



最新中考英语 阅读模拟精选 150篇

(2010 版)

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

精选各地最新典型中考英语阅读理解模拟试题

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篇七个模块

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

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 2009 年全国各地中考英语试题，每份试题阅读理解的文章数都在 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最新的中考英语模拟试题，并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篇七个模块，与已经多次再版的《中考英语经典阅读 150 篇》相配套，供广大初中学生选用。

本书在 2007 年首次推出，2008 年再版，多次印刷，得到了广大师生的肯定。为了满足广大初三新生备战 2010 年中考的迫切需要，我们参照原来的编写体例，从 2009 年中考前夕全国各地（尤其是上海、北京、江苏、浙江、湖北等教育发达地区）最新中考英语模拟试题中的阅读理解部分筛选出精华试题 150 篇，彻底重编了此书，以全新的内容奉献给广大读者。

本书（2010 版）的最大特点就是内容新颖：既有当今席卷全球的金融危机的起因，又有对美国新任总统奥巴马个人收入的介绍；既图文并茂地描述了 2010 年上海世界博览会的吉祥物“海宝”，又涉及到 2009 年中央电视台春节联欢晚会上亮相的魔术师刘谦等。阅读理解试题的选材贴近生活，贴近时代。这与新课程背景下各地中考英语试题的命题方向完全一致。

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。

参与本书资料搜集与编写的还有杜丽、吴梦圆、张萍、刘存志、马京、李美丽、汤珊、王炎、王小艳、李珊、杨冰、邱萍、张强、王红、孙娇燕、蔡斌和程功等同志。

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，还望读者不吝指正书中不足之处，以便再版时及时修订。

编 者

2009 年 6 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2009年各地中考英语试题中的阅读分量来看，每份试题中阅读理解都有3~5篇，分值大多在30~40分，这还不包括与阅读能力紧密相关的完形填空题。因此，能否在阅读理解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，需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水平测试的性质。我国现行的英语教学以交际法为指导，倡导任务型教学，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,被选中的文章内容必须健康,体现正确的情感、态度与价值观;同时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、介绍社会现象和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),有时也出现谈论热点话题的议论文等。由于中考试题的选材具备典型性与不可重复性的特点,这就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。本书七大板块的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猜测下划线生词或词组意思的题,测试考生根据上下文提示或词根来理解词义的能力,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能力。有的说明类文章后面还会设计一道图形识别题,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、考生容易猜测的局面,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,而诸如英汉互译、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,试题的难易度分布都非常有序。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,文章的形式或为表格,或为各类广告,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有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的内容。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,查找出关键词(key words)、主题句(topic sentence),捕捉文章的时间、地点、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。主观判断題则不同,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,在实际测试中,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,在排除肯定错误的选项后,重点比较可能正确的剩余选项,再做出最后的判断。

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。如果不按照要求答题,而是对全句进行摘抄,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

Benjamin Banneker was born a few months before another great American—George Washington. Benjamin was black, but he was not a slave. He and his mother and his grandmother were free. Benjamin's grandmother came from England. In America she got a job and worked for many years to pay for her boat trip across the ocean. After working many more years, she saved enough money to buy a farm. Benjamin lived with her for a while. She taught him to read and write and do arithmetic (算术).

Benjamin's neighbour knew that he was clever. They were not surprised when he built a large wooden clock. He made each piece after studying a small pocket watch. The clock made him famous, for it was one of the first clocks built in America. People from other places began to send hard problems of all kinds for Benjamin to settle.

Thomas Jefferson learned of Benjamin Banneker's ability to settle hard problems. He asked Banneker to help build the city that was to be the capital of the United States — Washington, D.C.. Banneker worked hard on the plans for the city. He marked where the streets and buildings — the Capitol (美国国会大厦), the White House, and many others — should be built.

Later, L' Enfant, the Frenchman who had designed the new city, had a quarrel, and went back to France in anger. He took all of the plans with him. The workmen couldn't build without any plans to follow.

For a while it seemed that the plans for the capital might have to be changed, but Benjamin Banneker remembered the plans he had helped draw. He drew each again as he had built each piece of his clock.

If it weren't for Benjamin Banneker, Washington, D.C. might look very different from the way it does today.

Benjamin Banneker



- Benjamin's grandmother taught him how _____ when he was young.
A. to read and write and do arithmetic B. to make a clock
C. to do farm work D. to solve some difficult problems
- When Banneker built a large wooden clock, _____.
A. people in America showed no surprise
B. his name spread all over America
C. he became the first man in America to build a clock
D. people came from other places to congratulate him
- Thomas Jefferson asked Banneker to help build the city Washington because he was told that Banneker was _____.
A. warm-hearted B. clever C. hard-working D. serious
- The French designer L'Enfant had a quarrel with the Americans and returned to France _____.
A. worriedly B. angrily C. excitedly D. calmly
- When L'Enfant left with his plans, Banneker was in _____ of building the capital Washington.
A. charge B. helping C. design D. completing
- In building the city Washington, Banneker showed that _____.
A. he had a good memory B. he was never tired of working
C. he feared no difficulties D. he was good at drawing
- Benjamin Banneker is remembered to this day mainly because _____.
A. he made one of the first clocks in America
B. he used to be an assistant to L'Enfant, who had designed the city Washington
C. he designed the city Washington when L'Enfant left
D. he was able to continue the plans for the new city Washington as L'Enfant left with his plans

Passage 2

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):

I am an e-mail user. When I first started to use the e-mail system I used to read all my e-mails. I didn't have many mails. I was very excited about receiving any e-mail. I gave my friends my e-mail address. Soon I had more mails than I wanted. Some of the mails were *junk mails* (垃圾邮件). I was worried. I didn't want my mails to control me.

I've tried some methods to help me get control of my mails. First, I check my mails at the same time every day. Also I try to allow myself only 15-20 minutes every day to process my e-mails. This doesn't always work, but I try. Sometimes I save the messages. Sometimes I just read them, maybe answer a few, and then delete them.

Sometimes I'm not at all interested in a message, so I don't even open it. I delete it right away. This is very much the way I go through the mails that the postal service delivers to my home.

These methods are very simple. I have some friends who are very clever with computers. From time to time, they teach me new tricks for managing my e-mails. I've also learned to *transfer* (转存) some messages to a disk so they don't fill up my mail *files* (文件夹). Then I can read them later and maybe use them in my work. I'm still amazed at what e-mails can do for me! I'm still worried, however, about having too much to read.

- The writer used to read all his e-mails because he didn't have many mails.

2. After giving his friends his e-mail address the writer had more mails than he wanted.
3. Sometimes the writer checks his mails in the morning and sometimes in the evening.
4. The writer always spends less than 15 minutes processing his e-mails.
5. Sometimes the writer doesn't open the mail because he is not at all interested in it.
5. The writer teaches his friends how to manage their e-mails.

Passage 3

Every year on my birthday, from the time I turned 12, a white gardenia (栀子花) was delivered to my house. No card ever came with it. Calls to the flower-shop were not helpful at all. After a while I stopped trying to find out the sender's name and was just pleased with the beautiful white flower, in soft pink paper.



I never stopped *imagining* (想象) who the giver might be, though. Some of my happiest moments were spent daydreaming about the sender. My mother encouraged these daydreams. She'd ask me if I had been especially kind to someone. Perhaps it was one of my classmates. Perhaps it was the old man. He lived across the street. I'd delivered his mail during the winter. As a girl, though, I had more fun imagining that it might be a boy that I had met. One month before my high school graduation, my father died. I was so sad that I became completely uninterested in my upcoming graduation dance, and I didn't care whether I had a new dress or not. My mother, in her own sadness, however, would not let me miss any of those things. She wanted her children to feel loved. In fact, my mother wanted her children to see themselves much like the gardenia: lovely, strong and perfect, with perhaps a bit of *mystery* (神秘). I got married at the age of 22. My mother died ten years after I was married. That was the year the gardenia stopped coming.

1. The writer got a white gardenia as a present on her birthday.
A. seventh B. tenth C. eleventh D. fifteenth
2. When the writer first received the present, she .
A. didn't know who sent her the flower
B. found a card together with the flower
C. called the sender and thanked him a lot
D. didn't make any calls to the flower-shop
3. From the passage we know that .
A. the writer was not pleased with the flower
B. the white gardenia was in soft pink paper
C. the gardenia was sent to the writer's mother
D. the father helped the writer find out the sender
4. Why did the writer think the old man might be the sender of the gardenia?
A. Because he lived just across the street.
B. Because the writer once delivered his mail.
C. Because the old man was very kind to the writer.
D. Because the old man often encouraged the writer.
5. The writer was very sad because .

- A. she missed her high school graduation dance
 B. she didn't know who sent her the white flower
 C. her father died one month before her graduation
 D. she didn't have a new dress for the graduation dance
6. Who was the real giver of the white gardenia?
 A. Her mother. B. Her classmate. C. The old man. D. A boy.
7. Which of the following would be the best title for the passage?
 A. A Childhood Dream. B. A Graduation Party.
 C. A Mother's Love. D. A Special Birthday.

Passage 4

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):

John Brown, an office worker, lives in Washington. He *inherited* (继承) \$1,000,000 when he was 23. He didn't feel happy at all. His college friends were looking for their first jobs, but he didn't have to. John decided to keep living a simple life like everyone else. He didn't tell any of his friends and gave \$100,000 of his money to a charity that helped poor children to live better lives. Today he is 36, he still wears cheap shoes and clothes and owns a small car only, but he is much happier. Up to now John has helped 15 children from poor countries all over the world, \$200 a month for each. The child does not receive the money in *cash* (现金). The money pays for the child's school expenses, food, medical care and clothing. John receives a report each year on the child's progress. They can write to each other, but usually the children do not speak English. When John first heard about these children, he wanted to help them. "It was not anything special," he said, "Until I had the chance to go to these countries and meet the children I was helping, I did not know anything about the type of life they had."

Once John went to meet a little girl in Africa. He said that the meeting was very exciting. "When I met her, I felt very, very happy," he said. "I saw that the money was used for a very good plan. It brought me closer to the child in a way that giving money alone cannot." "I want to do everything I can. I will go on helping those children in need," he added.

1. John Brown didn't feel happy when he inherited \$1,000,000.
2. John Brown had to look for his job when he was 23 years old.
3. John Brown gave all his money to help poor children to live better lives.
4. 15 children from poor countries are given \$200 a month for each by him.
5. The money pays for the children's school expenses and their services.
6. When John met the little girl in Africa he helped, he was very happy.
7. John Brown said he would go on helping those children in need.

Passage 5

Tom arrived at the bus station quite early for Paris bus. The bus for Paris would not leave until five to twelve. He saw a lot of people waiting in the station. Some were standing *in line* (排队), others were walking around. There was a group of schoolgirls. Their teacher was trying to keep them in line. Tom looked around but there was no place for him to sit.

He walked into the station *café* (咖啡馆). He looked up at the clock there. It was only twenty

to twelve. He found a seat and sat down before a large *mirror* (镜子) on the wall. Just then, Mike, one of Tom's workmates came in and sat with Tom.

"What time is your bus?" asked Mike.

"There's plenty of time yet," answered Tom.

"Well, I'll get you some more tea then," said Mike.

They talked while drinking. Then Tom looked at the clock again. "Oh! It's going *backward* (倒行)!" He cried, "A few minutes ago it was twenty to twelve and now it's half past eleven."

"You're looking at the clock in the mirror," said Mike. Tom was so *sad* (难过). The next bus was not to leave for another hour. Since then Tom has never liked mirrors.

- Tom went into the station cafe because .
 - Mike asked him to have a cup of tea
 - it was quite early and he could find a seat there
 - he didn't like to stay with the schoolgirl
 - he wanted to have a drink with his workmate there
- What time was it in fact when Tom looked at the clock?
 - Half past twelve.
 - Twenty to twelve.
 - Half past eleven.
 - Half past one.
- From the story we know that when we look at a clock in a mirror, we will find .
 - the time is right
 - it's going slower
 - it's going backward
 - it's going faster
- Which of the following is true?
 - Tom arrived in Paris on time.
 - The next bus would leave in half an hour.
 - After that Tom didn't like mirrors any longer.
 - Tom looked at the clock in the mirror only once.
- Which of the following is the *title* (题目) of the story?
 - The Mirror of the Station
 - Not A Careful Man
 - Missing A Bus
 - The Clock In The Mirror

Passage 6

The worst tourist in the world is Nicholas Scotti of San Francisco. Once he flew from the US to his home town in Italy to see someone at home. The plane made a one-hour stop to get oil at Kennedy Airport of New York. As he thought he had arrived home, Mr. Scotti got off the plane. He thought he was in Rome.

When nobody was there to meet him, Mr. Scotti thought maybe they were held up by heavy traffic. While looking for their addresses, Mr. Scotti found that the old "Rome" had changed a lot. Many old buildings were replaced by high modern ones.

He also found that many people spoke English instead of Italian and that many street signs were written in English.

Mr. Scotti knew very little English, so he asked a policeman (in Italian) the way to the bus station. He happened to meet a policeman who was also born in Italy and answered him in the same language.

After twelve hours' traveling round on a bus, the driver handed him over to a second policeman. He asked the policeman why the Rome police employed so many people as policemen speaking English instead of Italian.

To get him on a plane back to San Francisco, He was sent to the airport in a police car with sirens (警报) on. "Look," said Scotti to his interpreter, "I know I'm in Italy. That's how they drive."

- When Mr. Scotti arrived at the airport, nobody met him because _____.
A. he was in New York B. he was in Rome
C. policemen could help him D. he was in an Italian city
- In what direction did the plane fly when Mr. Scotti went to Italy from the US?
A. To the east. B. To the south. C. To the west. D. To the north.
- Why was Mr. Scotti so sure that he was in Rome?
A. Because he traveled a lot. B. Because he knew little about the US.
C. Because he knew little about Italy. D. Because he didn't travel much.
- At last Mr. Scotti _____.
A. knew he did something wrong B. still thought he was in Italy
C. knew he was wrong D. knew he was home
- How do you like Mr. Scotti?
A. I like him very much. B. I don't like him at all.
C. He is very clever. D. He is very careless

Passage 7

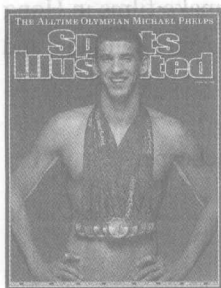
Did you watch the magic shows played by Liu Qian from Taiwan in the 2009 CCTV *Spring Festival Gala* (春节联欢晚会)? They attracted great attention and wide interests of the audience (观众). During the gala, Liu managed to drop a coin into a glass which was placed *upside down* (倒置) and transferred a finger ring into an egg. The two magic shows were so successful that everyone is now mad about him and all want to know how to play magic tricks. "I saw the surprise on everyone's face. It was cool," Liu said.

However, you may not believe that Liu didn't go to any magic school. He just learned by himself. When Liu was seven, he saw a coin trick in a big store. At that moment Liu decided to learn magic. He worked hard at it. He practiced hard to improve his skills. Then one day he was able to put on a show for his class.

After years of hard work, now Liu is a great magician. But he isn't satisfied with what he has got and keeps on trying every day. He may spend three years working out a new show.

- Liu Qian becomes famous _____.
A. because he is from Taiwan B. for his magic shows
C. only in Taiwan D. when he was seven
- According to the passage, we can use the following words to describe Liu Qian EXCEPT _____.
A. creative B. hardworking C. satisfied D. wise
- What does the underlined word "transfer" mean?
A. 制作 B. 进入 C. 输入 D. 转移

Passage 8



New York Times interviewed Deborah Phelps. She is the head of a middle school and the mother of Michael Phelps, who got the most medals in the history of the Olympic Games. She remembered what her son's teacher once told her, "Your son will never be able to pay attention to anything." His teacher complained that he couldn't sit quietly. When Michael was in the 5th grade, his mother and family doctor discussed if Michael might have A.D.H.D.

His parents introduced him and his sister to swimming at an early age. He practiced hard. By age 10, Michael was one of the best swimmers in the USA. Deborah Phelps watched her son, who couldn't sit quietly at school, wait *patiently* (耐心地) for hours at a meet to swim a five-minute race. At 11, Bob Bowman, his coach, told the family that Michael would make the 2004 Olympics and break world records by the 2008 Games.

However, Michael made it to the 2000 Sydney Olympics at the age of 15. That was his first taste of international competition, and he became the youngest US male Olympian swimmer since 1932 in the Olympics.

In 2001, Michael became the youngest swimmer to break a world record in winning the 200-meter *butterfly* (蝶泳) at the national championships. Phelps was named the 2001 USA Swimmer of the Year.

Today, the Phelps's name is an adjective. "Phelpsian" means "king in competition".

- What does the underline word "A.D.H.D" mean in Chinese?
A. 肺炎 B. 哮喘病 C. 多动症 D. 忧郁症
- What might Bob Bowman think of Michael?
A. He was a little weak in swimming. B. He was a talented swimmer.
C. He was not a good swimmer. D. He couldn't wait patiently for a race.
- How old was Michael when he broke a world record in winning the 200-meter butterfly?
A. 10 B. 11 C. 15 D. 16
- We can learn from this passage that .
A. attention makes a student successful
B. it's easy for children with problems to achieve their dreams
C. Children with problems can also succeed
D. Deborah Phelps didn't love her son

Passage 9

Jackie Chan was born on April 7, 1954, in Hong Kong, China. His parents left mainland China for Hong Kong a short time before he was born. His parents named him "Chang Kong sang", which means "born in Hong Kong". They wanted to celebrate a safe trip to Hong Kong.

At first, Jackie's family lived in the French *Embassy* (大使馆). His father was a cook, and his mother a housekeeper. When Jackie was seven years old, his family moved to Australia. His father got a job in the American Embassy. Later, back in Hong Kong Jackie's father sent him to the China Drama Academy. Jackie studied and worked 19 hours a day. The students practiced Kung Fu and learned how to do many *stunts* (特技表演) there.

When Jackie was seventeen years old, he began to do dangerous stunts for films. In the early 1980s, Jackie went to Hollywood, but he wasn't very successful. He went on to make films in Hong Kong and had great success. Finally, in 1995, Jackie Chan has both Chinese and American fans, and his films make millions of dollars.

1. What is Jackie Chan?
A. He is a cook B. He is a singer C. He is a film star D. He is a housekeeper
2. When did Jackie Chan's parents move to Hong Kong?
A. They moved to Hong Kong a short time after Jackie Chan was born.
B. They moved to Hong Kong a short time before Jackie Chan was born.
C. They moved to Hong Kong after they came back from America.
D. They moved to Hong Kong after Jackie Chan studied in the China Drama Academy.
3. What did Jackie Chan learn in the China Drama Academy?
A. Singing B. Dancing C. Kong Fu and stunts D. Dramas
4. Which is true according to the passage?
A. Jackie Chan is about forty years old.
B. He was born in America.
C. He wasn't very successful when he first went to Hollywood.
D. He became famous at the age of 17.
5. From the passage we know that _____.
A. neither his American fans nor his Chinese fans like his films
B. only his Chinese fans like his films
C. everybody in the world likes his films very much
D. his films are popular not only in China but also in America

Passage 10

SONG Yinan, 16, used to hate drinking milk for breakfast. But the girl from Shanghai began drinking it because her mom, as well as many others, said that milk was good for her growing body. Besides, milk and bread made up a convenient diet that helped save her parents a lot of time after Song entered junior high school and had to arrive at school early in the morning. From then on, Mengniu (蒙牛) and Yili (伊利) became her favorite brands (牌子) of morning milk and yoghurt after dinner.

However, she has to change her diet since the recent milk crisis (危机). Many best-selling home milk brands such as Mengniu, Yili and Bright were discovered to contain melamine (三聚氰胺), which is usually used to make plastic.

"I start to eat rice porridge (粥) now," she said. "My mom has to get up at 5:50 a.m. to prepare my breakfast and make sure that it cools down when I get up."

Song has become addicted (上瘾的) to milk, so she doesn't quite enjoy her morning meal these days although she knows that it's a tiring job for her working mom.

"I'll turn back to Mengniu and Yili when they finally improve their products," she said.

However, right now Song's mom tries to adjust (调整) her eating habits by cooking different foods. Besides rice porridge, noodles, egg drop soup and soybean milk are prepared to diversify (使多样化) her breakfast.