'08

全国中考试题集锦

中考必备

英语

决胜2009

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由中考评价专家严格筛选

精选2008年全国中考试题

展示中考命题的最新变化及趋势

跟踪各学科知识前沿的最新信息

供研究策略突破难点

占领中考制高点

决胜 2009

中考必备

'08 全国中考试题集锦

英语

本社 组编

华东师范大学出版社

中考必备
'08 全国中考试题集锦·英语

目　录

北 京 市

第Ⅰ卷

听力理解(共18分)

一、听对话,选择与对话内容相符的图片,将代表图片的字母填写在相应序号后的括号内。
每段对话读两遍(共6分,每小题1分)

请看第一组的四幅图片。听三段对话,完成第1至第3小题。

A.	B.	C.	D.
Welcome to Beijing			
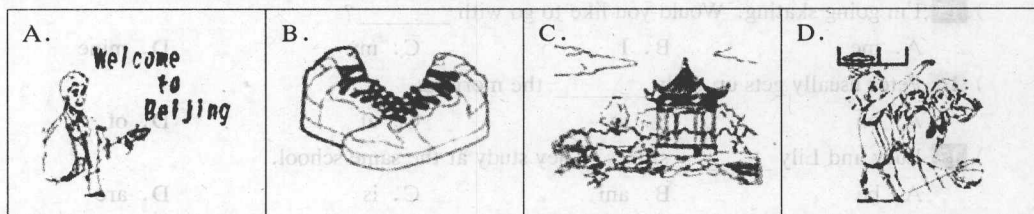
1 ( )　　　　　　**2** ( )　　　　　　**3** ( )

请看第二组的四幅图片。听三段对话,完成第4至第6小题。

A.	B.	C.	D.
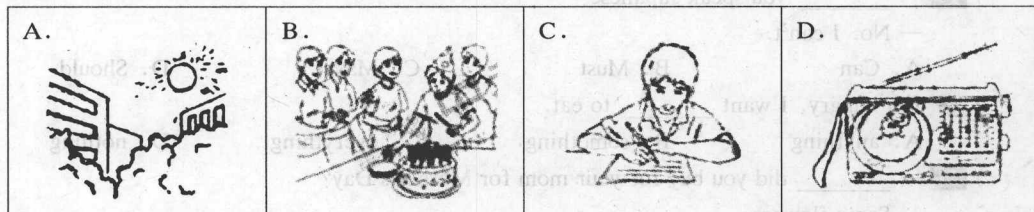
4 ( )　　　　　　**5** ( )　　　　　　**6** ( )

二、听对话和独白,根据对话和独白的内容,选择正确答案。每段对话或独白读两遍(共12分,每小题1.5分)

现在请听一段对话,完成第7至第8小题。

( )　**7** What does the woman want?
　　　　A．Apples.　　　　　　B．Coats.　　　　　　C．Books.

( )　**8** How much does the woman pay?
　　　　A．$2.　　　　　　B．$4.　　　　　　C．$8.

现在请听一段对话,完成第9至第11小题。

( )　**9** Where did the girl go last night?
　　　　A．To a school.　　　　B．To a hospital.　　　　C．To a restaurant.

( )　**10** What does the girl think of math?
　　　　A．Interesting.　　　　B．Difficult.　　　　C．Popular.

( )　**11** Who will help the girl?

A．The doctor.   B．The boy.   C．The teacher.

现在请听一段独白，完成第12至第14小题。

(   ) **12** What is Mike doing?

     A．Having a competition with the visitors.

     B．Leading a conversation about the visit.

     C．Making an introduction to the visit.

(   ) **13** When will they take the tour?

     A．Before class.   B．In class.   C．After class.

(   ) **14** How many places are included in the tour?

     A．Three.   B．Four.   C．Five.

语言知识运用（共30分）

三、单项填空(共18分，每小题1分)

从下列各题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中，选择可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

(   ) **15** I'm going skating. Would you like to go with _____ ?

     A．me   B．I   C．my   D．mine

(   ) **16** Peter usually gets up early _____ the morning.

     A．on   B．in   C．at   D．of

(   ) **17** Lucy and Lily _____ sisters. They study at the same school.

     A．be   B．am   C．is   D．are

(   ) **18** It's a nice house _____ it hasn't got a garden.

     A．and   B．or   C．but   D．so

(   ) **19** — _____ you speak Japanese?

     — No. I can't.

     A．Can   B．Must   C．May   D．Should

(   ) **20** I'm hungry. I want _____ to eat.

     A．anything   B．something   C．everything   D．nothing

(   ) **21** — _____ did you buy for your mom for Mother's Day?

     — Some flowers.

     A．How   B．Where   C．When   D．What

(   ) **22** I think real cards are _____ than e-cards.

     A．nice   B．nicer   C．nicest   D．the nicest

(   ) **23** — My brother's ill in hospital.

     — I'm sorry _____ that.

     A．hear   B．hearing   C．heard   D．to hear

(   ) **24** Don't turn on the TV. Grandma _____ now.

     A．is sleeping   B．will sleep   C．slept   D．sleeps

(   ) **25** We were in Qingdao last week and _____ great fun there.

     A．will have   B．have had   C．had   D．have

(   ) **26** — Linda, when shall we take a walk?

     — After I finish _____ the dishes.

     A．wash   B．washed   C．to wash   D．washing

(   ) **27** — Hello! Can I speak to Alice?

     — Sorry. She isn't here right now. She _____ to the shop.

A. goes   B. will go   C. has gone   D. was going

( ) 28 Betty likes _____ very much. She draws pictures every day.

A. art   B. music   C. sport   D. science

( ) 29 He'll send us a message as soon as he _____ in Sichuan.

A. is arriving   B. will arrive   C. arrived   D. arrives

( ) 30 — Who's the little baby in the photo, Susan?

— It's me. This photo _____ ten years ago.

A. takes   B. is taken   C. took   D. was taken

( ) 31 — Do you know _____ for Shanghai last night?

— At 9:00.

A. what time he leaves   B. what time does he leave

C. what time he left   D. what time did he leave

( ) 32 — Shall we go to the sea animal show tomorrow?

— _____

A. Thank you.   B. Good idea.

C. It doesn't matter.   D. It's very kind of you.

四、完形填空(共12分,每小题1分)

阅读下面的短文,掌握其大意,然后从短文后各题所给的A、B、C、D四个选项中,选择最佳选项。

Gilbert joined the Science Club last summer. One day he was handed a piece of paper, a block of wood and four wheels; he was told to go home and __33__ them all to "dad". However, Gilbert's mom knew that his dad wasn't good at making things and decided that she would read the __34__ and let Gilbert do the work. A few days later the block of wood was turning into a car that Gilbert __35__ name "Blue Lightning". Then he and his mother went to a car race together. But when they __36__ there, Gilbert found that his car was the only one that had not been made by a "father-son" partnership (合作).

The race began. One by one the cars were knocked out until it __37__ to the final between Gilbert and Jimmy. Just before the race, Gilbert asked __38__ they could stop for a minute so that he could make a wish. After a long minute, Gilbert said that he was __39__.

People cheered as the race began. Jimmy stood with his father and watched their car recing down the road while Gilbert was surprised at the great __40__ of his car as it rushed over the finishing line less than a second __41__ Jimmy's. Gilbert jumped up and down with __42__.

Soon the club manager came over and asked him, "So, Gilbert, your wish was to __43__, right?" "Oh no, sir," he replied. "I just wished that I wouldn't cry if I lost."

Children sometimes __44__ adults with unexpected ideas. When Gilbert first saw the other cars, he didn't cry out, "Not fair! Other children had their fathers' help!" Gilbert didn't wish for victory in the race; instead he wished for courage.

( ) 33 A. send   B. return   C. lend   D. give

( ) 34 A. instructions   B. passage   C. message   D. explanations

( ) 35 A. easily   B. carefully   C. proudly   D. kindly

( ) 36 A. lived   B. got   C. met   D. passed

( ) 37 A. ran   B. moved   C. came   D. rushed

( ) 38 A. whether   B. why   C. when   D. where

( ) 39 A. sure   B. ready   C. tired   D. sorry

( ) 40 A. effort   B. energy   C. speed   D. value
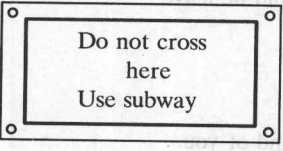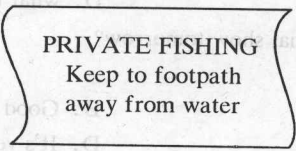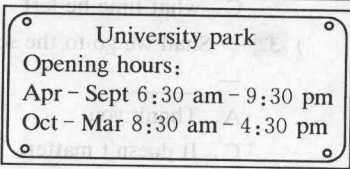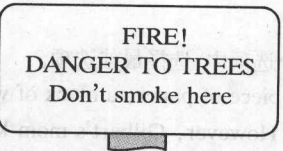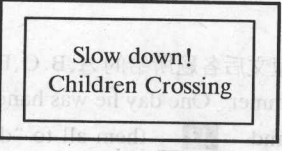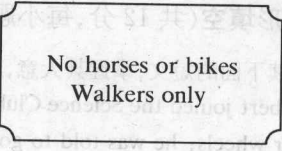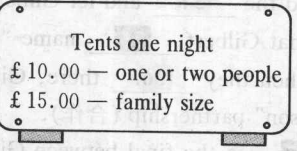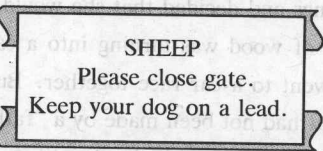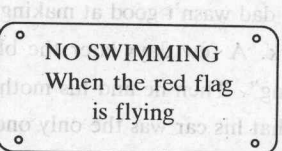
阅读理解(共22分)

五、阅读理解(共22分,每小题2分)

阅读下面的三篇短文,根据短文内容,从短文后各题所给的A、B、C、D四个选项中,选择最佳选项。

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 am – 9:30 pm
Oct – Mar 8:30 am – 4:30 pm

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

(   ) **45** What time does the university park open in March?
　　A．At 6:00 am.　　　　　　　　B．At 6:30 am.
　　C．At 8:00 am.　　　　　　　　D．At 8:30 am.

(   ) **46** Which sign tells you not to smoke?
　　A．Sign 2.　　　B．Sign 4.　　　C．Sign 6.　　　D．Sign 8.

(   ) **47** Where can you see Sign 9?
　　A．On the playground.　　　　　B．At the school library.
　　C．Near the swimming pool.　　　D．In the computer room.

B

Do you want to live a happier, less stressful (有压力的) life? Try laughing for no reason at all. That's how thousands of people start their day at Laughter Clubs around the world — and many doctors now think that having a good laugh might be one of the best ways to stay healthy.

The first Laughter Club was started in Mumbai, India, in 1995 by Dr Madan Kataria. "Young children laugh about 300 times a day. Adults laugh between 7 and 15 times a day," says Dr Kataria. "Everyone's naturally good at laughing — it's the universal language. We want people to feel happy with their lives." There are now more then 500 Laughter Clubs in India and over 1,300

I feel better!

worldwide.

Many doctors are also interested in the effects (效果) of laughter on our health. According to a 5 - year study at the UCLA School of Medicine in California, with laughing there is less stress in the body. Laughter improves our health against illness by about 40%.

So, what happens at a Laughter Club? I went along to my nearest club in South London to find out. I was quite nervous at the beginning of the class, to be honest — I wasn't interested in laughing with a group of strangers, and I was worried about looking stupid. Our laughter teacher told us to clap our hands and say "ho ho ho, ha ha ha," while looking at each other. However, our bodies can't tell the difference between fake laughter and real laughter, so they still produce the same healthy effects.

Surprisingly, it works! After ten minutes everybody in the room was laughing for real — and some people just couldn't stop! At the end of the class I was surprised by how relaxed and comfortable I felt. So if you're under stress, then start laughing. You might be very pleased with the results!

( ) **48** In which country was the first Laughter Club started?

  A. Britain.   B. America.   C. Australia.   D. India.

( ) **49** How did the writer feel at the beginning of the class?

  A. Surprised.   B. Pleased.   C. Nervous.   D. Stressful.

( ) **50** When did the people in the club begin to laugh for real?

  A. After a few minutes.   B. After a few hours.

  C. After a few seconds.   D. After a few days.

( ) **51** Which of the following is **true** according to the passage?

  A. Fake laughter and real laughter are both good for health.

  B. 40% of the people in Laughter Clubs are good friends.

  C. Adults laugh more often than children in a day.

  D. Laughing is the best way to prevent illness.

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

Each year Ben is glad when school is closed on Martin Luther King Jr. Day. Ben knows that this day honors an important man, but Ben does not feel connected to him. However, the *small-world theory* (理论) connects Ben to Dr. King. Ben's mom (0) has a close friend, Amy (1). Amy's uncle, Mark (2), once met and spoke to John Carter (3), the son of President Jimmy Carter (4). Jimmy Carter knew Dr. King (5). In a way, Ben is only "five people away" from Martin Luther King Jr.

The small-world theory says that everyone in the world is connected through a short chain (链条) of people they know. Another name of this chain is **degrees of separation** Each degree is a step that separates a person from someone he or she does not know. There are zero degrees of separation between a person and the people he or she knows directly. This means that there are zero degrees between Ben and his mom. There is one degree of separation when just one person separates someone from a person he or she does not know. Ben knows his mom, but he hasn't met her close friend Amy. Therefore, Ben is one degree away from Amy. As the chain continues. Amy's uncle, Mark, is two degrees, John Carter is three degrees, and his father is four degrees. Dr. King is five degrees away from Ben. The theory says that there are no more than six degrees of separation between any two people in the world.

The small-world theory has a lot to do with math. The theory assumes (假定) that each person knows 100 people. Each one of those 100 people knows 50 different people. Each of those 50 people knows another 50 people, and so on. When someone continues the calculation to six degrees, it is like this: $100 \times 50 \times 50 \times 50 \times 50 \times 50 = 31.25 \times 10^9$. This number is greater than 31 billion (a billion = a thousand million). There are over 6 billion people in the world. These numbers show it is possible that six degrees of separation could include everyone in the world.

Does the small-world theory work? No one has ever proved it. Maybe the theory just invites people to

think a little more about their places in the world.

(   ) **52** Ben is two degrees away from _____ .
    A．Jimmy Carter   B．John Carter
    C．Amy   D．Mark

(   ) **53** What is the meaning of "**degrees of separation**" in Paragraph 2?
    A．The chain to connect people.
    B．The relations between people.
    C．The steps of knowing strangers.
    D．The separation between strangers.

(   ) **54** What is the small-world theory mainly about?
    A．How far Ben is away from Dr. King.
    B．How many people one can get to know.
    C．How people are connected in the world.
    D．How the degrees of separation are set up.

(   ) **55** We can learn from the article that _____ .
    A．the small-world theory works
    B．more research is needed to prove the theory
    C．six degrees are needed to know the strangers
    D．the writer's purpose is to help people find out their places

<div align="center">

第 Ⅱ 卷

</div>

一、听对话,记录关键信息(共 8 分,每小题 2 分)

请根据所听到的对话内容和卡片上的提示词语,将所缺的关键信息填写在下面卡片中的相应位置上。对话读三遍。

<div align="center">

Reader's Information

Date： **1**
Name： **2**
Class： **3** *Class* ; *Grade*
Address： **4** *No.* , _____ *Street*
Card No.： *2158*

</div>

二、选词填空(共 7 分,每小题 1 分)

根据对话内容,用方框中所给词的适当形式填空。

<div align="center">

family, too, do, five, and, farmer, like

</div>

(*At an English corner*)
A：Hello! I'm Peter.
B：Hello! I'm Liu Dong. Nice to meet you.
A：Nice to meet you,   **5**   .
B：I'm from china. Where're you from?

A: I'm from America. How many people are there in your __6__?

B: There're __7__. They're my grandpa, grandma, father, mother and I.

A: What do your parents __8__?

B: My father's a teacher __9__ my mother works in a bookstore.

A: Does your father __10__ his job?

B: Sure. He likes teaching very much. What about your parents?

A: Both of them are __11__. They have a big farm.

三、完成句子(共 10 分,每小题 2 分)

根据中文意思完成句子。

12 邮局离这儿有些远,你最好坐车去。

The post office is a bit far from here. _____ take a bus.

13 为什么不早点儿把这个好消息告诉他呢?

_____ tell him the good news a little earlier?

14 王芳还没来,她怎么了?

Wang Fang hasn't come yet. _____ her?

15 很多医护人员太忙了,顾不上吃饭。

Many doctors and nurses are _____ have their meals.

16 战士们已连续工作了 18 个小时,有必要让他们停下来休息。

The soldiers have kept working for 18 hours, so _____

_____.

四、阅读与表达(共 10 分,每小题 2 分)

阅读短文,根据其内容回答问题。

The Amazon rainforest is home to millions of different kinds of animals, plants, and birds. Most of the world's fresh water is here and the forest plants clean the Earth's air every day.

Chico was born near the Amazon town, Brazil, in 1944 and started working when he was very young. Like the rest of his family, the boy got the money by taking a little rubber from the trees in the forest. (The trees are not hurt when the rubber is taken.) The forest and its people lived together comfortably and peacefully.

But some people think too much about themselves and never think about the future. In 1980, the forest was burned to build roads, houses and factories. Chico was angry; he wanted to save the forest! He talked to the government workers, but they didn't listen to him. They were still clearing the rainforests to make quick, easy money. "Many voices are stronger than one," he thought, so Chico held group meetings. He discovered that hundreds of people agreed with him. His hope grew. More people came together to try to stop the work of the forest clearers. Large areas of the forest were saved. Later he traveled to many other countries for international help. People soon became very much interested in this brave Brazilian. In the next few years Chico's name became famous all over the world. The government of Brazil started making plans to protect large areas of the Amazon rainforest.

But as Chico's dreams started coming true, someone stopped him in the only possible way. The famous forest fighter was murdered right outside his home on December 22, 1988. Chico's life was cut short, but his brave new ideas continued in other people. One man changed the world's ideas. After his death, people around the world sent money to help Chico's work.

17 Was Chico born in Brazil?

_____

18 How did young Chico get money?

_____

19 How many things did Chico do after the forest was burned?

_____

20 When was Chico murdered?

_____

21 What did Chico achieve in his life?

_____

五、书面表达(15分)

根据中文大意和英文提示词语,写出意思连贯、符合逻辑,不少于60词的短文。所给英文提示词语供选用。请不要写出你的校名和姓名。

22 汶川地震(Wenchuan Earthquake)发生后,9岁学生林浩(Lin Hao)救了两名同学,然后步行7个小时到达安全地点。

请你就林浩同学的事迹,以"Learn from the Hero"为题,给你校英语专刊投稿。内容包括林浩同学事迹简介,你对这件事的感受,以及你要向他学习什么。

提示词语:a student, nine years old, happen, save, walk, to safety, be deeply moved, brave, give up
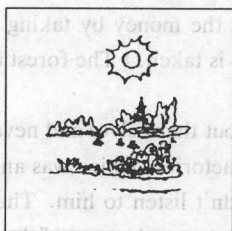
天 津 市

一、听力理解(本大题共30小题,每小题1分,共30分)

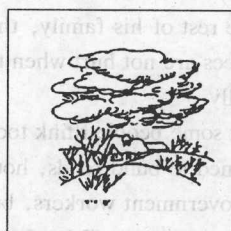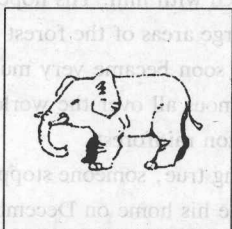**A)** 在下列每小题内,你将听到一个或两个句子并看到供选择的A、B、C三幅图画。找出与你所听句子内容相匹配的图画。

(   ) **1**

A.   B.   C.
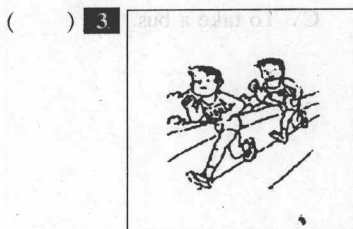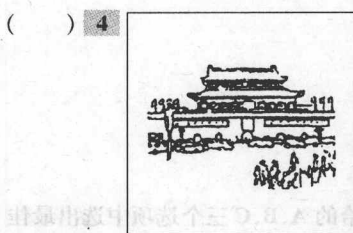
(   ) **2**

A.   B.   C.

( ) **3**

A. B. C.

( ) **4**
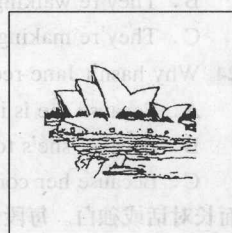
A. B. C.

**B) 在下列每小题内，你将听到一个问句并看到供选择的 A、B、C 三个答语。找出能回答你所听到的那个问句的最佳选项。**

( ) **5** A．It's six o'clock　　　　B．It's October 10th.　　　C．It's a public holiday.

( ) **6** A．Fourteen.　　　　　　　B．Sixteen.　　　　　　　　C．Fifteen.

( ) **7** A．Not at all.　　　　　　　B．That's right.　　　　　　C．Certainly. Here you are.

( ) **8** A．Either is OK.　　　　　　B．Thank you.　　　　　　　C．This way, please.

( ) **9** A．It is wet.　　　　　　　　B．It was sunny.　　　　　　C．It is cloudy.

( ) **10** A．Yes, I think so.　　　　　B．I'll do it.　　　　　　　　C．Yes, it's difficult.

( ) **11** A．No, I can't.　　　　　　　B．Yes, I can.　　　　　　　C．Of course, go ahead.

( ) **12** A．Three years ago.　　　　B．In three years.　　　　　C．For three years.

( ) **13** A．It's from China.　　　　　B．He likes it very much.　　C．He thinks it's 10 *yuan*.

( ) **14** A．I hate you.

　　　B．I don't want to stay here.

　　　C．Sorry. It's getting late and I must go now.

C) 下面你将听到十组对话，每组对话都有一个问题。根据对话内容，从每组所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中找出能回答所提问题的最佳选项。

( ) **15** Did the woman know who won the match?

　　　A．It's hard to say.　　　　B．No, she didn't.　　　　C．Yes, she did.

( ) **16** Where is the woman from?

　　　A．New York.　　　　　　B．England.　　　　　　　C．London.

( ) **17** Where are the two speakers?

　　　A．In a classroom.　　　　B．On a plane.　　　　　　C．In a dining room.

( ) **18** What's Li Ying's son?

　　　A．He is an engineer.　　　B．He is a doctor.　　　　C．He is a cook.

( ) **19** What kind of music does the man like?

　　　A．Jazz.　　　　　　　　　B．Rock music.　　　　　　C．Pop music.

( ) **20** Who gave the party for the girl?

　　　A．Her aunt.　　　　　　　B．Her friend, Jack.　　　　C．Her mother.

( ) **21** What is the man probably going to do?

    A. To take a train.   B. To take a taxi.   C. To take a bus.

( ) **22** What's wrong with Mike?
    A. He hurt his foot.
    B. He hurt his leg.
    C. Nothing was wrong with him.

( ) **23** What are they doing?
    A. They're singing songs.
    B. They're walking.
    C. They're making a phone call.

( ) **24** Why hasn't Jane received the email?
    A. Because she is ill.
    B. Because she's too tired.
    C. Because her computer doesn't work.
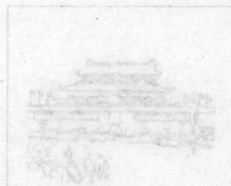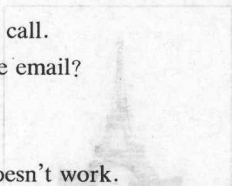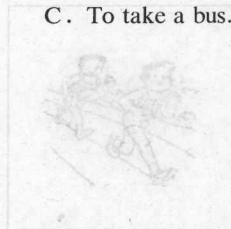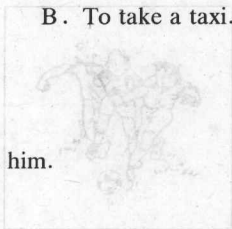
D) 听下面长对话或独白。每段长对话或独白后都有几个问题,从题中所给的 **A、B、C** 三个选项中选出最佳选项。

听下面一段材料,回答第 25 至第 27 题。

( ) **25** What was the woman doing last month?
    A. She was taking care of her sick father.
    B. She was writing a novel.
    C. She was taking care of her father while she was writing a novel.

( ) **26** How is the woman's father now?
    A. He's getting worse.
    B. He's much better.
    C. He doesn't feel very well.

( ) **27** What does the woman want the man to do?
    A. To read a novel.
    B. To move the heavy box.
    C. To take her father to the hospital.

听下面一段材料,回答第 28 至第 30 题。

( ) **28** Why do Lan Lan's parents send her to a sports school?
    A. Because Lan Lan likes sports.
    B. Because they live near the school.
    C. Because Lan Lan is a lazy girl.

( ) **29** What does Lan Lan drink for breakfast?
    A. Tea.   B. Coffee.   C. Orange juice.

( ) **30** How does she go to the gym every morning?
    A. By bus.   B. On foot.   C. By bicycle.

二、单项填空(本大题共 15 小题,每小题 1 分,共 15 分)

从下列每小题所给的 A、B、C 和 D 四个选项中,选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

( ) **31** — Is _____ here?
    — No, John and Bob have asked for leave.
    A. nobody   B. anybody   C. somebody   D. everybody

( ) **32** Mr Smith lives _____ that building. His house is _____ the fifth floor.
    A. in, on   B. of, to   C. on, in   D. to, at

( ) **33** Hey! If you want to find out about new cartoons, have a look at this _____. It's great.

       A．time   B．website   C．photo   D．rock

( ) **34** Jack enjoys watching TV, while Tom is interested in listening to _____ music.

       A．the   B．/   C．a   D．an

( ) **35** Before Mozart was six he _____ the violin, the piano and the organ.

       A．carried   B．made   C．played   D．created

( ) **36** Last week I met my old friend Li Ming but I forgot _____ him for his telephone number.

       A．ask   B．asking   C．and ask   D．to ask

( ) **37** Tony _____ go to the opera on Saturday because he's going to have a meeting.

       A．can't   B．might   C．mustn't   D．should

( ) **38** Help! Wang Qiang _____ an accident.

       A．was having   B．had had   C．has had   D．will have

( ) **39** The telephone _____ by Alexander Graham Bell in 1876.

       A．was invented   B．has been invented

       C．is invented   D．will be invented

( ) **40** The man also wrote _____ of beautiful pieces of music for the orchestra.

       A．hundred   B．six hundred   C．a hundred   D．hundreds

( ) **41** The Changjiang River is about 6,300 kilometres _____.

       A．long   B．tall   C．wide   D．high

( ) **42** — What do you think of the football match?

      — Wonderful. They have never played _____.

       A．best   B．better   C．worse   D．worst

( ) **43** — Can you tell me _____?

      — Yesterday.

       A．when did he buy the car   B．where did he buy the car

       C．when he bought the car   D．where he bought the car

( ) **44** _____ they arrived early at the airport, they nearly missed their flight.

       A．If   B．Because   C．As soon as   D．Although

( ) **45** The camel _____ I rode had a bad temper, and I got very tired.

       A．that   B．whose   C．who   D．where

三、完形填空(本大题共 10 小题,每小题 1 分,共 10 分)

    阅读下面短文,掌握其大意,然后从各题所给的 A、B、C 和 D 四个选项中选出最佳选项。

    The picture shows eighteen-year-old Katy Ross in Nepal, a small country north of India. Katy **46** school eight months ago and soon she will go to university. She loves travelling and decided to visit Asia **47** she goes to university.

    Katy is living with a family in the capital of Nepal. She has **48** a lot about the country since she arrived four months ago. The family has two children but many uncles and cousins live with **49** in their big house. They have taken Katy to many parties.

    Katy teaches for four hours a day at a small **50** . All the classes are in English, and the pupils have spoken English since the **51** of six. The older children speak English very **52** . Katy has taught writing, grammar, and art, all in English. She enjoys art the most, and she thinks the children like these lessons best, too!

Katy has not had a lot of time to **53** Nepal, but soon, she will stop teaching and travel around Nepal **54** a friend. "After that," Katy says, "we'll visit more countries in Asia. We're not **55** which ones yet."

( )**46** A. left   B. found   C. visited   D. reached

( )**47** A. before   B. when   C. after   D. while

( )**48** A. used   B. taught   C. made   D. learnt

( )**49** A. us   B. him   C. her   D. them

( )**50** A. shop   B. cinema   C. school   D. factory

( )**51** A. life   B. age   C. number   D. amount

( )**52** A. bad   B. good   C. fine   D. well

( )**53** A. see   B. hear   C. look   D. smell

( )**54** A. of   B. on   C. with   D. in

( )**55** A. tired   B. sure   C. afraid   D. happy

四、阅读理解(本大题共 10 小题,每小题 2 分,共 20 分)

阅读下面的短文,从每小题所给的 A、B、C 和 D 选项中选出一个最佳选项。

A

When I was 13 years old, a boy gave me an important gift. It was a smile.

It was the early autumn of my first year at a junior high school, and my old school was far away. As a result, no one knew who I was. I was very lonely, and afraid to make friends with anyone.

Every time I heard the other students talking and laughing, I felt my heart break. I couldn't talk to anyone about my problem, and I didn't want my parents to worry about me.

Then one day, my classmates talked happily with their friends, but I sat at my desk unhappily as usual. At that moment, a boy entered the classroom I didn't know who he was. He passed me and then turned back. He looked at me and, without a word, smiled.

Suddenly, I felt the touch of something bright and friendly. It made me feel happy, lively and warm.

That smile changed my life. I started to talk with the other students and made friends. Day by day, I became closer to everyone in my class. The boy with the lucky smile has become my best friend now.

One day, I asked him why he smiled, but he couldn't remember smiling at me!

It doesn't matter because all the dark days have gone. Now I believe that the world is what you think it is. If you think you are lonely, you might always be alone. So smile at the world and it will smile back.

( )**56** Why was the smile an important gift?

    A. Because the writer's old school was far away.

    B. Because the writer didn't know who the boy was.

    C. Because the smile didn't mean anything to the boy.

    D. Because it made the writer feel happy, lively and warm.

( )**57** The writer couldn't talk to anyone in her new school about her problem because _____.

    A. she was always unhappy

    B. she didn't have any friends there

    C. she was in the first year at a junior high school

    D. she didn't want her parents to worry about her

( )**58** How did the smile change her life?

    A. She started to make friends.

    B. She became best friends with the boy.

    C. Her parents didn't worry about her any more.

( ) D. She realized that she was lonely.

( ) **59** Where does she now think her feeling of unhappiness came from?
　　　　A. From her old school.　　　　　　B. From her parents.
　　　　C. From herself.　　　　　　　　　D. From her classmates at the new school.

B

When we ask students what they would like to be, they often talk about usual jobs, things like doctors or teachers. But if you think about it, many people don't plan to do their jobs. They just start doing them by accident. We have talked to two people with unusual jobs.

Emily is a dentist but she doesn't work with people. She works with horses. After university, she took care of animals' medical health for several years, but she noticed that there were few people who could help with horses' teeth. She decided to go back to college and study again, Then she had to buy special tools, but she's never out of work. She's always very busy taking care of horses' teeth. "I couldn't be a dentist for people now," Emily said, "because I really enjoy working with horses."

As soon as David could read, he read books about robots. But the robots he builds today don't look like the strange robot people in his books. He builds robots for industry. Early on he made up his mind to study science, maths and computers so that he could break into the world of robot engineering. "Some of the maths is very difficult," says David, "but you must study maths to be an engineer." Fortunately, he got top marks in all his maths exams.

( ) **60** Emily doesn't want to be a dentist for people because _____.
　　　　A. the pay is low　　　　　　　　　B. she has to buy special tools
　　　　C. she will be out of work　　　　　　D. she likes working with horses

( ) **61** To become a robot engineer, David _____.
　　　　A. needed to worry　　　　　　　　B. bought a lot of robots
　　　　C. had to study hard　　　　　　　　D. didn't have to go to college

( ) **62** David got top marks in all his maths exams, although _____.
　　　　A. maths was not easy to study
　　　　B. he had to study maths to be an engineer
　　　　C. he could break into the world of robot engineering
　　　　D. he made up his mind to study science, maths and computers

C

We all dream though we remember only a few of our dreams. Some people train themselves to remember their dreams. As soon as they wake up, they record what their dreams were about.

Scientists believe that we have different kinds of sleep. One kind of sleep is called R. E. M. sleep. R. E. M. stands for Rapid (快速的) Eye Movement. During this kind of sleep our eyes move quickly, even though they are closed. Although we are asleep, there is a lot of brain (头脑) activities, and we probably have strong dreams at this time.

Sometimes people talk in their sleep. In these dreams the dreamer is usually unhappy or worried about something. The worst of these dreams are so frightening that we call them nightmares. In a nightmare we often dream that we are being chased (追赶) or that we are trapped in some way.

Scientists and others have written books about the meanings of dreams. The most famous of these scientists was Sigmund Freud who wrote over a hundred years ago. He suggested different meanings to certain kinds of dreams. It is possible, however, that every dream has a special meaning only for the person who dreams it, and that this meaning is about something in that person's life.

( ) **63** How can we tell if someone is having an R. E. M. dream?
　　　　A. They're talking in their sleep.　　　B. They're worried about something.
　　　　C. Their eyes are moving quickly.　　　D. Their eyes are moving slowly.