



# 中考英语 经典阅读 150篇

刘决生 编著

**尽现中考阅读理解测试热点  
指点命题方向 摆脱题海束缚**

系统阐述中考英语阅读理解的命题特点和答题策略  
精选各地课改实验区尤其是上海、北京等地典型真题  
按试题选材范围分为人物经历篇、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七大板块  
典型的真题 权威的命题 明确的导向

上海科学技术出版社

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## 前 言

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随着新课程改革的全面开展,全国已有上百种中考英语试题。各地的中考英语试题都表现了新课程的基本评价理念,中考英语阅读理解题的比例正在加大,题型更多样化。可见,阅读理解能力的提高是中考英语学科获得高分的关键。因此,熟悉中考英语命题特点,进行系统而有针对性的训练,对快速有效地提高中考英语阅读理解答题能力至关重要。

作为毕业于华东师范大学的第一个高考、中考英语命题研究方向的英语教育硕士,编者参照和研究了教育部考试中心对近年中考英语阅读理解命题的权威分析,系统阐述了中考英语阅读理解的命题特点,并结合全国各地的最新试题具体分析,为广大考生备战中考英语阅读理解提供了详细的答题策略指导。不同于众多中考模拟试卷,本书精选了最近几年全国各地课改实验区,尤其是教育发达地区如上海、北京、江苏、湖北、浙江等地中考英语阅读理解真题 150 篇,按试题选材范围分为人物经历篇、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七大板块。阅读训练部分全部采用各地英语中考真题,因为真题的典型性更强,命题方式更权威,导向更明确,全国各地中考考生可以根据自己的实际情况选用,进行有针对性的训练。

由于编写时间有限,书中不足之处在所难免,还望读者不吝指正。

编 者  
2006 年 1 月

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# 第一章

## 中考英语阅读理解命题特点与答题指导

教育部考试中心在对近年的中考英语阅读理解试题进行分析总结时指出, 阅读英语文章是我国考生接触英语最主要的途径, 因此, 阅读理解题应该在试卷中占较大比重。纵观近年各地中考英语阅读理解试题, 它们有以下特点: 试题难度适中, 个别地区略有起伏; 文章选材符合《考试大纲》的基本要求, 保证了题材、体裁类型多样; 对阅读理解的几种技能考查比较全面; 个别地区篇章长度和阅读量略有增加; 文章内容积极健康, 兼具知识性、思想性和教育性; 题型日益多样化, 标准选择题、是非判断题、主观问答题、填写表格题搭配合理。

从整体上看, 各地的中考阅读理解试题基本都做到了以下三个方面: 第一, 阅读材料信息含量大, 体现在 3 至 5 篇文章的题材与体裁多样化方面; 第二, 文章有易有难, 搭配适度, 命题者注意到合理把握文章及句子的难度; 第三, 恰当控制生词的数量, 较好地处理合成词与派生词。每份试题的文章都能合理安排好细节判断题、词意或句意猜测题、文意理解判断题及推理判断题的题量与出现的顺序, 命题者将知识性、趣味性和实用性融合在一起, 对考生的阅读理解能力进行全方位的比较科学的检测。把握好选文的难度、选文的思想性、选文的时代性以及文章实用性是一门很深的学问, 命题者对中考后的数据进行缜密分析, 透彻了解初中教学实际, 本着两个“有利于”(有利于高一级学校选拔人才、有利于促进初中教学)的基本原则, 在英语测试学的角度上科学命制试卷, 试题具有非常科学的信度、效度与区分度。

教育部考试中心对阅读文章选材有如下要求:

1. 阅读材料的主题要明确, 话题要新, 要有时代感。
2. 语言应地道, 条理清晰, 结构紧凑, 在时间顺序、空间顺序或逻辑推理上要有较大的复杂性。
3. 材料长短适宜。每篇文章要有足够的信息量, 以供设题之用。其中文章词量约占 2/3, 试题词量约占 1/3。
4. 语言难易要适度。材料中的生词量应控制在 1% 以内(由构词法形成的词不计为生词), 避免短文中出现太多的汉语释义。每篇注释的词控制在 3 个以内。
5. 材料应具有真实性, 原汁原味, 选材新颖, 避免选用广为流传和人所共知的材料, 可



涉及科普、社会、文化、政治、经济和生活等。

6. 体裁应多样化, 应有叙述文、说明文、议论文、应用文等。每套试题最好有一篇考查特定信息能力的广告、公告类材料, 也可选用科普、新闻等体裁。(以上摘自教育部考试中心的试题分析报告)

阅读能力重点考查点为以下 8 种阅读微技能: 第一, 领悟文章的大意; 第二, 了解文章话题的能力; 第三, 文章主旨归纳概括的能力; 第四, 理解文章的细节和细节转换的能力; 第五, 了解文章的结构与写作手法; 第六, 文章的寓意内涵理解力; 第七, 词义的正确理解能力; 第八, 文章的推断能力。(以上摘自教育部考试中心的试题分析报告)

以下是中考英语阅读理解测试能力层次的分类。

#### 一、信息搜寻准确到位的能力

这类试题常见的测试方式有根据文章判断选项的正误、筛选错误的信息、挑选符合题意的选项等。

#### 二、对细节语义转换理解的能力

这类试题往往提供数字、图表和文字描写等特定的情景, 常常要求考生换个角度思考, “横看成岭侧成峰”, 只不过是叙述的角度与表述的语言不同。这类试题在阅读理解试题中占的比例比较大。

#### 三、对词义转换的理解能力

这类试题常见的命题方式是根据上下文猜测划线词的语义或者选择一个近义词等。

#### 四、对文章主旨、作者意图的分析能力

这属于较高层次的考查思维能力的试题, 包括考查想像思维、逻辑思维以及从局部到整体的概括思维能力等。虽然一篇文章的细节内容可能很多, 但是核心意思都可以用一句或几句话概括, 甚至三言两语即可。“归纳”和“概括”考查的重点是在理解文意的基础上对文章进一步分析和整理的能力, 它可能要求归纳某一段落的中心思想, 也可能要求对文章整篇内容做归纳, 如给文章选择合适的标题等。

#### 五、推理判断能力

考查推理判断能力是对考生潜在能力的测试, 读文章不完全是被动的“读”, 而要主动的“思”, 探究文章之外的知识。根据文章内容进行推断时要有理有据, 有时文章没有现成的结论, 要根据文章内容进行合理的想像推断。有时试题的题目在设计时对文章中的说法变换了叙述角度或表达方式, 是否符合题意不能直接看出, 需要在正确把握文章的前提下分析判断, 从而推理出符合文章意思的正确选项。

下面从课改试验区 2005 年英语试题的变脸看中考英语命题的新突破。

新课程的评价理念是既要关注学生的学业水平, 又要体现激励功能, 帮助学生认识自我, 树立信心。教育部发布的《国家基础教育课程改革实验区初中毕业考试与高中招生制度改革的指导意见》, 强调了力求在初中毕业学业考试、综合素质评价、高中招生录取三方面取得突破。那么, 初中毕业学业考试是如何改革的呢? 纵观 2005 年全国各地课改试验区的中考英语

试题,我们会发现,各地课改试验区试题从形式到内容,都在悄悄“变脸”,试图努力体现教育部指导意见的精神,尽量彰显英语新课程的基本理念,与以前的试题相比,发挥了比较理想的课堂教学导向作用。

变化之一:卷面的形式在改变。

以前的中考英语试题,呈现在考生面前的是一副比较严肃的面孔。从卷首到卷尾,除了为数不多的汉字(主要是题目说明)外,基本上都是密密麻麻的英文字母。但是我们浏览一下 2005 年各地课改试验区的英语试题,就会惊喜地发现,生动活泼的图画被大量引入试题,为试题平添了一份生机。以北京市海淀区的中考英语试题为例,从第一题听力到最后一题写作,共有七处使用了栩栩如生的图画。总计 24 幅图画分散在这一份中考试卷中,哪怕不看英文内容,只看这些图画,也会令人趣味横生。甚至有的语法题的选项也采用了图画的形式,如北京市海淀区卷的第 27 题:

Don't forget to bring me a \_\_\_\_\_. I'll post a letter.



A



B



C



D

至于结合阅读理解的文章配上生动的图片的例子,更是不胜枚举,如 2005 年山东省烟台卷的第一篇阅读理解是对奥运会冠军刘翔的介绍,就在文中插入了刘翔在 2004 年雅典奥运会上跨栏夺冠的照片。刘翔是如今青少年的偶像,一看见他的照片,哪怕是英语基础再差的考生也会对阅读内容产生兴趣。

其实,与英语单词相比,生动的图画作为一种跨越国界的无声语言,具有更直观、更形象的特点,能激发起考生阅读英语的兴趣。图画的巧妙使用,可以更好地帮助考生理解题意,激发其想像思维,增加其视觉美感。事实证明,各地课改试验区英语试题中大量使用的动物、植物、明星等图画,使原本令人望而生畏的中考试题变得赏心悦目,颇具亲和力。这样一来,图文并茂的英语试题就较好地遵循了新课程评价所提倡的激励性原则,让考生在轻松、愉悦的气氛中答题,充分体现了新课程所倡导的人文关怀精神。

变化之二:试题的题型更丰富。

国家英语课程标准在评价建议中明确指出:“终结性评价要注重考查学生综合运用语言的能力。”这与国家英语课程标准的培养目标相一致,即注重全方位培养学生的英语综合运用能力。听说读写能力的综合考查,才能全面反映考生的英语实际应用水平。在试题题型的设置方面,各地课改试验区都在积极尝试打破题型单一、多年稳定不变的局面,努力设计丰富多样的新题型,最突出的一点就是很多地方都引入了任务型阅读的题型。

由于现在的英语新课程是以交际法为指导,倡导任务型的教学途径(Task-based Teaching),任务型阅读的纷纷出现也就顺理成章了。中考英语试题中主观题的比例有增大的趋势,客观题与主观题的构成也更加合理。哪怕是任务型阅读,各地试题采用的题型也各具特色:北京市海淀区卷是根据短文内容填写表格,青岛卷不但要求回答问题,而且要求选择、寻找相关句子,替换词组和翻译,多角度地考查了考生运用英语完成任务的能力。从整份试题题型设计的多样性看,上海卷比较具有代表性,除了传统的标准化选择题外,还有用所给



单词的适当形式填空、按要求改写句子、判断是非题、问答题等。

可以说,2005 年各地课改试验区中考英语试题基本上都在题型设置上有所创新,力图适应新课程的要求,全面考查考生的英语综合运用能力。

变化之三:试题的内容更新颖。

英语是一门工具性学科,学科的性质决定了考查的重点是考生运用英语去解决生活中实际问题的能力。所以,试题选材内容的创新尤为必要,反映生活热点、洋溢时代气息应该是各地课改试验区中考英语命题者的共同追求。上海卷在语法选材创新方面颇具代表性,印度洋海啸、航天英雄杨利伟、上海国际电影节、上海籍体育明星刘翔与姚明、在上海市举行的第 48 届世界乒乓球锦标赛与 F1 赛事、上海的东方明珠电视塔、上海城市发展等内容都成为中考英语语法设计的载体,初中阶段重要的语法点都分散在这些题目中,生活气息扑面而来,如第 36 题:

Liu Xiang and Yao Ming are world-famous sports stars. \_\_\_\_ of them have set a good example to us.

A. All

B. Neither

C. Both

D. None

考生一边阅读发生在自己身边的感兴趣的事,一边答题,英语学科的应用性质一览无余。其实,像 MP3 等青少年感兴趣的内容就在济南卷等多份中考试题中出现。山东省威海卷的第一篇阅读就是介绍一位有中国的小甜甜布兰妮之称的上海青年歌星,第二篇阅读更是用蝴蝶、虫子等图片代替了文中要出现的单词,让试题设计新意不断。上海卷的写作题目是“成长的烦恼与欢乐”,也是紧密贴近了青少年的生活实际,几乎人人有话可说,但考生展现的内容可以千姿百态。

总之,2005 年各地课改试验区的中考英语试题正从一元走向多元,注重考查考生的综合语言运用能力。“问渠哪得清如许,为有源头活水来。”各地中考英语试题的创新举措,都是以新课程的基本理念为指导。新课程理论指导下的英语考试评价强调,测试必须以检测学生的实际语言运用能力为前提,引导学生积极思考,自主学习,激发学生根据自己已学英语知识去分析问题和解决问题。因此,各地的中考英语改革都比较注重考查学习理解与表达能力,以及分析问题、解决问题等语言综合运用能力。

评价是教学的指挥棒,特别是具有选拔性质的考试,对中小学教学的导向作用尤为明显。2005 年各地课改试验区的中考英语试题反映出来的中考招生新理念,对广大初中英语教师与学生来说,应该很有启发。“开发课程资源,拓展学用渠道”,英语新课程的这条基本理念就要求我们教师的眼光走出课本的限制,为学生提供更多鲜活的英语材料。从前面所提到的 2005 年各地中考英语试题的内容创新来看,刘翔与姚明等最新的内容都还没有来得及进入我们的中学英语教材,但是已经进入了中考招生命题者的选材范围。我们难道可以说,现行的初中英语教材上没有这些内容,它们就不应该出现在中考英语试题中吗?

新课程呼唤新评价,新的评价理念又决定了新的中考招生措施,2005 年各地中考英语试题的变革就可以管窥一斑。

中考英语阅读理解测试的内容比较全面,方式也多种多样,这里不再赘述。下一章是来自全国各地共 150 篇最新的中考真题,供考生逐题推敲、领会,集中有效地悟出高考英语阅读理解题的答题思路和技巧。

## 第二章

### 近年中考英语阅读理解经典真题

#### 第一节 人物经历篇

##### Passage 1 (天津)

A friend of mine named Paul received an expensive car from his brother as a Christmas present. On Christmas Eve when Paul came out of his office, a street urchin (顽童) was walking around the shining car. "Is this your car, Paul?" he asked.

Paul answered, "Yes, my brother gave it to me for Christmas." The boy was surprised. "You mean your brother gave it to you and it didn't cost you anything? Sir, I wish..." He hesitated (犹豫). Paul thought of course he knew what the boy wanted, but what the boy said surprised him greatly. "I wish," the boy went on, "that I could be a brother like that." Paul looked at the boy in surprise, and then he said again, "Would you like to take a ride in my car?" "Oh yes, I'd love to." The boy answered.

After a short ride, the boy turned and with his eyes shining, said, "Paul, would you mind driving in front of my house?"

Paul smiled a little. He thought he knew what the boy wanted. He wanted to show his neighbours that he could ride home in a big car. But Paul was wrong again. "Will you stop where those two steps are?" the boy asked.

He ran up to the steps. Then in a short while Paul heard him coming back, but he was not coming fast. He was carrying his little crippled (残疾的) brother. He sat him down on the step and pointed to the car.

"There she is, Buddy, just like I told you upstairs. His brother gave it to him for Christmas and it didn't cost him a cent. And some day I'm going to give you one just like it...then you can see for yourself all the nice things in the Christmas windows that I've been trying to tell you about."

Paul got out and lifted the boy to the front seat of his car. The shining-eyed older brother climbed in beside him and the three of them began an unforgettable holiday ride.

1. The street urchin was very surprised when \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. he met Paul  
B. Paul told him about the car  
C. Paul received an expensive car  
D. he was walking around the car
2. From the story we can see the urchin \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. wished to give his brother a car  
B. wanted Paul's brother to give him a car  
C. wished he could have a brother like Paul's  
D. wished Paul could be a brother like that
3. The urchin asked Paul to stop his car in front of his house \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. to show he had a rich friend  
B. to show his neighbours the big car  
C. to let his brother ride in the car  
D. to tell his brother about his wish
4. We can find from the story that \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. the urchin wished Paul to give his car to Buddy  
B. the urchin wished to have a rich brother  
C. the urchin had a deep love for his brother  
D. the urchin's wish came true in the end
5. The best name of the story is \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. A Christmas Present  
B. Paul, a Kind-hearted Person  
C. A Brother Like That  
D. An Unforgettable Holiday Ride

### Passage 2 (重庆)

Tom was eight years old. He was a good boy. But he could not get up early. He slept until nine or ten o'clock in the morning. He was often late for school.

Tom's mother didn't want him to be late for school. So she bought him an alarm clock. She said to Tom, "You must get up when you hear the clock ring."

"Yes, Mum," said Tom. After that Tom got up at seven thirty when he heard the clock ring.

One day his mother forgot to make the clock get ready to ring. And the next morning Tom didn't get up at seven thirty. It was time for breakfast. Mother went to see him. Tom was in bed and his eyes were open.

"Why didn't you get up?" Mother was angry.

"You told me to get up when I heard the clock ring. So I am waiting for the bell."

根据短文内容, 从 A、B、C 三个选项中选出能完成所给句子的最佳答案, 并把答题卡上对应题目的正确答案标号涂黑。

1. Tom was a \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. teacher                  B. student                  C. worker
2. Tom's mother bought him a clock because \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. he couldn't get up on time  
B. it was very beautiful  
C. it was Tom's birthday that day
3. The clock rang at \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. 6:30                  B. 7:00                  C. 7:30
4. What happened that day?  
A. The clock was broken.

- B. Tom was ill.  
C. The clock didn't ring.
5. Tom didn't get up on time that day because he \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. was waiting for the bell in bed  
B. didn't want to go to school  
C. didn't want to have breakfast

### Passage 3 (浙江)

Victor's hobby was collecting stamps. He had stamps from many countries, like England, Canada and China. On his birthday, can you guess what people gave him? That's right—stamps.

Victor's favourite stamps came from France. He had almost every stamp from 1954 to 2004. He only needed one. That was a 1974 special edition. It was very hard to find.

He looked for it everywhere. He asked his friends and relatives to help him. But nobody could find the stamp. It made Victor very sad.

"Don't worry. Never give up," his father said to him. "If you have enough patience, you'll find it one day."

"I hope so," Victor said.

Victor also liked writing. He had a pen friend in France. They wrote to each other every month. Victor's pen friend, Phillip, usually used new stamps to send letters. Sometimes, his mother gave him stamps to use. Once, Phillip's mother gave him a big, green stamp. It looked old. When Victor received the letter, he was very surprised. On the envelope, he looked carefully at the stamp. It was the 1974 special edition stamp. Victor was so happy. He told his sister, his mother and his father.

"You see," his father said. "You did find your stamp. So, it's good to have two things in life."

"What are they?" Victor asked.

"Friends and patience." He answered.

- It was very difficult for Victor to find a special French stamp of \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. 1954                      B. 1974                      C. 1994                      D. 2004
- What does the underlined word "patience" mean?  
A. 勇气                      B. 知识                      C. 耐心                      D. 目标
- Who owned the special edition stamp at the very beginning?  
A. Phillip.                      B. Phillip's mother.  
C. Victor.                      D. Victor's father.
- The passage mainly tells us that \_\_\_\_\_ is (are) important to people.  
A. a happy family                      B. a good hobby  
C. relatives and friendship                      D. friends and patience

### Passage 4 (江苏南通)

Where is Love? How can we find Love?

Once, a little boy wanted to meet Love. He knew it was a long trip to where Love lived, so he got his things ready with some pizzas and drinks and started off. When he passed three streets, he saw an old woman sitting in the park and watching some birds. She looked very hungry. The boy gave her a pizza. She took it and smiled at him. The smile was so beautiful that he wanted to see it

again, so he gave her a Coke. Once again she smiled. The boy was very happy.

They sat there all afternoon, eating and smiling, but they said nothing. When it grew dark, the boy decided to leave. But before he had gone more than a few steps, he turned around, ran back to the old woman and gave her a hug. The woman gave him her biggest smile ever.

When the boy opened the door of his house, his mother was surprised by the look of joy (快乐) on his face and asked what had made him so happy. "I had lunch with Love. She has got the most beautiful smile in the world."

At the same time, the old woman's son was also surprised at his mother's pleasure and asked why.

"I ate a pizza in the park with love," she said, "and he is much younger than I expected."

If the world is full of love, we can enjoy a better life.

1. When the little boy saw the old woman, she was \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. looking for a seat in the park      B. passing the street  
C. looking at some birds      D. having a pizza
2. The little boy gave the old woman a Coke because \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. the old woman still felt hungry      B. he wanted to see the smile again  
C. he didn't like the drink      D. the old woman paid him for it
3. The old woman gave the little boy the biggest smile \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. after the little boy went home      B. before it grew dark  
C. when she was drinking Coke      D. after the little boy hugged her
4. Which of the following (下面的) is **TRUE**?  
A. The little boy failed to find Love.  
B. Both the little boy and the old woman found what they wanted at last.  
C. The little boy decided never to go home.  
D. The old woman gave the little boy a hug to thank him.

### Passage 5 (江苏扬州)

George, head of an African country, was to pay a visit to USA, so he decided to learn some English words, so that he might greet Bill Clinton, president (总统) of USA then, in English. So he asked his wife, who knew a little English, for help. His wife told him "When you meet Mr. President, just greet him with 'How are you', to which he may answer 'I am fine', and you need only to say 'Me, too', and then leave the rest (其余的) of the things to your interpreter (翻译)."

When his plane landed at the airport, George said to the smiling Clinton "Who are you?", which was quite unexpected to the president and surprised him greatly. But he quickly calmed himself down. Still with a smile on his face, he answered, "I am Hillary's husband." To his reply, George answered back without even a pause "Me, too", and looked at the president's wife, Hillary, smiling sweetly as well.

1. Why did George want to learn some English?  
A. Because he wanted to greet Bill Clinton at the airport in English.  
B. Because he wanted to show others that he knew some English.  
C. Because he wanted to tell Hillary that he, too, was her husband.  
D. Because he wanted to play a joke on Bill Clinton and his wife.

2. Which of the following is **NOT** true according to the passage?
- A. George, head of an African country, went to USA by plane.  
 B. George learned some English words from his wife.  
 C. George went to USA by plane together with his wife.  
 D. Mr. Clinton met George at the airport with his wife Hillary.
3. The reason why the writer wrote this passage was to \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. tell others a piece of news                      B. tell others a true story  
 C. tell others something about Clinton      D. tell others a joke
4. The underlined part "calmed himself down" in the passage mean "\_\_\_\_\_" in Chinese.
- A. 使自己镇静      B. 使自己清醒      C. 使自己高兴      D. 使自己激动

### Passage 6 (江苏扬州)

A 10-year-old British girl saved 100 other tourists from the Asian tsunami (海啸) having warned them a huge body of water was on its way after learning something about this weeks earlier at school.

"I was on the beach and the water started to go funny," Tilly Smith told the Sun.

"There were bubbles (水泡) and the huge waters went out all of a sudden. I realized at once what was happening and had a feeling that there was going to be a tsunami. I soon told mummy about this."

While other holidaymakers stood and watched as the disappearing waters left boats and fish on the sands. Tilly seemed to know the danger signs at once because she had just learned a school lesson on huge waves caused by the moving and shaking of the underwater earth.

Quick action by Tilly's mother and Thai hotel staff (工作人员) meant Maikhao beach was quickly cleared, just minutes before a huge wave fully swept the beach. The beach was one of the few on the Thai island of Phuket where no one was killed.

Her teacher, Andrew Kearney, spoke highly of his quick-thinking student. "Tilly is a very bright, clear-headed girl... It happened that our class were learning about tsunami just two weeks before Christmas," he told the newspaper.

1. What is "the Sun" in the second paragraph of the passage?
- A. It is the name of a person.                      B. It is the name of a star in the sky.  
 C. It is the name of a newspaper.                  D. It is the name of one of the tourists.
2. What does the underlined sentence "The beach was one of the few on the Thai island of Phuket where no one was killed." in the fifth paragraph mean?
- A. Only 100 tourists were not killed on the Thai island of Phuket.  
 B. No tourists were killed on Maikhao beach in the Asian tsunami.  
 C. All tourists were saved by Tilly on the Thai island of Phuket.  
 D. Few tourists were killed on the Thai island of Phuket in the tsunami.
3. Which of the following is **TRUE** according to the passage?
- A. Andrew Kearney came to the Thai island of Phuket two weeks before Christmas.  
 B. Tilly Smith knew a tsunami would happen, so she learned about it in her lesson.  
 C. Tilly Smith and her mother went to the Thai island of Phuket for their holidays.  
 D. Maikhao beach is one of few beaches in Britain where a tsunami sometimes happens.



4. Which of the following do you think can be the best title (标题) of the passage?

- A. Maikhao Beach—The Most Dangerous Place to Be
- B. How to Save Tourists in Tsunamis in Time of Danger
- C. School Lessons Can Sometimes Help to Save Tourists
- D. A Girl Saved Tourists Thanks to Her School Lessons

### Passage 7 (江苏盐城)

Albert Einstein was born in 1879. As a boy he was not happy in school. He seemed to be slower than others and he often failed in his exams. Most of his teachers did not like him. His parents, however, loved him very much. They often said to the teachers, Albert is a bright boy. He failed in some of the exams because he had no interest in those subjects. They believed their son would do something great. One day, the Einsteins and their friends were having a picnic by the riverside. Someone said, "See how the other children play and laugh, but not Albert. He just sits and looks off across the river." Albert's mother heard this and said, "Albert is quiet, because he's thinking. Let's wait and see. He'll become a great scientist, I believe."

She was right. Later, Albert became one of the greatest scientists in the world. He won the Nobel Prize for physics in 1921.

1. Albert Einstein was \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. an artist      B. a journalist      C. a scientist      D. a chemist
2. He won the Nobel Prize for \_\_\_\_\_ in 1921.  
A. medicine      B. physics      C. chemistry      D. biology
3. Einstein often failed in some exams because \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. he was quiet      B. he wasn't interested in those subjects  
C. he was not clever      D. he didn't study hard
4. Einstein's mother \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. understood her son      B. complained about her friend  
C. was pleased with the teachers      D. often quarreled with others
5. Which of the following is **TRUE**?  
A. Einstein enjoyed playing with others.      B. Einstein was happy at school.  
C. Einstein did well in his exams.      D. Einstein was born in Germany.

### Passage 8 (福建厦门)

#### I Don't Have the Time

A driver stopped his car on a street side to have a rest. As he lay down in the seat and closed his eyes, a man came up and knocked at the window to ask the time. The driver opened his eyes and looked at his watch. "It's 8 a.m." he said. Then he went to sleep again.

But soon he woke up because a second person was knocking at the window. "Sir, do you have the time?" he asked. The driver looked at his watch again, and told the man it was 8:30 a.m.

At this rate (照此下去), he could not have a good rest, so he wrote a short note (字条) and put it up on the window for all to see. It said, "I don't have the time."

Again the man lay down in the seat for his sleep. A few minutes later, a third person came along and began knocking at the window. "Hey, sir," he said. "It's a quarter to nine."

- The driver stopped his car because he \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. didn't know the time                      B. lost his watch  
C. saw his friend                              D. was very tired
- He was woken up again by the second person \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. a few minutes later                      B. half an hour later  
C. forty-five minutes later                      D. the next morning
- The driver \_\_\_\_\_ after he put up the note on the window.  
A. had a very good rest                      B. was woken up again very soon  
C. really forgot the time                      D. made a phone call to the third person
- The third person came to knock at the window to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. ask the time              B. have a sleep              C. tell him the time              D. ask for help
- According to (根据) this passage, we know that \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. the driver didn't have his own house  
B. the first two persons liked the driver's watch  
C. the third person was kind and friendly  
D. the driver had a good sleep last night

### Passage 9 (山东)

Dear Editor,

Last Sunday, I went to the post office to subscribe (订阅) some magazines. I was there for half an hour and there was still a long line in front of me.

My turn came at last. I quickly got everything done, and was ready to leave. Just then, someone came nearer to me. I looked up and saw him old and thin, with a dirty coat on him which has been worn out. I could see easily that he was a migrant worker (农民工). Instinctively (本能地) I stepped backward. I was in my new red coat.

He told me he wanted to send some money home but didn't know how to fill out the form. He asked me if I could help him.

"But you can ask the cashier (出纳员)." After these few words, I froze into silence.

"I have asked her. But I still don't follow her instructions. Would you kindly help me?" Just then, my mobile phone rang. It was an excuse to refuse him. I had my own business to do. Hopelessly and sadly, he gave up begging me and tried to find someone else who would lend him a hand.

As I stepped out, I became nervous about it. How could I refuse someone who was in need of help, especially such an old migrant worker? Was it because he was poor and dirty?

I want to say sorry to this migrant worker in this newspaper. It's been on my mind for a long time. And I hope to feel better by doing this.

Catherine Jin

- Catherine stepped backward when she saw the old migrant worker because \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. she didn't know him  
B. she was in a hurry to leave  
C. the old man was wearing an old dirty coat  
D. she was afraid to be hurt by the old man

2. Why didn't Catherine lend the old migrant worker a hand?
  - A. He could ask the cashier for help.
  - B. She had to answer the mobile phone.
  - C. She didn't like this poor and dirty man.
  - D. She didn't know how to fill out the form, either.
3. Catherine felt nervous because \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. she didn't subscribe the magazines
  - B. the migrant worker was angry with her
  - C. she was sorry for not helping the old man
  - D. she couldn't decide if she should say sorry to the old man
4. From the passage we know that \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. nobody liked to help the old man except the cashier
  - B. it was half an hour before Catherine got everything done
  - C. the old migrant worker didn't post the money home at last
  - D. the old man didn't know how to do though the cashier showed him

### Passage 10 (山东济宁)

A new supermarket put on a notice inside the entrance. It said, "Remember, once a week, one of our customers (顾客) gets *free goods* (things that cost nothing). This may be your lucky day!" All the housewives who went to the supermarket had one great hope: to be the lucky customer who didn't have to pay for her shopping.

For several weeks Mrs. Blake hoped to be the lucky customer. Unlike many other customers, she never gave up hope. The cupboards in her kitchen were full of things she did not need. She dreamed of the day, when the manager of the supermarket would come and say to her, "Madam, this is your lucky day and everything in your basket is free."

One Friday morning, after she finished her shopping and had taken all the things to her car, she found that she had forgotten to buy tea. She went to the supermarket, got the tea and went towards the check-out. As she did so, she saw the manager of the supermarket come to her. "Madam," he said, "congratulations! You are our lucky customer and everything in your basket is free!"

1. From the notice in the new supermarket, we know that \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. customers could buy things at lower prices once a week
  - B. the customer who bought the least goods didn't have to pay
  - C. just one customer could get free goods once a week
  - D. the first customer who bought goods in the supermarket was the lucky one
2. What was Mrs. Blake's hope?
  - A. To buy something cheaper in the supermarket.
  - B. To see the manager of the supermarket.
  - C. To buy everything she needed in the supermarket.
  - D. To be the lucky customer.
3. Why did Mrs. Blake go back to the market after her shopping?
  - A. Because she wanted to see who would be the lucky customer.
  - B. Because she forgot to buy one more thing.