

晶品阅读

英语

中考版

主编 张东



吉林大学出版社

晶 品 阅 读

英 语

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阅读指南——解读中考

一、阅读理解题的考查目标

根据教育部最新制定的英语课程标准，初中毕业生应达到五级综合语言运用能力。阅读理解五级的目标部分描述如下：

1. 能根据上下文和构词法推断、理解生词的含义。
2. 能理解段落中各句子之间的逻辑关系。
3. 能找出文章中的主题，理解故事的情节，预测故事情节的发展和可能的结局。
4. 能读懂常见体裁的阅读材料。
5. 能根据不同的阅读目的，运用简单的阅读策略获取信息。

中考阅读理解题主要是考察通过所给阅读材料获取信息的能力。这些能力主要是：

1. 能够掌握文章的主旨和大意。
2. 能够了解文章的细节和事实。
3. 能够理解某个词汇或短语在文章中的意思或个别句子的意义。
4. 能够拟选文章的标题。

二、阅读理解题的考查方式

1. 细节理解题

主要测试考生是否读懂了文章所描述的内容，即平时我们所说的“wh”（who, what, where, when, why, which, how）问题。图示理解题、计算理解题、排序等，也都属于这类题，有时出题者为了增加试题的难度，将试题理解部分与原句进行转化。

2. 词句理解题

主要测试考生是否理解了文章的词句，一般情况下，正确答案就是对所询问的词、词组或句子的复述或解释。考生要利用上下文的关联性来确定其确切含义。此外，作者通常运用下定义、解释、举例、同义词、反义词等来说明某一词或词组的意义，有时同学们也可以凭常识来判断。

3. 推理判断题

主要测试考生利用文章所给的信息进行推理判断的能力，一般是对作者意图、态度以及作者言外之意、未言之事，根据文章中的有关事实，进行符合逻辑的推理判断。

4. 逻辑推理题

它要求纵观全文，在汇集全文提供的各项信息的基础上，进行正确的逻辑推理：推断作者的意向；推断人物的动机、目的、性格特征；推断事件的前因后果；推断语言中的语态、语气等。

5. 归纳概括题（主旨题）

要求在理解全文后归纳短文大意，概括中心思想或选择短文的标题。

三、阅读理解题的解题步骤

1. 通篇略读，了解全文大意

对全文通篇略读，舍弃无关紧要的细节，全力捕捉全文的中心思想。要达到3个效果：

- ①对文章有一个总的概念和印象，文章讲什么，是有关什么的内容。
- ②了解文章的中心思想和作者的基本观点和立场。
- ③记住文章中的信息方位，如什么地方是作者的观点，什么地方是作者所举的例子，什么地方是作者分析的原因，以便再读时查找。

2. 细读全文，注重关键词句

针对题目中的问题细读材料，可以缩小阅读范围，迅速找到与问题有关的信息，细读与题目相关联的词、句、段，对关键部分要透彻理解，仔细推敲。在这一过程中，对有关细节可放慢阅读速度，精读有关部分，一边阅读一边归纳，加快做题速度，求得一次性正确的答案。

同学们在逐句的阅读过程中，目光要瞄准短文中的实词，尤其是名词和动词。同时抓住一些敏感的信息，如时间、地点、人物、事件、原因、结果以及某些词汇、词语等。一般说来，这些问题会在文章中有交代说明，运用 scanning（查阅法）是不难找到线索的。

3. 透过表层，深入开拓，正确解题

在理解原文的基础上对未知含义进行演绎、推断并利用文章中出现的各种信息及文章所论述的观点、论证、作者的态度或评论等内容来进行综合性的概括，或者说进行推理。要熟练地识别各种线索，并对它们提供的信息进行分析鉴别，区分哪些是主要信息，哪些是次要信息，哪些是主题思想，哪些是对主题的陈述，从而达到准确理解文章内涵的目的。

4. 先题目，后文章

如果碰到一篇文章一上来看了几行就难住了无法读下去，就试着倒过来先去看题目，然后根据题目再去寻找文章中的有关信息，因为在一篇文章里并非每个句子都与题目有关，因此即使你对于一篇文章并未全部看懂，但并不至于全军覆没。

5. 应考的几个小技巧

①如果文长题少，则可以略读的方式先读一遍，而后带着问题去查阅，求得要找的答案。

②如果文短题多，则应先仔细阅读该短文，再去做题。遇到某个题答不上来时，可带着该问题去查阅有关细节。

③如果问的是一段文章的中心思想，则应重点读段首句和段末句，看是否有主题句。有时主题句可能位于段中，也有的段落无明显的主题句，那就要自己分析、归纳中心思想。

④如果问题要求解答数字、人名、地名、时间等，则可直接用查阅的方法来寻求答案，也可先略读而后查阅。

⑤如果文章中提到的事实多、涉及面广，则可采取抓住关键词的办法，记住文章中所谈及的各个方面，从而判断选取答案。

⑥有时遇到看不懂的难句，读了几遍仍然不懂，可作记号，暂时放下，留待以后有时间再来考虑。

6. 给自己的选择加“保险”

同学们在阅读理解应试方面的难点之一在于对自己初选的答案没有把握，总是感觉几个

备选项都言之有理，有时因一念之差，可能就将答案改错了。

如何来判定自己的选择是否正确呢？同学们可以利用以下技巧给自己的选择加上“五重保险”：

①在遇到考查结论性观点，总结归纳思想的题目时，要比较选项内容的全面概括性。一般来说，概括性高，引申思路符合逻辑的选项大都是正确的。

②将选项与原文线索句中的重点词同义互释。两个意思表达相同的句子是可以通过语法和同义词转换实现统一的，能达到这一要求的应该是正确选项。

③遇到考查文章结论的题目时，要看选项中是否含有绝对性的词语，有这类词的选项肯定要排除。

④遇到结论推断题时，一般来说，重复例证事实，就事论事的选项要排除。

⑤最重要的一点是在完成每篇文章的试题后，要对其进行贯通串联，如果逻辑上出现了错误或与原文中心意思相悖，就肯定是在某个环节上出了问题。

四、阅读理解题的解题技巧

（一）如何确定文章的中心思想

每篇文章都有主题思想，而大多数文章的主题思想是通过一个句子来表达的，这就是主题句。

主题句通常是文章当中的第一句，从主题句中能找出文章主题思想的答案，但有时主题句也可以在文中或段尾。一般情况下，演绎性的文章的主题句多在句首，而归纳性的文章的主题句则常在段尾。

如果作者把主题句写得很含蓄，没有明显地用一两个句子表达出来，可根据文章内容加以归纳总结，或把所有段落的主题句加以归纳，从中找出文章的主题思想。

主旨大意题的提问方式：

①What is the writer trying to tell us with the story?

②The text is mainly about _____

③The best title for this passage could be _____

④The passage mainly tells us _____

⑤The main idea (topic) of the passage is about _____

解题应从以下两个方面入手：

①借助于文章的结构知识来把握中心思想。文章的中心思想常常由主题句来表达。一般来说，主题句常是文章的第一句或位于文章的第一段，用来交代全文所要说明的问题，同时引导以下段落进行展开和解释。有时主题句也出现于文章的中间段落或结尾，由全文展开讨论后归纳总结出来。因此，找准主题句是十分重要的。阅读时要特别注意文章的起始段、收尾段和段落的主题句。

②有的文章没有主题句或没有主题段和收尾段。碰到这种情况不能采用辨认主题句或主题段的方法来获取段落或文章的中心思想。这时，宜把不同的细节集中讨论的要点即共同点概括出来。需要读者自己在通读全文后归纳总结。

（二）如何确定段落或文章的细节

一篇文章必须通过许多细节进一步解释和说明主题，来体现中心思想。因此，阅读理解中多数是针对文章中的细节而设计的，回答此类问题时，首先要认真审题，理解题意，然

后根据提示词或线索词,运用查阅的技巧,快速在原文中查找正确的答案。这些题目的答案大都可以在文章对应的文字部分找到。

针对文章细节提问的题目常见的有:

- ①How/What/Who/When/Where/Why _____?
- ②According to the passage, which of the following is true?
- ③According to the passage, which of the following is not true?
- ④All of the following are true EXCEPT _____?

· 解题应从以下几个方面入手:

①直接细节题。题目主要由“how”和五个“wh”开头的问题,即: what, who, when, where, why 开头的问题,这类题目一般都比较简单,根据提问的具体内容查找,即可得出答案。

②间接细节题。一般指以释义或换一种方式重新设计的题目。解题时,首先要看懂题目,找出题目中的词或词组,然后找出文章中的对应部分。查找要借助于同义词或同义结构。因为题目中使用的词语或结构与文章中所使用的不同,但意思相同。

(三) 如何进行推理和判断, 获得文章的寓意和结论

在阅读中,对文章做出合理的推理,这是相当普遍的,也是较难的。推理的先决条件是符合已有的事实,然后经过审慎地、周详地思考,对问题给一个合理的答复。使文章前后、上下能紧凑、默契,成为一个完整、和谐的整体。

推理的过程是一个完整的逻辑思维的过程。在推理过程中一定要把握全局,不可片面、孤立地看待文章,更不可只凭主观臆想胡乱猜测。否则这就成了无源之水,无本之木,经不起推敲,往往会不攻自破。

(四) 如何猜测词义

在阅读中遇到生词是不可避免的。为了不打断思路,影响阅读速度,可用推测词义的办法揣摩生词的意思。具体办法有:

1. 根据上下文猜测词义

生词在上下文中不是孤立的,不少生词词义可以利用上下文中相关的词汇、短语来推测。

2. 借助同义词、反义词猜测词义

很多文章都利用同义词或反义词来使意思表达得更为清楚,这就为我们提供了猜测词义的线索。

①通过同义词猜词:一是要看 and 或 or 连接的同义词词组,如 happy and gay,即使我们不认识“gay”这个词,也可以知道它是愉快的意思;二是看在进一步解释的过程中使用的同义词。

②通过反义词猜词:一是看表转折关系的连词或副词,如 but, while, however 等;二是看与 not 搭配的或表示否定意义的词语。

3. 利用文中所给的定义或解释, 猜测词义

有时作者知道某个词对大多数读者来讲是陌生的,为了使这个词便于理解,作者会用定义、例子等来解释这个词。

4. 根据常识来推测词义

凭借常识,可以对文章中的一些生词词义进行推测。

5. 通过描述猜测词义

描述即作者为帮助读者更深、更感性地了解某人或某物而对该人或该物作出的外在相貌或内在特征的描写。

6. 利用构词法推测词义

英语单词构成方式有两种，一种是由两个单词构成的复合词，另一种是由词根、前缀或后缀等词素构成的单词，前缀改变这个单词的词义，后缀改变这个单词的词性。

①分解复合词

某个生词可能是个复合词，分解这个单词你可以得到其词义的提示，如：

newspaper (报纸): news + paper

bookshelf (书架): book + shelf

bedroom (卧室): bed + room

birthday (生日): birth + day

②辨认前缀

前缀可以改变词义，通过辨认前缀，dis-不: dislike

in-, im-, ir-不: inaction; impossible; irregular

un-不: unhappy; uncertain

un-加在动词前，表示与原动作相反的动作或还原; undress; untie

re-再、重新: rebuild; remarry

mis-误、错; misunderstand; misuse

over-超出、过量: overwork

under-不足: underdeveloped

non-不、非、否: non-smoker

kilo-千: kilometer

tele-远 (多用于与距离有关的词): telephone

③辨认后缀

后缀能改变词性，因此同样能提示词义，构成名词的后缀:

-er, -or (指人): read—reader; visit—visitor

-ion, -ation; act—action; invent—invention

-ist (指人): science—scientist

-hood: child—childhood

-ness: kind—kindness

-ence: differ—difference

-dom: free—freedom

-ship: friend—friendship

-y: difficult—difficulty

-ance: assist—assistance

-age: post—postage

构成动词的后缀:

en: sharp—sharpen

构成形容词的后缀:

-ful: peace—peaceful

-less: care—careless

-y: rain—rainy

-ly: friend—friendly; year—yearly

-en: wood—wooden

-ese: China—Chinese

-n: India—Indian

五、阅读理解题的4种阅读策略

根据不同的阅读目的，同学们应采用不同的阅读策略，初中学生主要可使用的阅读策略有快读、跳读、细读和评读。

(1) **快读**。即快速浏览文章，其目的在于了解文章的大意。快读时注意力要高度集中，阅读时可不必去记忆细节，遇到个别生词及难句，均大致扫过，以求对全文总体意思的了解。在快读时，还要特别注意文章的首句、首段以及结束句、结束段，因为它们往往是对文章内容的概括，读懂它们会有助于对文章大意的理解。

(2) **跳读**。即根据问题信息有选择性地阅读文章的某些段落或某些句子，其目的在于加强阅读的针对性、节约阅读时间和提高阅读效率。跳读法尤其适合看了题目后带着问题阅读，即看了文章所设的题目后，带着问题跳读文章，以求找到答题依据。

(3) **细读**。即认真仔细地阅读文章，目的在于弄清文章的各个细节，从而把握文章的细节内容、判断推测文章的言外之意或对文中的内容作出合乎逻辑的推理判断。细读时若遇到生词，要根据上下文的意思进行猜测；遇到难句，要根据自己的语法知识进行分析。同时，同学们要注意的是，在大多数情况下，需要细读的不一定是整篇文章，而是文中的部分句子或段落。

(4) **评读**。评读要求我们运用自己的知识、经验、观点对文章的思想内容及写作技巧进行分析和评估。它实际上也是读者的一种再创造的思维过程。

当然，阅读技巧远不止以上几种。我们在做阅读理解题时，应根据命题的要求和意图，有针对性地采取某种技巧，以达到既准确又迅速的目的。

总之，阅读理解能力在英语学习过程中起着举足轻重的作用。

六、如何提高阅读速度

为提高阅读速度，在阅读中应注意下面几个方面：

1. 采用默读办法，避免唇读
2. 采用目视阅读，不要指读
3. 集中注意力，克服回视的习惯
4. 意群阅读

完型填空篇

(题材: 历史文化 难度: ★★★ 建议时间: 5 分钟)

There are many places for people to visit in London. One famous place for 1 in London is Madame Tussaud's museum. Here people can 2 figures (塑像) of famous people made of wax (蜡).

Madame Tussaud was born in France in 1761. Her uncle, who was a doctor, made wax figures of people. He 3 a museum of these figures in Paris. Marie Tussaud helped him in his 4.

In 1789, during the 5 Revolution (革命), Marie was sent to prison. Here she had to copy the heads of 6 people when they were dead, including King Louis XVI's and Queen Marie Antoinette's.

In 1795, Marie 7 Francois Tussaud and in 1802 they came to London with her wax figures. Here she opened a museum and her figures can still be 8 today.

Nowadays, Madame Tussaud's is opened in several 9, such as New York, Hong Kong, Amsterdam. People can visit Madame Tussaud's not only in Europe but also in 10 and America.

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|-------------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|
| () 1. A. ladies | B. students | C. artists | D. tourists |
| () 2. A. draw | B. make | C. see | D. buy |
| () 3. A. visited | B. opened | C. saw | D. decorated |
| () 4. A. work | B. drawing | C. painting | D. picture |
| () 5. A. English | B. Russian | C. Chinese | D. French |
| () 6. A. good | B. beautiful | C. famous | D. tall |
| () 7. A. married | B. encouraged | C. found | D. saved |
| () 8. A. made | B. seen | C. discovered | D. stolen |
| () 9. A. towns | B. villages | C. cities | D. countries |
| () 10. A. China | B. France | C. Australia | D. Asia |

(题材: 体育运动 难度: ★★★★★ 建议时间: 7 分钟)

I have had my New Forest pony (小马驹), Maisy, for two years but I only started taking part in long races—called endurance (耐力) riding—a year ago.

Endurance riding is when you ride for 1 distances. I rode 20 km, and the most you can do is 37 km! It's not as 2 as just going as fast as you can. In my class you have to do the whole course at an average of 10 km 3.

My Mum helps me measure the distance on the map and we work out the 4 it should take us to get there at 10 km per hour. When I get back, vets (兽医) take my pony's 5. If it's over 64 beats per minute I fail the ride! 6 the heart rate and speed are used to work out your points.



Pony Club Endurance is open to any member over the 7 of eight who has a pony. Any pony that is ridden a couple of times a week for about an 8 can do the shorter rides with no trouble at all. No special equipment (装备) is 9. We've done rides all over the place and camped at some of them. On the longer courses the 10 and the ponies have to be cooled down with water, so Mum and my brother meet us on the way round making it something everyone joins in with.

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|----------------------|---------------|---------------|-------------|
| () 1. A. long | B. short | C. high | D. low |
| () 2. A. difficult | B. easy | C. early | D. late |
| () 3. A. per hour | B. per minute | C. per day | D. per week |
| () 4. A. way | B. mean | C. place | D. time |
| () 5. A. pace | B. breath | C. heart rate | D. speed |
| () 6. A. Neither | B. None | C. Both | D. All |
| () 7. A. year | B. age | C. years | D. ages |
| () 8. A. minute | B. quarter | C. hour | D. second |
| () 9. A. needing | B. needed | C. getting | D. got |
| () 10. A. audiences | B. coaches | C. horses | D. riders |

三

(题材: 新闻报道 难度: ★★★★★ 建议时间: 6 分钟)

The car or auto industry around the world is in trouble. Why? Just because people are not buying new cars! In the last two months, many 1 companies have reduced the number of cars they're making, or close some of their factories.

So why aren't people buying cars? Cars are one of the 2 that people buy. They usually take a loan (贷款) to buy a car. Since the world economy got hit last year, many banks around the world have much less money and are not giving out loans as 3 as before. Also, many people have lost some of their savings and live in fear of 4 their jobs. As a result, very few people are buying cars. This large and sudden 5 in car sales has pushed most of the car companies into trouble.

The American car industry has been the hardest hit. Its 6 started even before world markets fell. The world car industry is quite complicated (复杂的). An 7 car company might have factories in Europe, and so 8 the American company suffers (遭受困难), jobs might be lost in Europe! Also, cars themselves are very complicated pieces of technology. A car can have a CD/DVD player, speakers, a GPS unit, heated seats, and so on. Many of these parts are 9 by companies from all over the world. So the 10 in the car industry is having a very wide and global impact (影响)! This is why many governments are trying to help their car companies by giv-

ing them financial (财政) help.

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|-----------------------|---------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| () 1. A. car | B. bike | C. train | D. plane |
| () 2. A. cheaper | B. cheapest | C. more expensive | D. most expensive |
| () 3. A. difficultly | B. easily | C. hardly | D. normally |
| () 4. A. lose | B. losing | C. miss | D. missing |
| () 5. A. raise | B. drop | C. rise | D. growth |
| () 6. A. differences | B. confidence | C. troubles | D. tiredness |
| () 7. A. American | B. European | C. Asian | D. African |
| () 8. A. who | B. which | C. when | D. where |
| () 9. A. chosen | B. collected | C. supported | D. supplied |
| () 10. A. worries | B. problems | C. slowdown | D. speedup |

四

(题材: 社会生活 难度: ★★★ 建议时间: 5 分钟)

I wrote a letter to the leader of the Red Arrows (英国皇家空军特技飞行队的红色飞机) and asked him if I could meet the Red Arrows because I am a really big fan of them and want to be a pilot when I grow up. I 1 a letter before Christmas inviting me to spend a day with them.

That day, we were taken to the Red Arrows headquarters (总部) to 2 our guide. I was so excited and could not wait to see the planes. First we 3 to see five Red Arrow Hawks being serviced. We also saw 4 a Red Arrow Hawk with a technician (技术员) who explained how the plane works. After this, we went outside to watch the 5 walk across to their planes. We then went up to the air traffic 6 tower. The view (视野) was great! The air traffic controllers were really friendly. The Red Arrows' display (表演) was 7! After the display, we had lunch together and I talked to the pilots. Jas (also 8 as The Boss) told me his favourite moment was flying Red 1 in New York with red, white and blue smoke coming out of the 9 of his plane. All the pilots were really friendly and we even talked about their favourite pizza!

I feel really 10 to have met the pilots and their team. This mind-blowing day which I will never forget has made me want to be a pilot even more!

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|----------------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|
| () 1. A. sent | B. received | C. asked | D. mailed |
| () 2. A. meet | B. see off | C. meeting | D. seeing off |
| () 3. A. bought | B. brought | C. took | D. went |
| () 4. A. above | B. below | C. inside | D. outside |
| () 5. A. pilots | B. teachers | C. soldiers | D. policemen |
| () 6. A. control | B. jam | C. airport | D. lights |
| () 7. A. tiring | B. scary | C. fantastic | D. boring |
| () 8. A. understood | B. understand | C. knew | D. known |
| () 9. A. front | B. back | C. left | D. right |
| () 10. A. surprised | B. well | C. lucky | D. greatly |

五

(题材: 社会生活 难度: ★★★★★ 建议时间: 6 分钟)

Did you know one in 50 children is allergic (过敏的) to nuts? Sometimes people might have problems breathing because of nuts, but sometimes people can die.

Just staying away from nuts isn't as 1 as you'd think though, as lots of different kinds of foods often get made in the same factory. That 2 you may find tiny pieces of nuts in nut-free chocolates.

Maddy's been to a chocolate factory where they have ways to stop that happening!

"3 is my favourite food in the whole world! I LOVE it! But I can't eat it in front of my friend Helen, who has got a nut allergy. I was really excited about going to the first 4 in Britain to produce all its chocolates in a nut-free zone (区域)!"

Before going in, we had to be tested to 5 we weren't carrying any bits of nut in with us. We weren't even allowed to eat nuts the night 6 for we might get some on our skin or clothes! We had to put on some big white clothes too. You have to 7 clothes like these in lots of factories to stop germs spreading. The room 8 delicious, and when I saw the huge chocolate mixing pots. I wanted to climb in! Then I was 9 a huge window in the middle of the room and told to take a peek (瞥视) through the 10. By that time, I really felt like I was in Charile and the Chocolate Factory. This was great experience.

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|---------------------|--------------|------------|---------------|
| () 1. A. soon | B. often | C. easy | D. hard |
| () 2. A. starts | B. comes | C. means | D. shows |
| () 3. A. Chocolate | B. Nuts | C. Cakes | D. Ice creams |
| () 4. A. country | B. store | C. school | D. factory |
| () 5. A. give up | B. make sure | C. take up | D. stop from |
| () 6. A. before | B. later | C. after | D. ahead |
| () 7. A. dressing | B. dress | C. wear | D. wearing |
| () 8. A. felt | B. tasted | C. looked | D. smelt |
| () 9. A. looking | B. shown | C. seen | D. presenting |
| () 10. A. glass | B. glasses | C. wood | D. woods |

六

(题材: 自然环境 难度: ★★★★★ 建议时间: 7 分钟)

It's unbelievable!! No one seems to want to capitalize (大写) the "e" in the word "Earth". How can that be? At KSE (The Kids for Saving Earth), we 1 it up in the dictionary. Sure enough! Earth should be capitalized. But 2 we look, it isn't! We capitalize our cities, states and countries. But we forget to capitalize the word "Earth"!

3? It's because we are not being very respectful (关注的) of our Earth in many ways. We don't take very 4 care of it. We throw rubbish everywhere, we pollute the air, land and water and we forget to capitalize the 5 of our only home—the planet Earth. So KSE is asking you to tell everyone you know to capitalize the word "Earth" and stop 6 it. You can take the