

中考英语

Senior High School Entrance Examination • English Test

Reading Comprehension

阅读理解

8年中考试题 **最新** 详解版 (第三版)



中考英语试题最新详解版

中考英语——阅读理解

(第三版)

《中考英语》编写组 编



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一、判断阅读

2009 年初中升学考试 上海市



Daily News

A 14-year-old boy from the USA was described as a hero yesterday after he saved the life of a woman in another country.

Dean Bluey from Dallas, Texas, was a school boy who was interested in computer. One day, he was sending an e-mail to a friend on the Internet. Suddenly he received a message saying "Help! Pain! Help!". The message was from *Finland* (芬兰), thousands of kilometres away from the USA.

"I didn't know what I should do," Dean said to a reporter afterwards. "It was really difficult to tell if the message was real." So Dean did nothing at first. But the message kept coming.

"By then it was easy to see that someone was in trouble," Dean explained. He replied and discovered that the sender was a 20-year-old student called Tarja, who was alone in a university library. She was very ill. What was worse, there was no phone around her. Her only way of communicating with the world was by e-mail.

Dean got in touch with the Texas police. The police immediately realized that the situation was quite serious. They found it necessary to telephone the police in Finland. Then an ambulance rushed to the university, and soon doctors found Tarja. Luckily, she was still alive and was quickly sent to the hospital.

"I'm glad she's OK," Dean said. "It's hard to believe, but e-mail saved her life."

True or False (判断下列句子是否符合短文内容, 符合的用 "T" 表示, 不符合的用 "F" 表示):

1. Dean Bluey was a 14-year-old boy from Dallas, Texas, the USA.
2. When he was sending an e-mail, Dean heard someone calling outside.
3. Dean didn't know whether the message was real when he first got it.
4. Tarja was a university student in the USA, thousands of kilometres away from Dean.
5. At that time in the library, Tarja was able to ask for help in many ways.
6. Dean made a phone call to the police in Finland and told them about Tarja's trouble.
7. From the story we know that the Internet played an important part in saving Tarja's life.

2008 年初中升学考试 上海市

Michelle was flying from Houston to London and during the flight, she began talking to John, the man in the seat next to her. She found out that he was president of a famous jeans company based in Texas; in fact, she was wearing a pair of blue jeans from his company! But that wasn't the most surprising thing. He had lived in San Francisco when he was in high school, and it turned out that he knew Michelle's best friend, who also grew up in San Francisco! They continued talking. And by the end of the flight, they felt that they had known each other for much longer than eight hours.

But back in Houston, Michelle almost forgot about the attractive man she had met on the plane. One evening, she was walking her dog when a much larger dog came running toward them, growling. The owner was running after it, shouting. He managed to catch the dog just as it was going to attack Michelle's dog. Michelle was very angry. "Why don't you keep your dog on a *leash* (拴狗带)?" she shouted. Then suddenly, she looked at him and stopped shouting. "John?" "Michelle?" they said at the same time. Michelle said, "Do you live around here? I live on the next street." "I don't believe it," John said. "In a city of two million people, you live three blocks from me!" And in the end, as had to happen, Michelle and John began going out together—all because of seats on an airplane and their dogs.

True or False(判断下列句子是否符合短文内容,符合的用“T”表示,不符合的用“F”表示):

1. Michelle and John were on the same flight from Houston to London one day.
2. Michelle was wearing a pair of blue jeans made by John's company.
3. During their talk, they found they used to be schoolmates in San Francisco.
4. Michelle's dog attacked John's when the two owners happened to see each other.
5. From the story we know that Michelle and John met again in San Francisco.
6. In the end, Michelle and John decided they would never see each other again.

2007 年初中升学考试 上海市

Lives of children are not the same around the world. Children in rich countries like Germany live differently from children in poor countries like Sierra Leone in Africa.

A good German breakfast consists of rolls, jam, cheese, hard-boiled eggs, cold meat and milk. Lunch is the main meal of the day and it is the heaviest! Dinner is thought to be a lighter meal than lunch.

German children start their education at a young age. Subjects are taught in German but children also study English as their second language. In addition, many German children study a third language such as French.

In Germany, cycling and swimming are popular activities among children. Families also like to go for walks in the forest in warmer season. In winter, they often go skiing or take a holiday in a country with warmer weather.

In Contrast(对比之下), the poor children in Sierra Leone live mainly on rice. They do not always have meat or eggs. The children also have to wake up around three o'clock in the morning to fetch water.

Many children in Sierra Leone, especially the girls, do not go to school. Most families are so poor that only the boys get to attend school. After school, the boys also have to help parents with housework.

Most girls do not go to school as they are needed at home. They must cook and do other housework. Families in Sierra Leone are usually very large and older girls are expected to care for their younger brothers or sisters.

True or False(判断下列句子是否符合短文内容,符合的用“T”表示,不符合的用“F”表示):

1. In Germany, dinner is the heaviest meal of the day.
2. German children study French as their second language.
3. Children in Germany are fond of cycling and swimming.
4. Children in Sierra Leone live mainly on meat and eggs.
5. Most girls in Sierra Leone stay home instead of going to school.
6. Both boys and girls in Sierra Leone help their parents with housework.

2006 年初中升学考试 上海市

It seems that everybody tells *lies* (谎言)—Well, not big lies, but what we call “white lies”. Telling white lies isn't that bad. Most of the time, people do it because they want to protect a friendship. Some studies show that the average person lies about seven times a day. The only real questions are about when we lie and who we tell lies to. A recent study found that people often say something different from the facts. Here are some ways they do it.

• Lying to hide something:

People often lie because they want to hide something from someone. For example, a son doesn't tell his parents that he's *dating* (约会) a girl because he doesn't think they will like her. So he says he's going out with the boys.

• Giving false excuses:

Sometimes people lie because they don't want to do something. For example, someone invites you to a party. You think it will be boring, so you say you're busy.

• Lying to make someone feel good:

Often we say something different from the facts to make someone feel good. For example, your friend cooks dinner for you, but it tastes terrible. Do you say so? No! You probably say, “Mmm, this is delicious!”

• Lying to hide bad news:

Sometimes we don't want to tell someone bad news. For example, you have just had a very bad day at work, but you don't feel like talking about it. So if someone asks you about your day, you just say all was fine.



True or False(判断下列句子是否符合短文内容,符合的用“T”表示,不符合的用“F”表示):

1. White lies are usually big lies.
2. People tell white lies in different ways.
3. Young people may tell white lies to hide something from their parents.
4. People sometimes tell white lies to refuse invitations politely.
5. When you taste something terrible, you may tell a white lie to make the host happy.
6. From the passage we learn that white lies are harmful to friendship.

2005 年初中升学考试 上海市

Many American families live busy lives. Every week, the children have sports, music lessons, club meetings, and many other activities, *including* (包括) hours of homework. The parents are busy, too. They work, take care of their homes, cook meals, and drive their children to activities. Some families do not have time to eat meals together more than once a week. One American *community* (社区) decided that it was time to take a break.

After seven months of planning, the community of Ridgewood, New Jersey, took one night off. They called it "Family Night", a night for families to spend time together. Sports teams stopped their practices, and teachers did not give homework.

On Family Night, families agreed to turn off their televisions. They also decided not to answer the telephone. Answering machines said, "Please call back tomorrow." Many families ordered take-out pizza and other take-out food so that they wouldn't spend time cooking.

Popular activities included board games and card games. These games gave families a chance to spend time together. Children and parents weren't so busy, and children didn't spend so much time playing video games and watching television. On Family Night, families relaxed and spent the evening together. The town hopes to have many more "Family Nights".

True or False (判断下列句子是否符合短文内容,符合的用“T”表示,不符合的用“F”表示):

1. Many American families are too busy.
2. Children have many other activities besides homework.
3. It took one night for Ridgewood to plan the special "Family Night".
4. During "Family Night", families watched television together.
5. Parents cooked a big dinner for the whole family on "Family Night".
6. More "Family Nights" are expected by the people in the town.

2004 年初中升学考试 上海市

Here are four messages on Alan Marshall's answerphone.

Monday 9:21

Alan? Alan, if you're at home, please answer the phone. Are you really not there? Well, I'd just like to say that I'm very angry with you—and your father is too. You know how much he loves our monthly family lunches. This is the fifth one you've missed. I hope you've got a really good reason this time. Oh, umm, this is your mother speaking.

Monday 10:02

Mr Marshall, this is Stefi Rosen, Mr Prince's assistant. I'm calling to *confirm* (确认) tomorrow's lunch with Mr Yamada of Rising Sun Computer Games. Mr Prince wants you to know that this meeting is very important. Please remember to bring the *interactivity designs* (互动设计) with you. He says that Mr Yamada is ready to pay for the world *rights* (版权) on your new game! The restaurant is The Four Stars in Gower Street and I've booked a table for a quarter past One. Be there on time—please!

Monday 11:23

My name is Karen Miller. I'm a producer at Interactive Computer Games, Australia. I saw your game "Kill the Enemy!" at the International Computer Game Fair. I think your work is great and I'd like to discuss buying the rights for my part of the world. Someone at the fair said that you're working on a new game which is even more interactive. How interactive can you get? Perhaps we can interact over lunch? I'm in London until Wednesday. My mobile number is 027747 6130800.

Monday 12:31

Hello, Alan. It's Daisy. Did you have a good weekend? How's the new game going? I miss you. Bye.

True or False (判断下列句子是否符合电话留言内容,符合的用“T”表示,不符合的用“F”表示):

1. Alan's parents don't want him to miss their monthly family lunches.
2. Mr Prince invites Mr Yamada to lunch in order to buy the world rights on his new game.
3. Karen Miller, an organizer of the International Computer Game Fair, came to London to order Alan's new game.
4. It is said that Alan is working on a more interactive new game.
5. Daisy calls to ask Alan out for the weekend.
6. Alan does a very good job of designing computer games and is always very busy.

2003 年初中升学考试 上海市

GET READY FOR THE FUTURE

Here is a page from a magazine named *Future*. Read the following information about things that may happen in ten years. And then do the exercise below.

A.

Cars will run on *solar power* (太阳能) or electricity and will be much cleaner. They will be much safer. For example, if you are too close to another car or if you are driving dangerously, your car will slow down by itself.

B.

Because there won't be any spare land, new cities will have to be built in the sea. Some cities on water will have two *levels* (层). People will live on the upper level; the lower level will be used for traffic, shops and factories.

C.

Biotechnology (生物技术) will make food better and healthier. Plants that are not *affected* (影响) by insects or illnesses will be developed. The taste of fruit and vegetables will be better and food will be kept longer.

D.

New technology will be used to make TVs that are only 5cm thick. They will have pictures that are as clear as photos. *Electrical appliances* (家用电器) will be quieter and will be controlled by computer; they will also use 50% less power.

E.

Many new ways to *cure* (治愈) illnesses will be successful using products of *genetic engineering* (基

因产品)。Cures will be found for the flu and the common cold. However, some new illnesses will appear.
True or False(判断下列句子是否符合短文内容,符合的用“T”表示,不符合的用“F”表示):

1. Cars using solar power or electricity will cause fewer accidents and less pollution.
2. People will be able to live in the new cities in the sea.
3. Biotechnology will help divide food into two groups: better food and healthier food.
4. Electrical appliances will save 50% of power because they are controlled by computer.
5. Genetic engineering can help doctors to cure illnesses.
6. The information above is about the history of the development of modern science.

2002 年初中升学考试 上海市

These two letters appeared in a newspaper. Both writers have their own ideas on zoos.

Zoos Do a Good Job

It is good to keep animals in zoos. I know a lot of people think it is wrong to keep animals in zoos. However, I believe that zoos have many good points.

Firstly, zoos are places for people to see many different kinds of animals from all over the world. Without zoos, most people would never see a real bear or tiger.

Secondly, zoos look after the animals very well. The animals are always given food and cleaned *regularly*(定期). In the world, it is not always possible for an animal to find food, so sometimes it goes hungry. But animals kept in zoos never go hungry.

Thirdly, zoos protect the animals they look after. They offer them safe places to live in. In the wild, some kinds of animals are in danger of becoming *extinct*(灭绝). But zoos give these animals a *chance*(机会) to live. Without zoos, there would be fewer kinds of animals in the world.

Maria Smith

Zoos Are Unnatural

In Maria's letter, she says that zoos are good for animals. I am afraid that zoos are not good for animals, they are only good for people.

It is *unnatural*(非自然的) and unfair to keep wild animals in *cages*(笼子). Most animals are kept in cages that are too small for them. In the wild, these animals would travel freely. In zoos, they can't do this. This is why the bears and tigers always look so sad.

Most cages are not very clean either. It is true that zoos give the animals food regularly, but this is not natural. Wild animals are used to looking for their own food. We should *treat*(对待) animals in the same way that we treat other people—with respect.

Would anyone be happy if you don't let him go outside his home? Would Maria like to have lots of people standing outside her flat looking at her? No, she wouldn't, and animals don't like it either.

Philip Black

True or False(判断下列句子是否符合短文内容,符合的用“T”表示,不符合的用“F”表示)

1. Maria and Philip have quite different ideas on keeping animals in zoos.
2. In Maria's *opinion*(观点), a real bear or tiger can only be seen in zoos.
3. Maria thinks that animals live better in zoos than in the wild.

4. According to Philip, if cages are big and clean enough, tigers and bears will look happy.
5. Maria and Philip both agree that zoos are good for people.
6. In the two letters, they are discussing how to make animals in zoos happy.

2009 ~ 2005 年初中升学考试 全国各省市

2009 陕西

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

The writer was born in West Virginia, America. She spent almost half of her long life in China. Her youth was spent in Jiangsu Province, China. She learned to speak Chinese before she could speak English. Her mother had traveled widely in her youth and liked literature very much. After being educated by her mother and by a Chinese teacher, Pearl S. Buck went to school in Shanghai at the age of fifteen. She continued her education in the United States at a Woman's College to study *psychology* (心理学). After graduating in 1914, she returned to China as a teacher. In the 1920s her family moved to Nanjing. There she taught English and American literature at a university.

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

True or False (判断下列句子是否符合短文内容,符合的用“T”表示,不符合的用“F”表示)

1. Before she went to school in Shanghai, Pearl S. Buck studied all by herself.
2. Pearl S. Buck was known to many people for her books about China.
3. In 1914, Pearl S. Buck worked as a literature teacher at a university in Nanjing.
4. Pearl S. Buck went to study literature at a Woman's College in America.
5. Pearl S. Buck won the Nobel Prize for Literature in 1938 and published over seventy books in her life.

2009 绥化

Stephen Hawking was born in Oxford, England, in 1942. He went to school in St Albans. After leaving school, Hawking went first to Oxford University where he studied physics, then he went on studying in Cambridge University. As he himself *admits* (承认), he didn't work hard. He was a lazy student, and did very little work. However, he still got good marks.

At the age of 20, he first noticed something was wrong with him. His mother was very worried and took him to see a doctor. He was sent to hospital for tests. He had an *incurable* (不可治愈的) illness. And the doctor said he would die before he was 23.

At first, he became very sad and disappointed. After coming out of the hospital, he suddenly realized that life was beautiful. Later he married, found a job and had three children. He also went on with some of the most important scientific research.

Today, Hawking still works at Cambridge University as a professor. He strongly believes that his story

shows that nobody, however bad their situation is, should lose hope. "Life is not fair," he once said, "You just have to do the best you can in your own situation."

True or False (判断下列句子是否符合短文内容,符合的用“T”表示,不符合的用“F”表示)

1. As a university student, Stephen Hawking worked very hard.
2. Stephen Hawking first noticed something was wrong with him when he was 23.
3. Hawking changed his life *attitude* (态度) after he had come out of the hospital.
4. There were three people in Stephen Hawking's family.
5. From the passage, we know that we shouldn't lose hope in our bad situation.

2009 莆田

In most cultures, when you meet people you know for the first time during a day, it is usual to greet them. Once a young woman from England went to Hong Kong to work. When she first arrived, she knew little about the Chinese culture or language. On her way to school one day, she went to a bank to get some money. To her surprise, the bank clerk asked her if she had had her lunch. She was surprised at such a question because in the British culture it would mean an invitation to lunch. Between unmarried young people it can also mean the young man's interest in dating the girl. Since this bank clerk was a stranger to the British woman, she was very puzzled, and quickly answered that she had eaten already. After this she went on to school and was even more surprised when one of the teachers asked her the same question.

By now she understood that it could not be an invitation but was puzzled as to why they asked it. In the following days she was asked the same question again and again and she spent many hours trying to work out why so many people kept asking her this. At last she thought that these people must be *concerned about* (关心) her health. She was rather thin at the time, and she thought they must be worrying that she was not eating well!

In fact the question like that has no real meaning at all—it is only a greeting.

True or False (判断下列句子是否符合短文内容,符合的用“T”表示,不符合的用“F”表示)

1. The young British woman went to Hong Kong for work.
2. The British woman went to the bank to get some money.
3. The bank clerk invited the young British woman to lunch.
4. The teacher's question made the British woman happy.
5. In fact the young British woman didn't know much about Chinese culture.

2009 临沂

Is an earthquake dangerous? Yes, of course. But this doesn't mean you can't do anything about it. If you know what to do in an earthquake, you can be safe.

Keep a cool head. Worry may cause bad decisions. Don't follow others blindly. Think about what you should do. The first several minutes are important.

If you are indoors during an earthquake, quickly move to a safe place in the room such as under a desk or table. Take care of your head. Stay away from windows and things that may fall and hurt you.

If you are in a crowded room and far away from the door, don't rush to it. You will find too many

people trying to escape at the same time. Instead, stay under a desk or table. Don't use an elevator. You may not get out of it.

Stay in a safe place until you are sure it's OK to leave. Some *aftershocks* (余震) may follow an earthquake. These are as dangerous as the earthquake.

If you are in *debris* (废墟), try to free your hands and legs. You may make noises by hitting stones. Shouting will make you tired. Try to find some water and food. They are important for you if you aren't found in a short time. Wait patiently for help.

True or False (判断下列句子是否符合短文内容,符合的用“T”表示,不符合的用“F”表示)

1. Don't stay near the windows if you are indoors during an earthquake.
2. You may not get out if you use an elevator during an earthquake.
3. Rush to the door together if you are in a crowded room in an earthquake.
4. Keep staying in a safe place until you are sure it's OK to leave after an earthquake.
5. You should keep shouting until others hear you if you are in debris.

2009 通化

A Dear Mrs. Web

Dear Mrs. Web provides free personal advice and opinions for you. She receives and answers worldwide email questions. She will offer you some new suggestions on your problems, like study stress, disinterested friend. . . Dear Mrs. Web welcomes all questions and comments. You can receive the reply usually in 48 hours. Her email address is mrsweb@advice.com.

B Help Line Volunteers

Every year thousands of old people are in need of our help. The Help Line provides a heartwarming, helpful, kind support and information service for the English-speaking aged people. We are in need of volunteers who are:

- good listeners, warm-hearted and patient
- excellent English speaker
- can work 10 hours every week

Please call us at 0241-85902 or email us. helper@lineservice.com

C Save the Earth Club

Earth club is for any student in Green School. Earth Club's goal is to help keep the school, neighborhood, and city cleaner by encouraging recycling, highway clean up, and river, lake and school campus clean up. We hope to improve the environment and encourage others to do the same. We also meet to discuss some real solutions to save the earth. Earth Club meets 2-4 times a month. Come and Join us!

D The King Sweeper

"My great, great grandfather invented the carpet sweeper 125 years ago. This King Sweeper is by far the best. I invite you to try it in your home. You'll find it used daily in hospitals, restaurants, offices and homes throughout the world. This is just the thing to keep your carpet soft, clean and fresh. Only for \$ 29.99!

We're so sure that you'll be delighted with the result of using our product.

E Trendy Sunglasses

They can protect your eyes when driving, gardening or reading in the sun. It can make your life easier and happier, and make you look smarter!

\$ 10.99 each or 2 for \$ 19.99!

True or False(判断下列句子是否符合短文内容,符合的用“T”表示,不符合的用“F”表示)

1. Dear Mrs. Web receives and answers email questions only from America.
2. If you want to be a Help Line volunteer, you can telephone 0241-85902 or email mrsweb@advice.com.
3. Save the Earth Club can help keep the neighborhood, school and city cleaner.
4. The King Sweeper has an old history and is widely used in homes, offices and so on.
5. If you need two pairs of Sunglasses, you need to pay more than twenty dollars.

2008 陕西

It's lunchtime. You're hungry and want to get your favourite meal in the restaurant, but there are a lot of people waiting at the door. Don't worry—in *cyberworld*(网络世界), you can get your meal just on the Internet.

“Shopping has never been so easy. With just a single click on your mouse, anything that you ordered online can be taken to your door quickly,” said Bian Jing, a twenty-year-old girl. She took part in an online *survival*(生存) competition held in Shanghai. The competitors were given a little money to use online in 100 hours.

“I don't want to spend too much time shopping, so I like doing shopping online better than in a usual store.” said a boy from a middle school. “It's easy to find the things you want online.”

If the shoppers buy something online, they can find lower prices and wider choices of things. But many teachers and parents are worried that shopping online is becoming too popular.

“It's not a good way for middle school students to spend their money,” said a teacher. “I don't want them to shop online.”

“It's also dangerous to lose money at online stores, because some of them just want to *cheat*(欺骗) shoppers.” another teacher said.

Most parents are not willing to pay the money their children spend on the Internet.

True or False(判断下列句子是否符合短文内容,符合的用“T”表示,不符合的用“F”表示)

1. The boy in the passage likes to go shopping in a usual store better.
2. The girl named Bian Jing thinks ordering things online can save her time.
3. The teachers think shopping online is a good way to spend money.
4. Most parents don't want their children to do shopping online.
5. The passage mainly describes different opinions of shopping online.

2008 长春

Do you know anything about the etiquette of ancient China? Recently students in Zhengzhou No. 11

Middle School learned about it. The students wore *hanfu*—traditional Han style costumes. They learned about the etiquette of the times, like how to bow and greet. When they bowed, they put their feet together and looked directly into the other person's eyes.

The most expensive sandwich is made in a restaurant. It sells for £ 85. 50. Giorgio, the owner of the sandwich, said, "It's delicious! The beef simply *melts* (融化) in your mouth." Even though £ 85. 50 for a lunchtime sandwich is probably too expensive for most shoppers, Giorgio believes that some Londoners won't be afraid of the price.

The cheetah is the fastest land animal. It can reach 97 kilometers an hour in three seconds. South Africa's Habana is regarded as the *fastest rugby* (橄榄树) player. The 23-year-old can run 100 meters in 11 seconds. Habana raced a cheetah. Habana did it for charity. He was given a 30-meter head start. The race between the two was a *draw* (平局).

Manuel is a very fat man. He once weighed over a half ton. A few days ago, he left his house for the first time in five years. He went outside on his bed to meet his neighbors. "The sky is beautiful and blue and I really want to enjoy the sun," said Manuel. He once weighed 1,235 pounds. He now weighs about 840 pounds. He says he will try his best to weigh 265 pounds. Doctors say he may need three or four years to do that.

British tennis player designed the Nubrella. The Nubrella is the world's first hands-free umbrella. He says it will never turn inside-out in strong winds. The Nubrella weighs about 2kg and costs £ 30. You wear the Nubrella on your shoulders and open it when touching the button. And because it is hands-free, users can chat on their cell phones or ride bikes at the same time.

True or False (判断下列句子是否符合短文内容,符合的用“T”表示,不符合的用“F”表示)

1. Recently students in Zhengzhou No. 11 Middle School learned about the etiquette of ancient Chia.
2. The most expensive sandwich sells for £ 85. 50
3. Habana, the rugby player, is twenty-four years old.
4. Now the fat man Manuel only weighs about 265 pounds.
5. The Nubrella was designed by a British tennis player.

2008 哈尔滨

Long ago a kind farmer with the name of Fred lived in a small old house happily together with his gentle wife. Doris, who couldn't see anything at the age of five.

One cold winter night, the Luck *Fairy* (仙女) visited them while they were eating some bread in the *dim* (昏暗的) light.

"Fred, you're so kind. I'd like to give you a wish. It's my pleasure to satisfy you," said the Luck Fairy. "A wish?" Fred and Doris asked, standing hand in hand smiling at each other. Then Fred answered. "Thanks, Luck Fairy. We're living a happy life." "We are no longer young, but we still work in the field from morning to night every day. We enjoy ourselves," said Doris.

"You work very hard but you make so little money. Would you like some gold coins to buy a comfortable house?" asked the Luck Fairy. "Oh no, my dear Luck Fairy. We love our small old house. We have lived here for a long time," answered Fred, without a moment's *hesitation* (犹豫). "We are happy to work and live together all the time. That's enough," Doris agreed.

The *couple* (夫妇) were quite different from other people the Luck Fairy had ever met. She *appreciated* (欣赏) them very much. She disappeared, saying, "I wish you a happy life forever."

Many years later, the couple lived happily as usual. It seemed to others that they were the happiest in the world.

Satisfaction is a kind of feeling that needs to be experienced from inside. It's very important to be satisfied with what you've got. If you enjoy the pleasure of the simple life, good luck will follow you.

True or False (判断下列句子是否符合短文内容,符合的用“T”表示,不符合的用“F”表示)

1. Doris couldn't see anything when she was five.
2. The couple were too old to work in the field when they met the Luck Fairy.
3. They bought a comfortable house with the help of the Luck Fairy.
4. The Luck Fairy wanted to satisfy the couple's wish because they were not rich.
5. From the story, we should learn to enjoy all the satisfactions from the simple life.

2007 哈尔滨

On a cold winter afternoon, I was walking home from a supermarket. I was feeling a little tired, as I was carrying my shopping bags. They were so heavy that I decided to stop to have a rest in the park. I walked towards the gate of the park. I noticed a poor man walking out of the restaurant in front of me. He held a paper bag with his dirty hand. He walked to a nearby *dustbin* (垃圾箱) and started looking through it.

I suddenly felt sorry. I knew this man would take all that he could get, so I came up to him and gave some fruit to him. The man, with *wrinkles* (皱纹) on his face, looked up in surprise and took what I gave him.

A big smile appeared on his face and I felt very pleased. Then he said, "Wow! First someone gave me this sandwich, then this drink, and now some delicious fruit. This is my daughter's lucky day. Thank you, boy." Then he went away, singing a song.

Just then, I realized what the saying "Giving is getting" really meant. Everyone in the world needs help, everyone can offer help and everyone will be helped by showing kindness. Giving sometimes doesn't cost you much, but it means a lot to the people who you help.

The man's happiness at that moment comes into my mind every time I have the chance to help others.

True or False (判断下列句子是否符合短文内容,符合的用“T”表示,不符合的用“F”表示)

1. The writer was walking towards the gate of the park with some shopping bags when he met the poor man.
2. On a cold winter afternoon, the poor man stopped to have a rest in the park.
3. The poor man looked through the dustbin for his lost watch.
4. The poor man thanked the writer and ate the fruit himself.