



最新中考英语 阅读模拟精选 150篇

刘决生 主编

同样的训练时间 别样的高分回报
筛选经典试题 追踪测试热点

精选各地最新中考英语阅读理解模拟试题

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个模块

上海科学技术出版社

中学英语经典试题 150 系列

最新中考英语阅读模拟精选 150 篇

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前 言

国家英语课程标准明确规定，初三毕业生的英语水平应该达到五级，其中课外英语阅读量累计为 15 万词。综观 2007 年全国各地中考英语试题，每份试题阅读理解篇幅都在 3—5 篇，中考阅读理解的分值也在 30—40 分之间，是英语试题中比重最大的一块。毫不夸张地说，谁赢得了阅读理解，谁就赢得了中考英语的高分。

为了让广大初中学生，尤其是初三考生熟悉中考英语阅读理解的选材范围与试题设计的特点，本书的编者广泛收集了全国各地的最新中考英语模拟试题，从中筛选出阅读理解精华试题 150 篇，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个模块，与已经多次出版的《中考英语经典阅读 150 篇》相配套，供广大初中学生选用。

参加本书编写的老师既有华东师范大学外语学院毕业的从事高考、中考英语测试专业研究的英语教育硕士，又有奋战在初三教学一线的骨干教师，我们编写此书的初衷就是要给广大考生提供最新、最经典的中考英语阅读理解模拟训练题，让考生在最短的时间内取得阅读理解的最高分。

上海科学技术出版社英语编辑室的编辑们为这套《中学英语经典试题 150 系列》丛书的出版付出了辛勤的劳动，在此致谢。

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

2007 年 7 月

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第一章

中考英语阅读理解的命题趋向与训练策略

全国各地的中考英语试题都是自主命题，除了省（直辖市）级统一命题外，很多地方都已经把命题权下放到了地级市。然而，这些试题在命制时都必须遵循一个基本标准，那就是教育部颁布的《国家英语课程标准》以及据此制定的符合当地特点的中考英语考试说明。

从 2007 年各地中考英语试题中的阅读份量来看，每份试题中阅读理解都是 3—5 篇，分值在 30—40 分，这还不包括与阅读能力紧密相关的完形填空题。能否在阅读理解题上取得高分直接关系到中考英语的成败。

那么，如何积极备战中考英语阅读理解，全面提升自己的英语阅读能力呢？

一、要尽早熟悉中考英语阅读理解的命题趋向

未雨绸缪，尽早熟悉中考英语阅读理解的命题趋向，无疑是广大初中生尤其是初三学生备战中考英语阅读理解的起点。

其实，我们只要浏览一下各地的中考英语试题，就会发现中考英语阅读理解的命题大同小异。其实这也很正常，因为各地中考英语试题的命制都要参照教育部颁布的《国家英语课程标准》。教育部颁布的《国家英语课程标准》明文规定，初三毕业生的英语综合运用能力应该达到五级标准。其中，对五级阅读理解目标作了以下文字描述：

1. 能根据上下文和构词法推断、理解生词的含义；
2. 能理解段落中各句子之间的逻辑关系；
3. 能找出文章中的主题，理解故事的情节，预测故事情节的发展和可能的结局；
4. 能读懂常见体裁的阅读材料；
5. 能根据不同的阅读目的运用简单的阅读策略获取信息；
6. 除教材外，课外阅读量应累计达到 15 万词以上（上海的要求更高，30 万词以上）。

综观历年各地的中考英语试题与各地最新的中考英语模拟试题，我们不难看出，中考英语阅读理解的命题呈现出以下趋向：

1. 试题的选材贴近考生生活、时代气息浓郁

这完全符合英语学科学以致用的特点和英语考试是水平测试的性质。我国的现行英语教学以交际法为指导，倡导任务型教学途径，学英语的目的就是要求学生能在现实生活环境中灵活运用英语，完成交际任务。怎样考查考生的英语应用能力呢？现实生活为我们提供了大

量的英语素材。新课程出现了“一纲多本”（一个教学大纲，多本教材），提出了教材是工具的新理念，提倡教师们“用教材教，而不是教教材”。所以，中考英语阅读理解的选材必然会跳出书本，转向丰富多彩的日常生活。其实，当今种类繁多的英语报刊杂志、以及众多的英语网络资源，为中考英语阅读理解的选材提供了广阔的空间。当然，按照常规，被选中的文章一般要根据中考的阅读要求作适当删节与修改，如更换或注释生词等。

2. 所选文章的体裁多样化，有机组合为一个阅读系列

中考英语阅读文章除了保持题材的鲜活外，也注重所选文章体裁的多样性。通常，一份中考英语试题的阅读部分包括人物经历（如人物传记）或事件描述类的记叙文、介绍社会现象、异域风情或现代高科技类的说明文、提供各种信息的应用文（如广告），有时也出现热点话题谈论类的议论文等。由于中考试题的选材具备典型性与不可重复性的特点，决定了每一类体裁的文章一般都只能选择一篇。不同类别的 3—5 篇文章组合在一起，基本上按照由易到难和客观题在前、主观题（任务型阅读）在后的顺序排列（记叙文、应用文、说明文、议论文是最常见的组合方式），有机组合，形成一个中考英语阅读理解测试系列，从而达到比较全面地测试考生各种英语文体阅读能力的目的。本书的七大板块分类标准就是根据历年中考英语阅读理解真题确定的。

3. 试题的难易度分布有序，比例分布合理，主观题有增加的趋势

具体到每一道试题，命题者基本上都是分别根据词、句、段、篇的不同要求来设计阅读理解题的。

判断是非题型的难度最小，通常针对文中某一细节设计，上海卷和很多地方卷的第一篇阅读都采用该题型，考生只需将题干的描述与文中相关信息比较后就可以判断该题正确与否。

多项选择题型作为传统题型，所占比例一直最大，测试的能力要求也因题而异。细节信息题只要求考生能从文章中找到相关细节或关键词即可，难度也低，在广告信息类的语篇中经常会遇见这类试题。细节语义转换理解题所占的比例最高，正确选项是原文有关词语和句子的转换，要求考生能结合上下文正确理解原文中某个短语或句子的含义，从备选答案中找到与之意思一致的选项，属于中档难度题。一般来说，中考英语阅读理解试题都会设计一道对下划线生词或词组意思猜测的题，测试考生根据上下文提示或词根来猜测词义的能力，难度可大可小，视具体情况而定。推理判断题属于难度较高的主观试题，一般设计为每篇的最后一道题，主要是考查考生能否通过文章的字面意思和段落或全篇的内在逻辑关系进行合乎逻辑的推理判断的能力。有的说明类文章后面还会设计一题图形识别题，要求考生根据文章的介绍，选择合适的图片。也有少数试题难度更高，特别是在话题谈论类的文章后面，要求考生能正确理解作者的写作意图与态度倾向。考生只有在整体理解文章内容的基础上才能领会作者的言外之意。

为了弥补阅读理解客观题（判断是非题与多项选择题）一统天下、考生可以猜测的局面，近年来各地中考英语阅读理解部分都引入了属于主观题性质的**任务型阅读**，要求考生或填写表格（一般限定词数），或回答问题。这类试题的难度最大，考生如果不能真正读懂并理解文章，就无法下笔。值得一提的是，近年来任务型阅读的主观题在各地中考英语试题中所占的比例越来越大，有的地方试题甚至采用两篇，既要求考生根据文章填写表格，又要求考生在阅读文章后回答问题，英汉互译、在文章中填词等新题型也开始出现。

但是，综观任何一组中考英语阅读理解试题，试题的难易度分布非常有序。每篇阅读文章后的试题基本上由易到难。而且，基础题与难题的比例都不大，中等难度的试题占主体。

二、要在训练中及时总结并灵活运用阅读理解的答题策略

在全面了解中考英语阅读理解的命题趋向后，考生要有的放矢，在平时的阅读理解训练中及时总结并灵活运用阅读理解的答题策略。

阅读理解最常见的答题思路是先阅读全文，了解文章的大意；然后再逐题阅读题干，带着问题回到原文查找相关的句子与关键词，最后判断出四个选项中的正确项。

也有考生为了节省答题时间，采用先看问题再阅读文章、边阅读边判断答案的策略。

上述两种答题策略无所谓优劣，要根据文章与考生的具体情况选用。从近年来的中考英语阅读试题的组成来看，建议两种策略综合使用。

几乎每份中考试题与模拟试题的阅读部分都有意选择了一篇以测试查找信息为主要目的的应用文，文章的形式或表格，或各类广告，很多试题还图文并茂。而且，此类文章后面的题目一般都只设计三题，少的甚至只有两题。建议考生在阅读这类文章时，采用先看题干再阅读的策略。因为这类文章设计的问题少，而且以查找与应用文章中的相关信息为主，考生只需要根据问题略读文章，找出并运用相关的信息即可。文章中大量内容甚至一个段落可能都是冗余信息，与设计的问题无关。这样一来，在不影响答题准确率的前提下，就可以节省宝贵的答题时间。

但是对于大多数文章来说，特别是科技类说明文与话题谈论类的议论文，文章本身就有一定的难度。建议还是要先快速浏览一遍文章，掌握文章的大致意思；再根据题目研读相关的句子与段落，比较四个选项，最后判断出最佳答案。阅读文章应遵循由整体到局部的原则，按“全文、段落、句子、关键词”的步骤，答题流程基本如下：

1. 速读全文，了解文章的体裁、题材与大意

阅读能力一般包括阅读速度和理解能力两个方面内容。中考英语要求的阅读速度为每分钟 50—60 词，这就要求考生必须在十分有限的时间内运用略读、跳读等快速阅读技巧，找出关键词（key words）、主题句（topic sentence），捕捉文章的时空、顺序、人物、情节和观点，并且理顺文章脉络，把握文章的体裁、题材，掌握文章大意。几乎是一目十行的快速阅读并不要求考生能把握全文的所有细节，考生只要能根据文章的标题、开头、中心句、插图、表格和结尾等部分，判断出文章大意就可以了。例如，大多数议论性质的文章都在第一段提出问题，中间部分进行详细分析与例证，最后一段是总结观点。这类文章的每段第一句话往往是主题句。也有些文章没有主题句，如记叙人物、事件的文章，需要考生自己去归纳。

2. 仔细阅读题干，带着问题复读原文

首先要仔细阅读题干（即问题），明白问题的指向。考生读完问题，就应该能判断出问题的设计是针对一个单词、一句话，一段话还是全文。如 Which of the following is the best title of the passage? 属于给文章添加标题，就是对文章中心意思的考查，必须通读全文、结合全文的意思来考虑。再如 According to the passage, which of the following is NOT true? 很明显，这是一道查找细节的判断題，通常在问题设计时，否定词采用大写形式，提醒考生。考生只需要从文中查找到相关细节，与提供的选项比较，判断正确与否即可。试题的题干决定了考生答题时不同的阅读范围，尤其值得注意。

其次，要理清问题的类型。应用文中的客观信息题一般都可以直接从文章中找到答案。主观判断题则不同，如对全文的中心主旨的理解、对文章作者的写作意图与态度倾向的理解、对文章的来源判断等，考生必须在把握全文意思的基础上，进行深层的推理才能正确选择。

最后，要理解题干及选项所提供的信息。注意题干的中心意思，尤其是疑问词（What、How、Why 等）、主语及重要的谓语动词，判断出空格中可能要填入的内容或者针对问题的可能答案。然后有针对性地复读原文中的相关细节，对关键词与句子进行快速定位，在仔细分析、对比后，形成自己对问题的深刻理解，再根据自己的理解去确定正确答案。只有有意识地加强阅读内容的针对性，才能提高答题的准确率。

3. 仔细研读细节，学会对词语和句子意思的转换理解

在中考英语阅读理解试题中，对词语和句子意思的转换理解题所占的比例很高。很多考生都能从原文中找到与题目相关的词语、句子与段落，但总是发现选项的表述与原文有差异。这两种表述的意思究竟是否一致呢？这就涉及到了考生对词语和句子意思的转换理解能力。考生必须快速查找出两者之间的相同之处与不同点，重点分析不同点的意思，学会“横看成岭侧成峰”的理解方式。如果意思相同或相似，就确定为正确答案，反之则排除。

4. 理顺文章的思路与脉络，加强逻辑推理，深层理解文章的主题与言外之意

考生的逻辑推理只能在回顾文章内容、理顺文章思路与脉络的基础上进行。如果是记叙事件的文章，必须先理清事情的开端、发展、结局等经过；如果是记叙人物的文章，必须要找到时间或空间等线索；如果是说明文，肯定要理顺说明的顺序；如果是议论文，论点、论据、结论三大要素的查找必不可少。

逻辑推理能力的考查，在中考英语阅读理解中的比例有增加的趋势。考生要学会根据文章的内容提示与生活常识，透过字面意思看本质，深层理解文章所反映的主题与作者的真实意图。一旦题目中出现 infer、imply、suggest 等常见的表示推理的词语时，考生就要从文章的全局考虑，整体把握。

5. 要学会结合上下文猜测词义

准确地猜测词义也是英语阅读理解的一项重要能力。虽然中考英语阅读理解试题中明确要求猜测下划线单词或词组意思的题目一般只设计一道题，但是，在测试实际中，也经常要求考生能够结合上下文猜测其他的生词或不常见的单词的意思。如果考生不能准确猜测，就影响了对细节与全文意思的理解，从而降低了答题准确率。考生应该学会“顺藤摸瓜”，通过词根与构词法知识，结合上下文的同位、对比、因果等关系与生活常识来推断词义。

6. 巧用选项排除法答题，重点检查心存疑问的考题

为了提高答题准确率，考生完全可以采用选项排除法答题。特别是那些不能一眼就看出正确答案的题，通过排除确定无疑的错误选项，就缩小了选项的范围，增加了答对的机会。对于那些做后仍然心存疑问的难题，要作为重点检查的对象。考生通过反复研读相关细节，在排除没有肯定错误的选项后，重点比较可能正确的剩余选项，再作出最后的判断。

7. 做任务型阅读时要学会查找文章的关键词与关键句，答题必须符合题目要求

在任务型阅读中，无论是填写表格还是回答问题，一般都有词数限制，评分标准中也强调按关键词给分。所以，考生在做任务型阅读题时，一定要学会结合问题，查找文章中的关键词与关键句，再根据题目要求，适当取舍。如果题目要求回答限制在 10 个单词以内，而关键句有 20 个单词，考生就必须根据题目要求选取其中的核心单词或词组。如果不按照要求全句摘抄，答案就超出了词数限制，肯定要被扣分。

第二章

中考英语阅读理解模拟精选 150 篇

第一节 人物经历篇

Passage 1

What's the meaning of "dark horse"? It's someone who wins when no one expects it.

Han Xiaopeng took China's first gold on snow. He became an Olympic "dark horse" last Thursday by winning the gold medal in men's freestyle aerial skiing (自由式滑雪空中技巧) at Turin in Italy. He made two almost perfect jumps for the highest score. Han had never won a world gold medal before, let alone (更不用说) in the Olympics!

"I never thought this would happen," said the 23-year-old. "I feel like I'm in a dream." It's China's second gold medal at the Turin Olympics. But more important, Han's gold was the country's first ever in a snow sport. In 2002, China's Yang Yang won the gold for speed skating at the winter Olympics in Salt Lake City, US.

Just because Han's win was unexpected doesn't mean that he didn't work hard.

Han grew up in Jiangsu Province. Before he started his training on snow, he used to be an acrobat (杂技演员) at a circus. In 1995, a coach found his talent (才能). The coach, Yang Er'qi, said Han had the agility (灵活性) and courage to be a ski jumper. When Yang first took the 12-year-old to northern China, the boy couldn't swim, skate or ski. But he wasn't afraid of the high platform (跳台) and kept on training.

Han almost left the sport after hurting his knee months before the Salt Lake Games. In that Olympics he only got 24th. "I was hopeless at that time, but my family and the coach stood firmly (坚强地) behind me, helping me through," he recalled.

Han Xiaopeng worked so hard that he won the gold medal in the Olympics at last. Because of his success, more and more people in China are becoming interested in skiing. We are proud of him and we hope he will have another big success in the next winter Olympics.

1. What does "dark horse" mean? It means _____.

A. a horse which is dark

B. someone who is expected to win

- C. a horse which likes living in the dark D. someone whose win is unexpected
2. Where did Han Xiaopeng take China's first gold on snow?
A. In China. B. In Italy. C. In America. D. In Australia.
3. What made the coach, Yang Er'qi, choose Han Xiaopeng to be a ski jumper?
A. He had the agility and wasn't afraid of the high platform.
B. He was good at skiing though he was only 12 years old.
C. He was born in the north of China and liked sports on snow.
D. He had the talent and he had won a world gold medal before.
4. Which of the following sentences is **NOT TRUE** according to the passage?
A. He was 23 when he won the gold medal at the winter Olympics.
B. He made two almost perfect jumps and got the highest score.
C. No one had won the gold before Han Xiaopeng at the winter Olympics.
D. He never gave up even though he had faced many difficulties.
5. What is the best title for this passage?
A. A Dark Horse at the Winter Olympics B. A Wonderful Match
C. A Hopeless Snow Game D. An Exciting Horse Race

Passage 2



Chanel, an Amazing Woman

Coco Chanel was an amazing French woman. From a hat-seller to one of the top fashion designers in France, she attracted the world's attention for over 80 years.

Chanel said she was born in 1893, but in fact she was born on August 19, 1883 as Gabrielle Chanel. Her mother died when she was only six, leaving her father with five children.

She got the nickname Coco when she worked as a singer during 1905—1908. With the help of some friends, Coco Chanel went to Paris and opened her first store around 1910, selling women's hats.

Chanel had a sharp fashion sense, and her store soon became popular in the 1920s in Paris, the world's capital of art, culture and fashion.

In 1921 Chanel introduced a *perfume* (香水), Chanel No.5. The perfume got its name because it was the fifth bottle the models showed to her, and it was to be sold in May, the fifth month of the year. It was a huge success. Today Chanel No.5 is still one of the most perfumes. It sells a bottle every 30 seconds.

Chanel's fashions were totally different from those in the past. They *enable* (使得) women to dress differently and have a new look. Her *casual* (休闲的) clothing caught the eye of many women. She was still working on January 10, 1971 when she died.

Chanel changed the way women looked. As a symbol of beauty and good taste, she still has a strong *influence* (影响) on the fashion and perfume industry today.

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. Coco Chanel was born in 1883 and died in 1971.
2. Chanel once worked as a singer from 1905 to 1908 in Paris.

3. It didn't take too long for Chanel's store to become popular in Paris.
4. Chanel No.5 wasn't a huge success when it was sold.
5. Chanel No.5 got its name only because it was the fifth bottle the models showed to her.
6. Chanel changed the way women dressed themselves.

Passage 3

I've loved my mother's desk since I was just tall enough to sit above the top of it. Standing by her chair, looking at the ink bottle, pens, and white paper, I decided that the act of writing must be a most wonderful thing in the world.

I never saw Mom angry, never saw her cry. I knew she loved me, she showed in action. But as a young girl, I wanted to have heart-to-heart talks between mother and daughter.

They never happened. I was “too emotional (情绪化的)”. But she lived “on the surface”.

As years passed and I had my own family, I loved my mother and thanked her for our happy family. I wrote to her in careful words and asked her to let me know that she did forgive (原谅) me.

My hope turned to disappointment, then little interest and, finally, peace — it seemed that nothing happened. I couldn't be sure that the letter had even got to Mother. I only knew that I had written it, and I could stop trying to change her.

Years later, during her final illness, Mother kept different things for my sister and brother. "But the desk," she said again, "is for Elizabeth."

The present of her desk told me that she was pleased that writing was my chosen work. I cleaned the desk carefully and found some papers inside a photo of my father and a one-page letter, folded and refolded many times. It was my letter.

“Mother, you always chose the act that speaks louder than words.”

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

1. The writer began to love her mother's desk _____.
A. after Mother died
B. after she became a writer
C. when she was a child
D. when Mother gave it to her
2. The writer wrote the letter to her mother _____.
A. with disappointment
B. in careful words
C. before she got married (结婚)
D. after her mother kept the desk for her
3. What did Mother do with the writer's letter asking for forgiveness?
A. She had never received the letter.
B. For years, she often talked about the letter.
C. She didn't forgive her daughter at all.
D. She read the letter again and again till she died.
4. In the underlined sentence, "They" refers to _____.
A. the forgiveness between the old and the young
B. different ideas between mother and daughter
C. heart-to-heart talks between mother and daughter
D. part of the understanding between the old and the young
5. Which of the following sentences is NOT true?

- A. Mother was cold on the surface but kind in her heart to the writer.
 B. The writer wanted to tell us that Mother's action speaks louder than words.
 C. The writer and her mother had different ideas on expressing (表达) feelings.
 D. Mother was not satisfied with the writer's chosen work, so she didn't forgive her.
6. Which is the best title of this passage?
- A. My Letter to Mother
 B. Mother and Children
 C. My Mother's Desk
 D. Talks between Mother and me

Passage 4

WINTER break! Two whole weeks without homework — two whole weeks of heaven. Two weeks to relax. I imagined myself getting plenty of sleep. I planned on reading "The Giver", which I hadn't had time to read.

But soon I noticed something: I couldn't sleep. It would be 12:30 am and I would be trying to fall asleep. I would begin thinking that I haven't done anything today!

This happened the next night, and the night after. During the day, when I had free time, I would be *pacing* (踱步) around the room *moaning* (抱怨) that I had nothing to do! I was eating when I wasn't hungry. I was playing a computer game even though it was boring.

The truth, I *concluded* (总结), is that relaxation doesn't mean doing nothing. Relaxation means doing something enjoyable. I planned to swim at the local high school. I set up a practice schedule of an hour and a half per day. I decided to read two books that my friend had *recommended* (推荐) to me. I planned to do a little *community* (社区) service work, volunteering to help at the nearby old people's home for two hours every day. After doing those things, writing e-mails to my friends, watching DVDs and sleeping 12 hours a day, my days are full. And I'm truly enjoying myself relaxing.

Of course, some of my earlier wishes have come true. Being free from schoolwork has taken a load off my mind, helped me to get in perspective (洞察力) and brought me back in touch with my family and myself. Getting so much sleep has done wonders for my state of mind.

After each past winter break, I haven't been able to say what I did, how I used my time. This winter break will be different. I am relaxing by working.

1. According to the passage, the writer had his/her vacation _____.
 A. for a month
 B. for one week
 C. for two weeks
 D. for six weeks
2. How did the writer feel about the vacation at first?
 A. Excited.
 B. Bored.
 C. Surprised.
 D. Tired.
3. What was the writer's problem after a few days?
 A. He had no books to read.
 B. He couldn't fall asleep at night.
 C. He played too many computer games.
 D. He was always hungry.
4. What did the writer do at first during his/her winter vacation?
 A. He/She paced around the room.
 B. He/She moaned and ate.
 C. He/She played a computer game.
 D. All the above.
5. The *underlined* (划线) sentence means that the writer _____.

- A. still has lots of homework to do B. doesn't have to worry about schoolwork
C. is worried about his schoolwork D. doesn't take his schoolwork seriously
6. What does relaxation mean to the writer finally?
A. Doing nothing at all. B. Getting 15 hours of sleep every day.
C. Filling the days with fun things. D. Reading books all day long.

Passage 5

Once upon a time, there were two brothers who loved fairy tales. Do you know who I'm talking about?

Yes, the Grimm Brothers (格林兄弟)!

Jacob and Wilhelm Grimm, often called the Grimm Brothers, were born in a German family. The Grimms were a large family of nine children, eight boys and one girl. Jacob Grimm, the second son, was born on January 4, 1785 and Wilhelm Grimm, the third son, was born on February 24, 1786.

Their father was a lawyer, and Jacob and Wilhelm also went to law school. But they loved fairy tales a lot. In fact, they had been collecting fairy tales from people since the early 1800s. In 1812, the Grimm Brothers published (出版) their first volume (册) of eighty-six stories and tales. The stories were very popular and they became famous at once. In 1814 the second volume, seventy stories, was published.

The Grimm Brothers were close friends all their lives and collected over two hundred fairy tales.

In 1823, an English writer translated (翻译) 50 of these fairy tales into English and they have been an important part of children's reading ever since.

Wilhelm Grimm died on December 16, 1859 and Jacob Grimm on September 20, 1863.

A survey among 1, 200 US children in 2004 shows that the five most popular fairy tales are all in the Grimm's Fairy Tales.

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 Grimm Brothers were German.
2. Wilhelm Grimm was one year older than Jacob Grimm.
3. The Grimm Brothers had been writing fairy tales since the early 1800s.
4. In 1812, the Grimm Brothers published their first volume and became famous at once.
5. In 1823, the two brothers translated 50 of their fairy tales into English.
6. The Grimm's Fairy Tales are very popular among the children.

Passage 6



She is a beautiful red-haired girl. She had been shopping with her mom in Wal-Mart. It was pouring outside. We all stood there under the awning (雨篷). Her voice was so sweet. "Mom, let's run through the rain," she said.

"What?" Mom asked.

"Let's run through the rain!"

"No, honey. We'll wait until it slows down a bit," Mom replied.

The child waited about another minute and repeated, "Mom, let's run through the rain."

"We'll get soaked if we do," Mom said.

"No, we won't, Mom. That's not what you said this morning," the young girl said as she tugged at her mom's arm.

"This morning? When did I say we could run through the rain and not get wet?"

"Don't you remember? When you were talking to Daddy about his cancer (癌症), you said, we can get through anything!"

The crowd became silent. Nothing could be heard but the rain. No one came or left in the next few minutes. Mom thought for a moment about what she would say.

"Honey, you are right. Let's run through the rain. If we get wet, well maybe we'll just need to get a wash," Mom said.

Then off they ran. People all stood watching, smiling and laughing as they rushed past the cars and through the puddles (水坑).

They held their shopping bags over their heads. They got wet through. But they were followed by a few who laughed like children all the way to their cars.

People can take away your money and health. But no one can ever take away your memories... So don't forget to make time to make memories every day.

- Mom and her girl were _____.
A. at home B. in a coffee shop
C. outside a shopping mall D. in a parking lot
- The girl and her mom stood under the awning because _____.
A. they were waiting for their friends B. it was raining heavily outside
C. the bus hadn't come yet D. they were having a rest
- The meaning of the underlined word soaked is _____.
A. cold B. hungry C. wet all over D. black and blue
- Which of the following is **TRUE** according to the passage?
A. The girl had a sweet voice and black hair.
B. The girl's father was down with a serious illness.
C. All the people followed the mom and the girl in the rain.
D. The mom and her girl walked slowly to their car in the rain.
- Mom told the girl's father "we can get through anything" in order to _____.
A. cheer him up B. show she is strong
C. prove her ability D. make memories
- The best title of the passage is _____.
A. A Mom And Her Girl B. Shopping in Wal-Mart
C. Health Is Most Important D. Let's Run through the Rain

Passage 7

Hi Sarah,

Do you remember me? I'm Judith. I used to live in 15 Dortling Street, just around the corner from you. Just before I left, you gave me your e-mail address but I haven't mailed you before now. When I first left, I went to live with my mother because she was very ill and needed somebody to

look after her. It was very difficult to look after her. She often had to go to the doctor. My sister is looking after her now.

I was very lucky to get a job in London, and that's where I'm living now. It's very interesting, although it has been very cold this winter. I have a job with a furniture company. The people have been very friendly to me and helped me to feel at home here.

Of course I have visited all the main famous places in London like *Westminster Abbey* (西敏寺), London Bridge and *Buckingham Palace* (白金汉宫). It's wonderful to see all the places that we used to read about and see on TV. I've also been to Paris and seen the Eiffel Tower and the Arc de Triomphe. It's very expensive to have a cup of coffee in a *café* (咖啡馆) in Paris. You have to pay just to sit down.

That's enough about me. How are you doing? Are you still working at the same company? Are you still living in the same house?

I plan to come back for a holiday next month and hope that I can see you then. Please e-mail me and let me know if that is all right with you.

Love from Judith

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. Judith used to be one of Sarah's neighbours.
2. Judith was very ill and she had to live with her mother.
3. It was very easy for Judith to get a job in London.
4. The furniture company is far away from London.
5. Judith is happy because the people there are friendly to her.
6. Judith isn't sure if Sarah is still living in the same house.

Passage 8

Ella was left-handed. When she got in the third grade, her marks were extremely poor because her teacher, Miss Mennis, couldn't understand Ella's terrible *handwriting* (书写、笔迹). Then Miss Mennis *forced* (强迫) Ella to write with her right hand. She even stood over poor little Ella and made sure that the pupil wasn't using her left hand.

When Ella got in the fourth grade, she had a much younger teacher, Miss Kindred. She gave pupils handwriting exercises. One day, she asked Ella to stay in the classroom after class. Ella thought Miss Kindred was going to *punish* (惩罚) her because of her bad handwriting. Miss Kindred asked Ella to write a few words with her right hand. Then she made Ella write a few words with her left hand. Ella looked up at her when she finished writing, and the teacher had a warm smile on her face.

Miss Kindred gave Ella a writing exercise to take home with a note in an envelope to her father. Ella gave him the note and began doing her homework. Her father watched her while she was writing with her left hand. He praised her, saying she wrote well. Ella became very proud of herself.

Ella started to enjoy writing, and her marks improved greatly. Whenever Ella made an A on her paper, Miss Kindred always put a gold star on Ella's spelling paper.

When Ella got in the sixth grade she lived with her grandparents. When the grandfather needed a letter to be written, he asked Ella to write it for him. That made Ella feel very good about herself. Ella's grandparents also asked her to write letters for the old neighbours who could not read and

write.

In high school, the English teacher sometimes asked the students to go to the blackboard to write something. Ella's classmates were surprised to watch her left hand move quickly across the blackboard. Sometimes they would laugh, saying: "Ah, look at the *Lefty* (左撇子) now!"

Ella laughed, too. She had *confidence* (信心) within herself.

- Miss Mennis was one of Ella's teachers in the _____.
A. third grade B. fourth grade C. sixth grade D. high school
- Miss Mennis stood over Ella in order to _____.
A. force Ella to write only with her left hand
B. make sure that Ella was writing with her right hand
C. see if Ella studied her lessons hard enough
D. make herself understand Ella's terrible handwriting
- Miss Kindred asked Ella to stay in the classroom after class because she wanted to _____.
A. punish Ella B. ask Ella to write a note
C. praise Ella D. watch Ella write
- In the note, Miss Kindred might ask Ella's father to _____.
A. check Ella's homework B. let Ella do her homework at once
C. be proud of his daughter D. *encourage* (鼓励) Ella to write well
- When Ella lived with her grandparents, she often _____.
A. wrote letters for others B. taught poor people to read
C. put a gold star on the paper D. moved her left hand quickly
- Why did Ella's classmates laugh when they saw Ella writing on the blackboard?
A. Because they didn't like Ella.
B. Because Ella's handwriting was still terrible.
C. Because Ella laughed while writing.
D. Because Ella wrote well but used the left hand

Passage 9

Stephen Hawking was born in Oxford, England on 8th January, 1942. He went to school in St Albans—a small city near London. Although he did well, he was never top of his class. After leaving school, Hawking went first to Oxford University where he studied physics, then he went to Cambridge University where he studied cosmology. As he himself admits (承认), he didn't work hard. He was a very lazy student, and did very little work. However, he still got good marks.

It was at the age of 20 that Hawking first noticed something was wrong with him. He started to bump (撞上) into things. When he visited his family at Christmas time, his mother was so worried that she made him see a doctor. Hawking was sent to hospital for tests. Finally, the result came back. Hawking had motor neurone disease, an incurable illness which would make him unable to speak, breathe or move without the help of a machine. Doctors said they had no way to help him. He would die before he was 23.

At first, Hawking became very sad. After a while, though, he began to see his life in a different way. As he later write, "Before my illness was diagnosed (诊断), I had been very bored with life. There had not seemed to be anything worth doing. But shortly after I came out of hospital, I