

北京核心教育文化研究中心《核心英语》课题组

核心英语

*Kernel
English*

中考阅读
Reading

zK



东北师范大学出版社

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KERNEL ENGLISH

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UNIT 1

♥核心目标:

1. 运用所学语句完成教科书和练习册中规定的听说读写任务。
2. 了解和掌握现在完成时态的定义并且能理解运用。
3. 掌握本单元的单词、短语和句型。
4. 学会应用本单元的交际用语。

Exercise 1

Jim has a computer shop. He loves computers. He can do so many things with the computers. He can draw pictures and write letters with a computer. He can add up numbers and play games with a computer, too. He also can use a computer to send messages to other computers. Some people use big computers to send rockets (火箭) into space.



Computers are much better now than before. They are also much smaller. Forty years ago one computer was as big as a small house. Today computers can be quite small. You can carry a small computer in your schoolbag! Computers are also much cheaper. More and more people are buying computers from Jim's shop.

Every computer has a keyboard (键盘) and a screen (屏幕). The keyboard has all the different letters and numbers. The screen is like a television. You type words on the keyboard. You can use a computer will keep the things you do in a floppy disc (软盘).

♥核心词汇:

1. add up 加起来
2. send... into 向……中
发射
3. write sth. with 用……
写, 相当于 write
sth. in ... 不加冠词
4. send for 派人去请

♥核心语法:

1. 情态动词can+动词原形
2. use sth. to do sth. 用……做……

♥核心解读:

1. Some people use big computers to send rockets into space.
还有人用大型电脑向太空发射火箭。
2. A computer will keep the things you do in a floppy disc.
电脑可以把你所做的事存在一张软盘中。

♥核心测试:

根据短文内容选择正确答案。

- () 1. What does every computer have? _____.
A. A keyboard B. A screen C. A and B
- () 2. What does the keyboard have? _____.
A. All the letters B. A floppy C. A mouse
- () 3. Where do you copy words? _____.
A. On the screen B. On the keyboard C. On the mouse
- () 4. Where can you see words and picture? _____.
A. On the keyboard B. On the screen C. In the space
- () 5. Where does a computer keep things? _____.
A. In a floppy disc B. On a keyboard C. In a school bag

Exercise 2

All of us eat every day, but most of us don't understand nutrition (营养). We often make mistakes in talking about good diet.

For example, many people think that foods such as rice, bread and potatoes will make one grow fat. In fact, these foods are very good to one's health. They are good sources of many vitamins (维生素) and in comparison with steak and beef they contain less amount of calories.

♥核心词汇:

1. amount of 金额总计

Some people don't like canned (罐装的) or frozen vegetables because they think fresh vegetables cooked at home are always better. This is again wrong. In fact, whether the vegetables are good or not depends more on how they are prepared. Overcooking for example, destroys many good qualities of vegetables. Vegetables cooked in too much water can lose a large amount of vitamins.

It is widely believed that extra vitamins provide more energy. But taking more than the body needs doesn't make it function better.

It is also wrong to say that vegetables grown in poor soil are low in vitamins than vegetables grown in rich soil. The vitamins in our foods are in the plants themselves. They don't come from the soil. However the minerals in a plant depend on the minerals in the soil.

In short, there are many false ideas about nutrition. We need to correct them.

♥ 核心语法:

1. too much 太多, too 修饰形容词 much.
too much + 名词, much too + 形容词。
too much 和 much too 都是很多的意思, 但有区别。
2. too 当“也”讲, 多用于口语中, 常置于句尾。
also 也当“也”讲, 位置是行为动词之前, be 之后。
eg. I also study English. I am also a student.
在否定句中用 either.
eg. I don't study Russian, either.

♥ 核心解读:

1. Overcooking for example, destroys many good qualities of vegetables.
例如反复蒸煮, 会破坏蔬菜的营养质量。
2. Vegetables cooked in too much water can lose a large amount of vitamins.
蔬菜炖的时间过长会失去大量的营养成分。

2. depend on (upon)
依靠, 依赖 (着)
3. quality 品质, 本质,
质量, 常用复数
4. make a mistake 犯个
错误

♥ 核心测试:

根据短文内容判断正 (T) 误 (F)。

- () 1. The word "diet" means food eating.
- () 2. If you are going to lose you weight, you must choose to eat meat.
- () 3. Some people don't like canned or frozen vegetables because they think they are not fresh.
- () 4. The best title of the passage is *false ideas about nutrition*.
- () 5. Vegetables grown in bad soil has less vitamins.

Exercise 3

The White House is the official residence of the President of the United States. It was designed by James Hoban, an Irish born architect. He based the design on certain buildings that he knew in Ireland.



The location was chosen by George Washington, but he never lived in it. The first president to live in the White House was John Adams, in 1800. During the war of 1812, the British invaded Washington and burned the White House. Repairs were supervised by Hoban. In 1817, President Monroe moved into the White House and had the gray sandstone painted white, to cover the smoke stains that remained after the fire. Ever since then the building was called "the White House". It wasn't until 1902 that the official name of president's home was changed to "the White House". General repairs were done in 1947 and in 1948 because parts of the building were sinking.

♥ 核心词汇:

- 1. the United States 美利坚合众国
- 2. base + 名 + on (upon)
以……为基础
- 3. remain 留下, 逗留,
(比 stay 正式)
- 4. change foot 改变方向, 改变态度

♥核心语法:

1. 被动语态的过去式: 主语+was (were) +过去分词。

The building was built last year.

2. never

① 通常置于一般动词之前, be动词、助动词之后, 有时置于句中特定词(短语)之前, 强调该词(短语)的否定意味。

They spoke never a word to each other.

他们彼此未交谈一句话。

② never 可置于祈使句之首。

Never eat too much. 绝不要吃太多。

③ 可置于句首, 这时用助动词+主语+动词或“be”+主语的倒装式。

Never have I dreamed of it. 我做梦也没想到会这样。

④ never...but... 每当……必定……

never so much as 连……都没有

♥核心解读:

1. The first president to live in the White House. was John Adams, 1800.

美国第一任总统 John Adams 是于 1800 年住进白宫的。

2. Ever since then the building was called “the White House”.

自从那时人们称它为白宫。

♥核心测试:

根据文章内容回答问题。

1. What is the White House?

2. What kind of architecture style does the White House is of?

3. Why did president Monroe have the White House repaired?

4. Does the colour white of the White House have any symbolic meaning?

5. Why were general repairs carried out in 1947 and 1948?

Exercise 4

When the God made the first man, he put him in a beautiful garden, the Garden of Eden. Here Adam lived in peace with all the animals. God gave Adam eternal life. But Adam was lonely in the garden, so God made Eve. When Adam was asleep one night, God took a rib from him and made Eve, the first woman. Adam was happy when he woke up the next morning and found Eve beside him. God said to them, "Here in the Garden you have everything. But you cannot have one thing: you cannot eat the apples from the Tree of Knowledge."

One day Satan came to the Garden. He changed into a snake and went to live in the Tree of Knowledge. When Eve came near the tree one day, the snake called her. He gave her an apple and said, "Take this apple and eat it. Don't listen to the God. Eat it." After Eve took a bite, she took the apple to Adam. He was afraid, but Eve repeated again and again. "It's good. Here, eat it. Why not?" So he finally ate the apple.

Before they ate the apple, Adam and Eve didn't know that they were naked. But they were ashamed and covered their bodies with leaves. God was angry with them. He said, "Leave the Garden. You cannot stay here."

When Adam and Eve left the garden, they had their first experience of pain and hard work in the cold hard world outside.

♥核心语法:

1. why not, 为什么不, 相当于why don't you + 动词原形。
eg. Why not go with me?

♥核心词汇:

1. peace 和平
2. wake up 醒来, 振作起来
3. cover 覆盖
4. angry with (at) 和……生气 (人)

Why don't you go with me?

2. Adam and Eve didn't know that they were naked. Adam和Eve不知道他们是裸体的, 这是一个宾语从句, 如果主句是过去时态, 从句一定要用表示过去时态的某一种形式。

eg. I didn't believe that they had come.

♥核心解读:

1. When the God made the first man, he put him in a beautiful garden, the garden of Eden.

当上帝造第一个人时, 把他放进最美丽的花园——伊甸园中。

2. After Eve took a bite, she took the apple to Adam. He was afraid, but Eve repeated again and again. "It's good. Here, eat it. Why not?"

夏娃咬了一口之后, 她把这个苹果给了亚当。他很害怕, 可夏娃反复地说: “好吃, 这真好吃, 吃了吧! 为什么不吃呢?”

♥核心测试:

根据文章内容补全对话。

- God put Adam in a beautiful garden where he lived_____.
- Eve, the first woman, was made_____.
- According to what God told them, Adam and Eve could_____.
- Adam also ate the apple without hesitating is not_____.

Exercise 5

Marianne was a school girl, she was learning to play the piano, and day after day her father stood behind her as she practised. Now he was showing her daughter how to play a difficult piece! She put her heart into it and was making progress, very good progress. It was not long before she could play it wonderfully.

And there, in the big chair, sat Wolfgang, her four-year-old brother. Marianne never had to tell him to keep quiet when she was practising.

When Marianne finished, the father said to her,

♥核心词汇:

- progress 前进, 进展
- practise 实践, 实行

"You have done very well." There was a smile on his face. She could see he was pleased. At that moment, Wolfgang ran to his father and asked his father to let him play the piece Marianne had just learned.

What a joke that was! The father picked up his body and laughed and laughed. He said, "Look at your small hands, well, you are too young to learn it. You must wait, little man. You must wait."

There was a lot of fun during dinner when Marianne told her mother that Wolfgang wanted to play one of the difficult pieces. After dinner Marianne helped do washing up while her father was reading a newspaper.

But now the newspaper was put down and the father was on his feet. "Listen!" said he. "Listen! Marianne is playing that piece much better."

But Marianne was doing washing up in the kitchen. Then father went upstairs quietly, with a lamp in his hand. He opened the door, and saw little Wolfgang playing in the dark. "I love it so!" said the child.

It was the beginning of Mozart's life of music.

♥ 核心语法:

1. put one's heart into 记下, 背下

Please put your heart into the dialogue. 请把对话背下来。

2. Wolfgang asked his father to let him play the piece Marianne had just learned.

ask sb. to do sth. 请某人做某事

ask sb. not to do sth. 请求某人不做某事

3. wash up 饭后洗碗、筷

4. upstairs 之前不加介词
go upstairs 上楼

♥ 核心解读:

1. The father picked up his body and laughed and laughed.

爸爸直起腰笑(了又笑)个不停。

pick up 爬起, 直起, 拾起, 探出, 收听, 恢复

pick up with 结识

2. Then father went upstairs quietly, with a lamp in his hand.

爸爸手里拿着灯悄悄地走上楼。

3. It was the beginning of Mozart's life of music.

那是莫扎特音乐生涯的开始。

♥核心测试:

根据短文内容填空。

Marianne's father 1 her to play the piano. She did her best to 2 and played better and 3. One day her father asked her to play a difficult piece. She practised 4 and soon she could play it well. At that moment, her little brother Wolfgang said he wanted to play the piece. The father told him that he wasn't old 5. They had a good laugh over it at 6 table. After supper, the father suddenly 7 someone playing the piece carefully. He went up stairs without 8 any noise. He was 9 to see that it was his four-year-old son. From then on Mozart 10 his life of music.

♥核心探索:

生物学进化论告诉我们,人类是由类人猿进化而来的,但是圣经故事说人是上帝创造的。

UNIT 2

♥ 核心目标:

1. 现在完成时表示过去已经发生的某一动作对现在造成的影响或结果, 掌握already和yet的区别。
2. 掌握have been to和have gone to的用法。
3. 灵活运用本单元出现的短语, 通过对话的学习, 了解水上运动项目。

Exercise 1

Every year thousands of tourists visit Pompeii, Italy. They see the sights that Pompeii is famous for its stadium and theatres, its shops and restaurants. The tourists do not, however, see Pompeii's people. They do not see them because Pompeii has no people. No one has lived in Pompeii for almost 2000 years.

Once, Pompeii was a busy city of 22000 people. It lay at the foot of Mount Vesuvius, a grass-covered volcano. Mount Vesuvius had not erupted for centuries, so the people of Pompeii felt safe. But they were not.

In August of AD 79, Mount Vesuvius erupted. The entire top of the mountain exploded, and a huge black cloud rose into the air. Soon stones and hot ash began to fall on Pompeii. When the eruption ended two days later, Pompeii was buried under 20 feet of stones and ashes. Almost all of its people were dead.

For centuries, Pompeii lay buried under stones and ashes. Then, in the year 1861, an Italian scientist named Ginseppe began to uncover Pompeii. Slowly, carefully,

♥ 核心词汇:

1. explode 动, 爆炸
(指火药, 煤气)

Ginseppe and his men dug. The city looked almost the same as it had looked in AD 79. There were streets and fountains, houses and shops. There was a stadium with 20000 seats. Perhaps the most important of all, there were everyday objects, which tell us a great deal about the people who lived in Pompeii. Many glasses and jars had some dark blue colour in the bottom, so we know that the people of Pompeii liked wine. They liked bread too, metal bread pans were in every bakery. In one bakery there were 81 round, flat loaves of bread—a type of bread that is still sold in Italy today. Tiny boxes filled with a dark, shiny powder tell us that woman liked to wear eye-makeup.

Ginseppe has died, but his work continues. One-fourth has not been uncovered yet. Scientists are still digging, still making discovers that draw the tourists to Pompeii.

♥ 核心语法:

1. thousands of tourists 数千旅游者

hundred, thousand, million, billion

这些词前面如有准确的数字或修饰词时, 它们一般不用复数形式; 如果不表示确切的数词, 或没有修饰词, 也就是说和of连用时, 用复数形式。

2. be filled with 充满着

The boxes were filled with a dark powder.

fill in 填写, fill out 使膨胀, 使丰满。

fill with 和full of 是同义词组。

2. fountain 喷泉, 喷水池 (指知识的源泉)
fountain pen 自来水笔

3. entire 整个的, 全部的

4. bottom 底部, 底面

♥ 核心解读:

1. Every year thousands of tourists visit Pompeii, Italy.

每年都有成千上万的旅游者参观意大利的古城庞贝。

这座城市位于意大利维苏威火山东麓, 公元79年8月为维苏威火山大喷发所淹没, 古城的挖掘始于1748年, 著名的游览地。

2. Then, in the year 1861, an Italian scientist named Ginseppe began to uncover

pompeii.

然而在 1861 年，一位名叫Ginsenne的科学家开始挖掘庞贝古城，移去庞贝古城上的覆盖物（灰、石头等）。

♥核心测试：

根据短文内容选择正确答案。

- () 1. A large amount of people come to Pompeii_____.
A. to see its famous stadium and theatres
B. to see what it used to be
C. to see its people
D. to enjoy its delicious food
- () 2. Pompeii was _____ about 2000 years ago.
A. an empty city B. a prosperous city
C. an old city D. a poor
- () 3. The Pompeiians who lived about 2000 years ago _____.
A. lived more or less the same as Italians now do
B. lived quite differently from those who live in Italy
C. felt worried about the grass-covered volcano
D. knew nothing about the volcano
- () 4. Ginseppe has died, but his work_____.
A. stops B. stopped
C. go on D. continues
- () 5. Do the tourists not see the people because Pompeii has no people?
_____.
A. Yes, they do B. No, they don't
C. Yes, they don't D. No, they do

Exercise 2

About more than one hundred and fifty years ago, Napoleon was the king of France. At that time France and

♥核心词汇：

1. Napoleon 拿破仑

Russia were at war. Napoleon was going to take the city of Moscow.

It was a long way from France to Russia. The French soldiers went on for many days, fighting as they went. They passed through many countries and many cities. At last they came to the city quickly. They were all happy for the French flag was waving over Moscow.

The Russians didn't fight. But when it was late at night, the French soldiers were fast asleep after drinking and dancing. The whole city was quiet and still. Suddenly there came a great cry, "Moscow is on fire!" The Russians had set fire to the city in many places. The French couldn't put the fire out quickly. The city was burnt to the ground. What were the French soldiers to do now? They couldn't stay in Moscow any longer because there was not enough food. They had to go back to France.

It was winter. The weather in Russia was very cold. Every place was covered with thick snow. The French soldiers feared the long journey back to France. Napoleon and his men went on through the snow day after day. Men fell down dead by the roadside because of cold and hunger. Very few came out of Russia alive and reached their homes in France.

♥ 核心语法:

1. more than 后接数词时表示不包括该数。

eg. People more than 18 years of age have the right to vote in China. 在中国年满18岁的人拥有选举权。

more than后接one+名词时, 在语意上虽为复数, 但仍视为单数形式。

More than one house was burnt in the fire.

不只一间房子在大火中被烧毁。

2. through 通过, 穿过, 经过

3. fight 打仗, 作战

4. reach 到达, 同义词有get, arrive