

专题十九

选择型阅读



考纲测评解读

考点内容	测评要求	3年考题示例	中考指数
细节理解	掌握	2013 北京, A 2,3;2013 上海, A2,3,4;2012 江苏南京, 1,2,3,	★★
推理判断	掌握	2013 北京, A 1;2013 湖北武汉, C,1;2012 江苏南京, 4,5	★★
主旨大意	掌握	2013 上海, A 6;2013 四川凉山, A 5;2011 河南, 5	★★
词意猜测	掌握	2013 湖北武汉, C 4;2013 四川凉山, A 4;2011 河南, 2011 河北, 3	★★



3年考题探究

2013 年全国中考真题演练

Passage 1 (2013 · 北京 · A)

Popular Articles in the Magazine	
 Relation between you and food	Do you live to eat or eat to live? What kind of relationship do you have with food? Read this article to find out more about food.
 Black sheep and Uncle Bob	There is an English teacher in this article. The teacher works in Russia. He explains why he finds family stories interesting. He also tells us what makes his own family special.
 Films that aren't really about Canada	You can't see much of Canada in American films like the 1953 movie 'Niagara'. For me, Canada is a place that starts somewhere on the other side of that waterfall.
 Ice cream and banking	Most people in Britain believe that it's a good idea to save money. This is an important part of the culture, or at least it was in the past.

- How many popular articles are there in the magazine?
A. 2 B. 3 C. 4 D. 5
- Which article is about saving money?
A. Ice cream and banking.
B. Black sheep and Uncle Bob.
C. Relation between you and food.
D. Films that aren't really about Canada.
- What is Black sheep and Uncle Bob about?
A. American films. B. Family stories.
C. Food. D. Banking.

Passage 2 (2013 · 湖北武汉 · C)

Martin Lynch, an American businessman, had been going on vacation to a small Mexican fishing village for a number of years. One morning while going for a walk along the beach, he saw his friend Pablo Perez, a local fisherman. Martin watched Pablo unload his boat and pack the fish in a box.

Martin noticed Pablo was smiling and looked very happy. He could also see several large fish in the boat. Martin greeted Pablo and asked how long it took to catch the fish. "Just a few hours," replied Pablo. Martin asked, "Why didn't you stay longer and catch more fish?" "I have enough for my family," Pablo said. "And what do you do with the rest of your day?" asked Martin. "I take a nap, play with my children, spend time with my wife, and go into the village to see my friends and play cards, I have a full and busy life." Martin explained that if Pablo worked longer hours and caught more fish, he could make more money. With the extra money, Pablo could buy more boats and catch more fish. By selling the fish, Pablo could



经典句型

- 你来得正是时候。You arrived just in the nick of time.
- 我凭经验做的。I just do it by rule of thumb.
- 身上不要带太多的钱。Never carry around any more cash than you can afford to have stolen.
- 请介绍一下图书馆的情况。I'd appreciate it if you could clue me in on the library.

open his own factory and sell directly to supermarkets.

“Then what?” asked Pablo. “Well, you would probably have to move to Mexico City to run the business. Finally, you would be able to sell your business and make millions of dollars,” replied Martin. “How long will that take?” asked Pablo.

Martin thought for a while and said it would probably take at least 15 years.

“And then what?” asked Pablo.

“Well, that’s the best part,” Martin said. “You will be able to retire, buy a house near the ocean, sleep longer, play with your children, spend more time with your wife, see your friends, and play cards.”

- What is the story mainly about?
 - A businessman and a fisherman have become friend.
 - A businessman learns how to fish from a fisherman.
 - A fisherman wants to become a businessman.
 - A businessman gives advice to a fisherman.
- What makes the Mexican fisherman happy is _____.
 - many friends to visit him
 - a full and busy life
 - more boats and more fish
 - the house near the ocean
- How can the fisherman make more money in the businessman view?
 - By buying a supermarket.
 - To more to Mexico city.
 - By selling his own business.
 - To work longer and catch more fish.
- The underlined word “unload” in the passage means _____?
 - put... into...
 - take... away from
 - break down
 - set off
- We can infer from the passage that _____.
 - the fisherman will stay the same with his life
 - the fisherman will leave the village for Mexico city
 - the businessman will buy the fisherman boat
 - it takes all day for the fisherman to catch large fish

Passage 3 (2013·上海·A)

Dear Liz,

My stay in Thailand has certainly been the experience of my life.

Life is busy and exciting. Bangkok is just like any other big city with a population of 10 million and heavy traffic. I’m very lucky because my host family is in a nice area outside the city. There are Mr. and Mrs. Phairat, their son Sanan, who is 18, the daughter Chinda, who is 16, and Grandpa and Grandma.

I go to an international school with Sanan and Chinda. The school teaches about 70 percent in English, and 30 percent in Thai. I’ve learned some spoken language, but Thai writing is very difficult. The cooking lesson is my favorite. I’m learning all about Thai food and culture. People don’t use chopsticks here, but spoons and forks. When I come back, I’m going to cook you a real Thai meal.

Last weekend we visited some temples. We also drove to Pattaya beach near Bangkok. I thought it was great, but Sanan and Chinda say that next month they’re taking me to Phuket Island, where the beaches are even more beautiful. The month after next, we’re going to travel to Mr. Phairat’s hometown in the north of Thailand. The Phairats own land there, and they have two elephants. I’m going to ride those elephants—and even wash them. Sanan and Chinda say it’s really fun.

I’m amazed by everything in this country, especially by the elephants. Elephants are an important part of Thai culture and way of life. They have been a traditional symbol (象征) of Thailand for many years in times of war and peace. In the seventh century, a Thai king trained 20,000 elephants for battle.

I’ll tell you all about my Thai boxing (拳击) lessons next time.

Love
Mandy

- How many family members are there in Mandy’s host family?
 - 4
 - 5
 - 6
 - 7
- Mandy writes in her e-mail that the _____ lesson is her favorite.
 - Thai speaking
 - boxing
 - Thai writing
 - cooking
- Next month, Mandy is going to visit _____.
 - Pattaya beach
 - Phuket Island
 - Mr. Phairat’s hometown
 - Bangkok
- According to the e-mail, _____ has been a symbol of Thailand for many years.



A



B



C



D

- From the e-mail we know that Mandy is _____ when she stays in Thailand.
 - bored
 - quiet
 - excited
 - proud
- What is the possible subject of the e-mail?
 - Study trip in Thailand
 - Food culture in Thailand
 - Elephant riding in Thailand
 - International schools in Thailand

经典句型

- 一箭双雕。That’ll kill two birds with one stone.
- 什么事让你冥思苦想的? What are you racking your brain over?
- 我们去看看。Let’s go and have a look.
- (生活怎么样?)还凑合吧! I just keep my head above water.



Passage 4 (2013·四川凉山·A)

Have you ever heard of Ma Jianxia before? She is a beautiful teacher in Liangshan. Since she was 18 years old, Ma Jianxia has been working in Central School of Dapingzi Village in Leibo County, Liangshan, Sichuan Province for ten years.



Her school is deep in the mountains. The road to her school is so narrow that most things must be carried by horseback. It is very hard to get to the school. Poor transportation has stopped many children in the village from going to school. She visited almost every family to encourage every **dropout** to get back to school. Thanks to Ma Jianxia, there is no child who doesn't go to school in the village now. In 2003, only 40 students studied in the school. Since she came to the school, Ma has worked hard to increase the number of the students—more than 160 students are studying in the school today. She works day and night and never says giving up. Ma opened up her students' eyes to the outside world and gave them a new start in life. She likes being a good influence in the children's lives.

Now Ma Jianxia is called "the most beautiful village teacher", and in 2013 she was awarded the 17th "May 4th Youth Medal" in China.

- When was Ma Jianxia born?
 - In 1985.
 - In 1986.
 - In 1987.
- Where does Ma Jianxia work?
 - At a foreign language school.
 - At a city school.
 - At a village school.
- Which of the following is NOT true?
 - Ma Jianxia is very kind to her students.
 - Some students still can't go to school in the village now.
 - Ma Jianxia was awarded "May 4th Youth Medal"
- The underlined word "**dropout**" probably mean _____ in Chinese.
 - 孤儿
 - 辍学儿童
 - 留守儿童
- The best title of the passage is _____.
 - The most beautiful village teacher
 - A school in the mountains.
 - The Poor Children.

Passage 5 (2013·山西省·C)

You have waited 45 minutes for the valuable 10 minutes' break. But when the bell for the next class rings, you can't believe how quickly time has passed. If you have this experience, you'll know how time flies when you are having fun and drags when you are bored. Now scientists have come up with a reason why this happens.

They have found that the brain changes its way to work according to how we direct our attention to a task. When we are bored, we pay more attention to how time is passing. And this makes our brains

think the clock is ticking more slowly.

Recently some researchers who want to understand the conditions carried out an experiment. In the experiment, twelve volunteers watched a picture while researcher monitored (关注) their brain activity.

The volunteers were told to first notice how long a picture appeared, then the color of the picture, and thirdly, study the both. The results showed that the brain was more active when the volunteers paid attention to more subjects.

It is thought that if the brain is busy noticing many aspects (方面) of a task, it has to spread its resources, and pays less attention to the clock. Therefore, time seems to go quickly. If the brain is not so active, it spends its full energy on the passing of time. As a result, time seems to move slowly.

Next time you feel bored in class, perhaps you should concentrate on what the teacher is saying.

- What does the underlined word "drags" probably mean?
 - passes slowly
 - runs quickly
 - moves actively
- What have the scientists found?
 - Time goes by fast when we have nothing to do.
 - The ten minutes' break is important to students.
 - The brain works in different ways in different situations.
- How did the researchers do the experiment?
 - By inviting the volunteers to have a long class.
 - By asking the volunteers to pay attention to a clock.
 - By monitoring brain activity while volunteers are watching a picture.
- Which of the following is TRUE according to the passage?
 - We will be full of energy if we're busy.
 - Concentrating on things is a way to make people less bored.
 - Time goes slowly when the brain is noticing many things at the same time.
- Which is the best title of the passage?
 - The best way to save time
 - The importance of planning time
 - The reason for time flying and dragging

Passage 6 (2013·辽宁鞍山·C)

Are you carrying too much on your back at school? You're not alone. Back experts in the United States are worried that young students are having back and neck problems as a result of carrying too much in their backpacks (schoolbags).

"It hurts my back when I run," said Oberlin Reyes, a student in Virginia. "It's hard to get up the stairs with my backpack, because it's too heavy."

Oberlin is among students whose backpacks were weighed for a week in a recent study.

They had regular backpacks with two straps (带子) to carry them, but a number of students with heavy loads had switched to rolling backpacks (which have wheels and can roll on the ground).

经典句型

- 我尽情欣赏古代建筑。I feasted my eyes on the ancient structures.
- 他扮演的毛泽东表演特别出色。His performance of Mao Zedong is top-notch.
- 一位年轻女子招待的我。A young woman waited on me.
- 他是摄影迷。He's always been something of a shutterbug.

Shirley Park, whose backpack weighed 10 kilograms, said she changed to a rolling backpack because she was starting to have back pain. How much is too much? Experts say students should carry no more than 10 to 15 percent of their own body weight.

A few students had one suggestion to lighten the load: less homework.

P. S. (附) Doctor's suggestion:

①Lighten the load. Clean out binders (活页材料) and take home only the books you need that night.

②Wide straps are better. They send out the weight over your shoulders more evenly (均匀). And be sure to wear both straps rather than hanging the pack over one shoulder.

③Pack smart. The heavier things should be packed closed to the back.

④Bend both knees when you pick up the pack, and don't just bend over at the waist (腰).

- "_____ " is the main idea of the text.
 - The problem of backpacks is worth studying
 - The problem made by heavy backpacks
 - What is the best backpack for a student
 - How to make students' backpacks light
- According to Oberlin Reyes and Shirley Park, we know _____.
 - students have to do too much homework
 - students have to carry heavy backpacks
 - backpacks without wheels are bad for students
 - too much homework leaves students no free time
- The expression "switched to" in the text perhaps means _____.
 - started to use
 - turned to
 - caught up
 - used for
- According to the passage, it's better for a student of 40 kilograms to carry a backpack of _____ at most by the words of experts.
 - 10 kg
 - 8 kg
 - 6 kg
 - 7 kg
- If students follow the doctor's suggestions, they _____.
 - may lighten their backpacks
 - can learn how to help themselves
 - may feel their backpacks are lighter
 - will know how to wear backpacks

Passage 7(2013·江苏苏州 C)

Computers are good tools (工具). The Internet is also good. But some people spend too much time online. They can't stop. Doctors say this is a new sickness. They call this sickness Internet Addiction Disorder (互联网成瘾症) (IAD)!

People with IAD are online a lot. They spend hours chatting to their friends or playing online games. Many people with IAD spend more time on the Internet than with family or friends. Some people with IAD even quit (辞掉) their jobs!

Do you have IAD? Think about these questions: How many hours a day are you online? Is it a lot or a little? When you are not

online, are you thinking about playing a computer game or checking your messages? When you are online, do you forget the time? Do you get angry when you can't play a game?

If you have IAD, what can you do? Dr. Ivan Goldberg and Dr. Kimberly S. Young have some ideas. First, ask yourself "Why am I online a lot?" Then try to take a break. For example, use the computer or play games twice a week, not every day. In this way, you can have a good social life with other friends.

- The passage is mainly about _____.
 - a new sickness
 - an online game
 - messages
 - computer jobs
- If you have Internet Addiction Disorder (IAD), you _____.
 - are online for an hour a week
 - send e-mail messages at work
 - are on the Internet more than with friends
 - never use the computer
- According to the passage, which is NOT a sign of IAD?
 - Quitting your job to spend more time online.
 - Spending time with family and friends.
 - Forgetting the time when you are online.
 - Getting angry when you can't play a game.
- Ivan Goldberg and Kimberly S. Young _____.
 - quit their jobs
 - are online a lot
 - have IAD
 - help people with IAD

Passage 8(2013·甘肃兰州 A)

FUN TIME								
9	2	4	7	6	3	1	5	8
5	3	6	8	9	1	4	2	7
X	7	8	2	5	4	9	6	3
7	1	9	3	4	2	5	8	6
4	8	3	6	1	5	2	7	9
2	6	5	9	8	7	3	4	1
3	9	7	4	2	Y	6	1	Z
6	5	2	1	7	9	8	3	4
8	4	1	5	3	6	7	9	2

Are you tired of the puzzles you usually do? Sudoku is a new choice. Sudoku consists of the Japanese characters Su (meaning "number") and Doku (meaning "single"), but it was not invented in Japan. It was created by Howard Games in 1979. The puzzle was first introduced into Japan by Nikoli Puzzle Company in 1984. In 1986, Kaji Maki, the president of Nikoli made the rules strict and clear. Soon in the same year Sudoku became popular in Japan. In November 2004, The Times, a British newspaper, first printed it in the newspaper. It became an international hit in 2005. Now Sudoku becomes very popular all over the world.

The rule of the puzzle is to fill in the grids(格子) so that every row, every line and every 3×3 box has the numbers 1 to 9. Here is a Sudoku. Please relax and enjoy. It's fun!

根据以上杂志专栏内容,回答下列问题。

- Who created Sudoku?
 - Howard Games.
 - Sudoku.
 - Kaji Maki.
 - Nikoli.
- Which is true about Kaji Maki according to the reading material?
 - He was the boss of Nissan Company.
 - He helped to make Sudoku popular in Japan.
 - He was the president of The Times.
 - He is an American.

经典句型

- 我坚持不懈。I keep plugging away.
- 我都记下了。I've jotted down all.
- 你最好缩短讲稿的内容。You'd better cut short the lecture.
- 这解释莫名其妙。The explanation made no sense.

3. Which is NOT true about Sudoku?
- A. Sudoku wasn't invented in Japan.
B. It was The Times that first printed Sudoku in the newspaper.
C. Each grid has more than one number.
D. It became popular around the world in 2005.
4. In the puzzle above, what should "X" be?
- A. 5. B. 4. C. 3. D. 1.
5. What should "Z" be in the puzzle?
- A. 8. B. 5. C. 2. D. 4.

Passage 9(2013·浙江丽水·C)

Hip hop, or rap (说唱) music as it's also called, started on the streets and in the clubs of New York City in the 1970s. But today many countries have their own kind of hip hop music. This kind of music comes from reggae, disco and funk music. Rapping means speaking to the rhythm of the music, and it is an important part of this music. People rap to express how they feel about their lives and problems.



Rapping in class!

Would you like to rap in class? Well actually, hip hop music is played in more than 10,000 schools in the USA. Why? There is a new school program called "Flocabulary" in which teachers use texts and hip hop CDs to help teach different school subjects. The words of the songs are just what students are studying. This makes learning easy and fun. Students and teachers are excited about the **positive** results it has had on exam marks. One teacher said, "I've used hip hop songs in class, and I have never seen my students so crazy about history! You can't imagine how well they remember what I teach! We even try to write our own songs."

Whose idea was Flocabulary?

Blake Harrison, a high school student, was the first person to come up with the idea of Flocabulary. The word "Flocabulary" comes from the words "flow" and "vocabulary". "Flow" is a rap word for "style", or the way a rapper says the words of a song. "Vocabulary" means the words you have to learn in a language. How did he get the idea? Well, he realized he could remember the words of a hip hop song very easily. So, why not make lessons into songs? Today together with Alex Rappaport, a song writer, Blake produces hip hop songs for math, science, and literature (文学). They are now used in schools with great success.

1. Rap music started _____ in New York City.
- A. in the 1970s B. in a high school
C. in the 19th century D. in a music class
2. From the passage we can learn "Flocabulary" is a program to _____.
- A. write rap music

- B. sing a song by talking
C. remember the words of a song
D. help teach some school subjects
3. The underlined word "**positive**" in paragraph 2 most probably means _____.
- A. bad B. good C. final D. direct
4. Blake Harrison has produced hip hop songs for school subjects **EXCEPT** _____.
- A. math B. science C. history D. literature

Passage 10(2013·山东济南·A)

Camilla Chomp was a strange little girl. She liked to spend her time alone eating chocolate. Her parents were worried, so they took all the chocolate away.

Camilla left her house to look for some chocolate. She found a small house full of bottles. Among the bottles, a blue bottle caught Camilla's eyes. It was full of chocolate. In the bottle there was also a card with the words "Change tears (眼泪) into chocolate."

Camilla was very excited. She ran out of the house with the bottle to look for someone crying. First, she met a little boy crying hard and collected his tears. The tears were quickly changed into chocolate. While Camilla was collecting the tears, she comforted the boy. Finally, the boy stopped crying and they had a good time together.

Later, Camilla met a woman and an old man crying. The woman had broken some bowls. And the old man's dog had just died. Camilla collected their tears and made them happy again.

Soon, Camilla knew that making people happy was much more important than finding chocolate. So she stopped collecting tears and began to help sad people. As a result, she had many friends and had a happy life.

1. Camilla liked to _____.
- A. eat chocolate B. read books
C. collect coins D. eat fruit
2. Camilla's parents took away all the chocolate because they were _____.
- A. happy B. angry C. worried D. hungry
3. What caught Camilla's eyes?
- A. A nice card. B. A black dog.
C. A red cup. D. A blue bottle.
4. The old man was crying because _____.
- A. he had broken some bottles
B. He couldn't find his way home.
C. he couldn't find his daughter
D. his dog had just died
5. How many people did Camilla help before she stopped collecting tears?
- A. One. B. Two. C. Three. D. Four.



经典句型

37. 你最好和你的妻子商量一下,明天给我一个答复吧。
You'd better talk it over with your wife and give me your answer tomorrow.
38. 我随便说说。Well, off the top of my head.
(I didn't prepare my lecture before-hand and only talked off the top of my head.)
39. 你过奖了。You're laying it on thick.
40. 价格没你说的那么高。The price wasn't quite as high as you say.

2012 ~ 2011 年全国中考真题演练

Passage 1 (2012·北京)

Reading Oliver James' *Affluenza*, I thought about what often happens at home. My 12-year-old daughter is in tears. "I have to take a test tomorrow. I don't understand any of it," she cries out. After shouting and shutting her door, she calms down enough to go through her notes. The following day I ask her how the test went and she just says "OK. I got a nine."

"Wow, well done!" I say, before she finishes with "But I never get a ten!"

According to James, this **obsession** with getting top marks has been a bad development, which encourages people to think of education in terms of work and money. To test this, I asked my daughter why she was so worried about her tests. She looked at me as if I was thick. "Well, if I don't get good grades, I won't get into university. Then I probably won't get a good job and I won't be able to afford nice things like a car and stuff."

I was quite surprised, because I don't consider myself a pushy parent. But James suggests showing any interest in grades sends the message that what is important is results and it leaves students feeling failures even if they are very bright. He points to the Danish system (体制) of education as a better model. Creating happy citizens who have good social skills is seen as more important than high achievements at school or the needs of business.

For me, I cannot remember the last time I had to work out the area of a circle, recite a Shakespeare poem or grammar rules, yet I have lived a happy life. What I really needed to learn at school was how to make polite conversations, or how to avoid getting into debt or how to develop good personality.

This is in fact similar to what Oliver James really has in mind. And he is looking for schools where students are encouraged to find and follow their own interests, something more like *Tongjon*. *Tongjon* has been developed in some Korean private schools. It is quite different from the more rigid system of learning things by heart that is used in Korea, and indeed in many other school systems around the world.

As the Russian poet Pushkin said, "Inspiration (灵感) is needed in geometry (几何学) just as much as in poetry", and inspiration does not come from endlessly revising for tests or getting worried about them.

1. What does the writer probably think of his/her daughter?
 - A. She sets herself a goal too high to reach.
 - B. She should be more polite to her parents.
 - C. She is hard-working but not very bright.
 - D. She takes her grades much too seriously.
2. What does the word "**obsession**" in Paragraph 3 mean?
 - A. A plain and unavoidable fact.
 - B. A satisfied and very proud state.
 - C. A practical and widely-used way.
 - D. A fixed and often unreasonable idea.

3. What can we infer from the passage?
 - A. Social skills are as important as high grades.
 - B. Interest in grades can shake self-confidence.
 - C. The writer regrets not having studied hard at school.
 - D. Danish educational system is for very smart students.
4. The writer wants to tell us that _____.
 - A. learning happily is the key to self-development
 - B. top marks may be helpful to increase one's interest
 - C. tests should be improved to give children inspiration
 - D. education should meet one's needs for work and money

Passage 2 (2012·江苏南京)

You may have noticed that the world's population is not evenly distributed (分布) around our planet. There are some countries where people seem to be living nearly **on top of** each other because conditions are overcrowded. Then there are others where it seems that hardly anybody lives. What influences this unequal distribution of people? There are specific advantages and disadvantages of living in a certain area.

The two main factors (因素) that influence people's choice of location are climate and resources. Climate is the usual weather conditions in a region. Areas that have bad weather are generally less ideal as places to live in. The north and south poles at the top and bottom of the world may be beautiful in their rugged, natural way, but the disadvantage of the bitterly cold and windy conditions usually keeps people away. When it comes to climate, warm conditions and a normal amount of rainfall are advantages that attract people.

Natural resources are things that we get from nature that helps us survive. Each region offers different resources, and therefore attracts different groups of people. People who enjoy the beach can make their living by catching and selling the ocean's many fish and other sea creatures. Those who prefer farming can take advantage of rich soil (土壤) in valleys near rivers. Some people are willing to accept the disadvantages of the terrible conditions of deserts or mountains in order to take advantage of the resources like oil or woods.

1. The underlined part "**on top of**" in the first paragraph most likely means _____.
 - A. very close to
 - B. on the highest part of
 - C. in control of
 - D. on the surface of
2. What are the main factors that influence the distribution of people?
 - A. Resources and oceans.
 - B. Climate and rivers.
 - C. Climate and resources.
 - D. Warm conditions and rainfall.
3. The writer thinks many people don't live near the north or south pole because _____.
 - A. they can't get enough food there

经典句型

41. 我只是略知皮毛。I'm only able to scratch the surface.
42. 你最好再核对一下答案。You'd better make a double check with your answer.
43. 我想你会成为计算机专家的。I think you have it in you to be an expert of computer.
44. 我已经在屋子里闷了整整一个星期了。I've been cooped up in the house for the whole week.



- B. the natural sights there don't attract people
 C. the unpleasant weather keeps them away
 D. the length of nighttime is too short or too long
4. Why do people go and live in valleys near rivers?
 A. The temperature isn't too low in winter.
 B. The resources like oil can bring them much money.
 C. People can make their living by catching and selling fish.
 D. It's easier for people to grow plants or keep animals.
5. The purpose of the examples in the last paragraph is to tell us _____.
 A. people cannot survive in cold conditions
 B. different resources attract different groups of people
 C. people usually prefer living at the seaside to living in mountains
 D. a normal amount of rainfall is necessary for people to live in the desert

Passage 3(2012·广东广州)

Last year in the UK at least 45 people died and 900 more were injured in car accidents, in which drivers were using their mobile phones. Yet many people continue to use them while driving even though it's dangerous.

Research has shown that it is difficult to concentrate on driving and talking at the same time. It can even be more dangerous than driving after drinking too much. A recent study found that when drivers were talking on their mobile phones, their stopping times were 30 percent slower than when they had drunk too much—and nearly 50 percent slower than when they were driving normally. It also found that drivers talking on mobile phones were less able to control their cars than drunk drivers.

And talking isn't even the most serious problem. Texting is, unbelievably, another recent study reported that 22% of adults admitted they had sent a text message while driving at least once in the past month. An average text message takes 90 seconds to write and send. That means for one and a half minutes a driver is looking at their phone's screen and not at the road. The arrival of new smart phones such as the iPhone will only make matters worse as they will allow users to do more things than ever before.

Using a mobile phone while driving puts others' lives at risk. No matter how well we drive, if another driver is not being professional or careful, we are put in danger by their actions. Such drivers are selfish, careless and should have their driving licences (驾照) cancelled.

There is no doubt that mobile phones can be fun and are extremely useful, especially when you're in trouble. But there is no need to use them while driving. Just wait until you stop or you will probably get into trouble of your own.

1. The underlined word "them" in Paragraph 1 refers to _____.
 A. phone users B. mobile phones
 C. drivers D. cars
2. According to the passage, if a driver needs 10 seconds to stop when driving normally, they will need _____ seconds to stop

when talking on a mobile phone.

- A. 12 B. 13 C. 14 D. 15
3. According to the passage, in what order do the following activities influence driving?
 Dangerous→More dangerous→Most dangerous
 A. drinking→talking on phone→texting
 B. texting→talking on phone→drinking
 C. talking on phone→texting→drinking
 D. drinking→texting→talking on phone
4. Why will new types of mobile phones make the driving problem worse?
 A. It will take longer to send text messages.
 B. People will want to talk on their phones more often.
 C. There will be more things for people to do with their phones.
 D. People think the new phones are easier and safer to use.
5. According to the writer, what should be done to people who use mobile phones when driving?
 A. They should be put into prison.
 B. Their cars should be taken away.
 C. Their phones should be taken from them.
 D. They should not be allowed to drive any longer.

Passage 4(2011·河南)

When my son, Mark, was in the third grade, he saved all his pocket money for over three months to buy holiday presents. On the third Saturday in December, Mark said he had made his list and had twenty dollars in his pocket.

I drove him to a nearby supermarket. Mark picked up a hand basket and went in while I waited and watched in the car. It took Mark over 45 minutes to choose his presents. Finally he came to the checkout counter(交款处) and reached into his pocket for his money. It was not there! There was a hole in his pocket, but no money. Mark stood there holding his basket, tears falling down his face.

Then a surprising thing happened. A woman came up to Mark and took him in her arms. "You would help me a lot if you let me pay for you," said the woman. "It would be the most wonderful gift you could give me. I only ask that one day you will pass it on. When you grow up, I would like you to find someone you can help. When you help others, I know you will feel as good about it as I do now."

Mark took the money, dried his tears and ran back to the checkout counter as fast as he could. That year we all enjoyed our gifts almost as much as Mark enjoyed giving them to us.

I would like to say "thank you" to that very kind woman, and tell her that four years later, Mark went house to house collecting blankets (毯子) and clothes for the homeless people in the fire. And I want to promise her that Mark will never forget to keep passing it on.

1. When did the story probably happen?
 A. On Christmas Day. B. Before Christmas Day.
 C. On New Year's Day. D. After New Year's Day.
2. When they got to the supermarket, Mark went in _____.
 A. with the writer B. by himself



经典句型

45. 我们到外面呼吸一些新鲜空气吧。Let's get out for some fresh air.
 46. 我感觉得出去走走了。I feel I have to get away from it all.
 47. 这部电影在中国大受欢迎。The movie is going over big everywhere in China.
 48. 她每周绝食一天。She fasts a day every week.

- C. with the woman D. with his friends
3. What happened to Mark in the supermarket?
- A. His gifts were stolen. B. He broke his basket.
- C. He lost his money. D. He lost his way.
4. Why did the writer want to say “thank you” to the woman?
- A. Because she bought Mark a nice present.
- B. Because she always paid money for others.
- C. Because she collected clothes for the homeless.
- D. Because she taught Mark to help people in need.
5. What’s the best title for this passage?
- A. A big supermarket B. A kind woman
- C. A happy family D. A wonderful gift

Passage 5(2011·河北)

Sometimes people come into your life and you know at once that they were sure to be there. They serve some sort of purpose, teach you a lesson or help find out who you are or who you want to become. You never know who these people may be; your classmate, neighbor, teacher, long-lost friend or even a real stranger. But you know that every moment they will affect(影响) your life in some serious way.

Sometimes things happen to you. At the time they may seem terrible, painful(痛苦的) and unfair. But later you realize that without getting over those difficulties, you would have never realized your further ability and strength. Everything happens for a reason and nothing happens by chance or with good or bad luck.

The people you meet affect your life, and the successes and failures(失败) you experience, create who you are. Even the bad experiences can be learned from. In fact, they are probably the most poignant and important ones.

Enjoy every day even every moment and take from it everything

that you possibly can, for you may never be able to experience it again. Talk to people you have never talked to before, and really listen. You should set your sights high, hold your head up, tell yourself you are a great one and believe in yourself.

You can make your life anything you wish. Create your own life and then go out and live it.

1. The people we meet _____.
- A. all know where to find us
- B. serve us on no purpose
- C. won't become our neighbor
- D. will change us in some way
2. From the passage, we know that bad things can make us _____.
- A. terribly meet bad luck
- B. realize our further ability
- C. find no serious success
- D. possibly enjoy every moment
3. The underlined word “poignant” in the passage means “_____”.
- A. 平淡的 B. 明显的 C. 深刻的 D. 艰苦的
4. The writer's advice is that we should _____.
- A. never talk to strange people
- B. learn as much as we can each day
- C. get over difficulties painfully
- D. not believe in ourselves but others
5. Which is the best title for the passage?
- A. Create Your Own Life
- B. Hold Your Head Up
- C. People You Meet in Life
- D. Things Happen to You



知识方法归纳

基础知识清单

常考知识清单

一、考点分析

1. 细节理解题

这种题目比较简单,只要阅读全文,了解文中所叙述的重要事实或细节就可以解答出来,有的甚至可以从文章的原句中直接找到答案。此类题目的出题形式很多,例如:

- (1) Which of the following statements is true?
- (2) Which of the following is (not) mentioned?
- (3) How many/How much/ Where/ How/ What...?

要快速辨认和记忆事实或细节,就需要恰当地使用查阅的方法。查阅是考生在对材料有所了解的情况下进行的,它的特点是带着问题去寻找答案。

2. 猜测词意题

在阅读中,我们经常会遇到一些生词,需要根据上下文猜测

它们的意思。此类问题考查学生紧扣原文,根据上下文语境判断单词、词语或短句意义的能力。常见的题型有:直接对生词进行解释;对多义词或短语在文章具体语言环境中的意义作出准确判断;对英语中的一些格言或谚语进行解释;对文中一些代词的指代对象作出界定等。这种题型常见的设题方式如下:

(1) The underlined word (phrase) in the passage means _____.

(2) The word “it/them” in the first paragraph refers to _____.

(3) The underlined sentence in the last paragraph means _____.

(4) What does the underlined word “...” refer to _____.

在做此类题时,考生应紧扣原文,根据上下文语境进行判断,切不要望文生义或断章取义,也不能只选择自己熟悉的意思。

经典句型

49. 别管我。Leave me alone.
50. 我困了。I feel very sleepy.
51. 走开,别烦我。Go fly a kite and stop bugging me.
52. 快点,否则你要赶不上了。Shake a leg, or you'll miss it.



3. 推理判断题

推理判断题属于深层阅读理解。它要求考生尽量考虑文中全部信息或事实,在通篇理解文章的基础上,严格按照作者提供的信息推断出作者的言外之意。这种题型常见的设题方式有:

- (1) From the text, it can be inferred that _____.
- (2) The passage suggests that _____.
- (3) Which of the following best describes _____.
- (4) The writer's attitude towards... is _____.
- (5) From the text, we learn that _____.

这种题目有一定难度,解答时必须根据上下文及相互间的关系或对整篇文章进行深层理解后,才能找到答案。有时甚至还得联系作者的意图、态度等文外之意加以推理。

4. 主旨归纳题

这种题型要求学生理解全文的基础上,对文章进行归纳、概括或评价。解这种题目时,不能只凭文中的只言片语而断章取义,如涉及文章的标题(title)、主题(main idea)、结论(conclusion)、结局(end)等有关问题,都需要在细读全文的基础上,结合所学语言知识进行逻辑思维、推理、判断,从而获取文章中的内在信息。常见的设题方式有:

- (1) The general idea of the passage is about _____.
- (2) The main idea of the article is _____.
- (3) The main purpose of this selection is _____.

(4) The passage suggests that _____.

(5) Which of the following best states the theme of the passage?

二、解题步骤

做阅读理解时,可遵循三部曲的原则,即:快速阅读短文;认真逐题作答;复查校对答案。

第一步,快速阅读短文。

先读题,明确题目要求,弄清考点,然后带着问题去读文章,这种方法在英语中称为 scanning,就是寻读。快速阅读一遍弄清段落大意,对全文有一个整体了解,掌握中心意思,注意哪些用以说明中心意思的主要事实和细节,抓住关键词,弄清作者写此篇文章的目的及意图。如遇到生词,应先跳过,继续阅读全文,切忌长时间死扣生词,因为有些生词并不影响对全文的理解,还有一些词可以通过上下文推测含义。

第二步,认真逐题作答。

看完短文后,对整篇短文的内容有了大致的了解,然后马上看后面的问题,带着问题去找答案。如果属于客观信息题,就可直接在短文中找到出处。如果是主观判断题,则应迅速再读全文,仔细分析思考,将近似的答案对照原文反复比较,推敲,选出最佳答案。

第三步,仔细校对所选答案。

做完所有题目后,再读一遍短文,逐一检查所有答案是否有误。如果有拿不定主意的答案,不要随意更改。一定要从原文中找到依据。

方法技巧 突破

1. 如果文长题少,则以略读的方式先读一遍,而后带着问题去查阅,求得要找的答案。

2. 如果文短题多,则应先仔细阅读该短文,再去做题。遇到某个题答不来时,可带着该问题去查阅有关细节。

3. 如果问的是一段文章的中心思想,则应重点读段首句和段尾句,看是否有主题句。有时主题句可能位于段中,也有的段落无明显主题句,那就要自己分析、归纳中心思想。

4. 如果问题要求解答数字、人名、地名、时间等,则可直接用查阅的方法来寻求答案,也可先略读而后查阅。

5. 如果文章中提到的事实多、涉及面广,可采取抓关键词的办法,记住文章中所谈及的各个方面,从而判断选取答问题。

6. 有时遇到看不懂的难句,读了几遍仍然不懂,可作记号,暂时放下,留待以后有时间再来考虑。

总而言之,掌握一定的阅读技巧和方法固然重要,但要想在阅读理解这一重要知识板块取得高分,还必须经过坚持不懈的努力。阅读理解需要扎实的语言基础以及熟练的语言能力,而扎实的语言基础来自平时严格的基本功训练,熟练的语言能力来自长期的知识积累以及运用。只要平时刻苦努力,打下扎实的英语基础知识,再加上科学的解题方法,阅读理解不失分就不再是一个遥不可及的梦想了。

【例】 (2013·贵州铜仁)

In the year 2050, there will be different kinds of materials for clothes. Special materials will keep the clothes clean for ever. They will never get dirty or wear out. We will have less work because we

won't have to wash them. So we can save water and money. And children won't worry about what to wear to school every day. They won't go to school. They'll stay at home in front of their computers to study. They can wear their favorite "Saturday clothes" every day. It will be fun. Do you think so? What do you think school clothes and school life will be like in 2050?

1. Maybe we _____ wash clothes in the year 2050.
 - A. didn't
 - B. needn't
 - C. mustn't
 - D. won't be allowed to
2. Why won't the children go to school?
 - A. because they'll play at home.
 - B. because they hate to go to school.
 - C. because they'll study on the Internet.
 - D. because they'll wash clothes to make money.
3. Will the clothes get dirty in the year 2050?
 - A. No, it won't.
 - B. Yes, they will.
 - C. Yes, it will.
 - D. No, they won't.
4. In the year 2050, the clothes will not _____ for ever.
 - A. wear out or get dirty
 - B. wear well
 - C. be thinner and thinner
 - D. be fantastic
5. From the passage, which of the following is NOT true?
 - A. There will be different kinds of materials for clothes.



经典句型

- 53. 我谢谢你的关心。(不耐烦的)I share your enthusiasm.
- 54. 这些都很畅销。They're selling like hot cakes.
- 55. 赶快! Get a move on!
- 56. 谢谢为我提供信息。Thanks for the info.

- B. The children can wear their favorite clothes.
 C. The children always worry about what to wear.
 D. The children can study at home in front of their computers.

【主旨大意】 这是一篇关于未来预测的文章。主要讲述以下几个方面:在 2050 年,服装将用特殊材料制作,永远不会变脏或穿破;孩子们不用上学,他们将在家在电脑上学习;他们每天可以穿最喜爱的“星期六服装”。

1. B 解析:细节理解题。由短文第三句和第四句话“*They will never get dirty or wear out. We will have less work because we won't have to wash them*”可知,在 2050 年,我们不必洗衣服,所

以选择答案 B。

2. C 解析:细节理解题。根据短文“*They'll stay at home in front of their computers to study.*”,可知选择答案 C。
 3. D 解析:细节理解题。根据“*They will never get dirty or wear out.*”,可知选择答案 D。
 4. A 解析:细节理解题。根据“*They will never get dirty or wear out.*”,所以选择答案 A。
 5. C 解析:细节理解题。根据“*And children won't worry about what to wear to school every day,*”可知孩子们不用担心穿什么上学,所以表达不正确的是 C 项,所以选择答案 C。



2 年模拟提优

A 组 [2013 ~ 2012 年全国中考模拟基础训练题组]

Passage 1 (2013 · 天津)

The road in front of my school is not very wide. Every afternoon the school is over, the road becomes very crowded as children, bicycles, cars and buses fill the road. Sometimes a policeman is there to help control the traffic. However, we still have to be careful enough to stop accidents from happening.

I am always careful when I cross the road because I ever witnessed (目击) a terrible accident: It happened just after school. As usual, the road was full of traffic. Children were running across the road to get to their cars and buses. When the traffic lights turned red, I stopped to wait, but I saw a young boy running across the road. At this time, a car came and hit him. The boy fell and lay on the ground. Fortunately, the car was not moving very fast and the driver successfully stopped the car before it could run over the fallen boy.

At that time all the traffic stopped. I ran to the boy and saw some blood on the road. His head was hurt. A woman came and examined the boy. Then she lifted him and carried him to her car. They hurried to the hospital. Many people crowded around the driver who looked perplexed, and his face turned white. Later a policeman came and calmed the situation down. As there was nothing I could do, I left the place where the accident happened and walked down the road carefully.

It's terrible to witness an accident. I don't think I can forget it. Certainly, I would not like to get into one. So I have to be more careful in the future.

1. According to the passage, the road is the most dangerous _____.
 A. in the morning B. at noon
 C. in the afternoon D. in the evening
2. How did the accident happen?
 A. The boy disobeyed the traffic rules and ran across the road.
 B. The car driver drove very fast and didn't see the boy
 C. The driver was very sleepy when he drove the car.

D. The car was broken and the driver couldn't stop it.

3. Who took the boy to the hospital?
 A. The driver. B. A policeman.
 C. The writer. D. A woman.
4. The underlined word “perplexed” here means “_____” in Chinese.
 A. 困倦的 B. 兴奋的
 C. 不知所措的 D. 兴高采烈的
5. What can we know from the passage?
 A. It's impolite to crowd around the driver.
 B. We should always obey the traffic rules.
 C. Don't drive a car when the road is crowded.
 D. It's terrible to witness a traffic accident.

Passage 2 (2013 · 重庆)

There once was an old lady who told lies about people in the town. The stories spread to everyone and that made people very upset. One day the woman made up a lie about a man, the man heard this and he was very mad at the woman and he told the great rabbi.

“Woman why you have spread lies about this good man and no one has said anything about your deeds?” The wise rabbi continued to question the woman and then he finally came to a conclusion. “I have a challenge for you! First, bring my feather pillow to the market. Then cut it open and let the feathers fly everywhere! Once the market is filled with feathers, bring back every one that was in my pillow. Then you will be innocent.”

The woman agreed and started to get the pillow from the rabbi's house, she brought it to the market and on the count of three she opened it! The feathers flew everywhere and she was trying to catch as many as she could but she only came back with a few feathers out of the hundreds that were in the small pillow. But the rabbi was not surprised. “I have failed this task, great rabbi! But the feathers went all over the town, and this is all I could get!” The rabbi smiled at her and told her that it was impossible to bring back every feather. “Then why have you assigned me this task?” she questioned. “I

经典句型

57. 我们休息一会儿吧。Let's take a breather.
 58. 这次我请客。It's on me this time.
 59. 我们计划去看场电影。We plan to take in a movie.
 60. 我觉得你说到点子上了。I think you've put your finger on it.



have assigned this great task to you to show you that feathers are just like your lies! Once they are out you can't take them back."

- The people were mad at the old woman because _____.
A. she didn't like to help others
B. she always stole others' money
C. she was ugly and lazy
D. she made up lies about people
- What challenge did the rabbi give to the old woman?
A. Making a new pillow with the feather.
B. Taking back all her lies to the people.
C. Bringing back all the feathers flied away.
D. Making apologize to all the people.
- The underlined word "innocent" means _____ in Chinese.
A. 理想的 B. 优秀的 C. 无辜的 D. 万幸的
- Which of the following is NOT TRUE according to the passage?
A. The rabbi had known the woman couldn't take back all the feather.
B. The woman was failed in the challenge the rabbi gave her.
C. Each people in the town got a feather from the woman.
D. The rabbi gave a good lesson to the woman by the task.
- What's the best title of the passage?
A. A wise rabbi B. A bad woman
C. Feathers and lies D. A town

Passage 3 (2013 · 河北)

Artist training course

Do you want to get \$ 75 ~ \$ 200 each hour? You will get good jobs if you spend only a week on our course about ads, TV programs, films and fashion.

Website: <http://www.awardmakeupschool.com>
Telephone number: 310-364-0665

Teaching English overseas

A 4-week language course is offered monthly in Prague. It's helpful for you to get good jobs around the world.

Cost: 1,300 dollars
Website: <http://www.teflworldwideprague.com>

Looking for a housemate

I'm Mary. I have a house with 3 bedrooms. There are many things in it including a TV, a washing machine and a refrigerator. You only need to pay \$ 300 for a bedroom each month. And it includes the cost of surfing the Internet. There are two rules for you to obey: you mustn't make lots of noise in the house and you must keep the house clean.

E-mail: room.to.rent@hotmail.com

- The artist training course lasts _____.
A. two days B. four days
C. seven days D. a month
- If Jim wants to take the 4-week language course, he'll pay _____.
A. \$ 75 B. \$ 100300 C. \$ 300
- Mary's house provides the following things except _____.
A. a TV B. a computer
C. a refrigerator D. a washing machine
- Which of the following is TRUE?
A. The cost of the artist training course is \$ 75 each hour.
B. People who take the 4-week language course can all get a job overseas.
C. If you often surf the Internet, you'd better not rent Mary's house.
D. Someone who wants to be Mary's housemate should pay \$ 3, 600 a year.
- We can probably find the reading above in a _____.
A. storybook B. newspaper
C. fashion magazine D. survey report

Passage 4 (2013 · 广东)

Now QQ coins are popular among Chinese teenagers. People use real money to buy web money. Then they buy clothes for their online characters or services for their online pets with it. And these fancy things will cost QQ fans more in the future.



The government will put a tax (税) of 3% on online sales. For example, if QQ users pay 100 yuan for 110 QQ coins, they will have to spend 103 yuan in the future. The extra three yuan is tax.

Beijing was the first city to carry out the policy (政策). Online games have to pay tax, too. A number of players make money by spending a lot of time on the games to gain (获得) powers, and then selling them online.

Experts said that online trade grew fast. There is more than 10 billion yuan of real money in online trade a year in China.

However, the government's new move has become a hot topic among Internet users around the country. In a survey by www.sina.com, more than 70% of about 3, 000 surveyed were against it. They said that the tax was too heavy.

But supporters said the government's better management (管理) of the Internet would help it become healthier. They believe the new move would help stop online identity (身份) theft.

- We can learn from the passage that QQ coins are _____.
A. a kind of game software B. a kind of web money
C. some fancy clothes D. some online pets
- The Chinese government will put a tax of _____ on online sales.
A. 3% B. 10% C. 11% D. 15%



经典句型

- 什么事让你烦恼? What's bugging you?
- 最近他变了个人。He hasn't been himself lately.
- 我每天大喊英语一个小时。I put in an hour a day speaking English loudly.
- 这取决于你花的时间。It all depends on how much time you'd like to put in.

3. Which city was the first to carry out the policy?
A. Shanghai. B. Beijing.
C. Guangzhou. D. Shenyang.
4. The underlined word “move” means _____.
A. 移动 B. 搬家 C. 措施 D. 迁移
5. We can learn from the passage that _____.
A. the players don't have to pay the tax
B. many Internet users think the tax is too heavy
C. only 20% of about 3, 000 Internet users are against this policy
D. the new move will cause online identity theft

Passage 5 (2012·山东青岛)

On a cold winter night, the wind was blowing and it started snowing heavily. In a big warm house a young, rich girl was getting ready for bed when she heard a low crying coming through her window. She went over to the window and looked out. Another girl was standing there. It was very cold, but the girl had no blanket, only old newspapers. The rich girl suddenly had a brilliant idea. She told her to go to her front door. The homeless girl was surprised and she could only nod. There she gave her an old quilt. Watching the true happiness alight upon the other girl's face, she went to bed satisfied.

The next morning a knock came to the door. The rich girl flew to the door. She opened it and found the other little girl. Her face looked happy, and she smiled. “I suppose you want this back.” The rich little girl opened her mouth just saying that she could keep it when another idea came into her head, “Yes, I want it back.” The homeless girl said, “Thank you!”, laid down the quilt, and turned to leave when the rich girl shouted, “Wait! Stay right there.” She saw the rich girl run up the stairs and then turn back quickly. She brought a new blanket for her. “Have it,” she said quietly. It was her personal belonging made of silk and down feathers.

One day, a rich woman received a big box, she opened it, there are a was a new wool blanket with gold thread. On a piece of paper was reading, “Thank you very much for your silk blanket!” The rich woman remember that forty years ago, when she was nine years old, she helped a little girl in need. That girl grew into a rich woman with a husband. She had recently died and left something for her in her will: It was a new wool blanket with gold thread.

1. What is the brilliant idea that the rich girl had?
A. She wanted to give an old quilt to the poor girl.
B. She wanted to give a new blanket to the poor girl.
C. She wanted to give her own blanket to the poor girl.
D. She wanted to give the poor girl a new wool blanket with gold thread.
2. How did the poor feel when the rich girl asked her to the front door?
A. Happy. B. Surprised. C. Satisfied. D. Thankful.
3. Why did the homeless girl knock on the rich girl's door?
A. Because she wanted another new blanket.
B. Because she wanted live with the rich girl.

- C. Because she wanted to return the quilt.
D. Because she returned a new blanket to the rich girl.
4. Why did the poor girl leave a new wool blanket with gold thread for the rich girl?
A. To thank the rich girl.
B. To help the rich girl.
C. To return the blanket to the rich girl.
D. To change the blanket with the rich girl.
5. What can we learn from the story?
A. We should help others in need.
B. We should accept others' things.
C. We should give blanket to others.
D. We should change things with each other.

Passage 6 (2012·湖北武汉)

Healthy eating doesn't just mean what you eat, but how you eat. Here is some advice on healthy eating.

Eat with others. It can help you to see others' healthy eating habits. If you usually eat with your parents, you will find that the food you eat is more delicious.

Listen to your body. Ask yourself if you are really hungry. Have a glass of water to see if you are thirsty—sometimes you are just thirsty, you need no food. Stop eating before you feel full.

Eat breakfast. Breakfast is the most important meal of the day. Without eating in the past ten hours, your body needs food to get you going. You will be smarter after eating breakfast.

Eat healthy snacks like fruits, yogurt or cheese. We all need snacks sometimes. In fact, it's a good idea to eat two healthy snacks between your three meals. This doesn't mean that you can eat a bag of chips instead of a meal.

Don't eat dinner late. With our busy life, we always put off eating dinner until the last minute. Try to eat dinner at least 3 hours before you go to bed. This will give your body a chance to digest most of the food before you rest for the next 8 ~ 10 hours.

1. The writer gives us _____ pieces of advice on healthy eating.
A. 4 B. 5 C. 6 D. 7
2. Which snack is Not mentioned in the passage?
A. Fruits B. Yogurt C. Chips D. Ice cream
3. Which of the following is TRUE according to the passage?
A. Snacks are bad for our health.
B. We should keep eating until we are full.
C. Dinner is the most important meal of the day.
D. We should have dinner at least 3 hours before going to bed.
4. The underlined (画线) word “digest” means “_____” in Chinese.
A. 消化 B. 享用 C. 储存 D. 循环
5. The passage mainly tells us _____.
A. where to eat B. how to eat
C. why to eat D. when to eat

Passage 7 (2012·江苏苏州)

A primary school bus driver stopped the bus in a gas station in

经典句型

65. 随大流。You've jumped on the bandwagon.
66. 你得为此承担责任。You'll have to answer for that.
67. 我从你这里学到了很多。I learned a lot from you.
68. 我左右为难。I'm really in a bind.



Ohio because he had to use the bathroom. Instead of turning off the engine (引擎) and taking the key with him, the driver left the bus running. And he forgot to set the brake (制动器) because he was in a hurry. "It was cold outside, and I didn't want the kids to get cold while I was using the bathroom," he told a police officer.

The bus slowly started moving away from the gas station. As the bus picked up speed, the kids began shouting and crying. Ten-year-old Jake ran forward to the driver's seat and held the steering wheel (方向盘). He pressed hard on the brake pedal (踏板) and managed to stop the bus as it came nearer to a river bed. Jake turned off the engine at last. After the police arrived at the scene, they praised Jake for his great effort.

"That is one cool kid," said the police officer. "I told him he would make a great police officer when he grew up."

Jake wasn't impressed with what he had done. "Stopping the bus," he said, "was easy compared to playing Grand Theft Auto III," his favorite action video game. The bus driver was taken to the police station. He was at first charged (指控) with "leaving a child alone while motor is running." The lawyer said he hoped to upgrade the charge because of the number of children (twenty) on the bus.

"Whatever he is charged with," the police officer said, "I will see that he never drives a bus again."

- Why didn't the driver turn off the engine when he went to the bathroom? Because _____.
A. he was in a hurry
B. he forgot to do it

- he didn't want the kids to get cold
D. he thought he would be back in a minute
- What is the correct order? _____.
a. The bus started moving.
b. Jake turned off the engine.
c. Jake held the steering wheel.
d. The kids began shouting and crying.
e. Jake ran forward to the driver's seat.
f. Jake pressed hard on the brake pedal.
A. a-b-c-d-e-f B. a-d-e-c-f-b
C. d-a-c-e-f-b D. d-e-a-b-c-f
- What do we know about Jake? _____.
A. He could drive.
B. He was eleven years old.
C. He wanted to be a police officer.
D. He liked playing Grand Theft Auto III.
- What does the underlined word "upgrade" mean in the fourth paragraph? _____.
A. 改变 B. 取消 C. 加重 D. 减轻
- What will most probably happen to the bus driver? He will _____.
A. not be charged
B. face the most serious charge
C. not be allowed to drive a bus again
D. only be charged with "leaving a child alone while motor is running"

B 组 [2013 ~ 2012 年全国中考模拟提优训练题组]

Passage 1 (2013 · 北京 · 一模)

Now, more and more mothers wear the same clothes as their daughters, so people often mistake them for each other. According to a new study, mothers today look to their daughters for fashion and beauty ideas. The study questioned 343 mothers and daughters, with an average (平均的) age of 44 for mums and 16 for the daughters.

A report from Temple University, Philadelphia (费城) also say that many children act older than their years. But they don't listen to the opinion (意见) from their parents in wearing.

Some mothers buy the same clothe as their daughters do. They like the same colour and style as their daughters. They do so because they want to keep as young as their daughters. And now many more mothers compare beauty with their daughters. So a strange thing happens: the woman may look like a teenager from behind, but she is already middle-aged from the front.

The report shows that if a mum is young at heart and fashion, she is more likely to act as her daughter as a style expert and copy her. So what are the mothers going to wear in the future? This may depend on their daughters.

- Why do people mistake mothers and their daughters?
A. Because they have the same hobbies.
B. Because they often wear the same clothes.

- Because they often walk together.
D. Because they often have the same hair style.
- How many people were there being questioned in the study?
A. 44. B. 16. C. 343. D. 60.
- What do many children like to wear in their daily life?
A. Clothes that make them look older.
B. Clothes that look fashionable.
C. Clothes that are expensive.
D. Clothes that are beautiful.
- What do mothers like to compare with their daughters?
A. Clothes. B. Lifestyle. C. Jobs. D. Beauty.
- What is the main idea of this passage?
A. Daughters should wear as their mothers do.
B. Mothers should learn from their daughters in the lifestyle.
C. Daughters' fashion may influence their mothers'.
D. Ideas of wearing different clothes.

Passage 2 (2013 · 河北)

Most people know that bad lifestyle habits like smoking and drinking can lead to quick aging (变老). But what could be causing quick aging in your life?

Poor Diet

What you eat probably affects (影响) your health more than



经典句型

- 我替你照顾他。I'll take care of him for you.
- 我们还是找一个折衷的办法。Let's find a happy medium.
- 他沉溺于赌博。He's addicted to the gambling.
- 这令我兴奋。It really turns me on.

anything else you do. When you eat a poor diet, you invite quick aging. On the other hand, when you eat the life-giving foods, you can prevent disease. In general, your diet should include legumes (豆类), nuts, fruits, and vegetables. The studies show that the fruits and vegetables are important for keeping healthy, preventing cancer, and protecting against environmental toxins (毒素).

Unhappiness

Unhappiness does not only make you depressed, but it also affects your health. In fact, depressed, unhappy people are twice as likely to develop heart disease. Joyful people have longer and healthier lives.

Lack of Exercise

Exercise is important to our health. Walking, hiking, jogging, bicycling, and stair climbing are all good for you.

Stress

Stress is also harmful to our health. To stay stress free, remember to breathe (呼吸) deeply every day. And give yourself a break!

Lack of Sleep

There's no way around it: the adults need seven to eight hours of quality sleep every night to stay healthy. Without enough time to sleep each night, you will run your body down and become unhealthy.

- In fact, _____ people are more likely to develop heart disease.
 - depressed
 - happy
 - joyful
 - clever
- _____ are important for keeping healthy.
 - Legumes and nuts
 - Fruits and vegetables
 - Legumes and vegetables
 - Nuts and fruits
- How many hours do the adults need to sleep every night?
 - About eight.
 - Ten.
 - Eleven.
 - Twelve.
- Which can cause quick aging according to the passage?
 - Poor diet.
 - Happiness.
 - More exercise.
 - More sleep.
- Which of the following is TRUE according to the passage?
 - Eating too much is good for your health.
 - Breathing deeply every day can help you have less stress.
 - If you sleep eight hours each night, you'll become unhealthy.
 - Hiking and jogging aren't helpful.

Passage 3 (2013·江苏南京)

In my life I have traveled to many beautiful places. Most of them in my mind are blurriness, but one place I have never forgotten. It is my hometown's Green Water Lake.

Actually, Green Water Lake is Green Water River; this river crosses two provinces. Some company made a dam on the river, so the dam top's river seems like a lake. The water is very clean and smooth, and there are hundreds of islands in the lake. There are some islands that have thousands of birds; there are some islands with a lot of bamboo, pines, and with many kinds of plants I don't know the names. The flowers are white, red, pink and purple every-

where. There are beautiful smells and beautiful sights.

I lived in my hometown from the time I was ten years old to the time I was eighteen years old. In those eight years, every summer I swam in the Green Water Lake. I liked to swim in the lake. I liked to dive in the water and watch the fish. I liked swimming in the rain and floating on the water while listening to the rain. It was like beautiful music. Sometimes I swam to an island to pick up wildflowers.

Right now every year there are thousands of tourists who travel to Green Water Lake. I am very happy that people like the lake, but I worry that people will pollute the lake because Green Water Lake in my heart is very important. I hope Green Water Lake will be beautiful forever and ever!

- The underlined word "blurriness" means _____?
 - impress
 - clearly
 - important
 - forgettable
- Which of the following is NOT TRUE according to the passage?
 - The writer has lived in the Green Water Lake for ten years.
 - In fact the Green Water Lake isn't a lake.
 - The writer enjoyed listening to the sound of the rain.
 - There are many colorful flowers on the islands.
- What sight of Green Water Lake isn't mentioned in the passage?
 - There are many kinds of unknown plants.
 - There are a lot of beautiful islands.
 - You can see many pandas eating the bamboo.
 - Its beautiful sights attract many visitors.
- What's the third paragraph's main idea?
 - The writer enjoyed his childhood.
 - The lake brought the writer a wonderful time.
 - The lake is a beautiful place.
 - The lake's weather is humid in summer.
- What does the writer worry about the Green Water Lake?
 - The birds will reduce.
 - More companies will come here.
 - He won't visit it freely.
 - The visitors will pollute it.

Passage 4 (2013·浙江杭州)

Are you in a bad mood? Don't worry! According to a new Australian study, a bad mood can actually be good for you. The study showed that being sad could help people to judge others more correctly and was also good for the memory.

The study was carried out by Professor Joseph Forgas at the University of New South Wales. "People in a bad mood paid more attention to the people and things around them than happy people. Happy people were more likely to believe anything they were told," said Forgas.

For the study, Forgas and his team did a lot of experiments. During the experiments, they made the **participants** feel happy or sad by watching films and thinking about good or bad things of the past.

In one of the experiments, happy and sad participants were asked to judge whether some wrong things were true or not. The results showed that people in a bad mood were less likely to believe that these things were true.

经典句型

- 狂欢。Painting the town red.
- 这个成语把我搞糊涂了。This idiom baffles me.
- 你说的我听不懂。What you said is over my head.
- 也许我应该扔掉我的语法书,重新开始。Maybe, I should throw out my grammar books and start from scratch.



People in a bad mood were also less likely to make mistakes when they were asked to remember the things that they saw.

The study also showed that sad people were better at talking about their thoughts in written style. In fact, the study said that a light bad mood could help to make communication more successful.

- Can a bad mood actually be good for us according to a new Australian study?
 - Yes, it can.
 - No, it can't.
 - Yes, it can't.
 - No, it can.
- _____ probably believed anything they were told.
 - Sad people
 - Happy people
 - People in a bad mood
 - Sick people
- What does the underline word "participants" mean?
 - 队员
 - 参与者
 - 失落的人
 - 快乐的人
- _____ could help you remember things more correctly.
 - A good mood
 - A bad mood
 - A good and bad mood
 - A good mood or a bad mood
- Which of the flowing is right according to the passage?
 - A good mood is good for the memory.
 - Happy people paid more attention to the people and things around them than sad people.
 - Sad people were better at talking about their thoughts in written style than happy people.
 - A light good mood could help to make communication more successful.

Passage 5(2012·重庆)

Now, it may be difficult to predict the future, but many people believe that we will live on Mars by the year 2100. Our own planet, Earth, is becoming more and more crowded and polluted. Well, what problems will we need to solve before we prepare to go to Mars?

First of all, transport should be much better. At present, humans need to spend months going to Mars by spaceship. However, by 2100, spaceship can travel at half the speed of light. It might take us two or three days to get there!

Secondly, humans need food, water and air to live. Scientists should develop plants that can be grown on Mars. These plants will produce the food, water and air that we need. However, there is no answer for all the problems now.

There is also a problem for us to live on Mars. Mars attracts us much less than the Earth does. This will be dangerous because we could easily jump too high and fly slowly away into space there. We will have to wear special shoes to make ourselves heavier.

In some ways, life on Mars may not be better than that on the earth today. Food will not be the same—meals will probably be in the form of pills and will not be as delicious as they are today. Also, space travel will probably make many people feel very uncomfortable.

- According to the passage, by the year 2100, we will possibly live _____.
 - on Mars
 - on the moon

- in the spaceship
 - in the sea
- So far, how long will it take us from the earth to Mars by spaceship?
 - Two or three days.
 - A few days.
 - A few months.
 - A few years.
 - According to the passage, which of the following is WRONG?
 - A special plant which can produce water, air and food should be needed on Mars.
 - We may go to Mars when transport is much better and faster.
 - We can jump higher than on the earth on Mars.
 - Food on Mars will be much better to eat.
 - Which looks like life on Mars according to the passage?
 - We can wear the shoes that we like to wear.
 - We can drink easily and conveniently.
 - We can walk faster than on the earth.
 - We can boil food to eat.
 - Why do we want to live on Mars?
 - Life on Mars is more interesting than that on the earth.
 - The earth is becoming dirty and crowded.
 - The journey to Mars is very interesting.
 - The scientists want us to do that.

Passage 6(2012·天津)

My cousin told me New York City is a beautiful city, especially during the Christmas season. Therefore, I said to myself that I had to visit the city during the Christmas season.

My cousin lives in Long Island City, so when I left from there to go to downtown Manhattan, I took an MIA bus and then transferred to the subway. It took me almost two hours to get to the city, but I'll never forget the moment when I first stepped up from the subway into Manhattan.

I enjoyed my first time window shopping at Fifth Avenue because it was Christmas. It is very cold in New York in December, but when I saw the Christmas tree with lights all around it, it made me feel warmer. If you want, you can ride a horse and buggy, it will take you all around New York City.

This is a really beautiful city, especially at night. Everyone was enjoying themselves while they were ice skating, I thought they looked gleeful.

My cousin and I waited for a day when the weather was getting warmer, and then we took a boat to go and visit the Statue of Liberty. When we went to the top of the Statue... Wow! It was beautiful. It made me feel free, happy, and gleeful. From the top of the Statue of Liberty, the other people below were just like ants; they were so small.

The tour to New York seemed to be a wonderful dream for me. My visit is a wonderful memory now. I will never forget my visit.

- How long did it take the writer from Long Island City to New York?
 - An hour
 - Two hours
 - Twenty minutes
 - A day



经典句型

- 猴年马月。One of these years.
- 我不懂你的笑话。I don't catch on to jokes you told.
- 我这人没有艺术细胞。I'm not artistically-minded.
- 他的建议对我没用的。His proposition didn't serve my turn.

2. How did the writer and his cousin go to the Statue of Liberty?
A. By bus **B. By subway** C. On foot
3. Which of the following is NOT TRUE?
A. The best time to New York is on Christmas Day.
B. The writer thought his tour to New York is memorable.
C. You can ride a horse to have a tour around New York.
D. The writer liked the beautiful city before he visiting it.
4. The underlined word means _____ in Chinese.

- A. 紧张万分 B. 欣喜若狂
C. 无地自容 D. 若有若无
5. What is the best title of the passage?
A. A memorable Christmas Day
B. Great Statue of Liberty
C. My tour to New York
D. My cousin and me

2014考情预测

Passage 1

"I'm just a kid! I shouldn't have to work!" That's right. You probably don't have to work, but here are some reasons why you may want to.

Earning is learning.

By working to earn your own money, you'll learn the skills, you'll need to succeed in the world, such as dealing with money or getting along with people.

Money gives you choices.

If you want to see a movie, get that great video game, or go out for hamburgers with your friends, you'll need money to do it. When your pocket money runs out, so does the fun run out, too. With your own extra money, it doesn't have to.

Being independent (自食其力的) feels great.

When you make your own money, you don't have to wait for someone else to give you some. Five dollars that you've earned will probably seem a lot better to you than twenty you have asked for, and there's nothing like the proud feeling of taking your own money to the bank or store.

It beats being bored.

How many times have you been bored because there's nothing to do? Well, how about coming up with a plan to earn some money? By working and making money, you'll make the hours fly by.

Okay, so now we know why we should make money, but what's the best place to do it? Start at home!

1. This passage was probably written for _____.
A. parents B. children
C. teachers D. businessmen
2. Working makes kids _____.
A. feel great B. more bored
C. waste more time D. buy more things
3. What gives one a proud feeling, according to the passage?
A. Seeing a movie.
B. Asking for money from others.
C. Spending one's own money.
D. Working with friends.
4. The underlined word "**it**" refers to _____.
A. working B. studying

- C. feeling proud D. being at home
5. Which of the following would be the best title for this passage?
A. How Can You Make Money
B. Why Should You Work
C. The Importance of Money
D. Being Independent Feels Great

Passage 2

Every time when I felt upset or sick, I liked to go to a special place where I could relax myself and feel better. It is the club. I joined the club 3 years ago. My sisters recommended this place to me. They told me that I could find much fun there. It's near my house and our hospital. I usually stayed there for 2 or 3 hours and then went home. I loved the club because I felt comfortable there!

The club only allowed women to be members. I didn't worry about my privacy. The club was the biggest women's club in my country. Where there was a lot of space to do the different activities. You could see a beautiful warm water pool. You could find many big rooms behind the pool. There were a cold room, an exercise room, an MTV center, a massage center, and two restaurants.

Everyone knew working in the hospital had many stresses. I needed to find a way to help myself. It was the best choice for me. I often took a shower first and then swam for 20 minutes to relax myself. When I finished the exercise, I liked to watch a video and take a nap.

Although it costs a lot of money to be a club member, I hope I can join the club again after I come back to my country.

1. The underlined word means _____ in Chinese.
A. 购买 B. 推荐 C. 宣传 D. 说明
2. The writer wants to _____ when she goes to the club.
A. make friends B. learn singing
C. relax herself D. be a volunteer
3. What's the correct order to the writer's activity?
①watch a video ②take a shower ③take a nap ④swim in the warm pool
A. ①②③④ B. ②①③④
C. ①④②③ D. ②④①③
4. What activities can you not do in the club?
A. Doing exercise. B. Getting a massage service.

经典句型

81. 你能代替他吗? Could you fill in for him?
82. 我不擅长即兴演讲。I'm not good at speaking off the cuff.
83. 我赞成。I'll buy it.
84. 你说的真好。You've never said a truer word.



- C. Buying clothes. D. Swimming in the pool.
5. Which of the following sentences is NOT TRUE?
- A. You can eat meals in the club if you are hungry.
 B. The writer usually stays in the club a whole day.
 C. The writer works in a hospital.
 D. If you are a man you can't join the club.

Passage 3

A car needs gas to run and your body also needs food to work. Eating the right kind of food is very important. It can keep your body strong, so you should take care of what you eat.

There are four main food groups altogether. The dairy product (乳制品) group includes food like milk, cheese and yogurt. The other three groups are the meat and fish group, the fruit and vegetable group and the bread and rice group. For each meal you should have the food from each of the four main groups. With all these food together you will be given energy during the day.

It is easy to get into bad eating habits. You may eat your breakfast in a hurry to get to school on time. Or you may not have time for a good lunch. It may seem easy to finish your supper with fish and chips all the time. But you will find yourself tired during these days and you can't think quickly.

Watching what you eat will keep your body healthy and strong. It is also good to take some exercise. It will help you eat more if you take a walk or play games in the open air (在户外). Having a good eating habit with some exercise is the key to your health.

1. Which group is good for your health as a meal according to the passage?
- A. Milk, meat, fruit and vegetables.
 B. Cheese, fish, vegetables and bread.
 C. Yogurt, fish, meat and rice.
 D. Cheese, fish, vegetables and fruit.
2. Which of the following is a good eating habit?
- A. Eating breakfast in a hurry.
 B. Eating fast food for lunch.
 C. Having the food from each of the four main food groups.
 D. Having your supper with fish and chips all the time.
3. You will be _____ if you don't have a good eating habit.
- A. unhappy B. tired
 C. full of energy D. cleverer
4. What does the underlined word "Watching" mean in Chinese?
- A. 注视 B. 注意 C. 观察 D. 等待
5. The key to your health is _____.
- A. to eat meat as much as possible
 B. to drink milk as much as possible
 C. to eat more food and sleep more
 D. to have a good eating habit with some exercise

Passage 4

Jeremy Cowart, a professional photographer, used to turn his camera on famous people. But recently, he held a special activity called Help Portrait. He turned his camera on people that couldn't

pay for photos. He and other 6,000 volunteers took photos of the poor for free.

Many of the people photographed were homeless, poor people. One woman, who lived in a shelter in America, wrote a letter to Jeremy and his group after receiving her photo. "The last time I had my picture taken was when I was 10 years old," she wrote. "It means so much to me. I have felt less beautiful for a very long time. You have taken time to bring happiness and pleasure to me. Thank you."

As for another family, the Nelsons, it was too expensive to have a family photo. The photograph also had another special meaning for them: Their youngest son had cancer.

"We're just thankful for each picture. You never know when it's going to be the last one," they said.

Although Jeremy and his group weren't paid for their work, they felt very happy. They considered this as a great opportunity to help the poor to discover the best in themselves.

"We just want to show these people that they are beautiful and that they are also valued (重视)," Jeremy said.

1. Whom did Jeremy Cowart use to turn his camera on?
- A. Famous people. B. Poor people.
 C. Homeless people. D. Helpless people.
2. What does the underline word "shelter" mean?
- A. 富人区 B. 收容所 C. 宾馆
3. How was the Nelson's youngest son?
- A. He was very well. B. He had cancer.
 C. He was happy. D. Sorry, we don't know.
4. Did Jeremy and his group feel happy for their free work?
- A. Yes, they did. B. No, they didn't.
 C. Yes, they didn't. D. No, they did.
5. What is the purpose of taking photos for these poor people?
- A. They like taking photos.
 B. The Nelsons and his group are good people.
 C. The poor people has not enough money to take photos.
 D. These poor people should be valued.

Passage 5

On a Saturday afternoon, when you are enjoying ice cream in front of the TV or playing on the computer, what are kids at your age doing on the other side of the planet? Are they at school? What do they do for fun every day? Find out here:

1. Education

School is expensive for many African kids. Lots of families can't afford school uniforms or exercise books even if they don't have to pay for school.

For those who are lucky enough to go to school, they have a lot to learn. Some take two language classes: English or French, and their native language. There is also maths, science, history, social studies, and geography.

Housework takes up much of kids' time after school. They have to get water and firewood for the family every day. Then they clean, wash and help Mum with the meal.



经典句型

85. 我婉言谢绝了他们的邀请。I politely refused their invitation.
 86. 什么时候开演? What time does the curtain go up?
 87. 我受够他了。I've had it with him.
 88. 冷静点。Keep you cool. Keep your shirt on.

2. Daily fun

It's not all work and no play. Sports are very popular. Sport is great because kids do not need money to play.

Kids can make goals with twigs and their own footballs with plastic and string. They play in the desert dust and the streets of old towns.

There're many football teams for teenagers in Africa. The first kids' football teams were set up in Kenya in 1987.

3. Internet

Egypt and South Africa are the top two users of the Internet in the African continent. All of the capital cities in Africa can get on the Internet.

- Lots of African kids can't go to school because _____.
A. they don't like their schools
B. they are not old enough
C. their families are very poor
D. they have too much housework
- Some African kids have _____ subjects at school.
A. five B. six C. seven D. eight
- The African kids spend much time in doing _____ after school.
A. homework B. housework
C. shopping D. exercise
- Most of the African kids play football in _____.
A. school B. football ground
C. gym D. some simple places
- Which of the following is TRUE?
A. The African kids can make footballs for themselves.
B. Sports are not very popular with the African kids.
C. Egypt and South Africa are the capital cities of Africa.
D. All of the towns and villages in Africa can get on the Internet.

Passage 6

Once upon a time there was a great man. He had a bright little daughter and the man loved her very much. When she was very little, he would pick her up, sing a song and dance with her, and he would tell her, "I love you, little girl." When the girl grew up, the man still would hug her and tell her, "I love you, little girl." The little girl would be unwilling and say, "I'm not a little girl any more. Don't call me like this." Then the man would laugh and say, "But to me, you'll always be my little girl."

The little girl left her home and went into the world. As she

learned more about herself, she learned more about the man. She realized one of his strengths was his ability to express his love to his family. It didn't matter wherever she went in the world, the man would call her and say, "I love you, little girl."

The day came when the great man was ill badly. He couldn't talk any more. He could no longer smile, hug, dance or tell the little girl that he loved her. So she went to the side of the great man. When she walked into the room and saw him, he looked small and not strong at all. He looked at her and tried to speak, but he could not.

The little girl did the only thing she could do. She climbed up on the bed next to the great man. Tears ran from both of their eyes and she drew her arms around the useless shoulders of her father. Her head on his chest, she thought of many things. She remembered the wonderful times together and how she had always felt protected by the great man.

She heard what she needed to hear. His heart beat out the words that his mouth could no longer say... I love you! Little girl!

- The underlined word "unwilling" means _____.
A. happy B. unhappy
C. angry D. worried
- The little girl told his father not to call her "little girl", because _____.
A. she would be laughed at
B. she didn't like his father
C. she didn't like this name
D. she wasn't young any more
- _____, the little girl knew her father well.
A. When she was very little
B. When she grew up
C. When she went into the world
D. When she went to the side of the man
- When she went to the side of her father, the girl found his father _____.
A. was sick badly B. was very strong
C. had some abilities D. was wise and athletic
- "I love you, little girl!" showed _____.
A. the girl was very little
B. the man loved her daughter very much
C. the girl liked this name
D. the girl loved his father very much

经典句型

- 给我一次机会吧? Give me a break, will you?
- 咱俩儿谁也别说谁。(半斤八两) Talk about the pot calling the kettle black.
- 别激动。Don't get excited.
- 我一时想不起他的名字。I can't think of his name right off the bat.



专题十九 选择型阅读

[2013年全国中考真题演练]

Passage 1

【主旨大意】本文为应用文,主要介绍了一本杂志中的四篇受欢迎的文章,当然,这只是提示性介绍,是想引导读者去读这四篇文章。

1. C 解析:推理判断题。题干意为“在这本杂志中有多少篇受欢迎的文章?”根据图表我们能够明显的看出图表中有四篇受欢迎的文章,故选 C。
2. A 解析:细节理解题。题干意为“哪篇文章是关于攒钱的?” Ice cream and banking 冰淇淋和银行业; Black sheep and Uncle Bob “害群之马”和“有权势的人”; Relation between you and food 你和食物间的关系; Films that aren't really about Canada 与加拿大无关的电影。根据表格中最后一格“Most people in Britain believe that it's a good idea to save money.”在英国大部分人认为存钱是个好主意。可知最后一篇文章是关于存钱的,因此答案为 A。其它三个选项与题意不符。
3. B 解析:细节理解题。题干意为“《“害群之马”和“有权势的人”》是关于什么的?” American films 美国电影; Family stories 家庭故事; Food 食物; Banking 银行业。根据表格中第二格中“ He explains why he finds family stories interesting.”他解释了为什么他发现家庭故事有趣。可知这篇文章是关于家庭故事的。选项 A、C、D 分别是其它三篇文章的内容,故选 B。

Passage 2

【主旨大意】本文是一篇记叙文,文章讲述的是一个商人去一个渔村度假,看见渔人捕鱼,给渔人建议,让他捕更多的鱼,赚更多的钱。但是当渔人问他赚够了钱做什么时,他描述的却是渔人现在的生活状态。

1. D 解析:推理判断题。通读全文可知这篇故事是讲述一位商人给渔夫建议的故事。
2. B 解析:细节理解题。由文章第二段“ I take a nap, play with my children, spend time with my wife, and go into the village to see my friends and play cards. I have a full and busy life.”可知。
3. D 解析:细节理解题。由文章第二段“ Martin explained that if Pablo worked longer hours and caught more fish, he could make more money.”可知。
4. B 解析:词意猜测题。由后一句“ pack the fish in a box.”可知, unload 表示:卸货;从……拿下来,即“ take... away from”。
5. A 解析:推理判断题。由商人最后描述的 15 年后退休的生活状态可知,渔人此时已经过着悠然自得的生活,所以他不会采纳商人的意见。

Passage 3

【主旨大意】曼迪在电子邮件中告诉莉兹他在泰国学习游历的一些事情。在泰国不仅在学校学到了不少东西,而且去了泰国很多地方,对泰国有了更进一步的认识。

1. C 解析:综合理解题。邮件第二段对寄宿家庭的成员做了介绍, Phairat 夫妇、一个儿子、一个女儿还有祖父母,共六口人。
2. D 解析:细节理解题。由第三段的“ The cooking lesson is my favorite.”可知,最喜欢的是烹饪课。
3. B 解析:细节理解题。从第四段的“ but Sanan and Chinda say that next month they're taking me to Phuket Island,”可知答案。
4. D 解析:细节理解题。从倒数第二段的“ Elephants are an important part of Thai culture and way of life. They have been

a traditional symbol (象征) of Thailand for many years in times of war and peace.”可知答案。

5. C 解析:推理判断题。邮件提到它不仅学到了很多,还到处旅游,因此判断他很兴奋。
6. A 解析:主旨大意题。这封邮件主要介绍了作者在泰国的学习之旅。

Passage 4

【主旨大意】本文是一篇记叙文。文章主要讲的是“最美乡村女教师”——马建霞的从教经历和热爱教育事业的表现。

1. A 解析:数字计算题。根据第一段最后一句可知,马建霞自从 18 岁开始教书,已经教了 10 年了,故可推知她 1985 年出生。
2. C 解析:细节理解题。根据第一段在最后一句中的 village 可知,马建霞在一所农村学校工作。
3. B 解析:细节理解题。根据第二段第六句可知,农村的孩子现在都上学了,故 B 项不正确。
4. B 解析:词意猜测题。由下文中的 get back to school “重返学校”可猜测此词,此处具有“辍学儿童”之意。
5. A 解析:主旨大意题。通读全文可知本文主要讲的是最美乡村女教师,答案 A 正合此意,故选 A 项。

Passage 5

【主旨大意】本文分析了学生感觉时间有时快有时慢的原因,当学生注意力集中在除时间外的其他事情上,就感觉时间过得快,当学生无所事事感到无聊时,注意力就集中在时间上,这时就感到时间过得慢。希望学生上课集中精力听讲,这样不觉得上课时间过得慢了。

1. A 解析:词意猜测题。与前半句相对应,当你感到快乐时,就感到时间飞快,那么当你感到无聊时,就感到时间过得很慢。故选 A。
2. C 解析:细节理解题。通读文章第二、三、四、五段,科学家对人脑活动情况实验表明人脑在不同的情况下,工作状态不一样。故选 C。
3. C 解析:细节理解题。读文章第四段可知,研究者所做实验是让志愿者观察一幅图来研究他们的大脑活动。
4. B 解析:推理判断题。通读全文研究者所做实验和结论可知,人在集中精力干某事就不会感到无聊,反之相反。故选 B。
5. C 解析:主旨大意题。通读全文,得出文章主旨大意是研究者通过实验来研究人们感到时间快时慢的原因。故选 C。

Passage 6

【主旨大意】文章主要讲述过重的双肩背包给学生带来哪些伤害。针对这个问题,学生和专家分别给出了建议。

1. D 解析:主旨大意题。通读全文可知,文章主要围绕如何让学生的双肩背包减轻来展开话题。
2. B 解析:主旨大意题。阅读第二、三和四段可知,学生的背包太重。
3. A 解析:细节理解题。根据单词所在的上下句可知是“开始用”。
4. C 解析:细节推理题。由句子“ Experts say students should carry no more than 10 to 15 percent of their own body weight.”可计算出最多不超过 6 公斤。
5. C 解析:细节理解题。阅读医生的四条建议,可知通过正确的背双肩背包,学生可以感觉书包更轻一些。

Passage 7

【主旨大意】本篇是说明文。短文说明了“互联网成瘾症(IAD)”形成的原因、特征、如何判定自己是否有互联网成瘾症以及如何应对。

1. A 解析:主旨大意题。短文大意是:“互联网成瘾症(IAD)”形成的原因、特征、如何判定自己是否有互联网成瘾症以及如何应对。再根据主题句“Doctors say this is a new sickness.”可知答案为A。
2. C 解析:细节理解题。根据第二节中“Many people with IAD spend more time on the Internet than with family or friends.”(患互联网成瘾症的人花在网上的时间与家人或朋友在一起的时间多。)可知答案为C。
3. B 解析:细节理解题。根据短文第二节中:患互联网成瘾症的人花在网上的时间与家人或朋友在一起的时间多,可知,花时间与家人和朋友呆在一起不是互联网成瘾症的迹象,故答案为B。
4. D 解析:细节理解题。根据短文最后一节:If you have IAD, what can you do? Dr. Ivan Goldberg and Dr. Kimberly S. Young have some ideas... (如果你有互联网成瘾症,你应该做什么? Ivan Goldberg 和 Kimberly S. Young 博士有一些主意……)可知,他们是帮助人们来处理互联网成瘾的问题。所以答案为D。

Passage 8

【主旨大意】本文主要介绍了现在世界上很流行的一种游戏“数独”,介绍了它的来历及玩法。

1. A 解析:事实细节题。由文中“it was created by Howard Games in 1979.”可知答案。故选A。
2. B 解析:细节理解题。根据文中“In 1986, Kaji Maki, the president of Nikoli made the rules strict and clear. Soon in the same year Sudoku became popular in Japan.”可知答案。
3. C 解析:细节理解题。根据文中“it was not invented in Japan.”知A项正确,“In November 2004, The Times, a British newspaper, first printed it in the newspaper.”知B项正确,“It became an international hit in 2005.”知D项描述是正确的;由右边的表格可知,每一个格子只能填一个数字,可知C的描述是有误的。故选C。
4. D 解析:推理判断题。根据最后一段可知,每一列每一排以及每3×3都要形成1~9的数字。通过分析Z所在的位置缺少数字1。故选D。
5. B 解析:推理判断题。根据最后一段可知,每一列每一排以及每3×3的格子都要形成1~9的数字。通过分析X所在的位置缺少数字5。故选B。

Passage 9

【主旨大意】本篇是说明文。说明了Hip hop 或 rap (说唱)音乐的产生、流行尤其在美国学校的流行,以及这种音乐被用于教学的情况。

1. A 解析:细节理解题。根据短文的第一句“Hip hop, or rap (说唱) music as it's also called, started on the streets and in the clubs of New York City in the 1970s.”可知。
2. D 解析:细节理解题。根据短文的第二节中“Well actually, hip hop music is played in more than 10,000 schools in the USA. Why? There is a new school program called ‘Flocabulary’ in which teachers use texts and hip hop CDs to help teach different school subjects.”可知。
3. B 解析:词意猜测题。根据上句“This makes learning easy and fun. (这使学习变得容易和有趣)”,所以本句应意为“学生和教师对它在考试中所产生的‘好的’结果很兴奋,故答案为B。
4. C 解析:细节理解题。根据短文最后一节中“Today together with Alex Rappaport, a song writer, Blake produces hip hop songs for math, science, and literature(文学)”(现在布莱克和亚历克斯——歌曲作家为数学,科学和文学创作说唱歌曲)可知。

Passage 10

【主旨大意】本文是一篇童话故事,一个叫卡米拉,喜欢吃巧克力的小女孩,四处寻找巧克力,她在实现自己的愿望的同时,也帮助那些心灵受伤的人,让他们由悲伤变得快乐。

1. A 解析:细节理解题。由原文第一段第二句得知,她喜欢独自吃巧克力,所以选A。
2. C 解析:细节理解题。由原文第一段第三句得知,她的父母担心她,所以把所有的巧克力都拿走了。所以选C。
3. D 解析:细节理解题。什么吸引了小女孩的注意力?由原文第二段第二行得知,“a blue bottle caught Camilla's eyes...”所以选D。

4. D 解析:细节理解题。由原文第四段第一行和第二行得知“the old man's dog had just died”这个年老的男人的狗死了,所以他在伤心地哭泣。所以选D。
5. C 解析:细节推理判断题。在她停止搜集眼泪前,她帮助了多少个人?综合全文来看,她帮助了a boy, a woman and an old man,所以应选C。

[2012~2011年全国中考真题演练]

Passage 1

1. D 解析:细节理解题。根据第一段可知,作者的女儿在考试之前压力很大,担心考试考不好,又哭又叫。由此可以看出,他女儿把考试看得太重要了。
2. D 解析:词意猜测题。obsession所在句子的句意为:根据詹姆士的说法,这种想着得到高分的固执行为已经是一个很坏的状况。obsession意为“偏执”,与D项“一个固执的,不合理的想法”意思相近,故选D。
3. B 解析:推理判断题。根据第四段中的“But James suggests showing any interests in grades sends the message that what is important is results and it leaves students feeling failures even if they are very bright.”可知选B。
4. A 解析:主旨大意题。根据全文可知,作者主张要有兴趣地学习,这样才会学得开心。这对自身发展是很重要的。故选A。

Passage 2

1. A 解析:细节理解题。根据“because conditions are overcrowded”可知,此处是指人们住的地方相当拥挤,故选A。
2. C 解析:细节理解题。根据“The two main factors that influence people's choice of location are climate and resources.”可知,影响人口不均衡分布的主要因素是气候和资源,故选C。
3. C 解析:细节理解题。根据“The north and south poles at the top and bottom of the world may be... but the disadvantage of the bitterly cold and windy conditions usually keeps people away.”可知,因为天气令人不舒服,所以人们不会住在南、北极。故选C。
4. D 解析:推理判断题。根据“Those who prefer farming can take advantage of rich soil in valleys near rivers.”可推知,河边的肥沃土壤便于人们培育植物、养殖动物,故选D。
5. B 解析:推理判断题。根据“Each region offers different resources, and therefore attracts different groups of people.”可知,最后一段中举例的目的是说明这一情况,故选B。

Passage 3

1. B 解析:指代判断题。由上文的“where drivers were using their mobile phones”可知,them在此即指代mobile phones。故选B。
2. D 解析:推理判断题。根据“... and nearly 50 percent slower than when they were driving normally”可知,如果正常停车时间是10秒钟,那么打电话开车的停车时间就要慢50%,即15秒钟,故选D。
3. A 解析:推理判断题。根据第二段中的“It can even be more dangerous than driving after drinking too much.”以及第三段中的“And talking isn't even the most serious problem. Texting is.”可知,酒驾、开车打电话、开车发短信这三种行为的危险等级顺序是A。
4. C 解析:细节理解题。第三段中的“The arrival of new smart phones such as the iPhone will only make matters worse as they will allow users to do more things than ever before.”可知,答案选C。
5. D 解析:细节理解题。根据倒数第二段中“Such drivers are selfish, careless and should have their driving licences(驾照) cancelled.”可知,答案选D。

Passage 4

1. B 解析:细节理解题。根据文章中“the third Saturday in December”可知,应该是在圣诞节前。
2. B 解析:细节理解题。根据文章中“while I waited and watched in the car”可知,是马克自己进去的。
3. C 解析:推理判断题。根据文章中“reached into his pocket for his money. It was not there! There was a hole in his pocket, but no money.”可知马克把钱弄丢了。
4. D 解析:推理判断题。从文章中的最后一段可知,马克在接受了那位妇女的帮助之后,努力地帮助那些需要帮助的

人。

5. D 解析:主旨大意题。从文章中的第三段可知,整篇文章都是围绕礼物来写的。

Passage 5

1. D 解析:细节理解题。由第一段最后一句话可知:你遇到的人在某些方面会改变你。
2. B 解析:细节理解题。由“But later you realize... strength”可知:会让我们的能力变得更强。
3. C 解析:词意猜测题。由文意可知:影响你的人,无论成败,对你来说都是最深刻、最重要的。
4. B 解析:主旨大意题。由文意可知:作者的意图是要我们每天都要尽可能多地去学习。
5. A 解析:标题类主旨大意题。由全文内容可知:要学会创造自己的生活。

A 组[2013 ~ 2012年全国中考模拟基础训练题组]

Passage 1

【主旨大意】本文作者主要讲述了他亲眼目睹的一场交通事故,从而告诉我们时刻遵守交通规则。

1. C 解析:细节理解题。由第一段的“Every afternoon the school is over, the road becomes very crowded...”可知,每当下午放学时这条路最危险。
2. A 解析:细节理解题。由第二段的“When the traffic lights turned red, I stopped to wait, but I saw a young boy running across the road.”可知,当红灯亮起来的时候,那个男孩跑过了马路。由此可推断,那个男孩违反了交通规则。
3. D 解析:细节理解题。由第三段的“Then she lifted him and carried him to her car. They hurried to the hospital.”可知,是一位女士把那个受伤的男孩送到了医院。
4. C 解析:词意猜测题。由后面的“his face turned white”可知,那个司机吓得脸色发白。说明他当时很害怕,不知所措。
5. B 解析:深层推理题。本文作者主要想告诉我们要时刻遵守交通规则。

Passage 2

【主旨大意】这是一篇故事。故事讲述了一位英明的法官用特殊的方式教训一个喜欢散布谣言的妇女,让她明白谣言和已经飘飞的羽毛一样是不可能收回的。

1. D 解析:细节理解题。由文章第一段第二句“The stories spread to everyone and that made people very upset.”可知,人们因为这个妇女总是散布谣言而生气。
2. C 解析:细节理解题。由文章第二段“Once the market is filled with feathers, bring back everyone that was in my pillow.”法官给妇女的挑战是收回所有放飞的羽毛。
3. C 解析:词意猜测题。根据第三段中句子“Once the market is filled with feathers, bring back everyone that was in my pillow.”因为法官知道这个妇女是无论如何是收不回所有的羽毛的,故此处可以理解为“无辜的”。
4. C 解析:推理判断题。选项 C 说城里的每个人都收到了羽毛的说法和短文不符,故答案选 C。
5. C 解析:主旨大意题。本文通过妇女无法收回所有的羽毛,寓意谎言如同羽毛一样只要散布出去了,很难收回的,故以羽毛和谎言为题最佳。

Passage 3

【主旨大意】本文是三则广告。第一则是艺术培训广告;第二则是英语学习广告;第三则是房屋出租广告。

1. C 解析:细节理解题。由“You will get good jobs if you spend only a week on our course...”可知,培训时间为一周。故选 C。
2. D 解析:细节理解题。由“Cost: 1,300 dollars”可知,四个星期的语言课程,学费为 1,300 美元。
3. B 解析:细节理解题。由“There are many things in it including a TV, a washing machine and a refrigerator”可知,卧室里没有电脑。故选 B。
4. D 解析:数字计算题。由“You only need to pay \$ 300 for a bedroom each month.”可知,每个月需付 300 美元,一年要付 3,600 美元。故选 D。
5. B 解析:文章出处题。由全文可知,这里三则广告,因此不难判断出自报纸。故选 B。

Passage 4

【主旨大意】随着网络的发展和普及,网上虚拟货币交易也越

来越多。近日,政府决定对网上的虚拟货币交易征税。对此,网民们也有反应。

1. B 解析:细节理解题。由第一段第一、二两句“People use real money to buy web money.”可知答案。
2. A 解析:细节理解题。由第二段第一句“The government will put a tax (税) of 3% on online sales.”可知答案为 A。
3. B 解析:细节理解题。由第三段第一句“Beijing was the first city to carry out the policy.”可知答案。
4. C 解析:词意猜测题。由上文知“政府出台政策对网上交易征税”,因此可知 move 在此应与政策有关,可推知为“措施”。故选 C。
5. B 解析:深层理解题。根据倒数第二段最后两句话“In a survey by www.sina.com, more than 70% of about 3,000 surveyed were against it. They said that the tax was too heavy.”可知,答案为 B。

Passage 5

【主旨大意】本文是一篇记叙文。主要介绍了一个有钱人的女儿帮助一个贫苦女孩度过难关的感人故事,告诉我们要学会助人,学会感恩。

1. A 解析:细节理解题。由文章的第一段中的倒数第二句可知,富女孩给了穷女孩一条旧被子帮助她,这就是她的主意,故选 A。
2. B 解析:细节理解题。由文章的第一段中的倒数第三句可知,穷女孩很吃惊,故选 B。
3. C 解析:细节理解题。由文章的第二段中的第四句可知,穷女孩是来还被子的,故选 C。
4. A 解析:推理判断题。由文章的最后一段可知,穷女孩死后要求律师做这件事,可知她是想感激富女孩,故选 A。
5. A 解析:主旨大意题。由文意可知讲述了一个富女孩帮助一个穷女孩的故事,所以我们要学会去帮助需要帮助的人。

Passage 6

【主旨大意】本文是一篇说明文,主要谈论了如何健康饮食,文中给出了有关健康饮食的五条建议。

1. B 解析:细节理解题。由文章下面的五段内容的首句可知作者给出了五条建议。所以选择答案 B。
2. D 解析:细节理解题。由句子“Eat healthy snacks like fruits, yogurt or cheese.”和句子“This doesn't mean that you can eat a bag of chips instead of a meal.”可知没有提到 ice cream。所以选择答案 D。
3. D 解析:细节理解题。由句子“Try to eat dinner at least 3 hours before you go to bed.”可知答案。所以选择答案 D。
4. A 解析:词意猜测题。由句子“This will give your body a chance to digest most of the food before you rest for the next 8 ~ 10 hours.”可知该词意为“消化”。所以选择答案 A。
5. B 解析:主旨大意题。由文章的首句“Healthy eating doesn't just mean what you eat, but how you eat.”可知本文主要谈论了是如何饮食。所以选择答案 B。

Passage 7

【主旨大意】本文讲述了一位校车司机,没有熄火就把学生们留在车上去上厕所,车子开始移动时,机智的杰克跑向司机的座位,沉着地他掌控方向盘,踩住刹车,关掉了引擎,停住校车,挽救了一车孩子的生命。

1. C 解析:细节理解题。由短文第一段“Instead of turning off the engine (引擎) and taking the key with him”,和尾句可知,司机没有关掉引擎是担心孩子冷。
2. B 解析:细节理解题。由文章第二段可知这些事件发生过程是车子开始移动,孩子开始哭喊,杰克跑向司机的座位,杰克抓住方向盘,杰克用力踩住刹车,杰克关掉了引擎。所以答案是 B。
3. D 解析:细节理解题。根据第四段“... was easy compared to playing Grand Theft Auto III,” his favorite action video game.”可知,杰克喜欢玩 Grand Theft Auto III. 游戏,所以答案是 D。
4. C 解析:细节理解题。由单词前一句司机被指控把一名孩子留在发动着的车上,和后一句在车上孩子的数目是二十,故可以推断律师想“加重”指控,所以答案是 C。
5. C 解析:推理判断题。根据尾段警察的话,可知这个司机以后都不能开车。

B组[2013~2012年全国中考模拟拟优训练题组]

Passage 1

【主旨大意】如今,很多母亲愿意和自己的女儿穿一样的衣服,她们喜欢同样的颜色和款式,这是母亲渴望重返年轻的表现。

1. B 解析:细节理解题。第一段第一句告诉我们母亲和女儿穿同样的衣服使得人们不容易辨认她们。
2. C 解析:细节理解题。由第一段第三句可知有343名女性在这次研究中被访问。
3. A 解析:推理判断题。由第二段第一句可推出如今的孩子们总是喜欢打扮得比较成熟,也就是说她们爱穿能使她们看上去比实际年龄大的服装。
4. D 解析:细节理解题。根据第三段第四句可知如今很多母亲喜欢和女儿比美丽。
5. C 解析:主旨大意题。根据文意可知母亲的时尚是受女儿影响的。短文最后两句即是全文的总结。

Passage 2

【主旨大意】不好的生活方式和习惯容易使人变老,本文介绍了五种容易使人变老的生活方式:不健康饮食、不愉快、缺乏锻炼、压力、睡眠不足。

1. A 解析:细节理解题。由第三段第二句“*In fact, depressed, unhappy people are twice as likely to develop heart disease.*”可知答案选A。
2. B 解析:细节理解题。由第二段第五句“*the fruits and vegetables are important for keeping healthy*”可知答案选B。
3. A 解析:细节理解题。最后一段提到,成年人每晚需要7~8小时的睡眠。故选项A“大约8小时”为正确答案。
4. A 解析:细节理解题。根据导致人变老的五个因素可知,只有选项A符合。
5. B 解析:推理判断题。倒数第二段指出,每天做深呼吸可以帮助减轻压力。故选项B正确。

Passage 3

【主旨大意】这是一篇说明文。主要介绍了作者家乡的绿水湖。湖内众多岛屿纵横交错,绿树成荫,百鸟栖息,花团锦簇,景色美不胜收,是作者童年的乐园。

1. D 解析:词意猜测题。本句话的意思是“去过的很多地方已经淡忘了,只有一个地方让我记忆犹新,可推测 *blurriness* 的意思是“模糊不清,容易忘记”,故答案选D。
2. A 解析:推理判断题。由第三段“*In those eight years...*”可知作者在那生活了八年。故选项A的说法不正确。
3. C 解析:细节理解题。作者在第二段提及岛上有竹子,但未提及有熊猫,故选项C熊猫吃竹子,这道风景看不到。
4. B 解析:段落大意题。第三段描述了绿水湖美丽的风光给作者带来了无穷的乐趣,故答案选B。
5. D 解析:细节理解题。由“*worry that people will pollute the lake*”可知作者担心游客会给绿水湖带来污染。

Passage 4

【主旨大意】本文主要介绍了我们不要担忧偶尔的情绪低落。一项新的研究显示,负面情绪不仅能够提高人们的判断力,而且能增强人们的记忆力。

1. A 解析:细节判断题。根据文章第一段中“*According to a new Australian study, a bad mood can actually be good for you.*”可以判断坏心情是对我们有利的。故选A。
2. B 解析:细节推理题。根据第二段中最后一句话“*Happy people were more likely to believe anything they were told.*”可以推理出快乐的人很可能相信他们得知的一切。故选B。
3. B 解析:词意推测题。根据文章第三段,Forgas和他的小组成员做了很多的实验,在实验中他们通过让参与者看电影以及回忆过去的好的或坏的事情来让他们感到快乐或悲伤。因此,文中“*participants*”译为“参与者”更适合该句子的意义。
4. B 解析:句子推理题。理解句子“*People in a bad mood were also less likely to make mistakes when they were asked to remember the things that they saw.*”我们可以推理出当坏心情的人被要求记住所看到的事情时很少犯错误。所以,坏心情能够帮助你更准确的记住一些事情。故选B。
5. C 解析:全文理解题。A错在不是好心情应该是坏心情有益于我们的记忆力;B错在不是高兴的人比伤心的人,而是伤心的人比高兴的人更注意周围的人和事物;C是正确的,根据“*The study also showed that sad people were better*

at talking about their thoughts in written style.”可以判断;D错在不是好心情而是坏心情能够使交流更成功。故选C。

Passage 5

【主旨大意】据说人类2100或许能在火星上生活。但在我们到达火星之前,我们需要解决很多问题。在火星上生活和在地球上是不一样的,需要时间来适应。

1. A 解析:细节理解题。从文章第一句可以得出答案。
2. C 解析:细节理解题。理解第二段 *spend months* 得出答案,需要几个月。
3. D 解析:全文理解题。从最后一段食物不如现在地球上的好吃,判断D项错。
4. C 解析:全文分析题。从第三段判断C项看起来像火星上的生活。其余项和原文不一致。
5. B 解析:全文理解题。理解第一段第二句,得出人类想在火星上生活的原因。

Passage 6

【主旨大意】这是一篇记叙文。讲述了作者在圣诞节期间的纽约之行。圣诞节的纽约被装扮的异彩纷呈,你可以骑马或坐车环游纽约,夜色下的纽约更加多姿多彩,登上高大的自由女神像,使人欢呼雀跃。这一切让人终生难忘。

1. B 解析:细节理解题。由第二段“*It took me almost two hours...*”可知,从长岛到曼哈顿花费了两个小时。
2. D 解析:细节理解题。由第五段“*then we took a boat to go and visit the Statue of Liberty*”可知作者和表弟乘坐船去参观自由女神像。
3. D 解析:推理判断题。选项D说作者在未去纽约之前就喜欢纽约的说法没有信息支持。
4. B 解析:词意猜测题。由“*Everyone was enjoying themselves while they were ice skating*”,可知在滑冰的人们玩的很开心,他们看起来“欢呼雀跃”。
5. C 解析:主旨大意题。本文主要叙述了难忘的纽约之旅,故以 *my tour to New York* 为题最佳。

[2014 考情预测]

Passage 1

【主旨大意】尽管孩子不必工作挣钱,但在挣钱中学会生活,学会自立,还是很有必要的。

1. B 解析:细节理解题。全文内容都是关于“孩子们如何学会做些事情来挣自己的钱”等方面的内容。故选B。
2. A 解析:细节理解题。由短文“*Being independent feels great.*”及“*It beats being bored.*”一栏中的 *By working and making money, you'll make the hours fly by.* 可推知“劳动使人开心、快乐”。故选A。
3. C 解析:细节理解题。由短文“*... and there's nothing like the proud feeling of taking your own money to the bank or store.*”可判断答案为C。
4. A 解析:指代关系题。这里的 *it* 指代“*working*”。
5. B 解析:标题归纳题。本文的中心意思是“孩子们为什么应该劳动”,故选B。

Passage 2

【主旨大意】本文是一篇说明文。女士们,当你身心疲惫时,想不想找一个地方放松一下?这儿有一个女士俱乐部,可以游泳、健身,做按摩,唱歌……,想想工作之余来这儿,是不是很惬意?

1. B 解析:词意猜测题。由下一句“*They told me that I could find many fun there*”姐妹们告诉作者这是一个放松身心的好地方,可推测意思是“推荐”。
2. C 解析:推理判断题。由作者在俱乐部活动知,作者可以在这个俱乐部放松身心。
3. D 解析:细节理解题。第三段明确的信息表明作者在俱乐部的活动顺序,故答案选D。
4. C 解析:推理判断题。由第二段介绍俱乐部的设施可推测,在俱乐部买衣服没有信息支持。
5. B 解析:细节理解题。由第一段倒数第二句“*I usually stayed there for 2 or 3 hours and went home.*”可知,作者在俱乐部放松三到四个小时而不是一整天。

Passage 3

【主旨大意】面对越来越多的美食,你该如何“吃”出健康?本文提供了一些方法,让你合理饮食,“吃”出健康。

1. B 解析:细节理解题。由第二段中的“*The dairy product group includes food like milk, cheese and yogurt. The other*

three groups are... and the bread and rice group.”可知,B 项包含了这四类食物。

2. C 解析:细节理解题。由第二段中的“*For each meal you should have the food from each of the four main groups.*”可知答案为 C 项。
3. B 解析:细节理解题。由第三段最后一句“*But you will find yourself tired during these days and you can't think quickly.*”可知,吃不好很容易感到疲劳。
4. B 解析:词意猜测题。本句意为:注意你的饮食能使你身体健康、强壮。*watching* 意为“注意”。
5. D 解析:细节理解题。由最后一段最后一句“*Having a good eating habit with some exercise is the key to your health.*”可知,健康的关键是合理饮食和适量运动。

Passage 4

【主旨大意】本文主要介绍了杰里米·科沃特作为一名专业的摄影师,带着他的团队去给那些贫穷的,无家可归的人拍照。他们让这些人觉得无比的幸福。

1. A 解析:细节推理题。根据文章第一句话“*Jeremy Cowart, a professional photographer, used to turn his camera on famous people.*”可以判断选 A。
2. D 解析:词意推测题。由上文可以知道很多人是无家可归的穷人。所以,说这个妇女应该是居住在收容所。故选 D。
3. B 解析:细节推测题。根据第三段中最后一个句子“*Their youngest son had cancer.*”可以判断出她的小儿子得了癌症。故选 B。
4. A 解析:细节判断题。题目的意思是“杰里米和他的团队对于这些免费的工作感到高兴吗?”根据句子“*Although Jeremy and his group weren't paid for their work, they felt very happy.*”可以判断他们是高兴的,故选 A。
5. D 解析:主旨大意题。题目的意思是“为这些穷人拍照的目的是?”根据文章最后一句话“*We just want to show these people that they are beautiful and that they are also valued.*”可以判断,杰里米是为了向这些人们表明他们是

美丽的,也应该受到重视。故选 D。

Passage 5

【主旨大意】本文从教育、日常娱乐和因特网三个方面介绍非洲孩子的艰难生活。

1. C 解析:推理判断题。从“*Education*”第一段话可以判断出,即使不交学费,许多非洲孩子也支付不起校服和练习本费用。
2. C 解析:计算推理题。两门语言课,数学,科学,历史,社会研究和地理共七科。
3. B 解析:细节理解题。从“*Education*”第三段话可以看出,非洲孩子放学之后花费大量时间做家务。
4. D 解析:细节理解题。从“*Daily fun*”第二段可知,孩子们在沙漠里和旧城街道上踢足球,条件比较简陋。
5. A 解析:细节理解题。从“*Daily fun*”第二段可知,孩子们自己用嫩枝做球门,用塑料和细绳做足球。

Passage 6

【主旨大意】本文是一篇记叙文。主要介绍了本文讲述了一位父亲对女儿的“爱”和女儿对父亲的“爱”。

1. B 解析:细节理解题。由文章的第一段中的女孩说的话“*I'm not a little girl any more. Don't call me like this.*”可知女孩是不高兴了,故选 B。
2. D 解析:细节理解题。由文章的第一段中的“*When the girl grew up, the man still hug her and tell her.*”可知女孩长大了所以觉得自己不小了,故选 D。
3. C 解析:细节理解题。由文章的第二段中的“*The little girl left her home and went into the world. As she learned more about herself, she learned more about the man.*”可知女孩进入社会后懂得了爸爸的心情,故选 C。
4. A 解析:细节理解题。由文章的句子“*The day came when the great man was ill badly.*”可知,爸爸病得很严重,故选 A。
5. B 解析:归纳总结题。由文章意思可知父亲是在向女儿表示他的关爱,故选 B。