

## 热点话题

### Fashion designer Jason Wu (时装设计师吴季刚)



Jason Wu is a young Taiwan-born fashion designer. He was famous for designing the dress for U.S. first lady Michelle Obama. Michelle Obama wore the dress to her husband's *inauguration ball* (就职典礼) in 2009.

The 28-year-old Wu moved to the United States when he was a child. He said his Asian *attitude* (态度) toward work help him become successful. Wu said Taiwanese people are the most hardworking people he has ever seen. He said his dad works every day. That's how he **runs** his *company* (公司) and that's how he works today. He thinks that's being a big part of his being able to achieve success in a very short time.

What is more important is that Wu's parents allowed him to do what he interested in. He said his mother was open-minded with her children and she bought fashion magazines for him to read. He thanked his mother's help.

阅读短文，选择正确答案。

1. Where was Jason Wu born?  
A. In the USA.      B. In Taiwan.      C. In Hong Kong.      D. In Beijing.
2. When was Jason Wu born?  
A. In 1980.      B. In 1981.      C. In 1982.      D. In 1983.
3. Why can Jason Wu become successful in a short time?  
A. Because he has a hardworking attitude toward work.  
B. Because he designed dress for U.S. first lady Michelle Obama.  
C. Because his father.  
D. Because his mother bought fashion magazines for him to read.
4. What does the word "run" mean in Chinese?  
A. 经营      B. 跑      C. 参与      D. 变得
5. What can we learn from the last paragraph?  
A. Jason Wu grew up in the United States.  
B. Jason Wu's father didn't help him a lot.  
C. Jason Wu became famous when he was 27 years old.  
D. Jason Wu was interested in fashion when he was young.

答案解析：

#### 【语篇解读】

吴季刚是一个台湾诞生的年轻时装设计师。他因负责设计的美国第一夫人米歇尔奥巴马着装而有名。他说台湾人是他见过的最勤劳的人。更重要的是，吴的父母允许他做他感爱好的事，他的母亲对她的孩子是开明的，她为他买时尚杂志读。他感谢他的母亲的挂念。

#### 【长难句注释】

What is more important is that Wu's parents allowed him to do what he interested in. He said his mother was open-minded with her children and she bought fashion magazines for him to read.

He thanked his mother's help.

更重要的是,吴的父母允许他做他感爱好的事,他说他的母亲对她的孩子是思想开明的,她为他买时尚杂志读。他感谢他的母亲的挂念。

答案解析:

1. B 细节理解题 从短文第1段的第1个句子 Jason Wu is a young Taiwan-born fashion designer. 可知詹森吴诞生于台湾。故选 B。
2. C 细节理解题 从短文第2段的第1个句子 The 28-year-old Wu moved to the United States when he was a child. 可知詹森吴是诞生于1982年。故选 C。
3. A 细节理解题 从短文第2段的第2个句子 He said his Asian *attitude* (态度) toward work help him become successful. 可知詹森吴在很短的时间内变得成功是由于他有不辞辛苦的工作态度。故选 A。
4. A 词义猜想题 从短文第2段的第5个句子 That's how he **runs** his *company* (公司) and that's how he works today. 可知“run”意为“经营”。故选 A。
5. D 推理推断题 从短文第3段的第2个句子 He said his mother was open-minded with her children and she bought fashion magazines for him to read. 可知詹森吴年轻时就对时尚杂志感爱好。故选 D。

## 2 (限时阅读)

### Making Halloween Count(万圣节前夜做的数)



Kids all over the world did more than collecting sweet treats this Halloween. They helped needy children around the world too. They carried the bright orange *donation* (募捐) boxes. The box is a signature *item* (项目) of the Trick-or-Treat for United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) program.

UNICEF was founded in 1946 to help *needy children*(贫困儿童) during World War II. Today, it helps many kids all over the world with clean water, food, health care and good education.

Trick-or-Treat for UNICEF got its start with a family in 1950. Mary Emma Allison and her three children were shopping after Halloween when they found a UNICEF group. The group with an ad: One cent will buy 20 glasses of milk. This gave Allison an idea. Instead of just collecting candy on Halloween, why not do something good and collect money for UNICEF? The following Halloween, the Allison family, their neighbors and their church friends went door-to-door with decorated milk boxes, collecting money to send to UNICEF. Trick-or-Treat for UNICEF was born.

阅读短文,选择正确答案。

1. What did kids do this Halloween?
  - A. They just collected chocolates.
  - B. They played trick or treat.
  - C. They went shopping with parents.
  - D. They collected sweet treats and helped needy kids.
2. When was UNICEF founded?
  - A. In 1954.
  - B. In 1946.
  - C. In 1950.
  - D. In 1960.
3. Trick-or-Treat for UNICEF has had about \_\_\_\_\_ years' history.
  - A. 40
  - B. 50
  - C. 60
  - D. 70

4. The last paragraph is about the history of \_\_\_\_\_.
- |                              |                 |
|------------------------------|-----------------|
| A. Halloween                 | B. World War II |
| C. Trick-or-Treat for UNICEF | D. UNICEF       |
5. What's the best title for this passage?
- |                        |                     |
|------------------------|---------------------|
| A. A Halloween Program | B. Kids' Activities |
| C. A Poor Family       | D. Milk Boxes       |

答案解析:

**【语篇解读】**

全世界的孩子们这个万圣节不仅仅在收集甜食。他们也在挂念全世界的贫困儿童。他们扛着橙黄色的募捐箱。这个箱子是联合国儿童基金方案签署的一个“恶作剧还是款待”的项目，开头于 1950 年，而联合国儿童基金会成立于 1946 年。

**【长难句注释】**

Kids all over the world did more than collecting sweet treats this Halloween. They helped needy children around the world too. They carried the bright orange donation boxes. The box is a signature item of the Trick-or-Treat for United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) program.

全世界的孩子们这个万圣节不仅仅在收集甜食。他们也在挂念全世界的贫困儿童。他们扛着橙黄色的募捐箱。这个箱子是联合国儿童基金方案签署的一个“恶作剧还是款待”的项目。

答案解析:

1. D 细节理解题 从短文第 1 段的第 1、2 个句子 Kids all over the world did more than collecting sweet treats this Halloween. They helped needy children around the world too. 可知孩子们在万圣节收集甜食和挂念贫困儿童。故选 D。
  2. B 细节理解题 从短文第 2 段的第 1 个句子 UNICEF was founded in 1946 to help needy children during World War II. 可知联合国儿童基金会成立于 1946 年。故选 B。
  3. C 细节理解题 从短文第 3 段的第 1 个句子 Trick-or-Treat for UNICEF got its start with a family in 1950. 可知联合国儿童基金会“恶作剧还是款待”项目已经有 60 年的历史了。故选 C。
  4. C 细节理解题 从最终一段的内容可知主要是有关于联合国儿童基金会“恶作剧还是款待”项目的历史的。故选 C。
  5. A 主旨大意题 从短文的主题和中心思想可知最佳标题为一个万圣节项目。故选 A。
- 词义猜想题 推理推断题观点态度题

**2012 Olympic Mascots 伦敦奥运会吉祥物**

Wenlock and Mandeville are *mascots* (吉祥物) of the London Olympic Games.

Wenlock is the name of the English village because many people think it is the birthplace of the modern Olympics. Mandeville is from the name of the village, Stoke Mandeville. The Paralympic Games began there.



You may want to know what they look like. They have only one eye each and the eye is a camera. They can use the camera to record the people they meet, the places they go and the sports they try on their journey to 2012. The pair doesn't have feet.

The games' *organizers* (组织者) hope the pair will make a lot of money and they say the

mascots will be popular with kids. They also think they will see the mascots under children's arms as wonderful toys.

Some people think the mascots look strange and young kids might be afraid of them. However, the most important *audience* (观众) for Wenlock and Mandeville are children.

阅读短文，选择正确答案。

- The names of 2012 London mascots are from \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. their designers' name      B. Olympic Games' organizers' name  
C. two villages' names      D. their strange looks
- Both Wenlock and Mandeville don't have \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. eyes      B. feet      C. arms      D. legs
- The mascots can't use their eyes to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. make lots of money  
B. record the people they meet  
C. record the places they go  
D. record the sports they try on
- The writer thinks that \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. kids may like Wenlock and Mandeville  
B. kids may be afraid of Wenlock and Mandeville  
C. there won't be Wenlock and Mandeville toys  
D. the games' organizers don't like Wenlock and Mandeville
- What's the passage is about?  
A. 2012 Olympic Games.      B. The games' organizers.  
C. The looks of Olympic mascots.      D. 2012 Olympic mascots.

答案解析：

【语篇解读】

文洛克和曼德维尔是伦敦奥运会的吉祥物。文洛克是英国一个村庄的名字，由于很多人认为这是现代奥运会的发祥地。曼德维尔是一个叫斯托克曼德维尔的村庄的名字。残奥会就是从那里开头的。而且文洛克和曼德维尔最重要的观众是儿童。

【长难句注释】

Wenlock is the name of the English village because many people think it is the birthplace of the modern Olympics. Mandeville is from the name of the village, Stoke Mandeville. The Paralympic Games began there.

文洛克是英国一个村庄的名字，由于很多人认为这是现代奥运会的发祥地。曼德维尔是一个叫斯托克曼德维尔的村庄的名字。残奥会就是从那里开头的。

1. C 细节理解题 从短文第2段的第1、2个句子 Wenlock is the name of the English village because many people think it is the birthplace of the modern Olympics. Mandeville is from the name of the village, Stoke Mandeville. 可知2012年伦敦吉祥物的名字是来自两个村庄的名字。故选C。

2. B 细节理解题 从短文第3段的第4个句子 The pair doesn't have feet. 可知文洛克和曼德维尔这对伦敦奥运会吉祥物是没有脚的。故选B。

3. A 细节理解题 从短文第3段的第3个句子 They can use the camera to record the people they meet, the places they go and the sports they try on their journey to 2012. 可知吉祥物是不能用他们的眼睛来赚很多钱的。故选A。

4. A 观点态度题 从短文第4段的第2个句子 However, the most important audience for

Wenlock and Mandeville are children. 可知作者认为孩子们会宠爱文洛克和曼德维尔的。故选 A。

5. D 主旨大意题 从短文的主题和中心思想可知文章主要是有关于 2012 伦敦奥运会吉祥物的。故选 D。

### Let's help out 小包裹 大爱心



How was your Children's Day? What kind of gifts did you get? Eight third graders in some poor places in Hebei got new schoolbags as Children's Day gifts. They were very happy. There were pencils, pens, exercise books and many other school *supplies* (文具) in the schoolbags.

These schoolbags are from students in Beijing Zhongguancun Fourth Primary School. They are in Class 5, Grade 3. They raised money by themselves. They *printed out* (打印出) their writings. Their *head teacher* (班主任) Mrs Hou helped them to make books. They sold the books at their school to make 800 yuan.

Chen Hongsheng, 9, is one of the students. "We use 800 yuan to buy eight schoolbags at the post office. The post office workers give us a list of the kids. These kids live in poor places. We can choose eight kids by ourselves and send these schoolbags to them," she said very proudly. "These schoolbags are our class gifts. This summer vacation, I'll send out a schoolbag by myself. I hope the kid with my schoolbag can happily go to school like us in the new term."

阅读短文，选择正确答案。

1. How many kids got new schoolbags in Hebei?  
A. Three.                      B. Five.                      C. Eight.                      D. Nine.
2. How do the students of Class 5, Grade 3 make 800 yuan?  
A. They sold their books.                      B. They sold their schoolbags.  
C. They asked their teacher for it.                      D. They asked their parents for it.
3. What do Chen Hongsheng think of their help to the poor children?  
A. Happy.                      B. Pride.                      C. Sad.                      D. Worried
4. Which of the following is WRONG in the passage?  
A. There were many school supplies in the schoolbags.  
B. These schoolbags are from teachers in Beijing.  
C. Mrs Hou helped them to sell the books.  
D. Chen Hongsheng will send out eight schoolbag by herself.
5. What is the best title of the passage?  
A. Children's Day    B. Class 5, Grade    C. Let's help out                      D. 800 yuan

答案解析：

#### 【语篇解读】

你的儿童节过得如何？你得到了什么礼物？而八个河北的贫困地区的三班级的孩子都收到了来自北京中关村第四学校的同学赠送的新书包和文具。他们通过写文章出版书籍再出售，反而筹集到钱的。并号召大家一起来挂念需要挂念的人。

#### 【长难句注释】

These schoolbags are from students in Beijing Zhongguancun Fourth Primary School. They are in Class 5, Grade 3. They raised money by themselves. They printed out their writings. Their head

teacher Mrs Hou helped them to make books. They sold the books at their school to make 800 yuan.

这些书包是来自于北京中关村第四学校的学生。他们是在3班级5班。他们自筹的钱。他们把自己的作品打印出来。他们的班主任侯老师挂念他们制作成书本。他们在他们的学校里卖书筹集到了800元。

1. C 细节理解题 从短文第1段的第3个句子 Eight third graders in some poor places in Hebei got new schoolbags as Children's Day gifts. 可知在河北有八个孩子收到了书包。故选 C。
2. A 细节理解题 从短文第2段的第6个句子 They sold the books at their school to make 800 yuan. 可知他们是通过卖书而筹集到了800元钱。故选 A。
3. B 细节理解题 从短文第3段的第6个句子 she said very proudly. 可知她是格外傲慢地说。故选 B。
4. A 推理判断题 从短文第1段的第5个句子 There were pencils, pens, exercise books and many other school supplies in the schoolbags. 可知书包里有很多学习用品是正确的。故选 A。
5. C 主旨大意题 短文的主题和中心思想是在倡议我们要多挂念他人，可知文章的最佳标题应是让我们挂念他们吧。故选 C。

### Tiger Summit (老虎峰会)



On Nov 24 2010, leaders, including *Russian Prime Minister Vladimir Putin* (俄罗斯总理普京) and Chinese Premier Wen Jiabao from 13 countries attended a Tiger Summit in Russia to save tigers. They agreed on a plan to double the number of wild tigers by 2022, the next Chinese Year of the Tiger.

According to the WWF(世界自然基金会), 100,000 tigers lived in the wild a century ago, but now the number has dropped to 3,200. Tigers were once common in at least 25 countries. Today they are only found in 13 nations—Russia and 12 Asian countries including China and India. These tigers now face a losing battle with poachers who want their skins and body parts. Poaching is the biggest threat to the tigers. And cutting forest is destroying their *habitats* (栖息地).

Wildlife experts said that wild tigers could become extinct by 2022 if action is not taken to protect their habitats and fight against poaching.

It is reported that these 13 countries will need about \$350 million funds in the first five years of the 12-year plan.

Hollywood actor Leonardo DiCaprio attended the summit and donated \$1 million to the WWF to help save the tigers.

1. From the first paragraph we know that \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. Chinese Premier Wen Jiabao attended a Tiger Summit to save tigers
  - B. the Tiger Summit hosted in China on Nov 24 2010
  - C. leaders from 13 countries except Putin agreed to double the number of wild tigers
  - D. the year 2022 is the next Russia Year of the Tiger
2. It can be inferred from the passage that \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. tigers are often seen in 25 countries now
  - B. tigers weren't found in America now
  - C. the number of the tigers dropped to 2,200 in 2008

- D. the number of the tigers increased to 6,400 in 2012
3. What does the underlined word “threat” mean according to the passage?  
A. 兆头     B. 财宝     C. 哀痛     D. 威逼
4. Which of the following is TRUE from the passage?  
A. These tigers will make peace with poachers.  
B. 13 countries will raise \$1 million to save tigers  
C. Only leaders from 13 countries attended the summit.  
D. Leonardo DiCaprio took active part in the summit to help save tigers.
5. What's the best title for this passage?  
A. Save Tigers                             B. Action Needed to Save Tigers  
B. The Plan of the Tiger Summit     D. Pass Law to Save Tigers

答案解析:

【语篇解读】依据世界自然基金会统计,老虎现在已经降到了3200只,仅在亚洲一些国家和俄罗斯能发觉老虎。2010年,13个国家领导人参与在俄罗斯召开的“老虎峰会”,制定了在2022年使老虎增倍的方案,并呼吁人们呼吁爱护濒临灭亡的野生虎。

【长难句注释】

These tigers now face a losing battle with poachers who want their skins and body parts.

现在老虎面临着和那些想要老虎皮及其它老虎部位的猎人的殊死搏斗。

Wildlife experts said that wild tigers could become extinct by 2022 if action is not taken to protect their habitats and fight against poaching.

野生动物专家说假如我们不爱护老虎栖息地和与狩猎者斗争,那么在2022年老虎将会灭亡。

1. A 细节理解题 从第1段第1句可知中国总理温家宝参与老虎峰会是为了爱护老虎。故选A。
2. B 推理推断题 从 Today they are only found in 13 nations—Russia and 12 Asian countries including China and India 可知只有亚洲和俄罗斯发觉老虎,而美国不是亚洲国家。故选B。
3. D 词义猜想题 从第2段最终两句可知狩猎者捕杀老虎以及人类砍伐深林,可推想出这个问题“威逼”着老虎的生存。故选D。
4. D 细节理解题 从最终句可知 Leonardo DiCaprio 参与老虎峰会并捐了一亿美元给 WWF 可知他是很乐观参与挂念救虎行动。故选D。
5. B 主旨大意题 纵观全文,会议的主要内容是呼吁全社会来爱护老虎以及相关措施。故选B。

### F1's new world champion (F1 年度车手总冠军)



Last Sunday, the 2010 F1 season ended. German racer Sebastian Vettel became the youngest world champion—he was 23 years and 106 days old.

Vettel joined F1 in 2007. He is a talented driver. Even seven-time F1 world champion *Michael Schumacher* (迈克尔·舒马赫) believes he is the best young driver he has seen in recent years.

However, the road to world champion was not easy for Vettel. He had gone through ups and downs. When he drove well, people called him “*Baby Schumi* (舒米, 舒马赫的昵称)” and said he would be a great driver. But when he didn't race well, people said he was too wild and immature. The worst moment for Vettel was when he bumped into his teammate's car in a race.

Both of them gave up, and Vettel was called “Crash Kid.”

In the rest of the season he became more careful while racing. He tried his best to win every race and finally realized his world champion dream. We are glad to see he has grown from a boy to a man!

1. When Sebastian Vettel drove well, people called him \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Baby Schumi      B. Crash kid      C. a great driver      D. immature
2. From the passage we can conclude (推断) that Sebastian Vettel \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. drove well in every race  
B. was too wild to win his race  
C. became a really great driver at last  
D. was a careless driver in his early race
3. What does the underlined word “**ups and downs**” mean?  
A. 上上下下      B. 高凹凸低      C. 时好时坏      D. 来来往往
4. Which of the following is NOT true according to the passage?  
A. Michael Schumacher has ever seen a better driver than Vettel.  
B. Vettel is younger than any other champions.  
C. Vettel drove too careless in his early race.  
D. Vettel is a German.
5. This passage mainly tells us \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Seven-time F1 world champion *Michael Schumacher*  
B. why Sebastian Vettel drove well in his race  
C. how people called Vettel “Crash kid”  
D. Vettel’s road to world champion was not easy

答案解析:

【语篇解读】年仅 23 岁就拿下 F1 赛车 2010 年度车手总冠军,“奇特小子”Sebastian Vettel (塞巴斯蒂安·维特尔)制造了 F1 的历史! 曾被七届 F1 世界冠军舒马赫认为近来见过的最佳年轻赛车手。曾经的他年少气盛, 成果不稳定, 一度被人们叫做“轰隆小子”。后来在竞赛中, 他更加认真, 最终圆了冠军梦。

【长难句注释】

The worst moment for Vettel was when he bumped into his teammate’s car in a race. Both of them gave up, and Vettel was called “Crash Kid.”

对于维特尔最糟糕的时候是在一次竞赛中他无意碰了队友的车。他们两个都放弃了, 人们都叫他“轰隆小子”。

1. A 细节理解题 依据第 3 段第 3 句 When he drove well, people called him “Baby Schumi” and said he would be a great driver. 可知答案 A 正确; 易混答案是 C, 这时人们只说他将来会成为宏大的车手, 并没有把他称作宏大车手。故选 A。
2. D 推理推断题 依据第 2 段内容可知他在早期的竞赛中成果不稳; 从第 3 段可知, 后来在竞赛中更加认真。故选 D。
3. C 词义猜想题 依据本段后两句 When he drove well, people called him “Baby Schumi” and said he would be a great driver. But when he didn’t race well, people said he was too wild and immature. 可知叙述了 Vettel 在竞赛中, 开得好的时候, 人们叫他小舒马赫, 但是成果不好时, 人们会说他野性太重, 不成熟。可见他的成果时好时坏。故选 C。
4. A 细节理解题 依据文章第 2 段第 2 句大意可知他是舒马赫见过的最好的车手, 所以在之前没有比维特尔更好的车手。故选 A。



5. D 主旨大意题。综合分析文章可知, 短文叙述了塞巴斯蒂安·维特尔从一个“轰隆小子”成长为 F1 赛车年度冠军的困难过程。故选 D。

**Time magazine's Person of the Year 2010 (2010《时代》周刊“年度人物”).**



Facebook founder Mark Zuckerberg (马克·扎克伯格), was named Time magazine's Person of the Year for 2010.

At 26, Zuckerberg is the second youngest person to win the honor. The first Time's Person of the Year, Charles Lindbergh, was chosen in 1927 when he was 25.

Zuckerberg has succeeded in introducing a new way of communicating, Facebook. "I'm trying to make the world a more open place," Zuckerberg says on his own Facebook page. He owns about a quarter of Facebook's shares.

Zuckerberg is one of the world's youngest *billionaires*(亿万富翁). A few months ago, Zuckerberg permitted to donate \$100 million over five years to Newark public schools. Now, he is among the billionaires who have joined the "Giving Pledge ("捐赠誓言"行动)." That means he has agreed to give most of his wealth to charity. The "Giving Pledge" is led by Microsoft founder Bill Gates and *investor*(投资者) Warren Buffett. It aims to encourage the U.S.'s richest people to donate more money to charity.

Time magazine's Person of the Year is the person or thing that has most influenced the culture and the news during the past year. Winners in the past include U.S. President Barack Obama and Russian Prime Minister Vladimir Putin.

1. In Paragraph 2, we know Time's Person of the Year began in \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. 1926      B. 1927      C. 2009      D. 2010
2. According to the passage, who was chosen as Time magazine's Person of the Year?  
①Charles Lindbergh ②Vladimir Putin ③Warren Buffett④Barack Obama  
A.①②③    B.②③④    C.①③④    D.①②④
3. Which of the following statements is RIGHT?  
A. Zuckerberg is the youngest person to win Time magazine's Person.  
B. Facebook is a new way of communicating.  
C. Zuckerberg will give all his wealth to charity.  
D. Zuckerberg will continue to study in Newark public schools
4. From Paragraph 4, we learn that \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Giving Pledge aims to encourage the rich to donate money to charity  
B. Zuckerberg had about 1/4 of Facebook's shares  
C. Zuckerberg refused to join the "Giving Pledge"  
D. Time magazine's Person of the Year is only chose in U.S.A.
5. From the passage, we know Time magazine's Person of the Year \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. made much money                      B. influenced the culture and the news  
C. save the people in trouble              D. donated much money to schools

答案解析:  
【语篇解读】

脸谱网创始人兼首席执行官马克扎克伯格被授予 2010 年时代杂志的年度风云人物，他是该荣誉其次个最年轻的获得者，他通过引入一个新的沟通方式而取得了巨大成功。他也加入了“捐赠誓言”行动。这意味着他将把他的大部分财宝都用于慈善事业。

【长难句注释】

Zuckerberg has made Facebook a huge success by introducing a new way of communicating. “I’m trying to make the world a more open place,” Zuckerberg says on his own Facebook page. He owns about a quarter of Facebook’s shares.

扎克伯格已通过引入一个新的沟通方式使脸谱网取得了巨大的成功。“我始终在试图使世界成为一个更加开放的地方，”扎克伯格在他自己的脸谱网页面上说。他拥有脸谱网大约四分之一的股份。

1. B 细节理解题 从短文第 2 段的第 2 个句子 The first Time’s Person of the Year, Charles Lindbergh, was chosen in 1927 when he was 25. 可知《时代》年度人物开头于 1927 年。故选 B。
2. D 细节理解题 从短文内容可知查尔斯林白、普京和奥巴马曾被选上了《时代》年度人物。故选 D。
3. B 推理推断题 从短文第 3 段的第 1 个句子 Zuckerberg has succeeded in introducing a new way of communicating, Facebook. 可知脸谱网是一种新的沟通方式。故选 B。
4. A 细节理解题 从短文第 4 段的第 6 个句子 It aims to encourage the U.S.’s richest people to donate more money to charity. 可知“捐赠誓言”行动的目的在于鼓舞美国最富有的人捐献更多的钱给慈善事业。。故选 A。
5. B 推理推断题 从短文的主题和中心思想，我们可以知道《时代》年度人物影响了过去一年的文化和新闻。故选 B。

**Children 'more likely to own a mobile phone than a book**



Recently, a new study was led by National Literacy Trust. It was carried out on more than 17,000 school children aged 7 to 16. It showed a strong correlation between reading *ability*(力量) and the opportunity to read books at home.

The study found that 85.5% of these children had mobile phones, while only 72.6% of them had their own books. Among children aged 7 to 11, 79.1% of them had their own mobile phones and 72.7% of them had books. More than three quarters of those who read above the expected level for their ages had books of their own, while only 58% of those who read below their expected level had books of their own. About 93% of children who had books of their own believed that reading was important.

Jonathan Douglas, the director of National Literacy Trust, said, “Our research shows a clear *relationship*(关系) between education materials at home and a child’s reading ability. The study was carried out mainly to encourage parents to support their children’s education at home.”

At the same time, a study from Australia shows that mobile phones make young people more likely to make mistakes.

阅读短文，选择正确答案。

1. From the passage, we know that the study was carried out school children aged \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. 7~10    B. 7~11    C. 7~16    D. 8~16
2. The underlined word “correlation”, most probably means \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. 联系                      B. 相像性  
C. 缘由                      D. 观念

3. Which of the following is NOT true?
- A. Children are more likely to own a mobile phone than a book now.  
 B. Children use mobile phones better today compared with children in the past.  
 C. Home education plays an important part in children's education.  
 D. There is a strong relationship between reading ability and books at home.
4. According to the study, about \_\_\_\_ students had their own books.  
 A. 17,000            B. 12, 300    C. 14,500    D. 16,000
5. The author wrote this passage mainly to \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. ask parents to prepare more books for their children  
 B. show the danger of mobile phones  
 C. ask parents to read to their children  
 D. tell people about the new study

答案解析:

【语篇解读】

最近一项新的争辩在 17,000 多名 7 岁到 16 岁在校儿童中执行，全国读写信托主任乔纳森道格拉斯说，“我们的争辩显示了一个在家里的教育材料和一个孩子的阅读力量之间的明确的关系。执行这项争辩主要是鼓舞家长支持子女在家里的教育。

【长难句注释】

Jonathan Douglas, the director of National Literacy Trust, said, “Our research shows a clear relationship between education materials at home and a child's reading ability. The study was carried out mainly to encourage parents to support their children's education at home.”

全国读写信托主任乔纳森道格拉斯说，“我们的争辩显示了一个在家里的教育材料和一个孩子的阅读力量之间的明确的关系。执行这项争辩主要是鼓舞家长支持子女在家里的教育。

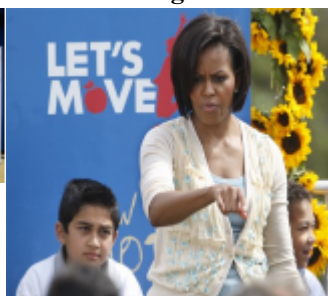
1. C 细节理解题 从短文第 1 段的第 2 个句子 It was carried out on more than 17,000 school children aged 7 to 16. 可知这项争辩是在 7 至 16 岁的在校儿童中执行的。故选 C。
2. A 词义猜想题 从短文第 1 段的第个句子 It showed a strong correlation between reading ability(力量) and the opportunity to read books at home. 可知“correlation”意为“联系”。故选 A。
3. B 推理推断题从短文第 2 段内容可知与过去的儿童相比现在的儿童能更好地使用手机是不正确的。故选 B。
4. B 细节理解题 从短文第 2 段的第 1 个句子 The study found that 85.5% of these children had mobile phones, while only 72.6% of them had their own books. 由计算可知大约有 12, 300 位同学有他们自己的书。故选 B。
5. A 主旨大意题 从短文的主题和中心思想可知作者写这篇文章主要是想请父母们为孩子预备更多的书。故选 A。

**Let's Move!(让我们动起来!)**

**The Cooks Move to Schools Program**



Michelle Obama's (儿童期肥胖症).



Over 1,000 cooks have joined the Cooks Move to Schools program. Spike Mendelsohn is one of them. They teach kids to cook. They help plant school gardens and make healthy foods. The program is part of First Lady Let's Move project to end *childhood obesity*. Mendelsohn teaches cooking classes at KIPP

schools in Washington D. C. He once said kids would eat different foods if you told them in a fun way.

### More Lunch Money

Schools serve *packaged* (包装的) foods because they cost less. But these meals have fat and salt. Ray and other cooks asked schools to cook for our kids again. The meals should have more fruits and vegetables in school meals.

### Give Peas (豆子) a Chance

Put peas and other vegetables on the plate. Can cooks make kids give them a try? After the cooking lesson, Mendelsohn served food with peas and other vegetables. Students ate it up.

任务一：请依据文章内容，完成表格内容。

<p><b>The Cooks Move to Schools Program</b></p>	<p>◆More than (1)___ cooks have joined the program. ◆Cooks teach kids to cook and help plant school gardens and make (2)___ foods. ◆It's part of First Lady Michelle Obama's Let's Move project to end childhood obesity.</p>
<p><b>More Lunch Money</b></p>	<p>◆Schools serve (3)___ packaged foods, but these meals are not healthy. ◆Ray and other cooks asked schools to cook for kids again.</p>
<p><b>Give Peas a Chance</b></p>	<p>◆Cooks make kids give peas and other (4)___ a try</p>

任务二：请写一条你认为可以把握青少年肥胖的方法：(5) \_\_\_\_\_

答案解析：

#### 【语篇解读】

厨师迁入学校方案：超过 1000 名厨师参与了厨师迁入学校方案。他们挂念学校种植菜园，制作健康食品。该方案是第一夫人米歇尔奥巴马让我们这个迁入项目来结束儿童肥胖症的一部分。其中包括给孩子更多的午饭钱和给豆子一个机会等。

#### 【长难句注释】

Schools serve packaged foods because they cost less. But these meals have fat and salt. Ray and other cooks asked schools to cook for our kids again. The meals should have more fruits and vegetables in school meals.

学校供应包装食物是由于它们的成本更低。但这些饭菜有脂肪和盐。雷和其他厨师要求学校为我们的孩子再做一次。餐点应当有更多的水果和蔬菜在校餐上。

1. 1,000 从短文第 2 段的第 1 个句子 Over 1,000 cooks have joined the Cooks Move to Schools program. 可知有超过 1,000 位厨师加入这个项目。

2. healthy 从短文第 2 段的第 4 个句子 They help plant school gardens and make healthy foods. 可知厨师教孩子们烹饪而且挂念种植学校的菜园以及制作健康的食物。

3. cheap 从短文第 4 段的第 1 个句子 Schools serve packaged foods because they cost less. 可知学校供应廉价的包装食物。

4. vegetables 从短文第 6 段的第 3 个句子 After the cooking lesson, Mendelsohn served food with peas and other vegetables. 可知厨师使孩子们试试豆子和其它的蔬菜。

5. Kids shouldn't eat junk food or food with high fat and salt.

### Spend Their Time Helping Others(美国老年志愿者)

Shirley, an American woman, was *retired*(退休) from a school. After she was retired, she taught at Whittier two times a week. Gloria Pendelton, 65, was also a volunteer. She did well in computers in the past. "I feel much better. I feel that I am learning. So I am trying to learn along with the

children.” Said Pendelton. The two women were volunteers in the Experience Corps. They taught the students in *elementary school*(学校) from the poor families. About two thousand volunteers helped students in twenty-three cities across the country.



Kathleen Kaye was a volunteer about three years ago. She said she got back more than she gave. Irving Wilson, a volunteer for about seven years, said he did also. “I come to school three times a week, and walking up down the stairs, that makes my body very strong,” said Wilson. Chaniya

Anderson was a student in Washington. She needed help in math and reading. She got help in those subjects from Experience Corps.

阅读短文，并按要求完成 1-5 题。

1 题推断正误(“T”表示正确，“F”表示错误); 2 题完成句子; 3-4 题为简略回答问题; 5 题将文中划线句子译成汉语。

1. In the passage, there are \_\_\_\_\_ volunteers.
2. Shirley Mickel is a \_\_\_\_\_ before she is retired.
3. What does Gloria Pendelton do well in the past?

\_\_\_\_\_.

4. How often does Irving Wilson come to school to teach students?

\_\_\_\_\_.

5. \_\_\_\_\_.

答案解析:

#### 【语篇解读】

一个美国退休老师雪莉在惠蒂尔每周上两次课。65 岁的志愿者凯莱彭德尔顿过去擅长于电脑，她们都是在体验团的志愿者。凯瑟琳凯是一个大约三年前的志愿者又回来了。欧文威尔逊做了约七年的志愿者。

#### 【长难句注释】

The two women were volunteers in the Experience Corps. They taught the students in elementary school(学校) from the poor families. About two thousand volunteers helped students in twenty-three cities across the country.

两名妇女是体验团的志愿者。他们教授来自贫困家庭的学校生。大约有二千志愿者挂念来自全国 23 个城市的学生。

1. F 从短文中提及的志愿者共有四个，他们分别是雪莉、凯莱彭德尔顿、凯瑟琳凯和欧文威尔逊。
2. teacher 从短文第 1 段的第 1 个句子 Shirley, an American woman, was retired(退休) from a school. 可知雪莉在退休前是一个老师。
3. She does well in computer in the past. 从短文第 1 段的第 4 个句子 She did well in computers in the past. 可知凯莱彭德尔顿过去擅长于电脑。
4. Three times a week. 从短文第 2 段的第 4 个句子“I come to school three times a week, and walking up down the stairs, that makes my body very strong,” said Wilson. 可知欧文威尔逊来学校给同学上课时一周三次。
5. 大约 2000 名志愿者在全国 23 个城市挂念同学。

Debris Found Off Brazil Coast From AF447 Wreckage (巴西发觉法航飞机残骸)

Brazilian navy divers (海军潜水员) have found the tail of the Air France plane that disappeared over the Atlantic a week ago. The searching teams have found 16 bodies as well as other debris (碎片) so far. About 228 people died when the plane disappeared on its way from Rio de Janeiro to Paris.

At the latest news reporting, the Brazilian officer showed a photograph of what appeared to be a large tail part of the missing Airbus floating in the Atlantic. And the different red and blue stripes (条纹) of Air France could clearly be seen on its side. The picture showed four divers in the water with half-underwater wreckage (残骸), while four of their partners offered help from an air boat. It's certainly what seemed to be the most important piece of wreckage retrieved so far. But the first problem for the them is still to find the plane's flight data recorders (飞行数据记录器).

1. Who has found the Air France plane that disappeared a week ago?  
A. Some Frenchmen    B. Some French divers    C. A Frenchman    D. Brazilian navy divers
2. \_\_\_\_\_ and other things have been found on the Atlantic so far.  
A. 16 bodies            B. Some bags            C. Some alive people    D. 228 dead people
3. The Brazilian officer showed \_\_\_\_\_ of a large tail part of the missing Airbus floating in the Atlantic.  
A. a recorder        B. a photograph        C. a video            D. some newspapers
4. From this passage, we know that the most important thing for them is to find \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. alive people        B. the plane            C. the flight data recorders    D. some wreckages
5. What's the main idea of this passage?  
A. how to find the wreckages  
B. who has found the wreckages  
C. Brazilian navy divers have found the tail of the Air France plane  
D. The Frenchmen have found the plane's flight data recorders

答案解析:

**【语篇解读】**

一架载有 228 名乘客和机组人员的法航飞机从里约热内卢起飞将近 4 个小时后消逝。客机此前飞越了暴风雨和猛烈气流。搜寻飞机在巴西利亚时间下午 12:30 左右找到了包括飞机座椅和油渍在内的大量残骸，确认是法航飞机的残骸。

**【长难句注释】**

At the latest news reporting, the Brazilian officer showed a photograph of what appeared to be a large tail part of the missing Airbus floating in the Atlantic. And the different red and blue stripes (条纹) of Air France could clearly be seen on its side.

在最近的新闻报道中，巴西官员出示了一张关于飞机尾部残骸漂移在大西洋中，它的一面法国飞机明显特征红蓝相间的条纹清晰可见。

1. D 细节理解题 从短文的第一个句子的细节可知是巴西海军潜水员发觉了飞机尾部残骸，所以选择 D。
2. A 细节理解题 从短文其次个句子的细节 have found 16 bodies 可以直接推断是发觉 16 具尸体，所以选择 A。
3. B 细节理解题 从短文其次段的第一个句子的细节 showed a photograph 可以直接推断是巴西官员出示一张照片。所以本题选择 B。
4. C 细节理解题 从短文的最终一个句子的细节可以分析他们最重要的事情是找到飞机的黑匣子即飞行数据记录器，所以选择 C。
5. C 主旨大意题 短文的主题和中心思想是告知我们巴西海军潜水员在大西洋发觉了法国飞

机残骸。所以选择 C。

### WHO Confirms Raising Influenza Pandemic Alert to Level 6

The World Health Organization raised the pandemic (流行病) flu alert (警戒) to six, the highest level, which means that the disease is spreading world-wide.

The WHO will ask all countries, including the countries that haven't yet reported any cases, to make plans to control this disease.

“It was reported that about 35,000 people infected with the H1N1 virus in 74 countries”, Margaret Chan, an officer of the WHO, said on Thursday. “Further spread of the disease is possible.” Ms. Chan said. So far, WHO doesn't expect a sudden jump in the number of serious or dead cases reported.

In Australia, the number of people who got the flu has more than three times in the past week, reaching 1,263 on Thursday, when three new ones were reported in this country. It recorded its first case of the disease on May 9. “Australia tells us not because of the number of cases, but because of the strong facts of community transmission (社会传播)” said of the spokesman for the World Health Organization. He said the WHO is also watching on similar evidence in the U.K., Spain, Japan and Chile.

In Hong Kong, the government on Thursday ordered the nurseries, kindergartens and primary schools to close for two weeks after a dozen students at one school tested positive for swine flu. Elsewhere in Asia, health officials in Thailand found 30 new H1N1 cases, raising the total there to 46.

1. From the first part of this passage, we can know that \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. more and more people died of this flu  
B. it is very easy to control this kind of flue  
C. only a few countries find this kind of flu  
D. this kind of flu is spreading widely in the world
2. WHO will ask \_\_\_\_\_ countries to make pandemic-prevention plans.  
A. all      B. some      C. Asian      D. American
3. WHO raised the pandemic flu alert to six, the highest level because of \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. the number of dead people      B. the number of countries  
C. strong facts of its spreading in the world      D. no medicine to cure this flu
4. In Australia, the number of people who got the flu has more than \_\_\_\_\_ in the past week.  
A. twice      B. 50 percent      C. three times      D. ten times
5. This passage mainly tells us something about \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. how to prevent this kind of flu  
B. people who got this kind of flu  
C. the reason why WHO raised the pandemic flu alert to six  
D. the ways to avoid this serious flu

**【语篇解读】**依据世卫组织目前的流感警戒规定，当病毒在其认定的两个不同地区(如北美洲和大洋洲)消灭群体性传播时，警戒级别就应升至 6 级。世界卫生组织干事长陈冯富珍表示，目前除墨西哥和美国外，澳大利亚、英国、西班牙、日本和智利都确认其境内消灭了肯定程度的群体性传播。

### 【长难句注释】

The World Health Organization raised the pandemic (流行病) flu alert (警戒) to six, the highest level, which means that the disease is spreading world-wide.

世界卫生组织将甲型 H1N1 流感的警戒级别提升至最高级别—6 级，意味着这种流感将在全世界范围传播和流行。

1. D 细节理解题 从第一段的段落大意可知世界卫生组织把甲型 H1N1 流感警戒级别提升至 6 级是由于它在全球大流行，所以本题选择 D。

2. A 细节理解题 从短文的其次段第一个句子可知世界卫生组织要求全部的国家制定流感预防方案，全部选择 A。

3. C 细节理解题 从短文第四段的第三个句子可知世界卫生组织提升级别不是由于感染案例多而是它有全球性大流行的迹象，所以选择 C。

4. C 细节理解题 从短文第四段第一个句子可知澳大利亚感染流感的人数量是过去的三倍，所以选择 C。

5. C 主旨大意题 从本短文的主题和中心思想可知本短文主要告知我们世界卫生组织把甲型 H1N1 流感警戒级别提升至 6 级的缘由，所以选择 C。

## 社会生活

1 (限时阅读)

### Patient Success Story

Hattie got *neuroblastoma* (神经母细胞瘤) in early 2004. Like most 4-year-olds, Hattie Piglowski got angry easily, but that was just fine with her parents and her two older brothers.



There was something wrong with Hattie's balance and her eyes. A doctor thought her illness was so serious and her parents should send her to Children's Hospital of Pittsburgh of UPMC.

Her parents sent her to Children's, but the doctors couldn't find anything, so they went home. Hattie's mother said, "But about a week later, her illness got worse. She couldn't walk; it was difficult to understand her words."

When they went to Children's the second time, Hattie's illness became even worse. Hattie had to stay at Children's for 10 days.

During this time Hattie's mother didn't leave her. She said, "I learned that I am stronger than I thought. But I also learned that Hattie is even stronger than I am!"

阅读短文，选择正确答案。

1. When did Hattie get neuroblastoma?  
A. When she was three years old.  
B. When she was five years old.  
C. In 2004.                      D. In 2008.
2. How many people are there in Hattie's family?  
A. Two.      B. Three.      C. Four.      D. Five.
3. How long did Hattie stay at hospital when she went to Children's the second time?  
A. Only one day.      B. Seven days.      C. Ten days.      D. We don't know.
4. Which of the following is TRUE?  
A. Hattie has a sister.  
B. Hattie's families love her very much.  
C. There was something with Hattie's mouth.



D. Hattie's mother thought the doctors was not good.

5. How did Hattie's mother like her daughter?

A. Clever.

B. Strong.

C. Careful.

D. Smart.

答案解析:

【语篇解读】

哈蒂在 2004 年初四岁时得了神经母细胞瘤。她第一次被送到儿童医院时，医生们没能查处什么来，其次次入院时，哈蒂的病情变得更加严峻。哈蒂不得不在医院呆了 10 天。在此期间海蒂的母亲都没有离开过她。她比她的妈妈更坚强。

【长难句注释】

Her parents sent her to Children's, but the doctors couldn't find anything, so they went home. Hattie's mother said, "But about a week later, her illness got worse. She couldn't walk; it was difficult to understand her words."

她的父母把她送到儿童医院，但医生们没能查处什么来，所以他们就回家了。哈蒂妈妈说，“但是大约一个星期后，她的病情加重了。她不能走路，也很难理解她的话。”

1. C 细节理解题 从短文第 1 段的第 1 个句子 Hattie got neuroblastoma in early 2004. 可知哈蒂在 2004 年初四岁时就患上了神经母细胞瘤。故选 C。

2. D 细节理解题 从短文第 1 段的第 2 个句子 Like most 4-year-olds, Hattie Piglowski got angry easily, but that was just fine with her parents and her two older brothers. 可知哈蒂家里有爸妈和两个哥哥共 5 口人。故选 D。

3. C 细节理解题 从短文第 4 段的第 2 个句子 Hattie had to stay at Children's for 10 days. 可知哈蒂其次次去医院时共待了十天时间。故选 C。

4. B 推理推断题 从短文第 3、4 段内容提及的哈蒂的家人两次送她进医院检查治疗可知他们格外爱她。故选 B。

5. B 观点态度题从短文第 4 段的第 5 个句子 But I also learned that Hattie is even stronger than I am! 哈蒂比她的妈妈更加坚强。故选 B。

### Two-year-old who smokes 40 cigarettes a day



A video of smoking baby is becoming popular on the web (网页). In the video is a boy named Sumatran Ardi Rizal. He is 2 years old. He is from Indonesia. He smokes 40 cigarettes (烟) a day. Why doesn't his parents stop him smoking?

His parents say Rizal becomes angry when they don't give him a cigarette. His father gave him his first smoke when he was just 18 months old.

His mother, Diana, 26, cried, "He's totally **addicted**. If he doesn't get cigarettes, he gets angry and shouts and knocks his head against the wall. He tells me he feels sick."

Ardi will smoke only one kind cigarette and his habit costs his parents £3.78 a day.

But his father Mohammed, 30, said, "I'm not worried about his health. He looks very healthy. I don't see the problem."

1. How old is Ardi?

A. 2 years old.

B. 26 years old.

C. 30 years old.

D. 32 years old.

2. How long does Ardi smoke?

- A. About half of a year.            B. About one year.  
C. One and half a year.            D. Two years.
3. What does the word “addicted” mean?  
A. 难过的            B. 生气的            C. 上瘾的            D. 有病的
4. Who is not worried about Ardi’s health?  
A. His mother.            B. His father.            C. His grandmother.            D. His grandfather.
5. This passage is mainly about \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. how to give up smoking  
B. why kids smoke  
C. a baby smokes  
D. a worried parent

答案解析：

【语篇解读】

一个来自印尼的吸烟的两岁婴儿视频正在网站上流传。他叫苏门答腊阿迪黎刹。他一天要抽40支香烟。为什么他的父母不阻挡他抽烟呢？他是一岁半开头吸烟的，假如得不到烟，他就会生气、大喊以及用头撞墙，可知他是完全上瘾了。但他父亲并不担忧他的健康。

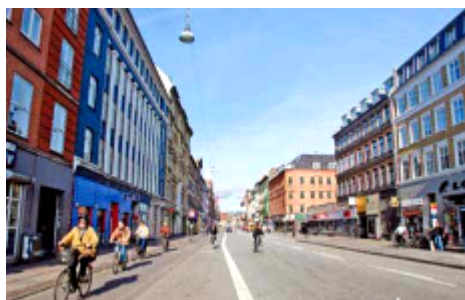
【长难句注释】

A video of smoking baby is becoming popular on the web. In the video is a boy named Sumatran Ardi Rizal. He is 2 years old. He is from Indonesia. He smokes 40 cigarettes a day. Why doesn’t his parents stop him smoking?

一个吸烟的婴儿视频正在网站上流传。在视频中的是一个被叫做苏门答腊阿迪黎刹。他只有2岁。他是来自印尼。他一天抽40支香烟。为什么他的父母不阻挡他抽烟呢？

1. A 细节理解题 从短文第1段的第3个句子 He is 2 years old. 可知阿迪两岁了。故选 A。  
2. A 细节理解题 从短文第2段的第2个句子 His father gave him his first smoke when he was just 18 months old. 可知阿迪从一岁半时开头，已经有半年的吸烟史了。故选 A。  
3. C 词义猜想题 从短文第3段的第2个句子 If he doesn’t get cigarettes, he gets angry and shouts and knocks his head against the wall. 假如阿迪得不到烟，他就会生气、大喊以及用头撞墙，可知他是完全上瘾了。故选 C。  
4. B 细节理解题 从短文第5段的第1个句子 But his father Mohammed, 30, said, “I’m not worried about his health.” 可知阿迪的父亲并不担忧他的健康。故选 B。  
5. C 主旨大意题 短文的主题和中心思想是告知我们一个有关一个两岁的吸烟婴儿。故选 C。

**Bicycle highways in Copenhagen 哥本哈根将建设自行车高速路**



Copenhagen is the capital of Denmark. But do you know its nickname? It is also called “Europe’s bicycle capital.” In the city, people enjoy a large *network*(网络) of bike paths. Of course, this is a nice, green life.

However, this led to an unusual problem—bike *jams*(堵塞)! And they are becoming regular on some city streets. So, recently, Copenhagen has decided to build bicycle highways!

Then what will a bicycle highway look like? It is a road with a bike path on either side. The

road itself is built for buses and cars only. But each bike path will be widened up to four metres! And traffic lights will let bicycles go first. In the future, bike highways will have many bike stops. At the stops, cyclists can mend their bikes, or take a break. Besides, some bicycle highways will *link*(连接) the suburbs with the centre of Copenhagen. So people can travel across Copenhagen by bike quickly and safely.

You may say the idea of bicycle highways sounds like a dream now. But just as a writer once said, "If you will it, it is no dream."

阅读短文，选择正确答案。

1. From the first paragraph, we know \_\_\_\_\_ in Copenhagen.  
A. people like playing computer games      B. there are many trees  
C. people like riding bikes                      D. there are many wide roads
2. Why did Copenhagen decided to build bicycle highways?  
A. Because Copenhagen is the capital of Denmark.  
B. Because it isn't easy to ride.  
C. Because there are too many buses.  
D. Because people are very busy.
3. Which of the following TURE according to the passage?  
A. It is a road with a bike path on one side.  
B. Each bike path will be widened up to two meters!  
C. Traffic lights will let bicycles go first.  
D. Every highways will link the suburbs.
4. The writer wants to tell us that \_\_\_\_\_ in Copenhagen.  
A. people can't enjoy a large network of bike paths.  
B. bus jams are becoming regular on some city streets.  
C. bike highways are dotted with bike stops now.  
D. people can ride bikes to travel across it quickly and safely.
5. What does the last sentence mean?  
A. If you work hard at it, your dream will come true.  
B. The plan won't be success.  
C. There will be more bicycle highways.  
D. The idea of bicycle highways in just a dream.

答案解析：

**【语篇解读】**

哥本哈根是丹麦的首都，它也被称为“欧洲自行车之都”。在城市，人们都宠爱骑自行车。最近，哥本哈根已打算兴建自行车大路！那么自行车大路将会是什么样子呢？这是一条两边都有自行车道大路。但每个自行车道将被拓宽到四米！而且交通灯将让自行车先走等等。

**【长难句注释】**

Then what will a bicycle highway look like? It is a road with a bike path on either side. The road itself is built for buses and cars only. But each bike path will be widened up to four metres! And traffic lights will let bicycles go first.

那么自行车大路将会是什么样子呢？这是一条两边都有自行车道大路。道路本身是只为公交车和小轿车所建的。但每个自行车道将被拓宽到四米！而且交通灯将让自行车先走。

1. C 细节理解题 从短文第 1 段的第 3 个句子 It is also called "Europe's bicycle capital." 可

知“欧洲自行车之都”可知人们喜好骑自行车。故选 C。

2. B 细节理解题 从短文第 2 段的第 1 个句子 However, this has led to an unusual problem—bike jams! 可知哥本哈根打算建自行车大路是由于这里已经导致了不同寻常的问题——自行车堵塞! 故选 B。

3. C 细节理解题 从短文第 3 段的第 5 个句子 And traffic lights will let bicycles go first. 可知交通灯将让自行车先走, 对于自行车大路的描述是正确的。故选 C。

4. D 观点态度题 从短文第 3 段的第 9 个句子 Thus people can travel across Copenhagen by bike quickly and safely. 可知作者想要告知我们在哥本哈根骑自行车旅行会是快速和平安的。故选 D。

5. A 推理推断题 短文的最终句是告知我们假如努力工作的话, 你就能实现你的幻想。故选 A。

### Fun Ways for Kids to Raise Money

Kids may want to raise money for a school trip, a project or a charity (慈善机构). There are many things children can do to make some money.

#### Food Festival

Plan a food festival. You can set up a table and sell food and drinks during the food festival. Older kids can make food with the help of adults and then sell it to make more money.

#### Arts and Crafts (手工制品)

If you are good at drawing or writing or making crafts, you can sell your works to make a few dollars. You can sell them to your family members or friends or your neighbors.

#### Pet Care

Looking after pets is a lot more fun than looking after babies. If you are not old enough, you might do simple jobs such as keeping pets at their own home while the owner is away. Older kids can visit a home and feed the cats, walk the dog or give animals a bath.

任务一: 请依据文章内容, 总结好玩的筹钱方法, 并完成表格内容。

Fun Ways for Kids to Raise Money	
<b>Food Festival</b>	◆Younger kids can sell food and drinks. ◆Older kids can make food with the ___1___ of adults and then sell it.
<b>Arts and Crafts</b>	◆If you are good at ___2___ or writing or making crafts, you can sell your works to others.
<b>Pet Care</b>	◆Younger kids can just do some ___3___ things such as keeping pets at their own home while the owner is away. ◆Older kids can feed pets, walk them or give them a ___4___.

任务二: 请写一条你认为好玩的筹钱方法 (5) \_\_\_\_\_

答案解析:

#### 【语篇解读】

孩子们可能为了学校的旅行、一个项目或一个慈善机构筹钱。孩子们可以做很多事情来筹钱。比如办美食节可以出售食品和饮料赚更多的钱, 制作艺术和手工艺品可以出售你的作品来筹钱; 还可以帮他人照看宠物等等。

#### 【长难句注释】

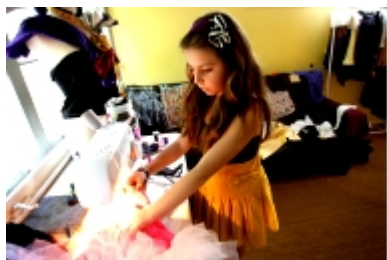
Looking after pets is a lot more fun than looking after babies. If you are not old enough, you might do simple jobs such as keeping pets at their own home while the owner is away. Older kids can visit a home and feed the cats, walk the dog or give animals a bath.

照看宠物比照看婴儿的乐趣要多得多。假如你不够大的话，你可以做一些简洁的活，例如当仆人不在家时可以把宠物在家里养。大一些的孩子可以串串门、喂喂猫，遛遛狗或给动物洗澡。

1. help 从短文第3段的第3个句子 Older kids can make food with the help of adults and then sell it to make more money. 可知大一点的孩子可以在大人的挂念下制作食物去卖了筹更多的钱。
2. drawing 从短文第5段的第1个句子 If you are good at drawing or writing or making crafts, you can sell your works to make a few dollars. 可知假如你擅长绘画或书法或制作工艺品，你可以出售你的作品以筹钱。
3. simple 从短文第7段的第2个句子 If you are not old enough, you might do simple jobs such as keeping pets at their own home while the owner is away. 可知年轻一点的孩子可以做些简洁的事情来筹钱。
4. bath 从短文第7段的第3个句子 Older kids can visit a home and feed the cats, walk the dog or give animals a bath. 可知大一点的孩子可以给动物洗洗澡。
5. Sell your old but useful things to collect some money. / Take a part-time job such as being a teacher or babysitter. 由短文的主题是有关一些筹钱的趣味方式可知可以卖一些旧的但有用的东西以筹些钱。 / 参与像老师或临时保姆的业余工作。

## 科普应用

Cecilia Cassini is from California. She is only 12 years old, but she is already a clothes designer. She makes clothes for kids and teens.



When she was just 5 years old, she began working as fashion designer. For her sixth birthday, she received a *sewing machine* (缝纫机) and began taking sewing lessons. At 7 years old, she wrote a letter to her favorite fashion designer, Coco Channel, for school. She designed her own logo (自己的商标) at 8.

Cecilia Cassini and her fashion works are becoming more and more popular. Her dream is to have her clothes sold in stores around the world. She would also love to design dresses for Sasha and Malia Obama.

Cecilia knows there's more to life than just pretty clothes. She also **donates** dresses to raise money for *charity* (慈善机构). After all, fashion comes and goes, but helping others never goes out of style.

阅读短文，选择正确答案。

1. Cecilia Cassini was born in \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. 1989      B. 1998      C. 1999      D. 2000
2. Cecilia is good at designing clothes for \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. teachers      B. parents  
C. kids and teens      D. Sasha and Malia Obama
3. Which of the following is the correct order?
  - a. She wrote a letter to Coco Channel.
  - b. She began working as fashion designer.
  - c. She designed her own logo.
  - d. She received a sewing machine and began taking sewing lessons.

- A. b, a, d, c      B. b, d, a, c      C. a, d, b, c      D. a, c, d, b

4. What does the underlined word “donate” mean in Chinese?

- A. 捐赠      B. 设计      C. 出售      D. 拍卖

5. From the last paragraph, we know that Cecilia is \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. clever      B. nice      C. crazy      D. foolish

答案解析:

【语篇解读】

卡西尼是来自加利福尼亚州的 12 岁服装设计师。她擅长为儿童和青少年设计服装。5 岁就开头做时装设计师，6 岁生日收到缝纫机并上缝纫课，7 岁写信给她最宠爱的可可频道的时装设计师求学，8 岁就设计了自己的商标。她还心地和善，乐于助人。

【长难句注释】

When she was just 5 years old, she began working as fashion designer. For her sixth birthday, she received a sewing machine and began taking sewing lessons. At 7 years old, she wrote a letter to her favorite fashion designer, Coco Chanel, for school. She designed her own logo at 8.

当她只有 5 岁时，她就开头做时装设计师的工作了。在她的 6 岁生日时，她收到了一台缝纫机，并开头上缝纫课。在 7 岁时，她写信给她最宠爱的可可频道的时装设计师求学。她在 8 岁时就设计了自己的商标。

1. C 细节理解题 从短文第 1 段的第 2 个句子 She is only 12 years old, but she is already a clothes designer. 可知卡西尼诞生于 1999 年。故选 C。

2. C 细节理解题 从短文第 1 段的第 3 个句子 She makes clothes for kids and teens. 可知卡西尼擅长给儿童和青少年设计服装。故选 C。

3. B 推理推断题 从短文第 2 段内容可知正确的挨次是先做服装设计者，然后收到缝纫机并上缝纫课，之后写信给可可频道，最终设计自己的商标。故选 B。

4. A 词义猜想题 从短文第 4 段的第 2 个句子 She also donates dresses to raise money for charity. 可知她也捐出衣服以为慈善机构筹钱。故选 A。

5. B 观点态度题 由最终一段提及的卡西尼乐于助人，为慈善机构筹钱可知她是好心的。故选 B。

**A Cool Toy - Crayon Rockets 一个超酷的玩具--蜡笔火箭**



On festivals and holidays, people often set off fireworks. John Coker will take his rockets and expect to launch them in the desert.

John Coker is a home-made rocket lover from America. He loved rockets when he was a little child. But he never thought about making one himself. In 1998, John started to build rockets.

One day, a friend of his said that his I-ROC looked like a crayon, then he had a great idea — build a crayon rocket. Not just a crayon rocket, but a set of crayon rockets! The smallest set of crayons he could find had eight crayons, so that is the number that he used.

Six years later, his eight rockets were finished. He took them to the desert to launch. But only four, half of them, flew up into the sky. The highest one reached 892 meters high.

Up to today, he has made 44 rockets. They are his coolest toys.

阅读短文，选择正确答案。

1. What does the underlined word mean?  
A. 放射            B. 放射            C. 射击            D. 击毙
2. Why did John want to build crayon rockets?  
A. Because he likes setting off fireworks.  
B. Because he is a home-made rocket lover.  
C. Because a friend of his said that his I-ROC looked like a crayon.  
D. Because his friend likes watching crayon rockets.
3. How long did John Coker finish his eight rockets?  
A. 1998 minutes.    B. Six years.        C. One day.        D. 892 days.
4. So far, how many rockets has John Coker made?  
A. One.            B. Six.            C. Eight.        D. Forty-four.
5. Which of the following is TRUE in the passage?  
A. He loved crayons when he was a little child.  
B. He ever thought about making one himself.  
C. He could only find eight smallest crayons.  
D. Only three of the crayons flew up into the sky.

答案解析：

**【语篇解读】**

在大多数国家，在家制造炸药和军火都会被处以重罪。不过，美国业余创造家、自制火箭爱好者约翰从1998年开头制造火箭。却在家打造了一个全球独一无二、拥有44支火箭的自制火箭纵队，而且完全合法。他们是他的最酷的玩具。

**【长难句注释】**

1. Six years later, his eight rockets were finished. He took them to the desert to launch. But only four, half of them, flew up into the sky. The highest one reached 892 meters high.  
六年后，他的八枚火箭完成了。他把他们带到沙漠去放射。但是，只有四个，他们的一半，飞上了天空。最高的一枚高达八九二米。

2. Up to today, he has made 44 rockets. They are his coolest toys.  
到今日为止，他已经制作了44枚火箭。他们是他的最酷的玩具。

1. A 词义猜想题 从短文第1段的第2个句子的前半句提及的 John Coker will take his rockets 约翰将带上他的火箭可知他期望的是要把它们放射到沙漠中去。故选 A。
2. B 细节理解题 从短文第2段的第1个句子 John Coker is a home-made rocket lover from America. 可知约翰想要制作蜡笔火箭是由于他是一个自制火箭爱好者。故选 B。
3. B 细节理解题 从短文第4段的第1个句子 Six years later, his eight rockets were finished. 可知约翰完成他的八个火箭花了六年时间。故选 B。
4. D 细节理解题 从短文第5段的第1个句子 Up to today, he has made 44 rockets. 可知到目前为止，约翰已经制作了44个火箭。故选 D。
5. C 推理推断题 从短文第3段的第3个句子 The smallest set of crayons he could find had eight crayons, so that is the number that he used. 可知约翰只能找到八个最小的蜡笔。故选 C。

**Robots teach English in S.Korea**

**韩派机器人教学校英语**

South Korean schools are testing 29 robots to teach English to children in the southeastern city

of Daegu.



The robot, called Engkey, started teaching in elementary schools on Monday. The machines were developed by the Korea Institute of Science and Technology (KIST), and they are about one meter high. They include an avatar face of a woman on a TV screen. They look like white eggs.

The robots work well in class. They can read books, sing songs and play alphabet games. Just like human teachers, they can also walk around the classrooms on their wheels, and even dance to music by moving their arms and heads.

The robots look cute and interesting. The kids love them. Having robots in the classroom makes the students more active in class, especially, some students don't be afraid of speaking because they have the robots. And some adults also expressed interest, saying they might feel less nervous when talking to a robot than to a real person.

阅读短文，选择正确答案。

1. What subject do the robots teach?

A. Chinese. B. Korean. C. English. D. Japanese.

2. What do the robots look like?

A. Strong and boring. B. Cute and boring.  
C. Lovely and interesting. D. Strong and interesting.

3. What does the word "avatar" mean in Chinese?

A. 真实 B. 仿照 C. 组装 D. 虚拟

4. Which of the following is NOT true about the robots?

A. They are about one meter high and look like white eggs.  
B. They can read books, sing songs and play alphabet games.  
C. They can't dance to music by moving their arms and heads.  
D. Some adults feel less nervous when talking to a robot than to a real person.

5. What's the best title for this passage?

A. Robots teach English B. An avatar face of a woman  
C. The kids love the robots D. How to talk to a robot

答案解析：

【语篇解读】

韩国 29 所学校正在测试用机器人来教英语，她们是由韩国科学技术争辩院研造，他们大约有一米高。她们的电视屏幕上有女头像。她们看起来像白色鸡蛋。在课堂上，她们能像真正的老师一样授课、做玩耍、跳舞等，孩子们都很宠爱她们。

【长难句注释】

The robot, called Engkey, started teaching in elementary schools on Monday. The machines were developed by the Korea Institute of Science and Technology (KIST), and they are about one meter high. They include an avatar face of a woman on a TV screen. They look like white eggs.

该机器人被称为 Engkey，周一开头在学校教学。该机器是由韩国科学技术争辩院，他们大约有一米高。她们包括一个的电视屏幕上虚拟的女头像。她们看起来像白色鸡蛋。

1. C 细节理解题 从短文第 1 段的第 1 个句子 South Korean schools are testing 29 robots to teach English to children in the southeastern city of Daegu. 可知这些机器人是教英语的。故选 C。

2. C 细节理解题 从短文第 4 段的第 1 个句子 The robots look cute and interesting. 可



知机器人看上去可爱又好玩。故选 C。

3. D 词义猜想题 从短文第段的第个句子 They include an avatar face of a woman on a TV screen. 可知“avatar”应意为“虚拟”。故选 D。

4. C 推理推断题 从短文第 3 段的第 3 个句子 Just like human teachers, they can also walk around the classrooms on their wheels, and even dance to music by moving their arms and heads. 可知这些机器人是能通过摇动手脚来随着音乐跳舞的。故选 C。

5. A 主旨大意题 从短文的主题和中心思想可知最佳标题为：机器人教英语。故选 A。

## 9 How to Learn About UFOs

UFOs are always a hot topic. How much do you know about UFOs? How should we learn about UFOs? Here are some ways.

★Look for some information about UFOs on the Internet. There are a few websites (网页) about UFOs. You can also see some UFO photos or news about UFOs on the website.

★Find the book *The UFO Book: Encyclopedia of the Extraterrestrial*. You can buy the book online or you can find it at library. This book is 750 pages of everything you could want to know about UFOs.

★Discuss (争辩) UFOs with your friends and family. Everyone has an idea on UFOs. Getting ideas from different people is the best way to learn about UFOs.

★Read newspapers or Internet news sites regularly (定期的) for UFO information. Since it is always a hot topic, you can often find UFO stories happening anywhere.

任务一：请依据文章内容，并完成表格内容。

How to Learn About UFOs	
Topics about UFOs are very popular. There are <u>  1  </u> ways on how to learn about UFOs.	
★ <u>  2  </u> some information about UFOs on the Internet.	
★Buy a book, named <i>The UFO Book: Encyclopedia of the Extraterrestrial</i> on the Internet or at <u>  3  </u> .	
★Learn about UFOs from <u>  4  </u> . Different people have different ideas about UFOs.	
★Read newspapers or Internet news sites regularly for UFO information.	

任务二：你通常是怎么了解有关 UFO 的学问的？请用一句话说明。(5)\_\_\_\_\_

答案解析：

### 【语篇解读】

不明飞行物总是一个热门话题。你知道多少关于 UFO？我们应当如何学习关于 UFO？这里有四种方法：一是在互联网上查找，二是在图书馆查找，三是与伴侣和家人争辩，四是阅读报纸或互联网新闻。

### 【长难句注释】

Look for some information about UFOs on the Internet. There are a few websites about UFOs. You can also see some UFO photos or news about UFOs on the website.

在互联网上查找一些有关于不明飞行物的信息。有一些关于不明飞行物的网址。您还可以在网站上看到一些不明飞行物的照片或关于不明飞行物的新闻。

1. four 由第 2 段到第 5 段内容可知有四种了解不明飞行物的方法。

2. Find 从短文第 2 段的第 1 个句子 Look for some information about UFOs on the Internet. 可知可以在网上找到一些有关不明飞行物的信息。

3. library 从短文第 3 段的第 2 个句子 You can buy the book online or you can find it at library.

以上内容仅为本文档的试下载部分，为可阅读页数的一半内容。如要下载或阅读全文，请访问：

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