Brazilian man, woman, and child. And many Brazilians don't earn as much as 10 pounds a week. Is it worth it?

"Brazil must have a great football team," says one journalist. "If it costs one billion pounds, that's all right. If the government doesn't give a good football team, then it will become unpopular. Football is more than a game in Brazil."

Football is more than a game in Brazil. This is certainly true in its largest city, Sao Paulo. The most popular team is Corinthians. Corinthians' fans are the most loyal (忠实的) and emotional in Brazil. When Corinthians win, production in the Sao Paulo car factories increases by fifteen per cent. When they lose, it drops. At one time Corinthians won the national championship for the first time. For four days fans danced and sang in the streets.

- In Brazil the number of football fans and its population are \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. the same                      B. less                      C. more                      D. 100 billion
- Life for \_\_\_\_\_ is no easy, for he will be put in hell if the football team loses.  
A. a football fan                      B. any government official  
C. the Brazilian team manager                      D. a football player
- It is the \_\_\_\_\_ that come before the main news programs on television.  
A. football matches                      B. results of football matches  
C. football matches on the streets                      D. football matches on the beaches
- The government spent \_\_\_\_\_ in preparing for the 1978 World Cup though the country was not rich.  
A. one billion dollars                      B. one million pounds  
C. one billion pounds                      D. one million RMB
- Football is more than a game in Brazil. The underlined sentence means "In Brazil \_\_\_\_\_."  
A. people like football very much  
B. there is something else in football  
C. people are keen on competition  
D. football has influences (影响) on the politics and economy of the nation
- The best title of the passage is "\_\_\_\_\_".  
A. Brazilians and Football                      B. Brazilians' Way of Life  
C. Football and Income                      D. Football and Government

答案与分析:

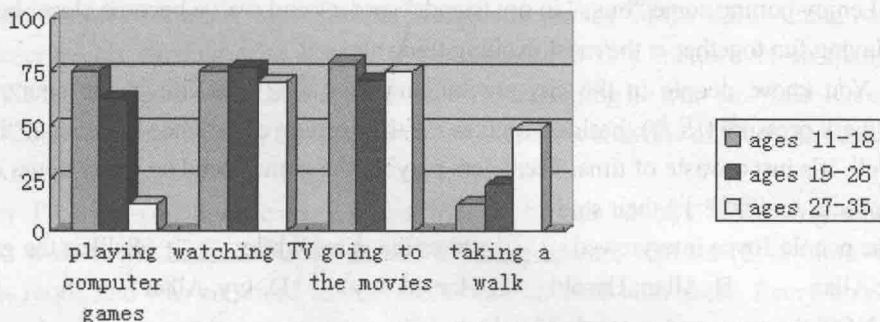
- A. 本题测试对文章细节的理解能力。根据第一段 There are 100 million Brazilians (巴西人). How many of them are football fans? 100 million! 可以知道, 巴西人口数与足球迷人数相同, 都是 100 million。
- C. 本题测试对文章细节的查找与理解能力。根据第一段中 This makes life very difficult for the Brazilian team manager 与最后一句 as a manager once said, "If we lose, they put me in hell (地狱)" 进行判断。
- B. 本题测试对文章细节的查找与理解能力。根据第二段中 On television, the results of the football matches come before the main news programs 进行选择。

4. C. 本题测试对文章细节的查找能力。根据第三段中 It cost more than one billion pounds to prepare for the 1978 World Cup 进行选择。
5. D. 本题测试对文章大意的理解与推理能力。综合全文意思, 可以推断出足球已经影响到巴西的政治与经济。
6. A. 本题测试对文章大意的理解能力。综合全文, 谈论的是巴西人与足球密不可分的关系。

### Passage 5 (广告信息篇)

We surveyed 300 young people on what they like to do at weekends. One hundred people are from the age of 11~18, one hundred 19~26 and one hundred 27~35. The following chart shows their answers:

Favourite things to do (by ages)



1. According to the survey, which two activities do most people enjoy doing?

- A. Playing computer games and watching TV.  
 B. Playing computer games and taking a walk.  
 C. Watching TV and going to the movies.  
 D. Going to the movies and taking a walk.

2. From the chart above, we can see the younger people are, the less they like \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. watching TV  
 B. taking a walk  
 C. going to the movies  
 D. playing computer games

3. Which of the following is **TRUE** according to the chart?

- A. All the people like taking a walk most.  
 B. The people of 11~18 like taking a walk least.  
 C. The most people like going to the movies in the 19~26 group.  
 D. The people of 27~35 like playing computer games most.

答案与分析:

1. C. 本题测试信息查找与辨别的能力。根据图表, 不同年龄段都喜欢看电视和看电影两项活动, 数据都接近或超过 75%。
2. B. 本题测试信息查找与理解的能力。根据图表, 年龄越低, 越不愿意出去散步, 玩电脑游戏比例则相反。
3. B. 本题测试信息查找与理解的能力。根据最后一个柱形图, 11~18 岁的人出去散步比例最少。A 项错在 All, 不是所有人都愿意出去散步; C 项错在 most, 并不是大多数 19~26 岁的人愿意出去看电影; D 项错在 27~35 岁, 事实上是 11~18 岁的人玩电脑游戏比例最大。

## Passage 6 (话题谈论篇)

Having Fun “Growing” and “Stealing”?

Recently, an Internet game has become a new fashion among young office workers and students. People can “farm” on a piece of “land” and “grow”, “sell” or even “steal” “vegetables”, “flowers” and “fruits” on the Net. They can earn some e-money and buy more “seeds”, “pets” and even “houses”.



Joyce interviewed some young people. Here are their opinions.

Harold: I don't quite understand why they are so mad about the childish game. Maybe they are just not confident enough to face the real world.

Allan: I enjoy putting some “bugs” in my friends' gardens and we've become closer because of the game. Having fun together is the most exciting thing about it.

Laura: You know, people in the city are longing for (渴望) the life in the countryside. It reduces my work pressure (压力); besides, it gives me the exciting experience of being a “thief”.

Ivy: Well. It's just a waste of time. Teenagers playing the game spend so many hours on it that they can not focus on (专注于) their study.

1. Among the people Joyce interviewed, \_\_\_\_\_ likes the game while \_\_\_\_\_ dislikes the game.

A. Laura; Allan      B. Allan; Harold      C. Harold; Ivy      D. Ivy; Allan

2. Which is **NOT** the reason why people like the game?

A. They are longing for country life.  
B. They can have fun with friends.  
C. The game can relax people and give them a new experience.  
D. They are confident enough to face the real world.

3. Where can you find this passage?

A. In a car magazine.      B. In an advertisement.  
C. In a newspaper.      D. In a science book.

答案与分析:

1. B. 本题测试对人物观点的理解能力。从 Harold: I don't quite understand 与 Allan: I enjoy 可以看出两人对网络开心农场的态度; 从 it gives me the exciting experience of being a “thief” 看出, Laura 赞成; 从 Well. It's just a waste of time 看出, Ivy 反对。比较四个选项, Laura 与 Allan 赞成, Ivy 与 Harold 反对, 故只能选择 B 项。

2. D. 本题测试对文章细节的理解能力。D 项 They are confident enough to face the real world. 与原文 Maybe they are just not confident enough to face the real world 不符合。

3. C. 本题测试对文体的把握能力。从文章风格看, 最可能出现在新闻报纸上, 因为文章是热点话题, 介绍不同人物对网络开心农场的不同态度。

## Passage 7 (任务型阅读)

阅读短文, 根据其内容回答问题。

## Asia Pop Idol (偶像): Rain

He uses his stage name, Rain, when he works as a singer and dancer. His real name is Jung