

最新中考能力训练

英语阅读试题分类精选

(第2版)

本书编写组

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内 容 提 要

阅读理解是中考英语中篇幅最多、得分比重最大的部分。本书介绍了阅读理解题的命题方式和解题思路,然后将近年中考中英语阅读题撮取精华汇编成 45 分钟的试卷。每套题目难易搭配,供考生应试前练习之用。本册按选择类阅读试题和判断/问答类阅读试题编排,书后附有参考答案。

再版前言

这套《最新中考能力训练——试题分类精选》几乎可以说是初中生的必备书。学生认真做一下今年的中考题,对于参加明年的中考就会大有帮助。这首先是因为考题都是精心设计的,知识点和难点覆盖面广、分布科学;其次这些考题的解答步骤对于了解和掌握命题规律很有帮助。目前市场上的这类书虽然不少,却大多采用“原卷照录”的模式,这种模式实际上并不很适合学生课堂使用和平日复习,其原因有以下几个方面。

第一,中考命题有地方性,由于各地教育水平差异很大,某一地区的中考题对于另一地区来说可能并不很适用,照单全收式的练习,常常会事倍功半;第二,中考试卷中都含有一定比例的基础题(或称“送分题”),在平时的练习中不具有实际价值;第三,对于重要的知识点,很多题目都会考,因此,各套考题之间会有“撞车”。再加上,中考都是100~120分钟的考试时间,而平时的教学安排中很难安排这样的课堂时间,因此“原卷照录”的模式不便于教师组织学生有计划、高效率地复习,也不利于学生进行针对性的练习。

针对上述问题,本书编者在采访了众多教师的情况下,以分类汇编的模式推出了本套书。这套书有效地解决了“原卷照录”模式的不足。为了对参加中考的学生提供实效性、高水平的练习,我们在选材上更多地注意收集沿海地区的考题。考虑到近几年中考各科分值的变化,我们在总体容量上适当做了调整,其中语文3册,英语2册,数学3册,其余物理、化学各1册。相信这套经过精心编排和认真筛选的版本会成为中学生复习迎考的首选。

这套丛书于2002年年底初版,不久便售罄。为了在再版时能进一步提高质量,编者组织了沪上著名中学教育家过传忠、陈永明、冯大雄等对丛书进行进一步策划;并在上海交大实验学校、黄浦区某学校的部分班级实验使用,得到了明显的效果。在专家指导、经验总结的基础上,编者淘汰了2001年的大部分题目,而从2003年中考试题中遴选新的试题补充进丛书,使得丛书更有时代性。编者真诚地希望这套丛书能给参加2004年中考的学生带来福音。

本丛书由刘弢、吕春昕主编,参加编写的人员还有:刁洪涛、杨翠萍、武秀梅、张静、李宏宇、刘剑等。为了使下一版有更好的效果,编者希望使用这套丛书的学生和教师将自己的建议、心得以及批评、意见告诉编者,建议和批评请寄送电子信箱 ghzhang@sjtu.edu.com。

编 者

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第一章 怎样做好英语阅读题？

在英语考试中阅读是一种基本的考试形式。阅读试题主要考查考生对文章的理解能力。

英语阅读试题的形式是给出几篇文章(passages)和与文章内容有关的若干个问题或者未完成的句子,要求考生根据文章的内容回答问题、判断对错或者完成句子。在中考试题中出现最多的是记叙文和说明文,题材较广泛,有社会生活、科普知识、名人佚事、短故事等,近年来应用文,如信件、广告等呈上升趋势,例如 2003 年广州的阅读材料选自报纸的招聘广告。回答问题或者完成句子多数是用选择的形式,要求考生从给定的选项中选出最好的答案来;也有可能不提供选项,而要求考生自主完成答题。

中考阅读题的命题主要是考查对文章的理解程度。大多数的题可归纳为直接问题和间接问题两类。前者只要注意哪一个选项提到了,哪一个选项没有提到,就可以正确答题了。例如 2003 年河北的试题中有:

The writer _____.

- A. was born in San Francisco
- B. is living in New York now
- C. likes live in London
- D. doesn't like America

文章的第一段是“ I was born in New York, but I grew up in San Francisco. I began to live in London 25 year ago. If I was asked now where I want to live forever, I would say London. But I will always be American.”在这段中, A 和 B 都不正确, C 是明确提到了(上面划线部分),因此 C 是正确选择。在问内容的时候还常常会用: Which of the following is (not) true? 只要根据选项的内容有没有提到就可以回答了。

间接问题经常会这样问: What is the best title of the passage? 这就需要考生有一定的归纳、分析和推断的能力,根据文章的内容从给出的四个标题中选择对短文最合适的标题。又如题目为: Paragraph 4 tells _____. 就需要通过归纳第四段的内容大意来回答。

又如会问: From the passage we can learn that “ **directions** ” means _____. 或者 What can we infer from the last paragraph? 这些题目后面的选项不是文章直接提到的,而需要根据文章的内容来分析出来。但是这样的题目不多。做英语阅读题的方法和技巧大致可归纳为以下几点:

一般步骤是“先读题目,后看文章”。拿到题目之后,先看一下题目问的是什么,将一些关键的词划上线,例如 2003 年北京的考题(见第二章中考试题精选 1),题目分别是:

1. The man went to a restaurant to _____. (到餐馆去干什么?)
2. The man wanted to have his lunch _____. (在何处午餐?)
3. When the man opened the bag, he found _____ in it. (在包里发现什么?)
4. _____ couldn't find his money. (谁丢了钱?)

题目后的中文是根据题目与选项估计要回答的问题。带着这些问题读文章,与题目无关的快速读过,只记住大意,与这些问题有关的仔细读,及时地在文中或者在选项上做出记号。注意对于中考来说,选项上的词常常会与文章上的词一样,可以根据这些相同的词所在句子的意思来答题。在上述的文章中,第一句 A man went to a fast-food restaurant to buy his lunch. 中 buy his lunch 与 1 中选项 A 一致,而下文那人回答“ To go ”,说明他不在餐馆用餐,然后的 went to a park. . . sat. . . 表明他在 park 用餐,于是回答了第二题。至于穿插在其中的其他对话,说他买什么等则可以不予关心。这样带着问题读文章,常常可以取得事半功倍的效果。

需要掌握一定的词汇量,必须懂得单词的意思,然后才能理解句子的意思;在考试中常常会出现一些生词,一般情况下,这种生词不会超过 5%,有的生词会在文中给出解释,但是有的生词是需要结合上下文猜测的;其次,阅读文章要有一定的语法知识,在英语文章中,句型、语态、时态是基本的语法知识,例如 I loved him. I was loved. 这两句中一句是主动态,一句是被动态,意思完全不同。因此词汇和语法是做阅读题得分的前提。

要有历史、地理以及其他自然科学的知识,例如文章中提到 I lived in Paris. 题目问 Where did he live? 选项给出的是 England, British, America, France. 如果不知道巴黎是法国的首都,这题就无法选对。

对文中出现的生词,首先是要镇定,先看看这些生词是否出现在与考题有关的内容中,无关紧要则一览而过,如果是与考题相关,则根据上下文来猜测它的意思。特别不要因为有生词就纠缠在这个题目上,而要学会跳过它赶快做下去。阅读考试中出现最多的问题是时间不够,而在生词上过多的推敲是导致时间不够的主要原因。另外要记住一个题目只有一个选项是正确的,找到了文章提到的答案,则迅速移到下一个题,而不要再在其他的选项上逗留。

2003 年,上海市等一些地方的英语阅读中考题有增加主观题的趋势,就是说直接根据相同单词来决定选项的题在减少,需要归纳分析的在增多,同时增加了不提供选项的题目。这是一个新动向,但是做这类题目的关键还是理解文章。对于要求考生自己组织单词的考题,首先是确定回答中心词,名词、动词,还是形容词或者介词,然后围绕中心词尽可能简单地回答。例如 2003 年上海的考题(见第三章中考试题精选 2):

1. What make Jed Wright a rich man?

The _____ make him very rich.

题目要求填主语,多数是名词或者名词类的从句。文章有 he went to Michigan, where he found a copper mine. He brought the land and ran the mine and became a very rich man. 根据第二句是因为经营 mine 致富,所以可以填 mine,或者是 copper mine.

第二章 选择类阅读理解

中考试题精选 1(测试时间 45 分钟)

班级_____姓名_____分数_____

[2003 北京]

(A)

A man went to a fast-food restaurant to buy his lunch. " Hi , " a worker said. " May I help you ? "

" I'd like a hamburger , large chips and a Coke , " the man said.

" Anything else ? " the worker asked.

" No , " the man answered. " That's it. "

" Is that for here or to go ? " the worker asked.

" To go , " the man said.

The worker put the man's lunch in a bag. The man took out his money and paid for his lunch.

" Thank you , " the worker said. " Have a nice day. "

The man took the bag and walked to a park. He sat down and opened the bag. He was surprised. There was no hamburger in the bag. There were no chips. There was no Coke. There was only money in the bag—a lot of money ! The man counted the money. Two thousand dollars ! Why was the money in the bag ? Where was the man's lunch ?

The manager of the fast-food restaurant needed to go to the bank. He put two thousand dollars in an envelope. He put the envelope in a bag and put the bag down. The worker gave the manager's bag to the man by mistake. So the manager had a hamburger , chips and a Coke and the man had two thousand dollars. What should the man do ?

1. The man went to a restaurant to _____ .

A. buy his lunch

B. have a rest

C. sell drinks

D. cook food

2. The man wanted to have his lunch _____ .

A. in a hotel

B. in a shop

C. in a restaurant

D. in a park

3. When the man opened the bag , he found _____ in it.

A. food

B. drink

C. money

D. nothing

4. _____ couldn't find his money.

A. The man

B. The manager

C. The worker

D. Nobody

Anne and Joseph are talking about an interesting question. Why do some people change their names? There can be many reasons. Hanna changed her name to Anne because she thought it would be easier for people to remember. On the other hand, Joseph is thinking about changing his name to an unusual name because he wants to be different.

People have a lot of reasons for changing their names. Film stars, singers, sportsmen and some other famous people often change their names because they want names that are not ordinary or that have special sound. They chose the "new name" for themselves instead of the name their parents gave them when they were born.

Some people have another reason for changing their names. They have moved to a new country and want to use a name that is usual there. For example, Li Kaiming changed his name to Ken Lee when he moved to the United States. He uses the name Ken at his job and at school. But with his family and Chinese friends, he uses Li Kaiming. For some people, using different names makes life easier in their new country.

In many countries, a woman changes her family name to her husband's after she gets married. But today, many women are keeping their own family name and not using their husband's. Sometimes, women use their own name in some situations(情况) and their husband's in other situations. And some use both their own name and their husband's.

1. Hanna changes her name to Anne because "Anne" is _____ for people to remember.

- A. louder B. easier C. prettier D. harder

2. Famous people want their new names to _____.

- A. have special sound B. be ordinary
C. have no meaning D. be unknown

3. Mr Li uses his new name when he _____.

- A. stays with his family B. is at his job
C. is among Chinese friends D. comes back to China

4. What is the best title of this passage?

- A. Family Names B. Women's Names
C. Changing Names D. Special Names

Steve Ballmer is always exciting as he was this time in front of over 2 000 students from Qinghua University and Beijing University.

Ballmer, president(总裁) of Microsoft Corp., received a warm welcome at Qinghua University when he gave a talk on the next generation(一代) of the Internet on September 19th. He came to China last week for a two-day visit, during which he slept only four hours

and had many meetings with government officials(政府官员) and men of business. After all those business matters ,he came to Qinghua and was asked thousands of questions from the excited students.

Ballmer ,who joined Microsoft in 1980 ,is the first business manager hired(聘用) by Bill Gates ,a schoolmate of Ballmer at Harvard. Gates first dropped out of school to start Microsoft and Ballmer was still studying ,but he also gave up his studies and joined Bill Gates' five-year-old Microsoft in 1980.

In his talk to the students ,Ballmer described what the Internet will bring to their life. He said there are several hundred Qinghua graduates now working or being trained at Microsoft both in China and in the US. He also warned the students not to drop out of school and follow the examples of Bill Gates and himself.

1. Ballmer gave a talk on _____ at Qinghua.

- A. the future of the Internet
- B. how to use the software made in his company
- C. what computers will bring to universities
- D. his own experience from Harvard to Microsoft

2. It seemed that Ballmer came to China mainly _____.

- A. to meet some government officials
- B. to give a talk at Qinghua University
- C. to manage business matters
- D. to visit places of interest

3. He encouraged Chinese students _____.

- A. to work for Microsoft in China or in America
- B. to follow the examples of Bill Gates and himself
- C. to work on software
- D. to go on and finish their college education

4. From the passage we know Steve Ballmer _____.

- A. graduated from Harvard University
- B. asked the students a lot of questions
- C. is president of Microsoft Corp.
- D. started Microsoft Corp. in 1980

[2003 北京]

(D)

In the summer of 1978 an English man named Steven was driving his tractor through a field of wheat when he discovered something strange. Some of his wheat was lying on the ground. The flattened wheat formed(形成) a circle about six meters across. Around this circle were four smaller circles of flattened wheat.

Three years later a farmer who lived nearby discovered almost the same circles in one of his fields. These circles were larger—nearly 15 meters across. That same year ,another English farmer discovered three circles of flattened wheat on his land—one large circle between two small circles. During the following years ,farmers in England found circles in their fields more and more often.

The circles are called “ crop circles ” because they usually appear in fields of wheat or corn. The wheat in the circles lies on the ground but is never broken ,it keeps on growing ,and the farmers can later harvest it. Farmers always discover the crop circles in the morning ,so the circles probably form at night. They appear only in the months from May to September. What causes the crop circles ?

At first ,people thought that some kids were making them as a joke ,or that farmers were making them to attract tourists.(In fact ,in 1991 ,two men said they made the circles themselves ,but many scientists don't believe them.)People tried to copy them :They tried to make circles exactly like the ones the farmers had found. They couldn't do it. They couldn't enter a field of wheat without leaving tracks ,and they couldn't flatten the wheat without breaking it.

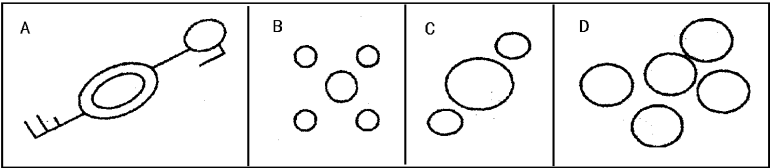
Several times people reported seeing strange objects near the fields where crop circles later appeared. Many people believe that these crop circles are the messages sent by living things from outer space(外层空间) or the marks left by their spaceships.

Scientists who have studied the crop circles try to find out what causes them. In the summer of 1990 some scientists spent three weeks in the part of England where many circles have appeared. They had all the latest high-tech equipment(最新高科技设备). The equipment—worth 1.8 million dollars—got nothing. But one night ,as the scientists were watching a field ,crop circles formed in the field behind them ,which were quite different from the others. The scientists had neither seen nor heard anything.

When Steven discovered the crop circles on his land in 1978 ,he said “ It was just like something that had landed in the field from the air and gone back up again. I don't know what to make of these things. ”

Crop circles have appeared in England ,Japan ,the United States and Russia. Experts from all over the world have studied them ,and they say what Steven said :They don't know what to make of these things.

1. Which picture is probably the one formed in the field behind the scientists ?



2. “ **Flattened wheat** ” means _____ .
A. broken wheat B. lying wheat C. harvested wheat D. growing wheat
3. The passage is mainly about something _____.
A. that is done by living things from outer space
B. that cannot be solved but found all around the world
C. that cannot be made clear or understood
D. that is discovered and copied by the farmers

中考试题精选 2 (测试时间 45 分钟)

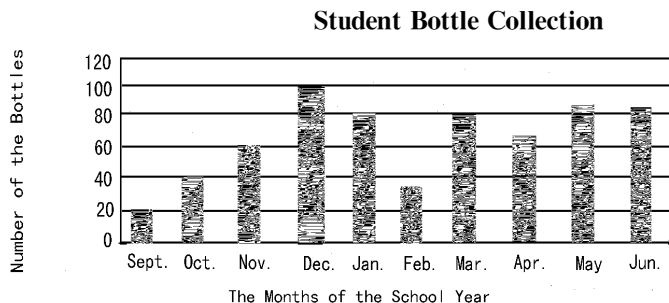
班级 _____ 姓名 _____ 分数 _____

[2003 北京海淀]

(A)

The Grade 3 students at the Clean City School collect empty bottles. In June ,they are going to take them to a recycling(回收) center. They are going to sell the bottles and buy some books for the school library.

Kamir has started a graph(图表) to show the number of the bottles they have collected. This is the graph.



- In October the students collected _____ empty bottles.
A. 80 B. 60 C. 40 D. 20
- The students collected _____ more bottles in December than in January.
A. 10 B. 20 C. 30 D. 40
- From the graph above ,we know that the students picked up the same number of bottles in _____ and _____ .
A. October ;February B. September ;April
C. November ;May D. January ;March
- Why do the students collect empty bottles ? Because they _____ .
A. want to do something for their school B. like empty bottles very much
C. want to play with the bottles D. want to sell them to buy balls

[2003 北京海淀]

(B)

Two students started quarreling at school. One student shouted dirty words at the other , and a fight(打架) began.

What can be done to stop fights like this at school ? In some schools ,the disputants(争执者) sit down with peer mediators. Peer mediators are students with special training(训练) in this kind of problems.

Peer mediators help the disputants to talk in a friendly way. Here are some of the ways they use :

1. Put what you think clearly but don't say anything to hurt the other. Begin with " I feel. . . " instead of " You always. . . " .

2. Listen carefully to what the other person is saying. Don't stop the other person's words.

3. Keep looking at the other person's eyes when he or she talks.

4. Try to see the other person's side of the problem.

5. Never put anyone down. Saying things like " You are foolish " makes the talk difficult.

6. Try to find a result that makes both people happy.

Peer mediators never decide the result or the winner. They don't decide who is right and who is wrong. Instead ,they help the two students to find their own " win-win " result. A " win-win " result can make everyone feel good.

Peer mediators' work is often successful just because it gets people to talk to each other. And getting people to talk to each other is the first step in finding a " win-win " result.

1. What can be done when there is a fight at school ? _____

A. The peer mediators and the disputants talk together.

B. The peer mediators decide the winner.

C. The students themselves decide who is the winner.

D. The two studnets sit down and listen to the peer mediators.

2. Peer mediators' work is _____ .

A. to give lessons to disputants

B. to help find a way to make both sides happy

C. to find out who starts a quarrel

D. to give students some special training

3. What should you do when the other person is speaking ? _____

A. Try to tell him or her what you think.

B. Think who is right and who is wrong.

C. Listen carefully and look at his or her eyes all the time.

D. Ask the peer mediators as many questions as possible.

4. During the talk if you say " You are lazy " or " I feel angry " , _____ .

A. the other person will know he or she is wrong

B. the other person will understand you better

C. it's easy for you to decide who is right

D. it's hard for you to get a " win-win " result

[2003 北京海淀]

(C)

Claude and Louise are " giraffes (长颈鹿) . So are police officers Hankins and Pearson. These men and women don't look like giraffes ;they look like you and me. Then ,why do

people call them “ giraffes ”?

A giraffe ,they say is an animal that sticks(伸出) its neck out ,can see places far away and has a large heart. It lives a quiet life and moves about in an easy and beautiful way. In the same way ,a “ giraffe ” can be a person who likes to “ stick his or her neck out ” for other people always watches for future happenings ,has a warm heart for people around ,and at the same time lives a quiet and beautiful life himself or herself.

“ The Giraffe Project(工程) ” is a 10-year-old group which finds and honors(表彰) “ giraffes ” in the US and in the world. The group wants to teach people to do something to build a better world. The group members believe that a person shouldn’t draw his or her head back ,instead ,they tell people to “ stick their neck out ” and help others. Claude and Louise , Hankins and Pearson are only a few of the nearly 1 000 “ giraffes ” that the group found and honored.

Claude and Louise were getting old and they left their work with some money that they saved for future use. One day ,however ,they saw a homeless man looking for a place to keep warm and they decided that they should “ stick their neck out ” and give him some help. Today ,they live in Friends’ House ,where they invite twelve homeless people to stay every night.

Police officers Hankins and Pearson work in a large city. They see crimes(犯罪) every day and their work is sometimes dangerous. They work hard for their money. However ,these two men put their savings together and even borrowed money to start an educational(教育的) center to teach young people in a poor part of the city. Hankins and Pearson are certainly “ giraffes ”.

1. Which of the following is true ?

- A. Some of the people around us look like giraffes.
- B. Giraffes are the most beautiful animal in the world.
- C. “ Giraffe ” is a beautiful name for those who are ready to help other people.
- D. A “ giraffe ” is someone who can stick his neck out and see the future.

2. “ The Giraffe Project ” is a group _____ .

- A. of police officers
- B. which appeared ten years ago
- C. of ten-year-old children
- D. which takes care of children

3. People call Claude and Hankins “ giraffes ” because they _____ .

- A. do what is needed for a good world
- B. are not afraid of dangerous work
- C. found a home for some homeless people
- D. made money only for other people

4. What does “ The Giraffe Project ” do ?

- A. It tells people how to live a quiet life.
- B. It helps the homeless and teaches young people.
- C. It tries to find 1 000 warm-hearted people in the US.
- D. It shows people what their duty is for a better world.

(D)

Dear editor(编辑),

Can't your newspaper do something about the custom(习惯) of hitchhiking ?

A short time ago on a car travel I counted at least 50 people standing beside the road , asking for rides. Many of them were young women.

Don't they understand how dangerous it is to get into the car driven by a stranger ? How much do they know about the driver ? Is he a good driver or not ? Nothing !

Many of these young hitchhikers may come from good families. Don't their parents teach them anything about the world ? I always taught my children not to talk to strangers. I never let them take rides from people they didn't know.

Isn't there enough crime(犯罪) today without asking for trouble by hitchhiking ? On the other hand ,hitchhiking may bring some traffic trouble.

Don't you think what I said is true ?

A Worried Grandfather

1. The word "***hitchhiking*** " means _____ .

- A. waiting for a bus at the bus stop
- B. driving in a dangerous way
- C. going on a long way by getting free rides in other people's car
- D. asking a stranger the ways in a car

2. The Worried Grandfather _____ .

- A. doesn't like young women to drive cars
- B. thinks it is dangerous for a young woman to get into a stranger's car
- C. likes drivers to be careful and strict in their work
- D. never lets his children get into other people's car

3. The Worried Grandfather _____ .

- A. was hit by a car when he was standing by the road
- B. is a good driver and often gives free rides to strangers
- C. is in trouble now and he wants to get some help from the newspaper
- D. has seen much of the world and he is very careful

4. The Worried Grandfather wrote the letter to tell _____ .

- A. the newspaper to let its readers know the danger of hitchhiking
- B. young women never to go on a long travel alone
- C. young people to listen to their parents at home
- D. his children not to talk to strangers on the road

5. What do you think a good editor is going to do after he receives the letter ?

- A. He will either return the letter to the old man or give it to the police station.
- B. He will write back to the Worried Grandfather and tell him not to hitchhike any more.

C. He will write or ask someone to write something about the danger of hitchhiking in the newspaper.

D. He will hold a meeting to tell the drivers to make the traffic trouble less.

中考试题精选 3(测试时间 45 分钟)

班级_____ 姓名_____ 分数_____

[2002 北京东城]

(A)

Thirty years ago ,Lake Ponkapog in Hartwell ,New Jersey ,was full of life. Many birds and animals lived beside the water ,which was full of fish. Now there are few birds ,animals , and fish. The lake water is polluted(污染的). It is in a colour of dirty brown ,and it is filled with strange plants.

How did this happen ? First ,we must think about how water gets into Lake Ponkapog. When it rains ,water comes into the lake from all around. In the past ,there were forests all around Lake Ponkapog ,so the rainwater was clean.

Now there are many homes around the lake. People often use chemicals(化学品) in their gardens. They use other chemicals inside their houses for cleaning or killing insects(昆虫). There are also many businesses. Businesses use chemicals in their machines or shops. Other chemicals fall onto the ground from cars or trucks. When it rains ,the rainwater picks up all the chemicals from homes and businesses and then carries them into the lake. They pollute the water and kill the animals.

Boats on the lake are also a problem. Lake Ponkapog is a popular place for motorboats. But oil and gas(油和气) from boats often get into the lake. So more bad chemicals go into the water this way.

People in Hartwell are worried. They love their lake and want to save it. Will it be possible? A clean lake must have clean rainwater going into it. Clean rainwater is possible only if people are more careful about chemicals at home and at work. They must also be more careful about gas and oil and other chemicals on the ground. And they mustn't use motorboats any more on the lake. All these may change people's lives. Only then can Lake Ponkapog be a beautiful ,clean lake again.

1. In the past ,the water in Lake Ponkapog was made clean by _____.

- | | |
|------------|---------|
| A. forests | B. rain |
| C. birds | D. fish |

2. Chemicals from homes and businesses _____.

- | | |
|--------------------------|---------------------------|
| A. are always clean | B. can help the animals |
| C. are good for the lake | D. get into the rainwater |

3. Cleaner rainwater will mean _____.

- | | |
|---------------------------|----------------------------------|
| A. more boats on the lake | B. more dirty things in the lake |
| C. a cleaner lake | D. a dirtier lake |

4. To save Lake Ponkapog ,people need to _____.

- A. be more careful about chemicals

B. use less water
- C. grow fewer plants in the gardens

D. use more motorboats on the lake
5. The passage is about _____.
- A. boats on Lake Ponkapog

B. why the water is dirty in Lake Ponkapog

C. clean rainwater

D. dirty lakes

[2002 北京东城]

(B)

Dear Roni , Italy is wonderful. We started in Rome two weeks ago ,drove to Florence last week and now we're on our way to Venice. Three weeks just isn't enough. The country near Florence is so beautiful—hills ,olive trees. And red roofs(屋顶)of the houses look so nice far away. I am afraid I am getting bigger—the food here is so delicious !!! Love , Akemi	Roni Lebaver 222 Main St. Laguna Beach , CA 92651 U. S. A.
Hi Roni , I can't believe(相信) you went to school here in Honolulu ! Why did you leave ? I spend each morning on the beach(海滩) and in the water. The sand is so soft and the beaches seem so long. The water is just the right temperature. One afternoon ,I left the beach to walk in mountains near Honolulu. I enjoyed myself very much there. How I miss you ! Mari	Roni Lebaver 222 Main St. Laguna Beach , CA 92651 U. S. A.
Dear Roni , Maybe I'm strange but I love the desert(沙漠)! Last week our group spent four days in the desert. At times ,it felt like the moon. I always thought deserts were all the same ! They are not. Some parts look like mountains ,others are really different. And when we find something green—a few palm trees ,a little water ,we feel good and great. See you in September , Kim	Roni Lebaver 222 Main St. Laguna Beach , CA 92651 U. S. A.

1. Who seems to have eaten too much ?
- A. Mari.

B. Akemi.

C. Kim.

D. Roni.
2. Who went to school in Honolulu ?
- A. Akemi.

B. Mari.

C. Roni.

D. Kim.
3. Who spent four days on the moon ?