

## 第三单元 阅读理解



### 考纲要求

1. 掌握所读文章的主旨和大意以及用以说明主旨和大意的事实和细节。
2. 既理解具体的事实也理解抽象的概念。
3. 既理解字面意思，也理解根据字面意思可以推断出来的深层含义，包括作者的态度意图等。
4. 既理解某句、某段的意义，也理解全篇的逻辑关系，并进行推理和判断。
5. 即根据文章所提供的信息去理解，也能结合自己应有的常识去理解。



### 备考指导

高职考试阅读理解题的文章一般分为五种类型，每种类型的题目都有相应的解题技巧，现将各种题型解题技巧总结如下：

#### 一、主旨题

1. 问题的形式：

- (1) The writer's purpose of writing this passage is \_\_\_\_\_.
- (2) In this passage the writer tries to tell us that \_\_\_\_\_.
- (3) The main idea of the passage is \_\_\_\_\_.
- (4) This passage mainly tells us about?
- (5) What's the topic of the article?
- (6) What is the best title for the passage \_\_\_\_\_.

2. 做题技巧：

这种题型要求学生能够把握文章主题，理解中心思想，分析归纳文章的段落大意或给出标题等，难度比较大，属于高层次题型。

一篇文章（或一段文章）都是围绕一个中心意思展开的。能概括文章或段落中心意思的句子叫作主题句，主题句在段落开始的情况较为普遍，有时主题句位于段末，往往是对前面细节的总结和归纳。因为考生需要读完全文才能把握文章主题，所以在解答此类题时，考生不要急于去找答案，不论它出现在什么位置，都把它作为最后一道题来做。做完另外几道

题，无疑会有助于学生加深对整个文章的理解。

Jack Brown, an office worker, lives in Washington. He inherited (继承) a million dollars when he was 23, but he wasn't happy at all. When his college friends were looking for their jobs, he didn't have to. Jack decided to living a simple life like everyone else. He gave \$10,000 of his money to a charity (慈善机构) to help poor children live a better life. Today he is 36. He still wears cheap shoes and clothes and drives a small car only, but he is very happy.

Up to now Jack has helped some children from poor countries all over the world, by sending them each \$200 a month. The money was used for the children's study, food, medicine and clothing. Jack receives a report each year on the children's progress (进步). They can write to each other. but usually the children do not speak English.

When Jack first heard about these children, he wanted to help them. "It was nothing special," he said. "Until I went to these countries and met the children I was helping, I didn't know anything about their life." Once Jack went to meet a little girl in Africa. He said that the meeting was very exciting. "When I met her. I felt very, very happy." he said. "And I saw that the money was used for a good cause. It brought me happiness. I want to do everything I can to go on helping those children."

What's the main idea of the story? \_\_\_\_\_

- A. Help others, and you will feel happy.
- B. It's necessary to write letters to poor children.
- C. Live a simple life, and you can give others help.
- D. It's the most important to help the children in Africa.

**解析：**这是一篇主旨题，要求把握文章主题，理解文章的中心思想。本文主要叙述 Jack Brown 在继承了一笔财产之后，帮助了很多，从而自己也获得了快乐。故选 A。

## 二、细节题

1. 问题的形式：

- (1) Which of the following is NOT true according to the information in the passage?
- (2) Which of the following statements (陈述) is correct according to the passage?
- (3) According to the passage, when (where, why, how, who, etc. ) ...
- (4) From the passage we know that \_\_\_\_\_.
- (5) In the passage, the author states that \_\_\_\_\_.
- (6) Which of the following is true except...?
- (7) Which of the following is true?
- (8) Which of the following is not mention?
- (9) Which of the following is mentioned except...?

2. 做题技巧：

细节题又叫细节认定题，该题型要求考生对文章中的特定细节或具体事实进行判断认定。一般来说，此类题目多属直接解答性问题，是高考阅读五个题型中难度最小的一种。

它的得分率相对较高,所占的比重较大,是我们做好阅读理解夺取高分的基础,应引起我们的特别注意,一定要把应得到的分数牢牢抓在手中。

细节题做题“顺口溜”

读题干、找关键、回文章、寻定位、同意替换即答案

Some people think only school children do not agree with their parents, however, it is not true. Communication is a problem for parents and children of all ages. If it's hard for you to communicate with your parents, don't worry about it. Here are some advice for you to bridge the generation gap (消除代沟). Don't argue (争辩) with your parents. Don't get to your parents when you are angry. Your parents probably won't consider your ideas if you are shouting at them. And you can't express yourself well if you are angry. Go someplace to cool off. Make sure you understand why you are unhappy. Then think about what you want to say to your parents. If you don't think you can speak to them at the moment, try writing a letter.

Try to reach a compromise (和解). Perhaps you and your parents disagree on something. You can keep your disagreement and try your best to accept each other. Michael's mother didn't agree with him about buying a motorcycle. They argued over it. But they finally came to a compromise. Michael bought the motorcycle, but only drove it on certain days.

Of course, your parents might refuse to compromise on something. In these situations, it is especially important to show love and respect (尊敬) to them. Showing respect will keep your relationship strong.

Talk about your values. The values of your parents are probably different from those of your own. Tell your parents what you care about, and why. Understanding your values might help them see your purposes in life.

A good relationship with your parents can make you a better and happier person. It is worth having a try!

1. The passage tells us \_\_\_\_\_ have a communication problem.
  - A. parents and other people
  - B. school kids and their parents
  - C. teachers and their students
  - D. parents and children of all ages
2. Your parents probably won't consider your ideas if you \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. don't get to them often
  - B. write a letter to them
  - C. don't speak to them politely
  - D. express yourself well
3. The underlined phrase "cool off" in the passage means "\_\_\_\_\_".
  - A. to make yourself happy
  - B. to get you quiet and relaxed
  - C. to have a good rest
  - D. to hide yourself quickly

解析: 1. The passage tell us \_\_\_\_\_ have a communication problem.

- A. parents and other people
- B. school kids and their parents
- C. teacher and their students
- D. parents and children of all ages

第一步: 读题干、找关键

题干中关键词为“have a communication problem”

第二步: 回文章、寻定位

根据等距离命题原则，回文章定位为第一段第二句话：Communication/ is a problem /for parents and children /of all ages.

第三步：同意替换即为答案

“D”选项和原文为同意替换，即为正确答案

2. Your parents probably won't consider your ideas if you \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. don't get to them often                      B. write a letter to them  
C. don't speak to them politely              D. express yourself well

第一步：读题干、找关键

题干中关键词为 “Your parents probably won't consider your ideas”

第二步：回文章、寻定位

根据等距离命题原则，回文章定位为第二段第三句话：“Your parents probably won't consider your ideas if you are shouting at them.”

第三步：同意替换即为答案

“C”选项和原句中的条件状语从句 If you are shouting at them.为同意替换，即为正确答案。

3. If there's really a generation gap between you and your parents, you'd better \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. have a talk with them often                  B. keep away from them  
C. agree with them all the time                  D. know about their values

第一步：读题干、找关键

题干中关键词为 “generation gap”

第二步：回文章、寻定位

回到文章寻找到的定位分别为三大段的首句 “Don't argue with your parents.” “Try to reach a compromise.” “Talk about your values.”

第三步：同意替换即为答案

四个选项中唯有 A 项能和以上的三句同意替换，所以为正确答案。

### 三、观点态度题

1. 问题的形式：

- (1) In the author's opinion, \_\_\_\_\_  
(2) What is the opinion of the writer in this passage?  
(3) What's the purpose of writing the passage?  
(4) What is the mood of the passage?  
(5) The author's attitude towards...might be summarized as (seems to be) \_\_\_\_\_

2. 做题技巧：

这类题考查对文章中观点、感情、态度、目的、意图的理解。做题时要从文章的用词、语气、或对某个细节的陈述来推断作者的态度、观点等。

(1) 不要把自己的态度揉入其中，同时还要区分作者的态度还是作者引入别人的态度。

(2) 当作者的态度没有明确提出时，要学会根据作者的语言的褒贬去判断作者的态度，如：wonderfully、successfully、doubtfully 等。

(3) 作者的态度一般与文章主旨有很大的关系。

(4) 作者对某事支持还是反对, 态度一般都很明确, 而带中立色彩的词最不可能是正确答案, 表示“客观”的词多为正确选项, 如 objective (客观的)、impartial (公平的)、unbiased (无偏见的) 等。还有, 既然作者写了文章, 他的态度就不可能是漠不关心的, 因此 uninterested 等词往往可以排除。

When I was growing up in America, I was ashamed of my mother's Chinese English. Because of her English, she was often treated unfairly. People in department stores, at banks, and at restaurants did not take her seriously, did not give her good service, pretended not to understand her, or even acted as if they did not hear her.

Q: Why was the author's mother poorly served?

A. She was unable to speak good English. B. She was often misunderstood.

C. She was not clearly heard. D. She was not very polite.

解析: 通过文章的细节, 如 Chinese English... Because of her English, she was often treated unfairly... 等, 我们可以推断出作者的观点态度。应该选 A。

#### 四、推理判断题

1. 问题的形式:

(1) We can infer (推断) from the text that\_\_\_\_\_.

(2) The author seems to suggest (暗示) that\_\_\_\_\_.

(3) It is implied (暗示) in the passage that\_\_\_\_\_.

(4) It can be inferred from the passage that\_\_\_\_\_.

(5) It can be concluded (得出结论) from the passage that\_\_\_\_\_.

2. 做题技巧:

既理解某句, 某段的意义, 也理解全篇的逻辑关系, 并据此进行推理和判断, 就是推理判断题。此题型要求在理解原文表面文字信息的基础上, 做出一定的判断和推论, 从而得到文章隐含的深层意义。推理要以文章所提供的事实为依据, 不能凭空想象, 这样才能做出正确的判断。此类试题属于深层理解题, 要求考生具备必要的逻辑常识和生活常识。针对推理题的不同形式, 可以采取以下做法:

(1) 假如题干中有具体线索, 根据具体线索找到原文相关句 (一句或几句话), 然后做出推理;

(2) 假如题干中无线索, 先看一下 4 个备选项, 排除不太可能的选项, 然后根据最有可能的选项中的关键词找到原文相关句, 做出推理;

(3) 如果一篇文章中其他题都未涉及文章主旨, 那么推理题可能与文章主旨有关, 考生应该定位到文章主题所在位置 (如主题句出现处), 假如其他题已经涉及文章主旨, 那么要求推断出来的内容可能与段落主题有关, 则应该找段落主题所在处; 如果与段落主题无关, 有时与全文段落的重要结论有关, 这时可以寻找与这些结论相关的原文叙述。

(4) 在选择答案时, 若选项大同小异, 模棱两可, 应根据题意要求, 选择最切合原文内容的一个。

(5) 推理判断必须以事实为据, 利用相关部分提供的背景知识、正确的思维过程和严密的逻辑性进行推断。切忌脱离原文, 凭空臆断。

训练题:

It was a very hot day, and there were no trees along the street. Mr. Smith closed his shop earlier than usual for a very important appointment. He went out into the street and began walking to the bus stop. He was very fat. The sun was shining brightly down the street, soon he was sweating all over (浑身是汗) .

A small boy came out of another shop in the street and followed Mr. Smith. He stayed very near him all the time, and he kicked (踢) Mr. Smith's shoes for several times. Mr. Smith looked at him angrily each time.

After the fourth time, Mr. Smith stopped, turned round and said to the small boy, "What are you doing? Stopping following me like that! You're going to hurt my feet."

"I'm sorry, but don't stop me, please!" the small boy said, "It very hot today and there isn't any other shade in the street!"

We can infer from the text that the story would most probably happen in \_\_\_\_.

- A. spring                      B. summer                      C. winter                      D. autumn

**解析:** 我们从 "The sun was shining brightly down the street, soon he was sweating all over (浑身是汗)." "太阳直射在地面上, 不一会他的浑身就湿透了。" "It very hot today and there isn't any other shade in the street!" "今天的天气很热, 街上没有任何的阴凉。" 由这两句可以推断出是夏天, 故选 B。

## 五、猜问题

1. 问题的形式:

(1) The word " ×× " in the paragraph means \_\_\_\_.

(2) The underlined word means \_\_\_\_.

(3) What does the underlined word probably mean?

2. 做题技巧:

阅读理解中不可避免会遇到一些生词 (有些是熟词生义), 疑难语句, 有时问题中也会出现。遇到这些问题, 我们可用下面几种方法解决:

技巧 1: 根据同义词或反义词来判断

如: Tom is lazy but his brother is industrious.

该句中 but 表示转折, 就暗示了 lazy 和 industrious 是一对反义词, 由此可知 industrious 意为 "刻苦的、勤奋的"。

技巧 2: 根据定义和释义来推测

如: She is studying glaucoma, a kind of disease on the eyes.

我们可能猜不出 glaucoma 的确切词义, 但通过后面的解释可知道 glaucoma (青光眼) 是一种眼睛疾病。

技巧 3: 根据常识来推测

众所周知，水的沸点是 100 摄氏度，由此不难判断出 centigrade 的意思是“摄氏度”。

如: The colors of Hawaii in summer are unforgettable.

forget 意为“忘记”，un 为否定前缀，因此 unforgettable 就是“令人难忘”之意。

训练题:

A good teacher works in quite a different way. His audience take an active part in his play: they ask and answer questions, they obey orders, and if they don't understand something, they say so.

The word “audience” in the paragraph means \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. students                                      B. people who watch a play  
C. people who act on the stage              D. people who listen to something

答案: A。 解题关键: 常识 teacher——student。



真題解析

(单招 2018)

What is your favorite color? Do you like yellow, orange, or red? If you do, you must be an optimist, a leader, or an active person who enjoys life. Do you prefer gray or blues? Then you are probably shy, conservative (保守的) and you would rather follow than lead. You tend to be a pessimist. At least, this is what psychologists tell us, and they should know, because they have been seriously studying the meaning of color preference, as well as the effect that colors have on human beings. They also tell us that we do not choose our favorite color as we grow up — we are born with our preference. If you happen to love brown, you did so as soon as you opened your eyes, or at least as soon as you could see things.

Colors do influence our moods (情绪) — there is no doubt about it. A yellow room makes most people feel more cheerful and more relaxed than a dark green one; and a red dress brings warmth and cheer to the saddest winter day. On the other hand, black is depressing (令人压抑的). A black bridge over the Thames River, near London, used to be the scene of more suicides (自杀) than any other bridge in the area —until it was repainted green. The number of suicide attempts immediately fell sharply ; perhaps it would have fallen even more if the bridge had been done in pink or baby blue.

Light and bright colors make people not only happier but also more active. It is an established fact that factory workers work better, harder, and have fewer accidents when their machines are painted orange rather than black or gray.

1. "You would rather follow than lead" means \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. You don't like to follow others.  
B. You would be a follower rather than a leader.  
C. You would be afraid of following others.

- D. You would be a leader rather than a follower.
2. If one enjoys life, one is sure to prefer \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. red to yellow B. blue to orange  
 C. red to gray D. Blue to yellow.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ colors make people not only happier but also more active.  
 A. Light and bright B. Dark and deep  
 B. Black and brown D. Band gray
4. According to passage, which of the following statement is TRUE? \_\_\_\_  
 A. Color can not influence people's health.  
 B. Color can not influence people's moods  
 C. People's preference of color is learned.  
 D. People's preference of color is born.
5. Those who committed suicide preferred the bridge over the Thames River near London to others because of its \_\_\_\_  
 A. shape B. structure C. Color D. Building materials

考点：日常生活类阅读

试题分析：这篇短文中作者告诉了我们一些关于颜色方面我们可能不知道的事情。颜色可以影响我们的心情，在文章中，作者给出了很多例子来说明各种颜色是怎样影响我们的心情的。

小题1 选 B。细节理解题。根据短文第一段可知选 B。

小题2 选 A。细节理解题。根据短文第一段中 Do you like yellow orange, or red? If you do, you must be an active person who enjoys life 可知，如果你喜欢黄色、橙色或红色，那么你一定是一个积极的人。由此可知选 A。

小题3 选 A。细节理解题。根据短文第三段的开头可知，Light and bright colors make people not only happier but also more active. 轻盈亮丽的颜色不但会使人更快乐，还会让人更加活跃。故选 A。

小题4 选 D。细节理解题。根据短文第一段 They also tell us that we do not choose our favorite color as we grow up — we are born with our preference. 喜好的颜色与我们与生俱来，故选 D。

小题5 选 C。细节理解题。由 A black bridge over the Thames River, near London, used to be the scene of more suicides (自杀) than any other bridge in the area — until it was repainted green. 黑色的桥出现自杀场景的现象比同一地区其他的桥出现的多，直到它被涂成绿色。



### 强化训练

1

If you look at the sky one night and see something moving and shining that you have never seen before, it might be a comet (彗星).



A comet sometimes looks like a star. Like a planet, a comet has no light of its own. It shines from the sunlight it reflects (反射). Like the earth, a comet goes round the sun, but on a much longer path (轨道) than the earth travels.

If a comet isn't a star, what is it then?

Some scientists think that a large part of a comet is water frozen into pieces of ice and mixed with iron and rock dust and perhaps a few big pieces of rock. When sunshine melts (融化) the ice in the comet, great clouds of gas go trailing after it. These clouds, together with the dust, form a long tail.

Many people perhaps have seen a comet. However no one knows how many comets there are. There may be millions of comets, but only a few come close enough for us to see.

An Englishman named Edmund Halley, who lived from 1656 to 1742, found out a lot about the paths that comets take through the sky. Some comets move out of our sight and never come back. Others keep coming back at regular times. A big comet that keeps coming back was named after Halley because he was the one who worked out when it would come back again. Maybe you have ever seen Halley's Comets because the last time it came close to the sun and the earth was in the year 1986. Then people all over the world were outside at night to look at it. You will probably be able to see Halley's Comets when it comes near the earth again.

1. A comet is like \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. sun                      B. moon                      C. sunlight                      D. the earth
2. A large part of a comet is \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. water and rock  
B. water frozen into pieces of ice and mixed with iron  
C. ice, iron and rock dust  
D. only a few big pieces of rock
3. Maybe many people \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. haven't seen any comets                      B. have seen all comets  
C. have seen a comet at daytime                      D. have seen a comet
4. Some comets keep coming back \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. at any time                      B. at noon                      C. at regular times                      D. at daytime
5. Halley's Comets came back \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. in 1990                      B. in 1980                      C. in 1986                      D. in 1989

2

Mrs. Black lives in a small village. Her husband is dead. Her son, Jack, lived with her. He worked in a shop in the village, but then he found a job in town named Green sea. He went to live there. Mrs. Black was very angry. She got on a train and went to see her son. Then she said to him, "Jack, why do you never telephone me?"

Jack laughed, "But, mother, you haven't got a telephone." "No," she answered, "I haven't, but you have got one."

- 3

151

- A. with the desks
  - B. before the winner
  - C. all over the room
  - D. in a line
4. When the music starts, the players must \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. run about the room                      B. get down  
 C. walk around the chairs                  D. sit on the chairs
5. Which of the following statements is NOT true?  
 A. The game "Musical Chairs" is not difficult to learn.  
 B. The last one can sit on the last chair.  
 C. The winner can sit on the chair.  
 D. If the person plays music, he cannot be the winner.

4

Coffee has become the most popular American drink. Today people in the United States drink more coffee than people in any of the other countries. People drink coffee at breakfast, at lunch, at dinner and between meals. They drink hot coffee or coffee with ice in it. They drink it at work and at home. They eat coffee ice-cream and coffee candy. Coffee is black and very strong. Different people like to drink it in different ways. Some people like coffee with cream or sugar in it. Other people like coffee with both cream and sugar in it. In all ways it is served. Coffee has become an international drink.

1. Coffee is an \_\_\_\_\_ drink.  
 A. interesting      B. international      C. ice-cream      D. American
2. Different people like to drink coffee \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. at work or at home                      B. in different ways  
 C. with cream or sugar                      D. between meals
3. Today Americans drink \_\_\_\_\_ coffee than people in any of the other countries.  
 A. as much as      B. less                      C. more                      D. most
4. "Coffee is black and very strong." The word STRONG here means \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. 坚固的      B. 淡的                      C. 清的                      D. 浓的
5. \_\_\_\_\_ is the most popular American drink.  
 A. Black tea      B. Coffee                      C. Water with ice      D. Whisky

5

On Christmas Eve-the night before Christmas Day-children all over Britain put a stocking at the end of their beds before they go to sleep. Their parents usually tell them that Father Christmas will come during the night.

Father Christmas is very kind-hearted. He gets to the top of each house and climbs down the chimney into the fireplace. He fills each of the stockings with Christmas presents.

Of course, Father Christmas isn't real. In Jim and Kate's house, "Father Christmas" is really Mr. Green. Mr. Green doesn't climb down the chimney. He waits until the children are asleep. Then

he quietly goes into their bedrooms and fills their stockings with small presents. When they were very young, Mr. Green sometimes wore a red coat. But he doesn't do that now. The children are no longer young, and they know who "Father Christmas" really is. But they still put their stockings at the end of their beds.

1. Christmas Eve is \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. the night of Christmas Day                      B. the evening of Christmas Day  
 C. Christmas Day                                      D. the night before Christmas Day
2. Father Christmas often puts presents \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. into children's hats                                  B. into children's stockings  
 C. under children's beds                              D. into children's shoes
3. When the children were very young, \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. they didn't know who Father Christmas was  
 B. they knew that Father Christmas wasn't real  
 C. they thought their father was Father Christmas  
 D. they knew who put the presents into their stockings
4. When the children are older, they \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. know that Father Christmas is real  
 B. ask their mother to fill their stockings with presents  
 C. know that Father Christmas is really their father  
 D. know that Father Christmas is really their friend
5. Father Christmas comes into the house through the \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. chimney                      B. back door                      C. front door                      D. window

## 6

A farmer had a cow. He took very good care of this cow and one day when it was ill, he was very worried. He telephoned the vet.

"What's the problem?" the vet asked him when he arrived.

"My cow's ill," the farmer said. "I don't know what's the matter with her. She's lying down and won't eat. She's making a strange noise."

The vet looked over the cow. "She's certainly ill," he said, "and she needs to take some very strong medicine."

He took a bottle out of his box, put two pills into his hand and said, "Give her these. The pills should make her better."

"How should I give them to her?" the farmer asked.

The vet gave him a tube (管子) and said, "Put this tube in her mouth, then put the pills in the tube and blow. That'll make it."

The next day the vet came to the farm again. The farmer was sitting outside his house and looked more worried.

"How's your cow?" the vet asked.

"No change," the farmer said, "and I'm feeling very strange myself."

"Oh?" the vet said, "Why?"

"I did what you said," the farmer answered. "I put the tube in the cow's mouth and then put two pills down it."

"And?" the vet asked.

"The cow blew first," the farmer said.

1. In the story, the vet must be \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. the farmer's friend  
 B. a milk factory  
 C. a hospital for cows  
 D. a doctor for animals
2. The farmer asked the vet for help when his cow \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. couldn't lie down  
 B. didn't eat the pills  
 C. couldn't make any noise  
 D. was ill
3. What medicine did the vet give the farmer?  
 A. Bottle of pills.  
 B. A long tube.  
 C. Two pills.  
 D. A small box.
4. The vet taught the farmer how \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. to blow the tube  
 B. to make the cow take the pills  
 C. to take the medicine  
 D. to put the tube in his mouth
5. Which of the following is true?  
 A. The farmer ate the pills himself.  
 B. The cow got better after taking the medicine.  
 C. The vet came to help farmer change the cow the next day.  
 D. The farmer waited for the vet outside his house the next day.

## 7

### A Trip to the Forest

One day Bob took two of his friends into the mountains. They put up their tents (帐篷) and then rode off to a forest to see how the trees were growing.

In the afternoon when they were about ten kilometers from their camp (营地), it started to snow. More and more snow fell. Soon Bob could hardly see his hands before his face. He could not find the road. Bob knew there were two roads. One road went to the camp, and the other went to his house. But all was white snow. Everything was the same. How could he take his friends back to the camp?

Bob had an idea. The horses! Let the horses take them back! But what would happen if the horses took the road to his house? That would be a trip of thirty-five kilometers in such cold weather!

It was getting late. They rode on and on. At last the horses stopped. Where were they? None of them could tell. John looked around. What was that under the tree? It was one of their tents!

1. John and his two friends went to the forest to \_\_\_\_.

- A. build their camp                      B. find their way home  
C. enjoy the mountains in the snow      D. watch the trees in the forest
2. They could not find their way back because \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. there was only one road to their camp  
B. they couldn't decide which of the two roads led to their tents  
C. there were no roads in the mountains at all  
D. everything was covered by the white snow
3. It is clear that they wanted the horses to take them to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. John's house      B. the camp      C. the forest      D. the mountains
4. The horses stopped because \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. it was getting late  
B. they were tired after running for a long way  
C. they knew that they had got to the camp  
D. they had seen John's house
5. The story happened \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. on a cold winter day                      B. on a dark snowy evening  
C. in a cold camp far from villages      D. at night when nothing could be seen

## 8

During the day we work and play. At night we sleep. Our bodies rest while we sleep. In the morning we are ready to work and play again. Our bodies grow most while we are asleep. Children usually need more sleep than adults. They can learn their lessons better after they have had plenty of rest. Boys and girls who are eight or nine years old need ten hours of sleep every night. Our bodies need plenty of air when we sleep. If we do not get enough fresh air, we will feel tired when we wake up. While in bed we must not cover our heads. Our lungs(肺) need to get enough fresh air. If we keep our windows open at night, we can have plenty of fresh air in the room.

1. Our bodies grow most while we are \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. eating      B. playing      C. sleeping      D. exercising
2. Too little sleep makes us \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. tired      B. hungry      C. happy      D. grow
3. What may cause us to feel tired in the morning?  
A. Too much air.                      B. Not enough fresh air.  
C. Too much cold air.              D. Too much sleep.
4. How many hours of sleep should 9-year-old children have every night?  
A. Eight hours.      B. Nine hours.      C. Ten hours.      D. Eleven hours.
5. What do our lungs need most?  
A. Fresh air.      B. Cold air.      C. Warm air.      D. Exercises.

9

To save time, many Americans buy foods which can be quickly made ready for the table. On holidays, families enjoy delicious meals. For example, on Thanksgiving Day, the fourth Thursday in November, family members get together for a turkey dinner with pumpkin pie (南瓜派).

The United States is known around the world for its fast food, such as hamburgers, sandwiches, pizzas, salad bars, and many kinds of ice cream. People can easily find fast food chains (连锁店), such as McDonald's and KFC, in most of the big cities in the world.

These years, many people have taken more and more care of their health while eating. They come to know eating too much meat will make them overweight. Many of them are also worried about food additives (添加剂). Some of them may be harmful to the body.

1. Many Americans buy \_\_\_\_\_ to save time.
 

A. ready-made food	B. food to cook at home
C. inexpensive food	D. foreign food
2. Thanksgiving Day is on \_\_\_\_\_.
 

A. November 4th	B. Every the 4th Tuesday in November
C. the fourth Thursday in November	D. Every November the fourth
3. Pizza is a kind of \_\_\_\_\_ food.
 

A. take-away	B. home-cooking	C. fast	D. Chinese
--------------	-----------------	---------	------------
4. What does the word 'overweight' mean? It means \_\_\_\_\_.
 

A. thinner	B. fatter	C. worse	D. better
------------	-----------	----------	-----------
5. People are worried about all the following, except \_\_\_\_\_.
 

A. overweight	B. their health	C. food additives	D. fast food
---------------	-----------------	-------------------	--------------

10

A farmer was put in prison (监狱). One day, he got a letter from his wife. "I am worried about our farm," she wrote, "It's time to plant potatoes, but I can't do all the digging (挖) by myself." The farmer thought over and then had an idea. He wrote to his wife, "Don't dig the fields. This is the place where my gold (金子) is. Don't plant potatoes until I come home. A few days later, the farmer got an other letter from his wife. It said, "Two days ago, about ten prison guards (监狱看守) came to our fields. It looked as if they were looking for something. They have dug our field." The farmer wrote to his wife at once. "Now you can plant our potatoes," he wrote.

1. The farmer was put in prison, \_\_\_\_\_.
 

A. because he had done something wrong	B. because he had a lot of gold in the fields
C. the writer didn't say anything about why the farmer was put in prison	D. for nothing
2. The farmer's wife was much worried about \_\_\_\_\_.
 

A. her husband	B. their farm	C. planting potatoes	D. herself
----------------	---------------	----------------------	------------
3. The farmer told his wife \_\_\_\_\_ first.

- A. not to dig the fields                      B. to dig the fields  
C. to ask the prison guards for help        D. to find the gold in the fields
4. Why did the prison guards dig the farmer's fields? \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. They wanted to help the farmer        B. Their leader ordered them to do so  
C. The farmer asked them to do so        D. They wanted to find out the gold
5. Why did the farmer ask his wife to plant potatoes at once? Because \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. their fields had been dug  
B. the gold was found out  
C. the prison guards asked him to do so  
D. the prison guards were digging the fields

## 11

A science book gives facts. Some science books tell us about animals. Some tell us about plants. Some tell us about outer (外面的) space. This page tells us about animals.

Do you know that not only the fish but also some animals live in the sea? For example, the whale is not a fish. It can't breathe in the water. It swims in the water. But it comes up for air.

The blue whale is the world's biggest animal. There are other sea animals, too. One is called the dolphin. Dolphins need air to live. They breathe air, as whales do. Dolphins are very clever. They sometimes seem to speak to each other.

Many other animals live near the sea. Seals (海豹) and otters (水獭) love the sea. They swim and play there. They eat fish and sea plants. Seals and otters have thick fur. The fur keeps them warm.

1. The passage mainly tells us about \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. fishes              B. plants              C. science              D. sea animals
2. The blue whales live in the sea. They breathe air as \_\_\_\_\_ do.  
A. dolphins              B. fish              C. crocodiles              D. sea plants
3. Which of the sentences below is NOT true? \_\_\_\_\_  
A. The whale can swim in the sea like a fish.  
B. The whale can breathe in the sea like a fish.  
C. Both whales and dolphins are sea animals.  
D. Seals and otters like living near the sea.
4. What food do seals and otters like eating? \_\_\_\_\_  
A. Meat.                      B. Fruits.  
C. Both fish and sea plants.              D. Leaves.
5. Some sea animals can keep themselves warm because \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. they are big animals              B. they like playing in the sea  
C. they have thick fur              D. they eat enough food every day



158

- 13

Once Uncle Li went to town to buy some medicine for his wife. In the town he heard the apples in a city were expensive. He told Uncle Wang about it as soon as he went back. They

decided to carry some apples to the city. They borrowed some money from their friends and bought nearly 1,000 kilograms of apples in the villages and carried them to the city on a tractor. Bad luck! A lot of apples has already been carried there when they arrived. A few days later they had to sell them at a low price (价格). They felt unhappy and returned to their village.

"I can't understand why we sustained (蒙受) losses in business while others always profit (盈利)" Uncle Li asked one day.

"The tractor was too small", Uncle Wang said without thinking, "We'll carry more apples on a truck next time!"

"I agree!" said Uncle Li, "How foolish (傻的) we were!"

- Uncle Li and Uncle Wang live in the low and broken houses because \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. they hope to save money  
B. they're both poor  
C. their farms are at the foot of the mountain  
D. they're not far from their farms
- The two farmers carried the apples to the city to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. make a journey  
B. visit some places of interest  
C. meet their friends  
D. make a profit
- The two farmers had to sell their apples at a low price because \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. theirs weren't as good as the others'  
B. theirs were much less than the others'  
C. a lot of apples had been already carried to the city  
D. they forgot to carry them on a truck
- Uncle Li and Uncle Wang were unhappy because \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. they had sustained losses in business  
B. they had lost some money in the city  
C. something was wrong with the tractor  
D. other people profited in the city
- Which of the following is true? \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. The two farmers found out why they were poor.  
B. The two farmers will soon get rich.  
C. Neither of the farmers is clever.  
D. The two farmers decided to buy a truck.

Computers are useful machines. They can help people a lot in their everyday life. For example, they can help people save much time, and they can help people work out many problems they can't do easily. Our country asks everyone to learn to use computers except the old people. Today more and more families own computers. Parents buy computers for their children. They hope computers can help them improve (提高) their studies in school. Yet many of the children use computers to

play games, to watch video or to sing Karaoke, instead of studying. So many teachers and parents complain (抱怨) that computers can not help children to study but make them fall behind. So computers are locked by parents in the boxes. In some other countries, even some scientists hate computers. They say computers let millions of people lose their jobs or bring them a lot of trouble. Will computers really bring trouble to people or can they bring people happiness? It will be decided by people themselves.

1. Why do we say the computer is a useful machine? Because \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. our country asks us to learn it                      B. it can help us a lot  
 C. we can use it to play games                      D. it can help us to find jobs
2. What do many teachers and parents complain about? \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. Their students and children use computers to play games  
 B. Computers let them lost their jobs  
 C. Computers make the students and children fall behind  
 D. Computers bring people a lot of trouble
3. In this passage we know computers \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. also bring us trouble                      B. bring us happiness only  
 C. are hated by people                      D. are bad for people's health
4. Can computers really help children to study? \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. Yes, they can                      B. It's hard to say  
 C. No, they can't.                      D. Of course not
5. How do you understand the last sentence of this passage? I think it means \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. computers are used by people                      B. people can live well without computers  
 C. one must decide how to use computers                      D. computers are strange machines

## 15

Now satellites (卫星) are helping to forecast (预报) the weather. They are in space, and they can reach any part of the world. The satellites take pictures of the atmosphere (大气), because this is where the weather forms (形成). They send these pictures to the weather stations. So meteorologists (气象学家) can see the weather of any part of the world. From the pictures, the scientists can often say how the weather will change.

Today, nearly five hundred weather stations in sixty countries receive satellite pictures. When they receive new pictures, the meteorologists compare (比较) them with earlier ones. Perhaps they may find that the clouds have changed during the last few hours. This may mean that the weather on the ground may soon change, too. In their next weather forecast, the meteorologists can say this.

So the weather satellites are a great help to the meteorologists. Before satellites were invented, the scientists could forecast the weather for about 24 or 48 hours. Now they can make good forecasts for three or five days. Soon, perhaps, they may be able to forecast the weather for a week or more ahead (提前).

1. Satellites travel \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. in space    B. in the atmosphere    C. above the ground    D. above space
2. Why do we use the weather satellites to take pictures of the atmosphere? Because \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. the weather satellites can do it easily    B. clouds form there  
 C. the weather forms there    D. the pictures can forecast the weather
3. Meteorologists forecast the weather \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. when they have received satellite pictures  
 B. after they have compared new satellite pictures with earlier ones  
 C. before they received satellite pictures  
 D. during they study satellite pictures
4. Maybe we'll soon be able to forecast the weather for \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. one day    B. two days  
 C. five days    D. seven days or even longer
5. The main (主要的) idea of this passage is that satellites are now used in \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. taking pictures of the atmosphere    B. receiving pictures of the atmosphere  
 C. doing other work in many ways    D. weather forecasting

## 16

On November 18th, 1908, three men went up in a balloon. They started early in London. The headman was Auguste Gaudron, and the other two men were Tannar and Maitland. They had a big balloon, and they were ready for a long way.

Soon they heard the sea below them. They were carrying the usual rope, and it was hanging down from the basket of the balloon. At the end of the rope they had tied a metal box. This could hold water. Or it could be empty. So they were able to change its weight. They were also carrying some bags of sand.

After the sun rose, the balloon went higher. It went up to 3,000 meters, and the air was very cold. The water in the balloon became ice. Snow fell past the men's basket, and they could see more snow on the ground. There was also some snow on the balloon, and that made it very heavy. It began to go down towards the ground. The men tried to throw out some more sand; but it was hard. They tried to break the icy sand with their knives, but it was not easy. The work was slow and they were still falling; so they had to drop some whole bags of sand. One of them fell on an icy lake below and made a black hole in the ice.

At last they pulled the box into the basket. It was still snowing; so they climbed to get away from the snow. They rose to 5,100 meters! Everything became icy. They were so cold that they decided to land. They came down in Poland heavily but safely. They had traveled 1,797 kilometers from London!

1. Three men flew in a balloon \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. more than a century ago    B. to visit Poland  
 C. for nearly 1,800 kilometers    D. to another city
2. The metal box was used for \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. changing weight                      B. carrying ropes of the basket  
C. keeping drinking water              D. carrying the bags of sand
3. When the balloon went up higher, \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. they saw the sun go down  
B. the temperature of the balloon began to fall  
C. they could see a black hole on the ground  
D. they made a hole in the basket with their knives
4. The balloon landed \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. in a foreign country                      B. on a lake  
C. in London                                  D. on the sea
5. The three men had to land because \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. they were very hungry                      B. they had not enough sand  
C. they pulled the box into the basket      D. they felt too cold

17

Tom lived by himself a long way from town. He hardly went to town, but one day he went into town to buy a few things. After he bought them, he went into a restaurant and sat down at a table. When he looked around, he saw some old people put glasses on before reading their newspapers. So after lunch he decided to go to a shop to buy himself one pair, too. He walked along the road, and soon found a shop. The man in the shop let him try on a lot of glasses, but Tom always said, "No, I can't read with these." The man became puzzled(迷惑的), and he said, "Excuse me, but can you read?" "No, of course I can't!" Tom said angrily. "If I could read before, do you think I would come here to buy your glasses?"

1. Tom lived \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. with his family      B. near town              C. in the country      D. in town
2. Tom didn't go to town \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. never                      B. often                      C. sometimes              D. sometime
3. Why did Tom decide to buy a pair of glasses? \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Because he thought if he bought them, he could read.  
B. Because they were very bright.  
C. Because they were cheap.  
D. Because he could read newspaper.
4. Tom went to the shop to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. have a rest              B. have dinner              C. wear glasses              D. buy a pair of glasses
5. What do you think of tom?  
A. He is foolish      B. He is clever              C. He is tall              D. He is strong

18

Do you know why different animals or pests (昆虫) have their special colour? Colour in them seem to be used mainly to protect themselves. Some birds like eating locusts (蝗虫), but birds

cannot easily catch them. Why? It is because locusts change their colour together with the change of the colour of crops (庄稼). When crops are green, locusts look green. But as the harvest (收获) time comes, locusts change to the same brown colour as crops have. Some other pests with different colour from plants are easily found and eaten by others. So they have to hide themselves for lives and appear only at night. If you study the animal life, you'll find the main use of colouring is to protect themselves. Bears, lions and other animals move quietly through forests. They cannot be easily seen by hunters. This is because they have the colour much like the trees. Have you ever found an even more strange act? A kind of fish in the sea can send out a kind of very black liquid (液体) when it faces danger. While the liquid spreads over (散开), its enemies (敌人) cannot find it. And it immediately swims away. So it has lived up to now though it is not strong at all.

1. From the passage we learn that locusts \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. are small animals
  - B. are easily found by birds
  - C. are dangerous to their enemies
  - D. change their colour to protect themselves
2. How can pests with different colour from plants keep out of danger?
  - A. They run away quickly.
  - B. They have the colour much like their enemies.
  - C. They hide themselves by day and appear at night.
  - D. They have to move quietly.
3. Bears and lions can keep safe because \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. they have the colour much like the trees
  - B. they move quietly
  - C. they like brown and grey colour
  - D. they live in forests
4. Why can the kind of fish live up to now? \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. Because it is very big and strong.
  - B. Because the liquid it sends out can help it escape from its enemies.
  - C. Because the liquid it sends out can kill its enemies.
  - D. Because it swims faster than any other fish.
5. Which is the best title for this passage? \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. The Change of Colour for Animals and Pests.
  - B. Colour of Different Animals and pests.
  - C. The Main Use of Colour for Animals and Pests.
  - D. Some Animals and Pests.

If you get into the forest with your friends, stay with them always. If you don't, you may get lost. If you really get lost, this is what you should do. Sit down and stay where you are. Don't try to find your friends—let them find you by staying in one place.

There is another way to help your friends or other nearby people to find you. Give them a

signal (信号) by shouting or whistling (吹口哨) three times. Any signal given three times is a call for help.

Keep up shouting or whistling always three times together. When people hear you, they will know that you are not just making noise for fun. They will let you know that they have heard your signal. They give you two shouts, two whistles, or two gun-shots (枪声). When someone gives you a signal, it is an answer to a call for help.

If you don't think that you will get help before night comes, try to make a little house---cover up to the holes with branches (树枝) with lots of leaves. Make yourself a soft bed with leaves and grass.

What should you do if you get hungry or need drinking water? You would have to leave your little house to look for a river. Don't just walk away. Pick off small branches and drop them as you walk so that you can find your way back. The most important thing to do when you are lost is---stay in one place.

1. If you lost in the forest, you should \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. stay where you are and give signals three times
  - B. walk around the forest and shout so that your friends could hear you
  - C. try to find your friends as soon as possible
  - D. try to get out of the forest and shout for help
2. If you want to let people believe that you are not just making noise for fun, you should \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. tell people that you are lost
  - B. keep up shouting or whistling
  - C. shout at the top of your voice
  - D. shout or whistle three times
3. When you hear two shouts, or whistles, or gunshots, \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. you should shout more loudly
  - B. you can whistle three times
  - C. it is an answer to your call for help
  - D. you should try to run to them
4. When you want to leave your place to get drinking water, you should \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. just go to the river
  - B. find some glasses or bottles before you go
  - C. make a fire so that you can have some tea
  - D. leave marks so that you can find your way back
5. This passage mainly tells you \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. when you hear a signal always three times, it is a call for help
  - B. What you should do if you get lost in a forest
  - C. any signal given twice means an answer to a call for help
  - D. how you can live longer in a forest

Five years ago, I met her in a shopping center. I was walking through the shop when I saw her. Then she came back to my house with me. After that, we became friends.

Once she had to go into hospital to have an operation (手术) on her leg. I was worried about her and looked after her every day. I made breakfast for her. I was not good at cooking, but she never complained (抱怨). I also helped her take showers.

I have no idea why we can be good friends, because she is quite different from me. I like writing, reading and playing computer games. But she loves outdoor activities. She likes playing balls best. She also loves sleeping.

She will run all around the house to lick (舔) my face if someone shouts “Kiss for Dad”. That is the only name she knows me by—Dad, though I call her by many names—Pickle, Missile and Little. But her real name is Pixar. This week she turns seven years old.

1. Where did the writer met Pixar?
  - A. On the street.
  - B. In a hospital.
  - C. In a shopping center.
  - D. in an animal center
2. Pixar was \_\_\_\_\_ years old when the writer met her.
  - A. two
  - B. five
  - C. seven
  - D. one
3. What does the writer like doing? \_\_\_\_\_
  - ①Reading
  - ②Playing balls
  - ③Sleeping
  - ④Playing computer games
  - ⑤Writing
  - A. ①②④
  - B. ②③⑤
  - C. ①④⑤
  - D. ①②③
4. What can we learn from the passage? \_\_\_\_\_
  - A. Pixar once had an operation on her head.
  - B. Pixar doesn't like playing outside.
  - C. Pixar is the writer's dog.
  - D. Pixar calls the writer “Dad” everyday.
5. What's the best title for the passage? \_\_\_\_\_
  - A. How to Make Friends
  - B. My Good Friend
  - C. How to Be a Good Friend
  - D. Strange experience.

## 21

I'm Mike. I am a student. In my teachers' eyes, I am not a very good student, because I don't study hard at my lessons and I am sometimes late for school.

Last Wednesday, I was late for school. My teacher was a little angry. “Come to school on time tomorrow, or I will telephone your father,” said my math teacher. I was afraid. So I got up early the next morning. After a quick breakfast, I rode my bike to school. Soon I was riding across a bridge. Just at that time, I heard somebody shouting for help. I stopped and found a little girl struggling in the river. I got off my bike, jumped into the river and swam to the girl as quickly as I could. I tried my best to push the girl to the bank. At last the girl was saved. When I got to the classroom, the class had been on for 15 minutes. My teacher criticized (批评) me.

Till now, I haven't told my math teacher why I was late that morning. But I didn't regret (后悔) it at all.



1. Why don't Mike's teachers like him? \_\_\_\_\_  
 A. Mike is often late for school.  
 B. Mike doesn't study hard at his lessons.  
 C. Mike often saves the children falling into the river.  
 D. A and B
2. How did Mike go to school last Thursday? \_\_\_\_\_  
 A. On foot                      B. by bike                      C. by bus                      D. by subway
3. What's the Chinese meaning of the word "struggling" in the text? \_\_\_\_\_  
 A. 挣扎                      B. 嬉戏                      C. 潜水                      D. 冲浪
4. Why did Mike come to school late again on Thursday morning? \_\_\_\_\_  
 A. He got up late in the morning.  
 B. He saved a girl on his way to school.  
 C. His bike was broken on the way to school.  
 D. He fell into the river.
5. What's the best title of the text? \_\_\_\_\_  
 A. A brave student                      B. A cruel (残忍的) teacher  
 C. A misunderstanding (误会)                      D. A bad student

## 22

Once there was a piano player in a bar (酒吧). people came just to hear him play. but one night, a lady asked him to sing a song.

"I don't sing," said the man.

But the lady told the waiter, "I'm tired of listening to the piano. I want the player to sing!"

The waiter shouted across the room, "Hey, friend! If you want to get paid, sing a song!"

So he did. He had never sung in public before. Now he was singing for the very first time! Nobody had ever heard the song Mona Lisa sung so beautifully!

He had singing talent (天赋) that he hadn't shown before! He may have lived the rest of his life as a no-name piano player in a no-name bar. But once he found, by accident, that he could sing well, he went on working hard and became one of the best-known singers in the US. His name was Nat King Cole.

You, too, have skills and abilities. You may not feel that your talent is great, but it may be better than you think. With hard work, most skills can be improved (提高). Besides, you may have no success at all if you can not realize your talent.

1. Nat King Cole was a \_\_\_\_\_ before he became a famous singer.  
 A. piano player      B. piano seller      C. bar waiter                      D. bar owner
2. The lady asked the player to sing a song because \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. she had paid him for this                      B. she knew him very well  
 C. she wanted to have a change                      D. she enjoyed his singing
3. Nat King Cole succeeded because \_\_\_\_.

- A. the lady helped him a lot  
 B. he had the talent and worked hard  
 C. the lady paid him a lot  
 D. he stopped playing the piano.
4. From the story we know if you have some talent, you should \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. hide it and wait  
 B. ask others for help  
 C. pay no attention to it  
 D. work hard to improve yourself
5. Which could be the best title for the passage? \_\_\_\_  
 A. Sing in the Bar.  
 B. Win Success in Life.  
 C. Never Lose Heart.  
 D. Find Your Hidden Talent.

## 23

**Attractions in Wisconsin*****Wisconsin Historical Museum***

30 N. Carroll Street on Madison's Capitol Square

Discover Wisconsin's history and culture on four floors of exhibits

Open for public program.

Open Tuesday—Saturday, 9:00 a.m.—4:00 p.m.

***Swiss Historical Village***

612 Seventh Ave, New Glarus

The Swiss Historical Village offers a delightful look at pioneer life in America's heartland.

Open Tuesday—Friday, May 1st—October 31st, 10:00 a.m.—4:00 p.m.

***Artisan Gallery & Creamery Café***

6858 Paoli Rd, Paoli, WI

One of the largest collections of fine arts and crafts(手工艺品) in Wisconsin.

While visiting enjoy a wonderfully prepared lunch at our café.

Gallery open Tuesday—Sunday, 10:00 a.m.—5:00 p.m.

Café open Wednesday—Saturday, 11:00 a.m.—3:00 p.m.

***Christopher Columbus Museum***

239 Whitney St, Columbus

Word—class exhibit—2000 quality souvenirs(纪念品) marking Chicago's 1893 World Columbian Exhibition. Tour buses are always welcome.

Open everyday, 8:15 a.m.—4:00 p.m.

1. Which of the following is on Capitol Square? \_\_\_\_  
 A. Wisconsin Historical Museum.  
 B. Swiss Historical Village.  
 C. Artisan Gallery & Creamery Café.  
 D. Christopher Columbus Museum.
2. We learn from the text that \_\_\_\_  
 A. tickets are needed for Wisconsin Historical Museum

- B. Christopher Columbus Museum overlooks a river
- C. Swiss Historical Village is open for half a year
- D. Artisan Gallery & Creamery Café are open daily for 4 hours
- 3. Where can visitors have lunch? \_\_\_\_\_
  - A. At Wisconsin Historical Museum.
  - B. At Artisan Gallery & Creamery Café.
  - C. At Swiss Historical Village.
  - D. At Christopher Columbus Museum.
- 4. Where can you go for a visit on Monday? \_\_\_\_\_
  - A. Wisconsin Historical Museum
  - B. Swiss Historical Village
  - C. Artisan Gallery&Creamery Café
  - D. Christopher Columbus Museum
- 5. This article can most probably be found in a book/magazine of \_\_\_\_
  - A. history
  - B. tourism
  - C. painting
  - D. teaching

24

In 1620, about half the USA was covered by forests. Today the forests have almost gone. A lot of good land has gone with them, leaving only sand. China doesn't want to copy the USA's example. We're planting more and more trees. We've built the "Great Green Wall" of trees across northern part of our country. The Great Green Wall is 7,000 kilometers long, and between 400 and 1,700 kilometers wide. It will stop the wind from blowing the earth away. It will stop the sand from moving towards the rich farmland in the south. More "Great Green Walls" are needed. Trees must be grown all over the world. Great Green Walls will make the world better.

- 1. In 1620, about \_\_\_\_\_ the USA was covered by forests.
  - A. a third
  - B. half
  - C. two thirds
  - D. a fourth
- 2. A lot of good land has gone with \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. sand
  - B. water
  - C. wind
  - D. forests
- 3. The Great Green Wall in China is \_\_\_\_\_ long.
  - A. 7,000 kilometers
  - B. 1,700 kilometers
  - C. 7,000 meters
  - D. 400 kilometers
- 4. Trees must be grown in \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. China
  - B. the USA
  - C. some countries
  - D. every part of the world
- 5. \_\_\_\_\_ will make the world better.
  - A. The Great Wall
  - B. Tall buildings
  - C. Great Green Walls
  - D. Flowers and grass

25

The Water World Swimming Pool is open every day from eight o'clock in the morning until

half past seven in the evening. It costs two dollars sixty to enter the pool. There is a special cheap price for students with a student card. The price is one dollar forty. But you must bring your student card with you.

On Wednesday morning the pool is only open to mothers and babies. So mothers can enjoy themselves in the water with their babies. Please leave your older children at home on Wednesday morning.

The new Water World Cafe will be open up on June 22nd. From the cafe you can watch the swimmers or enjoy a drink after you swim.

Please call 2105369 for more information. We look forward to seeing you at the Water World Swimming Pool.

- How long is the Water World Swimming Pool open every day? \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Eleven hours. B. Seven hours.  
C. Eleven and a half hours. D. Seven and a half hours.
- What is the price for students with a student card to enter the pool?  
A. Two dollars. B. One dollar forty.  
C. Two dollars sixty. D. One dollar.
- A ten-year-old boy can't go to the Water World Swimming Pool \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. on Saturday B. on Sunday  
C. on Wednesday afternoon D. on Wednesday morning
- From the cafe you can watch the swimmers or enjoy a drink after you swim \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. on May 21st B. on May 22nd  
C. on June 23rd D. on June 21st
- This passage is a(n) \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. advertisement B. note C. story D. slogan

## 26

The students were having their chemistry (化学) class. Miss Li was telling the children what water was like. After that, she asked her students, "What's water?" No one spoke for a few minutes. Miss Li asked again, "Why don't you answer my question? Didn't I tell you what water is like?"

Just then a boy put up his hand and said, "Miss Li, you told us that water has no colour and no smell. But where to find such kind of water? The water in the river behind my house is always black and it has a bad smell." Most of the children agreed with him.

"I'm sorry, children," said the teacher, "Our water is getting dirtier and dirtier. That's a problem".

- The students were having their \_\_\_\_\_ class.  
A. English B. Chinese C. chemistry D. maths
- Miss Li was telling the children what \_\_\_\_\_ was like.  
A. water B. air C. earth D. weather
- A boy said, "The water in the river behind my house is always \_\_\_\_\_."

- A. white                      B. black                      C. clean                      D. clear
4. Most of the children \_\_\_\_\_ the boy.  
A. agreed with                      B. wrote to  
C. heard from                      D. sent for
5. The water in the river has colour and smell because it is getting \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. more and more                      B. less and less  
C. cleaner and cleaner                      D. dirtier and dirtier

27

Who wants to carry a bulky bag to school? No children. Nobody wants one shoulder to be lower than the other, and painful (疼痛) too. In India, most of us would look at the reduction (减少) of textbooks as a way out. But in a country like America, there are always more choices. A company called go Reader has created a “school bag” which is the size of a laptop computer (笔记本计算机), weighing about 2.5 kg. The go Reader has a color screen and can “hold” all the textbooks that a student may need, says a report in The Asian Age newspaper.

The company plans to work closely with the publishers (出版商) of textbooks so that these books can be supplied on the Internet. All the students will have to do is to download (下载) their textbooks. Making notes and marking important parts of a lesson can be done just as lots of students have done on their textbooks before.

At present, the plan is being tested out in a university. Richard Katzmann, the owner of the company is having his creation tested at Chicago's De Paul University, where he studied. Does that mean it is goodbye to the new paper, and the smell of the black ink?

- What does the underlined word “bulky” in the first line mean? \_\_\_\_\_  
A. light                      B. small                      C. big and heavy                      D. old
- What would Indians do to solve (解决) the problem? \_\_\_\_\_  
A. They would reduce the textbooks.  
B. They would tell the parents to help students.  
C. They would tell the teachers to help students.  
D. They would take students to school by bus.
- The writer may think that Americans have a \_\_\_\_\_ way to solve the problem.  
A. more stupid                      B. worse                      C. better                      D. quicker
- The goReader may be a machine \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. that can work as a teacher                      B. that can be used as textbooks  
C. that can cheat students                      D. that can hurt students
- When the new machine is used, it is possible that \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. students might study harder  
B. students might study at home  
C. students might not need teachers  
D. students might study without paper textbooks

Most people want to be happy, but few know how to find happiness. Money and success alone do not bring lasting happiness. Aristotle, a Greek thinker, said, "Happiness depends upon ourselves." In other words, we make our own happiness. Here are a few suggestions to help you be happier.

The first secret of happiness is to enjoy the simple things in life. Too often, we spend so much time thinking about the future—for example, getting into college or getting a good job—that we fail to enjoy the present. You should enjoy life's simple pleasures, such as reading a good book, listening to your favorite music, or spending time with close friends. People who have several close friends often live happier and healthier lives.

Another secret to living a happy life is to be active, and have hobbies where you forget your problems and time. Many people experience this dancing, or playing a sport, such as swimming. You can forget about your problems, and only think about the activity.

Finally, many people find happiness in helping others. Studies show that people feel good when they spend their time helping others. If you want to feel happier, do good things for someone. You can help a friend with his or her studies, go shopping to buy food for an elderly person, or simply help out around the house by washing the dishes.

1. The best title (标题) of the passage is \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. Money Makes You Happy
  - B. The Secrets of Happiness
  - C. Ideas for Helping Other People to Be Happy
  - D. Good Friends Make You Happy
2. The second paragraph tells us that \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. the more friends you have, the happier you will be
  - B. we shouldn't think about our future
  - C. happiness is to enjoy the simple things in life.
  - D. some people fail to live a happy life
3. The passage gives us \_\_\_\_\_ pieces of advice on happiness.
  - A. one
  - B. two
  - C. three
  - D. four
4. The writer thinks that \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. everyone knows how to live a happier life
  - B. it's wrong to spend time on work
  - C. hobbies take up too much time
  - D. doing good things for someone can make you happier
5. Which of the following is not mentioned in the passage? \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. Reading a good book.
  - B. Traveling to a foreign country.
  - C. Playing a sport.
  - D. Spending time with close friends.

Bike-sharing has swept across China, with an increasing number of people choosing bike riding instead of driving. The bike that the service company provides has GPS or Bluetooth on it. And those bikes can be easily unlocked with a smart phone and left anywhere in public. Bike-sharing allows people to borrow a bike from one place and return it at another place easily.

In some cities, we can see more and more people riding this kind of sharing bikes. It's very convenient to use the bikes if you have a smart phone. First, you have to download such an APP on your smart phone. Then what you need to do is to find a nearest bike through the APP, scan the QR code (二维码) on the bike or connect your phone with the bike over a Bluetooth wireless connection. You will find the bike can be unlocked itself.

Then you can enjoy your trip. What's more, the greatest advantage of bike-sharing is that you can easily find one and never worry about where to park it. The cost of riding depends on the time that you spend. Normally, every hour you ride, you need to pay one yuan. It doesn't cost so much, does it?

At the same time, some people park the bikes in their own homes. Besides, some people don't value the bikes. Now service companies are trying to solve the problem like being stolen.

Technology and science have changed our social lifestyles. We have to say bike-sharing brings us more convenience without doubt. And we also hope that people can not only enjoy it but also put it to good use.

1. What do we know from the first paragraph?
  - A. Most people in cities don't drive.
  - B. Bike-sharing is becoming more and more popular.
  - C. Bike-sharing is invented in China.
  - D. Sharing bikes can be borrowed everywhere.
2. If you want to use a sharing bike, you must first \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. download an App and pay for the trip
  - B. have a smart phone and download an App
  - C. unlock the bike and download an App
  - D. find a nearest bike and borrow it from anyone
3. The underlined word "value" in Paragraph 4 probably means \_\_\_\_\_ in Chinese.
  - A. 喜欢
  - B. 收藏
  - C. 爱惜
  - D. 购买
4. Which of the following is NOT mentioned in this passage?
  - A. Bike-sharing is a kind of expensive transport.
  - B. Sharing bikes are easy to unlock.
  - C. Sharing bikes may be stolen.
  - D. Bike-sharing is very cheap.
5. What's the writer's attitude towards bike-sharing?
  - A. Convenient.
  - B. Doubtful.
  - C. Worried.
  - D. Unnecessary.

James is a good student and he has lots of friends, but he also has a problem. Some older boys are bullying (欺负) him at school. James is very unhappy and he doesn't know what to do about it. Here are some suggestions to him and other teenagers in this situation.

Don't feel worried. It's not your fault(过错)! Being bullied can make you feel very lonely and angry, but you are not alone. Don't feel that you have to hide the problem. You should find a person you can trust, and tell them. It might be your teacher, your parents, or even your friend's parents. After you tell someone, you will get some support and feel some relief (解脱) .

Speaking to an adult might make you nervous, but here are other things you can do. Some people express their feelings more easily on paper. Write a letter to someone or keep a diary. Include all the details (细节) about what the bullies do, as well as when and where the bullying happens. You can use it as proof to show what is going on. And it is a wonderful idea to show your letter or diary to a teacher or another responsible adult. Then the bullies will feel very afraid if their names appear in a letter!

Also, don't show you are sad and don't try and fight with the bullies. You could get in trouble yourself. Ignore them and just walk away. The bullies will soon stop.

1. What do you think the text is trying to tell us? \_\_\_\_
  - A. What to do about being bullied.
  - B. How to be a good student at school.
  - C. What to write well in a diary.
  - D. How to give suggestions to teenagers.
2. Why does the text advise you not to feel worried if bullied? \_\_\_\_
  - A. Because you are not alone.
  - B. Because it is not your fault.
  - C. Because someone has known about it.
  - D. Because you're doing something wrong.
3. You'd better go and find a person you can trust and \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. know what happens
  - B. learn from them
  - C. ask for help
  - D. make them lonely
4. If you remember and follow the suggestions above, \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. nobody will speak to the bullies
  - B. everybody will feel some relief
  - C. someone will express their feelings
  - D. the bullies will soon stop
5. What does the underlined word "ignore" mean in the text? \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. take no notice of
  - B. take care of
  - C. make full use of
  - D. get more help from