



中考英语 经典阅读 150篇

(2010 版)

刘决生 主编

**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

中学英语经典试题 150 系列

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前 言

在新课程改革的背景下,全国各地中考英语试题都在试图体现新课程的基本评价理念。综观近几年各地中考英语试题,我们发现,中考英语阅读理解题所占的分值最多,题型也日益多样化;而且,各地中考英语命题组互相借鉴,如2007年厦门卷的D篇阅读理解就选用了2005年辽宁省11市中考的任务型阅读材料,2007年福州卷任务型阅读的选材与2003年安徽省中考的一篇阅读理解题相同,2008年湖北黄冈卷第一篇阅读理解选材与2005年黄冈卷相同,只是题目设计不同。2009年江苏宿迁卷的C篇与本丛中《最新中考英语阅读模拟精选150篇(2009版)》第17页Passage 15选材一样。阅读理解与完形填空相互借鉴选材的例子更是屡见不鲜。因此,熟悉各地中考英语阅读理解的命题特点,进行系统而有针对性的训练,是快速有效地提高英语阅读理解答题能力、获得中考英语高分的捷径。

参加本书编写的老师既有毕业于华东师范大学外语学院从事中、高考英语专业研究的语言测试专家,也有多年奋战在初三教学一线的名师。本书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、浙江等地最新的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,是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。特别需要指出的是,本书是《中考英语经典语法与词汇1500题》、《中考英语经典完形填空150篇》、《中考英语经典写作150篇》与《最新中考英语阅读模拟精选150篇》的姊妹篇,自2006年初推出第一版后,已经多次再版与印刷,深受广大师生的欢迎。一位厦门考生曾来函说,英语基础不好的他在使用本书后取得了149分的中考高分(满分150分),令编者十分欣慰。

为了适应广大师生的最新需求,编者在借鉴原书体例的基础上,精选2009年全国各地中考英语阅读理解试题共120篇,同时保留了08年经典阅读30篇,重新编写了第五版,以全新的内容面世,旨在为2010年全国各地广大中考考生导航。

参加本版资料收集与编写的老师还有王炎、李力、张敏、孙文宾、李达、王文生、李珊珊、张欣、李丽、张建国、赵情、李志兵、吴建民、梅丽、孙辉、赵小静、钱志宏、刘湘、洪峰、王博等同志。上海科学技术出版社英语编辑室的编辑们为本书的出版付出了辛勤的劳动,在此一并致谢。

由于编写时间有限,书中不足之处还望读者不吝指出,以便再版时修正。

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2009年7月

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目 录

前 言

第一章 中考英语阅读理解命题特点与答题指导.....	1
第二章 最新中考英语阅读理解经典真题 150 篇.....	8
第一节 人物经历篇.....	8
第二节 事件描述篇.....	24
第三节 介绍说明篇.....	40
第四节 异域风情篇.....	56
第五节 广告信息篇.....	67
第六节 话题谈论篇.....	82
第七节 任务型阅读.....	99
参考答案.....	124

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的最主要途径, 因此, 阅读理解题应该在试卷中占较大比重。综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, 各地的中考英语阅读理解试题基本都做到了以下三个方面: 第一, 阅读材料信息量大, 体现在 3~5 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、思想性、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了缜密分析, 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、经济和生活等各方面。
6. 体裁应多样化, 应有记叙文、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。

阅读能力重点考查点为以下八种阅读微技能：第一，领悟文章的大意；第二，了解文章话题的能力；第三，归纳概括文章主旨的能力；第四，理解文章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，文章寓意内涵的理解力；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。

1. 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。

2. 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。对考题的理解有如“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。

3. 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。

4. 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，包括考查形象思维、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。

5. 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地“读”，而要主动地“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地想象推断。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。

综观 2009 年各地课改实验区的中考英语试题，阅读理解的选材非常丰富，既有对国内外有关情况的介绍，又有对社会热点问题的关注。例如，2009 年湖北黄冈卷的任务型阅读既涉及到中国宇航员的太空行走，又比较介绍了春节晚会明星小沈阳与刘谦；2009 年浙江绍兴卷的阅读理解则引进了对中国麋鹿的介绍。这些散发着时代与生活气息的阅读选材被引入中考试题后，哪怕是英语基础再差的考生也会对阅读内容产生兴趣。可以这么说，现在的中考英语阅读理解的选材真正做到了走近生活、贴近时代，符合英语学科学以致用的特点。

2009 年上海中考卷把 C 篇与 D 篇的完形填空纳入阅读理解部分，C 篇与 D 篇在《中考英语经典完形填空 150 篇》(2010 版)一书中已经作详细分析，这里不再重复。以下结合 2009

年上海中考卷英语阅读理解部分的 A、B、E 三篇对其答题思路作简要分析。

A. 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) (7分):

Daily News

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

Dean Blucy from Dallas, Texas, was a school boy who was interested in computers. 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 kilometers 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. 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 to the hospital.

“I’m glad she is OK,” Dean said, “It’s hard to believe, but e-mail saved her life.”

71. Dean Blucy was a 14-year-old boy from Dallas, Texas, the USA.
72. When he was sending a message, Dean heard someone calling outside.
73. Dean didn’t know whether the message was real when he first got it.
74. Tarja was a university student in the USA, thousands of kilometers away from Dean.
75. At that time in the library, Tarja was able to ask for help in many ways.
76. Dean made a phone call to the police in Finland and told them about Tarja’s trouble.
77. From the story we know that Internet played an important part in saving Tarja’s life.

答案与分析:

71. T. 综合第一段开头 A 14-year-old boy from the USA 与第二段开头 Dean Blucy from Dallas, Texas 判断, Dean 是来自美国 Dallas 的一个 14 岁的男孩。
72. F. 本文记叙的是一个芬兰女大学生通过网络向美国一中学生发出呼救信息而得救的故事。选项中 outside (在外边) 与原文意思不符。
73. T. 根据第二段中 “It was really difficult to tell if the message was real.” So Dean did nothing at first. 可以判断出一开始 Dean 也不知道呼救信息是否真实。
74. F. 根据第二段中 The message was from Finland (芬兰), thousands of kilometers away from the USA. 与第三段中 the sender was a 20-year-old student called Tarja, who was alone in a university. 可以看出句中 in the USA 错误, 应该是 in Finland。
75. F. 根据第四段中 there was no phone around her. Her only way of communicating with the world was by e-mail. 可以看出她只有唯一的求救方式——使用 e-mail, 所以 in many ways 错误。

76. F. 根据第五段中 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. 可以判断出 Dean 先与 Texas 警察局联系, Texas 的警察电话通知了芬兰警察。所以 Dean 没有直接打电话给芬兰警察。
77. T. 综合全文意思, 一个芬兰女大学生通过网络向美国一中学生发出呼救信息而得救, 可以判断出网络在挽救 Tarja 生命方面起了关键作用。

B. Choose the best answer (根据短文内容, 选择最恰当的答案) (7 分) :

Have you ever had an embarrassing (尴尬的) experience? Last week we asked readers to tell us about embarrassing experience. We received thousands of letters! Here is a selection.

Tony:

My most embarrassing experience happened when I had just left university. I had just started teaching in a Liverpool secondary school. One morning my alarm clock didn't ring. I woke up at half past eight and school began at nine. I quickly washed, dressed, jumped into my car and rushed to school. When I arrived, the students had already gone into class. I didn't go to the office, but went straight into class. After two or three minutes the students began laughing, and I couldn't understand why! Suddenly I looked down and understood. I had put on one black shoe and one brown shoe!

Henry:

The most embarrassing experience I've had, happened two years ago. After seeing a film, my wife and I had lunch in our favourite restaurant in town. Then we decided to take a walk along the street. The street was very busy and we started holding hands. Suddenly my wife saw a dress that she liked in a shop window, and stopped. I started looking at some watches in the next window. After a minute or two I reached for my wife's hand. There was a loud scream, and a woman slapped my face. I hadn't taken my wife's hand. I'd taken the hand of a complete stranger.

James:

My wife and I had decided to buy a new house, and I'd made an appointment to see our bank manager. I'd never met him before and I was a bit nervous. I went into the town in my car and I was lucky enough to find a parking space outside the bank. I'd just started reversing(倒车) into the space when another car made its way into it. I was irritated! I opened my window and shouted at the man in the car. He ignored me and walked away. It took me twenty minutes to find another space. As soon as I had parked the car, I rushed back to the bank. I was ten minutes late for my appointment. I went to the manager's office, knocked and walked in. The manager was sitting behind his desk. He was the man who had taken my parking space.

78. Tony arrived at school late that morning because _____.





- A. he couldn't find his shoes B. his alarm clock didn't ring
C. he washed and dressed slowly D. his car went wrong on the way

79. The students began laughing when they saw Tony _____.

- A. wearing a wrong shoe B. carrying an alarm clock
C. looking down suddenly D. rushing into the classroom

80. Henry and his wife held hands _____.

- A. at the cinema B. in the shop C. at the restaurant D. along the street

81. Henry was embarrassed because he _____.
 A. slapped the woman in the face B. took the hand of a complete stranger
 C. heard his wife screaming in the street D. knocked over some watches in the shop
82. James went into town to _____.
 A. put money in the bank B. look for a job
 C. meet the bank manager D. buy a new car
83. The underlined word “**irritated**” probably means “_____”.
 A. angry B. nervous C. worried D. embarrassed
84. The best picture for each story is _____.
 A)  B) 
 Tony Henry James Tony Henry James
- C)  D) 
 Tony Henry James Tony Henry James

答案与分析:

78. B. 根据第一则故事中 One morning my alarm clock didn't ring. I woke up at half past eight and school began at nine. 可以看出, 那天 Tony 去学校上班迟到的原因是早晨闹钟没闹, 他在八点半才醒, 而学校上课时间是九点。
79. A. 根据第一则故事最后 I had put on one black shoe and one brown shoe! 学生笑的原因是 Tony 在匆忙之中穿错了鞋子, 一只是黑色的, 另外一只是棕色的。
80. D. 根据第二则故事中 The street was very busy and we started holding hands. 判断出 Henry 和他的妻子在逛街时手挽手。
81. B. 根据第二则故事结尾 I hadn't taken my wife's hand. I'd taken the hand of a complete stranger. 可以看出 Henry 后来因为错拉了一位陌生人的手而被对方打了一巴掌。
82. C. 根据第三则故事开头 My wife and I had decided to buy a new house, and I'd made an appointment to see our bank manager. 可以看出 James 去镇上的目的是与银行经理约谈。
83. A. 结合上文, James 准备停车时, 车位被另外一个人抢了, 他应该很恼火。下文 I opened my window and shouted at the man in the car. 也是提示语。
84. C. 结合三则故事的大意, 可以看出第一幅图片与穿错鞋子有关; 第二幅图片是拉手的情形; 第三幅是车中人伸出头大骂。故选择 C 项。

E. Answer the questions (根据短文内容回答下列问题) (14 分):

Kyra Komac, 28 years old, now has 25 furniture stores all over the country. The new store, in London's Camden High Street, takes her back to where it all started. She tells us about how the business began.

When I was little, my mother began selling flowers in Camden Market. She couldn't leave me at home on my own, so I had to go to the market with her.

To begin with, I didn't have to do anything. I just sat there, and my mum told me jokes and stories so I didn't get bored. When I got older, I gave my mum a hand and I really enjoyed it.

Then, one year, my grandma gave me a book for Christmas. It was all about making candles and I loved it. I was 14, and I didn't have to go to the market any more because mum could leave me at home. On my own, I spent my free time making candles of all shapes and sizes. I made hundreds of them.

One day, my mother was ill so I had to go to the market on my own. I decided to take some candles with me and see if I could sell them. They were sold out in twenty minutes! The next week, my mum gave me some money to buy some wax(蜡) to make more candles. They sold out really quickly, too.

Nine months later, we decided to stop selling flowers. My mum and I couldn't make enough candles during the week, so some of my school friends started to help us. I paid them one pound for every candle, and we used to sell them for three or four times that. It was fun and my friends worked with me in the market.

At the age of 22, my uncle lent me some money and I opened my first shop in Portobello Road. Since then, I've never looked back, even in difficulties. In the first store, we only sold candles, but now we sell everything from designer furniture to paintings. Oh, and candles, of course.

99. How many furniture stores does Kyra Komac have now?

100. Where did Kyra's mother sell flowers?

101. What did Kyra do in her free time when she was fourteen?

102. Did the candles sell well on the first day in the market?

103. Who helped Kyra and her mum when they couldn't make enough candles during the week?

104. How did Kyra's uncle help her to open her first shop?

He helped her

105. What do you think of this story?

I think

答案与分析:

99. 25 (furniture stores). 根据开头第一句 Kyra Komac, 28 years old, now has 25 furniture stores all over the country. 来判断。

100. In Camden Market. 根据第二段第一句 When I was little, my mother began selling flowers in Camden Market.

101. She made candles of all shapes and sizes (in her free time when she was fourteen). 根据第四段 I was 14, ... I spent my free time making candles of all shapes and sizes.

102. Yes, they did. 根据第五段中 They were sold out in twenty minutes! 可以推测出 candles 很畅销。

103. Some of Kyra's school friends. 根据第六段中 My mum and I couldn't make enough candles during the week, so some of my school friends started to help us.

104. by lending her some money. 根据第七段中 At the age of 22, my uncle lent me some money and I opened my first shop in Portobello Road.
105. that the story is instructive. (Any reasonable answers are acceptable.) 本题是开放题, 言之有理即可。

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。2009 年各地课改试验区的中考英语阅读理解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训练材料。从 2009 年各地中考英语试题的内容创新来看, 中央电视台 2009 年春节晚会明星小沈阳与刘谦等很多最新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?

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 篇最新的中考英语阅读真题, 供考生逐题推敲、领会, 集中有效地悟出中考英语阅读理解题的答题思路和技巧。

Passage 1 (重庆)

Have you seen the movie *Changling*? (C17) The story is a boy called Dickey. He lives a poor life with his father. His father doesn't have any money to buy toys for him. One day his father finds him a strange toy from a junkyard (垃圾堆). Dickey names it *Changling*. It is an alien dog. It can do many things that humans can not do. Dickey takes it to school to help him in many ways.

C17 is a popular movie of 2008. Xu Jiao, born on August 2, 1997 in Ningbo, Zhejiang plays Dickey. On April 21, the girl won Best New Performer (最佳新人) at the Hong Kong Film Awards for her play in C17. Now Xu Jiao becomes a new film star. She is well-known, especially among young kids. Many of them want to own such a helpful toy as C17.

Xu once said it was difficult to play a boy. "To get an idea of what a boy is like," she said, "I watched boys and I also studied and played with them a lot."

1. Xu Jiao's birthday is _____.
A. April 2 B. August 2 C. April 31 D. August 21
2. _____ finds a toy from the junkyard.
A. Dickey B. Xu Jiao C. Dickey's father D. Xu Jiao's father
3. C17 is the name of _____.
A. a toy B. a cat C. a place D. an event
4. To play Dickey, Xu Jiao did all the following things EXCEPT _____.
A. hearing B. watching C. playing with D. studying with
5. What can we know about Xu Jiao from the passage?
A. She lives a poor life.
B. She plays a boy in the movie.
C. She was born in Hong Kong.
D. She said it was easy to act in C17.

第二章

最新中考英语阅读理解经典真题 150 篇

第一节 人物经历篇

Passage 1 (重庆)

Have you seen the movie Changjiang 7 (CJ7)? The story is a boy called Dickey. He lives a poor life with his father. His father doesn't have any money to buy toys for him. One day his father finds him a strange toy from a junkyard (垃圾堆). Dickey names it Changjiang 7 (CJ7). It is an alien dog. It can do many things that humans can not do. Dickey takes it to school to help him in many ways.

CJ7 is a popular movie of 2008. Xu Jiao, born on August 5, 1997 in Ningbo, Zhejiang, plays Dickey. On April 21, the girl won Best New Performer (演员) at the Hong Kong Film Awards for her play in CJ7. Now Xu Jiao becomes a new film star, she is well-known especially among young kids. Many of them want to own such a helpful toy as CJ7.

Xu once said it was difficult to play a boy. "To get an idea of what a boy is like," she said, "I watched boys and I also studied and played with them a lot."

1. Xu Jiao's birthday is _____.
A. April 5 B. August 5 C. April 31 D. August 21
2. _____ finds a toy from the junkyard.
A. Dickey B. Xu Jiao C. Dickey's father D. Xu Jiao's father
3. CJ7 is the name of _____.
A. a toy B. a cat C. a place D. an award
4. To play Dickey, Xu Jiao did all the following things EXCEPT _____ boys.
A. hearing B. watching C. playing with D. studying with
5. What can we know about Xu Jiao from the passage?
A. She lives a poor life. B. She plays a boy in the movie.
C. She was born in Hong Kong. D. She said it was easy to act in CJ7.

Passage 2 (南京)

Last July, my 12-year-old car died on California's Santa Freeway. It was an hour before sunset, and I was 25 miles from home. I couldn't reach anyone to pick me up, so I decided to take a bus. Not knowing the routes, I thought I'd just go east.

A bus stopped. I got on and asked the driver how far she was going. "Ten more miles," she said. There was another bus I could take from there. This clearly was going to be a long night.

I got off at the end of the route and she told me which bus to look for. After waiting 30 minutes, I began to think about a very expensive taxi ride home. Then a bus came up. There was no lighted number above its windshield. It was out of service, but the door opened. It was the same driver.

"I just can't leave you here," she said. "This isn't the nicest place. I will give you a ride home."

"You will drive me home on the bus?" I asked, astonished.

"No, I will take you in my car," she asked.

"It's a long way," I insisted.

"Come on," she said, "I have nothing else to do."

As we drove from the station in the car, she began telling me a story. A few days earlier, her brother had run out of gas. A good man picked him up, took him to a service station and then back to his car. "I'm just passing the favor(善意的行为) along," she said.

When I offered her money as a thank-you, she wouldn't accept. "Just do something nice for somebody. Pass it along." She said.

1. There was something wrong with the writer's car _____.
A. late at night B. early in the morning
C. an hour before sunset D. thirty minutes after sunset
2. The writer changed his mind after waiting 30 minutes because _____.
A. he became impatient and a bit worried B. a taxi ride would be more comfortable
C. he knew the driver would never return D. the bus driver had given him wrong information
3. The bus driver drove the writer home later because _____.
A. her brother had told her to do so
B. she wanted to earn more money
C. she happened to go in the same direction
D. she wanted to do something good for others
4. The underlined word "astonished" in the passage probably means _____.
A. surprised B. grateful C. happy D. angry
5. The bus driver hoped that the writer _____.
A. would drive someone home B. would help someone in need
C. would keep her in memory D. would give the money to others

Passage 3 (杭州)

Jerry Baldwin, 30 years old, ran a restaurant. He lived in a flat about one mile north of the restaurant. He walked to and from work. When it was raining, he took the bus.

Jerry loved gangster (匪徒) movies. When a new one came out, he would go to the theater and watch the new movie three or four times. Then, when it went to video, Jerry would buy the video at Barney's Video Store. Jerry had a home over 1,000 gangster videos. Old ones, new ones; color,

black and white; English, Spanish, Japanese — he loved them all. He could tell you the name of the movie, the director, the stars, and the story.

Jerry finally decided that he would own a gun, just like the gangsters. So he saved his money for a couple of years. Then he went to the gun club to practice shooting. He was in the club for only 10 minutes when he accidentally dropped his gun. The gun went off, and the bullet (子弹) went into Jerry's right knee.

Jerry now walks with a walking stick, just like some gangsters.

1. What was Jerry Baldwin?

A. The boss of a restaurant.

B. The manager of a cinema.

C. The owner of a video shop.

D. The head of a shooting club.

2. Jerry Baldwin had a large collection of EXCEPT _____ ones.

A. Spanish

B. Japanese

C. Russian

D. English

3. How did Jerry Baldwin get a gun?

A. He bought it for himself.

B. He borrowed it from the club.

C. He made it on his own.

D. He got it to from the gangster.

4. Jerry Baldwin dropped his gun mainly because of his _____.

A. illness

B. anger

C. carelessness

D. eyesight

5. From the passage, we learn that Jerry _____ in the end.

A. lost his interest in movies

B. turned out to be a real gangster

C. had his own shooting club

D. couldn't walk in a normal way

Passage 4 (河南)

The picture show eighteen-year-old Katy Ross in Nepal, small country in north India. Katy left school 8 months ago and soon she will go to university. She loves travelling and decides to visit Asia before she goes to university.



Katy is living with a family in the capital of Nepal. She has learnt a lot about the country since she arrived 4 months ago. The family has two children but many uncles and cousins live with them in their big house. They have taken Katy to many parties.

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

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

1. Why is Katy in Nepal?

A. She is studying there.

B. She wants to take some pictures there.

C. She wants to learn more about the country.

D. She is an exchange student.

2. Which of the following is TRUE about the family Katy is living with?

- A. They are friendly. B. There are three people in their house.
C. They are strange. D. They have never taken Katy to the parties.
3. How long has Katy been in Nepal?
A. eight months B. six months C. four months D. one month
4. When did the children begin to speak English?
A. When they are 5 years old. B. When they are 6 years old.
C. When they are 7 years old. D. When they are 8 years old.
5. According to the passage, Katy _____.
A. likes travelling very much B. doesn't want to live with a family
C. only teaches writing in English D. will go back to school after she leaves Nepal

Passage 5 (江苏苏州)

Mary Cassatt is considered one of America's most famous female artists.

She was born in Pennsylvania in 1844. When she was a child, Mary and her family spent five years travelling and living in Europe. Mary saw the great art museums, and she wanted to become an artist.

When she was seventeen, she said that she wanted to go to Paris to study art. At that time people thought that only men could become painters. It was not considered proper work for a woman. Her father refused to let her study art. Finally he said she could study it if she went to a school near their home. She attended the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts.

At her graduation (毕业) in 1866, she again said that she had to go abroad to learn more about painting. Her father agreed to let her go. At 22 she sailed for Paris. She lived in France, but she went to other countries in Europe. She spent a lot of time in museums. She worked hard to improve her work. She studied the famous paintings of the old masters, and she copied and sketched (画素描) for hours.

She found, though, that she preferred the new ideas used by a group of artists living in Paris. They called themselves impressionists (印象派画家). Like them Mary Cassatt tried to show real people and the real world. Because these ideas were new, it took some years before people recognized (承认) her as the great artist that she was.

1. Mary Cassatt went to art school near home because _____.
A. she did not have enough money to go away
B. she was frightened about leaving home
C. her father would not let her leave home
D. it was the best school
2. Mary Cassatt showed that she was serious about becoming an artist by _____.
A. spending long hours painting B. taking many trips to Europe
C. reading many art books D. talking to older artists
3. From this passage we can learn that in the 1800s _____.
A. all careers were open to women
B. some careers were not open to women
C. all women wanted to stay at home and have children
D. male artists welcomed female artists

4. We learn from the passage that Mary Cassatt became a great artist because she _____.

- A. came from a rich family B. worked hard and never gave up
C. had good teachers D. travelled in Europe

Passage 6 (江苏常州)

I was in line waiting to pay. In line there were two people before me. A little boy was buying some rather strange clothes. He chatted with anyone who was interested in the clothes and soon we learnt that he was going to a kindergarten (幼儿园) party. He had done a great job of putting together interesting costumes.

I noticed that the little boy was paying mostly with change (零钱). It seemed that he had robbed his pig bank (猪形储蓄罐) to do this shopping. However, the cashier told him he was short after counting all the money. The boy thought for a moment and said, "Please keep the shirt and I will come back with more money."

It was clear that he had already used all the money he had and he was \$8.00 short. The lady in front of me said, "Well, I could pay half of that." I told the boy that I could pay the other half. We dug into our handbags. However, both of us only had ten-dollar bills (纸币) and we needed the cashier to get the change for us. Other shoppers began digging into their pockets to find some change. It was amazing and touching as all these strangers seemed to react (反应) with the same mind. All wanted to be of help. Within minutes the cashier said, "I have too much money." The cashier didn't need our ten-dollar bills. Then the lady in front of me, who had been the first to offer help, said, "Wait! I didn't even get a chance to give anything!"

I smiled at her and said, "You did your share, because it was your idea and you started all this." The little boy smiled and thanked us. We wished him the best and he left. I was left with a good feeling. I had seen the love and goodness of others all around me. The woman in front of me smiled and said, "It sure feels good to give, doesn't it?" I smiled back and said, "Yes!"

- What is this passage mainly about?
A. Love and goodness. B. Culture and tradition.
C. Friendship and honesty. D. Communication and understanding.
- Why did the writer and the woman both feel glad?
A. Because the boy had saved some money.
B. Because they both didn't need to give anything.
C. Because the cashier didn't look down on the boy.
D. Because all the shoppers around were willing to help the boy.
- What does the underlined word "touching" most probably mean?
A. 令人感动的 B. 令人难过的 C. 令人失望的 D. 令人害怕的
- What's the correct order of the following events?
a. The cashier got enough money for the boy's shirt.
b. The cashier counted the boy's money.
c. The shoppers looked for some change in their pockets.
d. The boy went to the line to pay.
A. b, a, c, d B. b, c, a, d C. d, b, c, a D. d, c, a, b