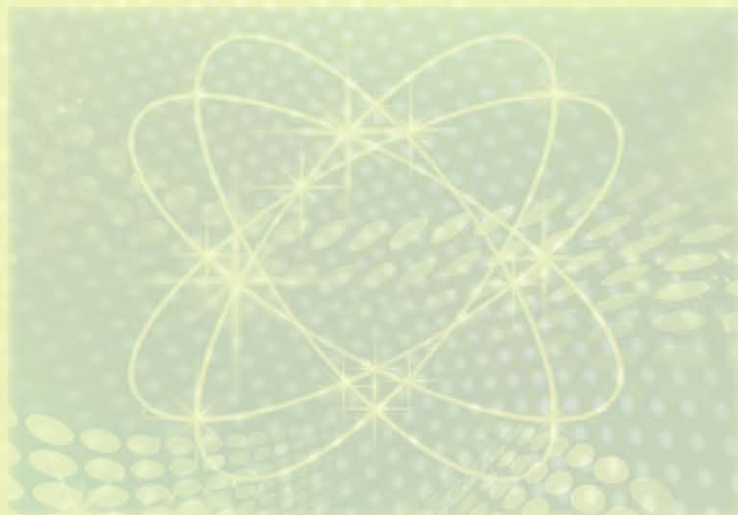


蓉城学堂英语课前阅读

八年级 下

蓉城学堂编委会 编著



四川大学出版社

责任编辑:罗 丹
责任校对:段悟吾
封面设计:周 红
责任印制:王 炜

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前言

完形填空和阅读理解作为考查学生英语能力的两大主要题型,在中考试卷中,无论是从篇幅上还是从分值上都占有极为重要的地位。这两大题型的分数直接影响到中考英语成绩,因此,有针对性地进行大量的分层优化训练是提高中考英语成绩的有效途径。

有针对性地进行分层优化训练取决于两个方面内容:一是阅读材料要新颖,富有时代感,难易度符合中考要求;二是题目设置要符合中考英语命题要求。近年来,国内教辅市场关于这方面的书籍阅读材料老化,质量参差不齐,很多阅读材料被反复使用,毫无新意。鉴于此,我们邀请了一直从事中考命题研究的一线优秀教师,以提高阅读能力,突破中考高分为目的,按照成都市中考完形填空和阅读理解试题的要求和特点精心编写了本套丛书。

本套丛书的命题理念:

丛书试题命制按照中考要求充分考虑学生的实际生活和身心发展水平,选用真实、地道的语言素材。同时注重命题素材的正面教育功能,全面提升学生自身的人文素养。既注重学生的思维训练,又注重引领学生的生活视角和形成积极的生活态度。

本书按 20 周设置阅读训练,每周的阅读训练材料对应相应单元话题,题型完全按照中考题型设置,材料难度循序渐进。

本套丛书的主要特点是:

一、紧扣教材,同步训练

根据教学的基本原则和学生的学习规律,我们将完形填空和阅读理解的文章按照教材中每个单元的话题精选材料,由易到难分成“基础阅读”和“拓展阅读”两部分进行训练,学生可以根据所学单元话题内容及时扩大阅读范围,达到巩固所学内容、提升阅读能力的目的。

二、题型精准,定位明确

本套丛书每周的训练材料完全按照成都市中考试题中 A 卷阅读部分和 B 卷综合阅读设置打造,明确定位服务于成都市初中学生英语阅读训练需要。每周训练题型设置完全与成都市中考试题无缝对接。

三、题材丰富,时尚经典

本套丛书图文并茂,选材新颖,书中除了有文化艺术、风土人情、科普知识、学校生活、饮食健康、自然环境、兴趣爱好等学生常见的经典阅读选材外,还涵盖了当今社会多个热点新题材内容。这些经典素材铸造了本书的最大亮点。

蓉城学堂编委会

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第一周

Unit 1 What's the matter?

Part A 基础阅读

一、完形填空。通读下面短文,从 A,B,C 三个选项中选出可以填入空白处的正确答案。

A

Living in a big city is stressful(有压力的). People 1 in big cities are often very busy and have to work long 2. Students, too, lead busy lives. They have to study and get ready for tests and examinations. People are often very tired and stressed out, 3 they get sick easily.

This stressful way of living is not good 4 people's health. People know that their diet—the kinds of they eat and drink is important for health. They know that 5 and sleep are important, 6.

7 and healthy, people should eat more fresh fruit and vegetables. They should eat more fish and chicken, and they should not eat so much red meat, like lamb and beef. They should also not eat too much junk food like hamburgers and hot dogs. People should also 8 at least eight glasses of water each day. They should not drink too much soda. People should also try to exercise a bit every day, and 9 should try to sleep for seven to eight hours each night. People should relax 10 they are in their free time or on vacation.

- | | | |
|---------------------|-----------------|----------------|
| () 1. A. lived | B. will live | C. living |
| () 2. A. years | B. days | C. hours |
| () 3. A. or | B. but | C. and |
| () 4. A. for | B. at | C. with |
| () 5. A. exercise | B. exercises | C. exercising |
| () 6. A. too | B. yet | C. either |
| () 7. A. Be strong | B. To be strong | C. To be happy |
| () 8. A. drink | B. buy | C. use |
| () 9. A. they | B. them | C. their |
| () 10. A. that | B. when | C. where |

B

These days it is found that school students hardly have any sports. Is it because sports don't 11 students? It may not be true. They often say they have many more important things to do.

What are these important things? 12! They have to make themselves ready for all kinds of exams and tests in school. So many of them almost 13 bookworms(书呆子). In the past, in the summer holidays, they could do everything they liked, but now they have to 14

14 all their time preparing for examinations. So 15 have kept them away from going out for sports.

16 the pressure from their parents and teachers, they have to work harder and spend 17 their time on books. As for the students themselves, they don't want to fail the lessons because they want to improve their studies. So it is 18 to give all of their spare time to their studies and 19 their school sports.

It's true that a good education cannot go without physical training, the same is true, a quick mind 20 goes along with a weak body. Without a strong body, you can never do anything well, how can you make great success in life?

- | | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------|---------------|
| () 11. A. suit | B. interest | C. belong to |
| () 12. A. Exams | B. Homework | C. Schoolwork |
| () 13. A. turn | B. become | C. grow |
| () 14. A. take | B. spend | C. cost |
| () 15. A. teachers | B. parents | C. studies |
| () 16. A. Because of | B. Though | C. Because |
| () 17. A. half | B. most of | C. much |
| () 18. A. important | B. necessary | C. difficult |
| () 19. A. give up | B. take part in | C. join |
| () 20. A. hardly | B. hard | C. almost |

二、阅读判断正误。阅读下面短文,根据短文内容判断句子的正误。正确的填“A”,错误的填“B”。

Healthy eating is important to us. What and how should we eat to be healthy?

First, we must have enough food, never too much or too little. The food must be clean and we should cook it properly.

Second, it's very important for us to keep a balanced diet. Different kinds of foods are necessary, such as rice, bread, meat, fish, eggs, milk and vegetables. Rice and bread give us energy. Meat, fish, eggs and milk help our bones grow. Fruits and vegetables make us healthy.

Third, we should eat regularly(有规律地). It's said that half of the students don't have a regular breakfast or don't eat anything at all in the morning. It is bad for their health. In fact, a good breakfast keeps us strong.

In short, we should not only eat enough, healthy food, but also eat regularly.

- () 1. We should eat food freely.
- () 2. We should eat different kinds of healthy foods.
- () 3. Vegetables are the most important food for our health.
- () 4. The more regularly we eat, the healthier we are.
- () 5. All the students don't have a regular breakfast.

三、阅读理解。阅读下面的短文,根据短文内容选择正确答案。

A

Want to know if your weight is OK? It's easy. Here's how:

First, measure(测量) your height and weight. Then divide(除) your weight in kilograms by your height in meters squared. That is: your own weight (in kilograms) ÷ your height (in

meters).

Let's look at a boy as an example: Height, 1.55 meters; Weight, 70 kilograms.

$$1.55 \times 1.55 \approx 2.4 \quad 70 \div 2.4 \approx 29.17$$

Check with the table below, for people from 2 to 19. You'll find that he is too heavy. Maybe he has to get some advice to lose weight.

What about your own result? Check the table. Are you just OK?

Where are you?	
≤ 20	Too thin
21~25	Good
26~29	Heavy
Over 29	Too heavy

- () 1. You can know if your weight is OK by measuring your _____.
 A. height or weight B. height and weight C. height but not weight
- () 2. After getting your height and weight, you _____ your weight by your height in meters squared.
 A. measure B. divide C. look at
- () 3. The result of the boy for the table is _____.
 A. 1.55 B. 2.4 C. 29.17
- () 4. If your result is 24.5, it means you are _____.
 A. too thin B. good C. heavy
- () 5. The table results are for people _____.
 A. older than 2 B. older than 19 C. between 2 and 19

B

One day Madison's teacher found her sitting alone at lunch, looking sad and upset. She couldn't bite the peanut butter sandwich that she usually couldn't wait to eat. "What's the matter, Madison?" the teacher asked.

Later that afternoon, Trey was standing alone by the sports ground after school. Trey's mom asked him why he didn't go to play with Zack and Steve, who were playing basketball. He told his mom he just didn't feel like it, so they walked home.

But the truth was, Trey and Madison were facing the same problem: They both felt left out (被冷落), and their feelings were hurt.

Madison was so sad that she didn't want to eat, and Trey was so mad that when he got home he shut his bedroom door. Kids who were their friends yesterday weren't their friends today. What happened?

- () 6. What did Trey's mom ask him to do?
 A. She asked Trey to go home with her.
 B. She asked Trey to play basketball with Zack and Steve.
 C. She asked Trey to say "goodbye" to his teacher.

- () 7. Who were playing basketball on the ground after school?
A. Madison and Steve. B. Zack and Steve. C. Trey and Madison.
- () 8. What is Madison's problem?
A. She was worrying about homework. B. She felt hungry.
C. She felt left out.
- () 9. Which of the following is NOT true?
A. Trey walked home with his mother after school.
B. Madison usually couldn't wait to eat at lunch.
C. Madison and Trey both were good friends today.
- () 10. What's the best title of this passage?
A. How Kids Behave When Feeling Left Out
B. What Makes Kids Feel Left Out
C. Why Makes Kids Feel Left Out

Part B 拓展阅读

四、完成对话。在对话空格中填上适当的单词,使对话完整、正确。一空一词(含缩写词)。

Doctor: What's wrong with you?

Patient: I feel tired every day. When I am on my way to work each morning, I can not help __
1__ anxious about whether I have locked the door. I am usually fighting with these
feelings for the whole day.

Doctor: When did it start?

Patient: Since I changed my job three months ago. I have always been in a bad __2__. I am even
not __3__ with my young daughter. I am only thirty years old, but everyone says that
I look __4__ than I am?

Doctor: I wonder how many days off you have every week?

Patient: I have to work at least six days a week. I have to __5__ myself to become __6__ at my
work. I can't lose my job because I am planning to have my own apartment.

Doctor: I see. It's __7__ that you are too stressed out. But don't worry about it too much. I
don't think you should __8__ to get your own apartment since you don't have enough
money at this point. Why not just __9__ an apartment like many other young people in
other countries? You should be __10__ of yourself and your future. Listen to some
gentle music and do some exercise. It will work.

Patient: I hope so. Thanks, doctor!

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
6.	7.	8.	9.	10.

五、短文填空。用下面方框中单词的适当形式填入短文空格内,使短文意思正确、通顺。(每词限用一次)

two smoke way if how swim sleep more much vegetable advice health

What is the most important thing in people's life? Money? Jobs? Or health? In my opinion,it's very important for us to keep 1 in our everyday life. Here is some 2 for you.

First,you should have healthy diet. Different food helps us in different 3. You should eat more fruit and 4 instead of hamburgers, Beijing roast duck and so on. 5 you choose the right food,you can have healthy eating habits.

6, doing exercise is good for your health. For example, climbing mountains, riding bikes or 7. Sports can make you feel energetic all day long.

Third,you should 8 at least eight hours a day and you shouldn't work or study too hard.

Finally,remember that 9 is bad for your health,so don't smoke,you will become 10 healthier.

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
6.	7.	8.	9.	10

六、阅读表达。

A. 根据短文内容,从短文后的选项中选出适当的选项补全短文,并将选项的编号依次填入下面的表格内(有一个选项多余)。

I and many other people in Britain love charity(慈善) shops because we can find them on every street. 1

The first charity shop was opened by Oxfam in 1947. 2 My favourite charity shop in my hometown is the Red Cross Shop. There I always find children's books,all 10 to 20 pence each. They are really cheap.

Most of the shop workers in charity shops are volunteers,but each shop has a manager and he gets some money. 3 Some people bring and put them there without waiting for thanks. In fact,over 90% of the things in charity shops are from kind people.

4 Charity shops raise more than 110 million pounds every year. The money is for sick and poor children,homeless and disabled people,and many others. 5 You might even feel special while shopping.

If possible,let's do something for charity together.

- A. Every morning you see bags of things outside the shops.
- B. If you want to do something for charity,please call us.
- C. They sell all kinds of things and they are very cheap.
- D. After so many years' development,there are over 7,000 charity shops in the UK.
- E. All the money the shops get goes to charity work.
- F. In a charity shop you can get cheap but nice things.

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
----	----	----	----	----

B. 完成表格。阅读下面短文,根据其内容,补全表格中所缺的信息。

Last Tuesday, a little girl died after eating some fried chicken. Her father bought the chicken for her from a street seller in Fenzhuang Village, Fengtai, Beijing. After testing the girl, the doctor said she was poisoned (中毒) by nitrites (亚硝酸盐). Some experts suggest that we should buy foods with QS signs. They are safer.

After hearing about the accident, many people feel more worried about the food safety because there have been many food safety problems in our country these years. For example, poisonous (有毒的) rice, oil, milk and so on have been found out recently. People feel quite anxious because these poisonous foods are rather bad for their health and even kill them. They want the government to do something useful to stop such poisonous foods and drinks appearing again so that they can have safe and healthy foods and drinks.

Cause	The little girl died after she ate <u>6</u> . The chicken <u>7</u> from a street seller by her father.
Experts' <u>8</u>	We should buy foods with <u>9</u> because the food without the signs is <u>10</u> .
After the accident	Many people feel <u>11</u> about the food safety. The food safety problems in China includes poisonous <u>12</u> , and so on
The dangers of food	The poisonous foods are <u>13</u> for people's health.
Hope	People expect our government to do some <u>14</u> to the problems. Everyone hopes to have <u>15</u> foods and drinks.

6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
11.	12.	13.	14.	15.

第二周

Unit 2 I'll help to clean up the city parks.

Part A 基础阅读

一、完形填空。通读下面短文,从 A,B,C 三个选项中选出可以填入空白处的正确答案。

A

This might seem crazy, many students in the United States do jobs 1 being paid! Yes, they are volunteers. And they like it, too! Many girls volunteer to work in hospitals. Other kids volunteer to work at zoos or dog pounds(认领处) where lost pets are kept. 2 they don't get paid, they get to spend their day 3 animals. There's also a Big Brother Foundation in the US where older kids mentor younger kids and 4 them with their homework.

Maybe you don't have the same opportunities(机会) in 5 to volunteer as kids in the US have. So be creative! Volunteer to help people in any 6 you can think of. You can volunteer to help at a hospital, you can help elderly people, or you can volunteer to 7 trash on the ground.

Why volunteer? Volunteer work gives you experience. It might help you get a 8 in the future. Doing volunteer work shows that you care for 9 people and are generous(慷慨的) with your time. Employers like people who do these things. 10 helping you in the future, volunteering also makes you feel happier. Try it!

- | | | |
|-----------------------|---------------|-------------|
| () 1. A. for | B. with | C. without |
| () 2. A. Even though | B. Because of | C. As for |
| () 3. A. on | B. with | C. for |
| () 4. A. teach | B. help | C. give |
| () 5. A. China | B. America | C. hospital |
| () 6. A. idea | B. time | C. way |
| () 7. A. clean up | B. throw away | C. look up |
| () 8. A. work | B. job | C. way |
| () 9. A. another | B. some | C. other |
| () 10. A. So | B. And | C. Besides |

B

Rosa liked making up stories. She was so 11 that her classmates believed her from time to time. In fact, the whole class believed her! At first she supposed it was 12. Now, as she got up to talk before the class, she knew that making believing stories had some way of coming back to make herself sad.

Rose's parents were separated. Nine months out of the year, Rosa lived with her mother in

an apartment on Anderson Street. But when summer 13, she went to her father's farm in Ariaona. The farm was great! Rosa rode horses and helped with some farm work. Her father, however, was so 14 that he couldn't find time to go to other places with her. When she arrived each summer, her father would 15 her at the airport and take her out to eat. And the day she went back to the city, he would always buy her a present.

When summer came to the end, Rosa 16 to her mother. At school she heard lots of stories her friends told about their family trips. Rosa wished she had 17 to talk about.

Not long after school began, Rosa was looking through travel magazines in the school library. They talked about many exciting 18, like England and Germany. When Rosa's friends asked what she had done that summer, she made up something that was not 19. Remembering the travel magazines she had looked at, she told her classmates that she and her father had gone to 20! When the class began studying England, Mr. Thomas asked Rosa to tell all the things she could remember about her trip to England. Rosa got very nervous and didn't know what to say.

- | | | |
|------------------------|------------|---------------|
| () 11. A. afraid | B. worried | C. sure |
| () 12. A. joke | B. fun | C. turn |
| () 13. A. passed | B. arrived | C. lasted |
| () 14. A. weak | B. pleased | C. busy |
| () 15. A. show | B. visit | C. meet |
| () 16. A. wrote | B. called | C. returned |
| () 17. A. something | B. nothing | C. everything |
| () 18. A. people | B. cities | C. places |
| () 19. A. interesting | B. true | C. long |
| () 20. A. England | B. Germany | C. farm |

二、阅读判断正误。阅读下面短文,根据短文内容判断句子的正误。正确的填“A”,错误的填“B”。

The Greatest in The World

Edson Arantes do Nascimento was born in Brazil in 1940. At school he was called “Pele”. He says he does not know why, or even what the name means. But the name Pele soon became world famous. Many people believe that Pele was the greatest football player of all the time.

He started playing for the local club when he was only 10 years old. Aged 15, he moved to Santos, a big city club. At 16, he was playing for his country. In 1958, still only 17, he was in the winning World Cup team (the youngest ever World Cup player). In 1970, he was in the team that won the World Cup for Brazil again. He finally stopped playing in 1977. In 1994, he was made Brazilian Minister for Sport.

Pele was certainly an excellent player. He had wonderful control over the ball. Brave, clever, and able to run very quickly, he could kick with the same amount of skill with either foot. Not only that, when you watched him play, you could always see how much he enjoyed playing.

Pele became very rich by the time he was 22, but he was shy and modest(谦虚的). He was always polite, and he was loved by both his teammates and the players in other teams. He

worked hard to develop the game and to encourage young and poor boys to work hard and do well. There is no better example for sportsmen and women today to copy.

- () 1. Edson Arantes do Nascimento knew why he was called “Pele” at school.
 () 2. Pele was the youngest World Cup winner in 1958.
 () 3. When Pele began to play football, he was the member of a big city club.
 () 4. Pele was made Brazilian Minister for Sport as soon as he stopped playing.
 () 5. As an excellent player, Pele was able to use his right foot to kick the ball only.

三、阅读理解。阅读下面的短文,根据短文内容选择正确答案。

A

Coaches Wanted!

The Children's Palace of Yonglong City needs two swimming coaches for elementary school students during the summer vacation.

One is male, the other is female.

You must:

- ☆ be kind and warm. ☆ be good with kids.
 ☆ be good at teaching. ☆ be over 25 years old.
 ☆ spend much time with kids every day.
 ☆ can swim with the backstroke, sidestroke and breaststroke.

All the kids will learn swimming for free. And you are volunteers. You won't have pay. The time is 13:00~18:00.

Call the Children's Palace at 7768518 for more information.

Contact: Sun Bin



- () 1. The Children's Palace wanted to start _____ class.
 A. science B. music C. swimming
 () 2. A ten-year-old kid could go to the Children's Palace to _____.
 A. learn swimming B. watch TV C. coach swimming
 () 3. The Chinese for “backstroke” is “_____”.
 A. 背痛 B. 仰泳 C. 背包
 () 4. The kids who will learn swimming will pay for the coaches _____.
 A. something B. anything C. nothing
 () 5. The coaches will work _____ hours a day.
 A. 3 B. 4 C. 5

B

Around the world, summer vacation means long days, sunshine, swimming, sleeping and most importantly, no school.

Hundreds of years ago, students took the summer off to help their parents in the fields. Today, though, summers are full of fun—no work. A summer vacation means so many opportunities for kids: extra classes, sports, hobbies or catching up on studies.

If you're lucky, during the weeks away from school, you can volunteer, travel or go to a

camp. It's time to do a part-time job to learn a new skill. You may hang out with friends all day. Some kids just kick off their shoes and jump into rivers and swimming in pools.

If you're not so lucky, summer vacation may mean summer school—a long, hot summer inside the classroom.

Whatever your plans are, make this summer a good one. Take on a project! Learn something! Help someone! Make this summer one to remember.

- () 6. What does summer vacation mean all over the world?
A. Long days. B. Activities. C. Both A and B.
- () 7. What did students do in their summer vacation hundreds of years ago?
A. They studied in extra class. B. They worked in the fields. C. They volunteered.
- () 8. Do students need to go to the classroom in summer vacation?
A. No, they don't. B. Yes, of course. C. Maybe, some will.
- () 9. If you want to learn a new skill, you may _____.
A. do a part-time job B. sleep C. kick off your shoes
- () 10. Which one is the best title for this passage?
A. World of Summer B. The History of Summer C. Unlucky Summer

Part B 拓展阅读

四、完成对话。在对话空格中填上适当的单词,使对话完整、正确。一空一词(含缩写词)。

A: Welcome to PPTV.

B: It's my pleasure.

A: As we know, teenagers' problems will affect(影响) the country's development. So let us care 1 their problems.

B: I agree with you. They are a special group. They will meet many problems during this time.

A: They are often anxious, and play computer games all day long.

B: Yes. It's 2 that 5% teens play computer games all day and all night. It is terrible!

A: 3 do we deal with these problems?

B: 4 with them enough is one of the ways. Sometimes teenagers will meet problems in their 5 and life. They need to tell others their problems and feelings, then they will find a good way to solve the problems, 6 they will feel more comfortable.

A: In fact, adults often say they are so busy that they can't stay with them.

B: Actually, the best person to talk with is their 7.

A: But some parents are too busy. What should parents do 8 a kid give up his study and play computer games too much?

B: They should communicate with him more instead of punishing(惩罚) him. 9 the help of parents, teens can 10 over the problem easily.

A: I think it's a good idea.

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6.	7.	8.	9.	10

五、短文填空。用下方框中单词的适当形式填入短文空格内,使短文意思正确、通顺。(每词限用一次)

England they go use interest company me free become little impossible second

Perhaps you have heard a lot about the Internet, but what is it, do you know? The Internet is a network. It 1 the telephone to join millions of computers together around the world.

Maybe that does sound very 2. But where you're joined to the Internet, there are lots of things you can do. You can send e-mails to your friends, and they can get them in a few 3. You can also deal with all kinds of information on the World Wide Web (www.).

There are many different kinds of computers now. They all can be joined to the Internet. Most of 4 are small machines sitting on people's desks at home, but there are still many in schools, offices or large 5. These computers are owned by people and companies, but no one really owns the Internet itself.

There are lots of places for you 6 into the Internet. For example, your school may have the Internet. You can use it during lessons or 7 time. Libraries often have computers joined to the Internet. You are welcome to use it at any time.

Thanks to the Internet, the world is 8 smaller and smaller. It is 9 for you to work at home with a computer in front, getting and sending e-mails. But do you know 98% of the information of the Internet is in 10? So what will English be like tomorrow?

1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10

六、阅读表达。

A. 根据短文内容,从短文后的选项中选出适当的选项补全短文,并将选项的编号依次填入下面的表格内(有一个选项多余)。

Never go into a supermarket hungrily! 1 If you go shopping for food before lunch time, you'll probably buy more than you plan to. Unfortunately, however, just this advice isn't enough for consumers (消费者) these days. 2 Second, you check the weekly newspaper it's cheaper than usual! "New and Improved!" or "All Natural" on the front of a package (包装) influence you. 3 Third, compare prices: that is, you should examine the prices of both different brands and different sizes of the same brand. 4 Ordinary items in supermarkets come in plain packages. These products are cheaper because producers don't spend much money on packing or advertising. The quality, however, is usually as good as the quality of well-known name brands. In the same way, in buying clothes, you can often find high quality and low prices in brands that are not famous. 5 Although these stores aren't very

attractive, and they usually do not have individual dressing rooms, not only are the prices low, but you can often find the same famous brands that you find in high-priced department stores.

- A. They hope to challenge themselves through shopping.
 B. This is a good piece of advice.
 C. Modern shoppers need an education in how and how not to buy things at the store.
 D. Another suggestion for consumers is to buy ordinary items instead of famous brands (牌子).
 E. Instead, read the list of ingredients (contents) on the back.
 F. Shopping in discount (折扣) clothing stores can help you save a lot of money.

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B. 完成表格。阅读下面短文, 根据其内容, 完成表格中所缺的信息。

There are many charities in the world which encourage people to protect the environment and animals on the earth. Let me show you some important charities.

AAF (Animals Asia Foundation) (亚洲动物基金会) was founded (成立) in Hong Kong in 1998. It is a charity which encourages people to treat all the animals in Asia kindly.

Add: Postbox 374 Hong Kong general post office

WWF (World Wide Fund For Nature) (世界自然保护基金会) was founded in 1961 in Switzerland (瑞士). It is an organization which encourages people to protect the environment and the animals.

Add: Hohlstrasse 110, Postfach, 8010 Zurich, Switzerland.

CWCA (China Wildlife Conservation Association) (中国野生动物保护协会) was founded in 1983 in Beijing. It is an organization which encourages people to protect the animals in China.

Add: West street 18, Hepingli (100714), Beijing.



Organization	Address	Time	Symbol	Function (职能)
AAF	<u>6</u>	1998	Bear	Encourage people to be kind to <u>7</u> .
<u>8</u>	Zurich, Switzerland	1961	<u>9</u>	Encourage people to <u>10</u> the animals and <u>11</u> .
CWCA	<u>12</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>14</u>	Encourage people to protect the animals in <u>15</u> .

6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
11.	12.	13.	14.	15.