



## 金陵教育网内部讲义

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课 题	阅读理解专项
重点、难点	
教学内容	





## A

It was another day to jump rope in gym class. Lynn and Mike turned the long rope in big, slow circles. The whole class hurried to get in line to wait for their turn to jump. Millie stood at the back of the line and **frowned**.

Nick went first. He watched the rope and ran in at just the right time. Everyone counted. He made it all the way to 30 jumps. One after another, the kids watched the rope, ran in, and jumped. Then it was Millie's turn. She watched the rope go around and around, but she didn't move. She felt like everyone was looking at her.

Millie's friends cheered. "Go, Millie, go!"

Millie's face turned red. At last, she gave it a try, but she failed.

The truth was that Millie had been jumping rope at home every day. With a short rope, she could jump 100 times without missing. She just didn't know how to run in and start jumping with a long rope. Since she was the only kid on her street, there was no one to help turn the long rope.

Just then, Ms Miles, the gym teacher, brought out a bunch of short jump ropes.

"Let's see how long each one of you can jump without missing," she said as she gave each student a short rope, "Ready, set. Go!"

Millie smiled for the first time ever in gym class. As she jumped, she sang rhymes quietly to herself.

After a while, Millie realized that everyone was cheering, "Go, Millie, go!"

She was the only one still jumping rope! The surprise almost made her miss a step, but she kept going. When at last she was too tired to go on, she stopped. The whole class cheered. Everyone was looking at her and smiling. Millie smiled back!

1. Which word is the opposite of the underlined word **frowned**?

- A. Sat.            B. Hid.            C. Smiled            D. Cried

2. What problem did Millie have at the beginning of the story?

- A. She didn't have any friends in her class.  
B. She felt sad because Nick made fun of her.  
C. She didn't know the cheers that the other kids knew.  
D. She didn't know how to start jumping with a long rope.

3. Why did Millie smile for the first time in gym class?

- A. She did something well at last.  
B. She knew the class would cheer for her.  
C. She thought that she was going to make a friend.  
D. She believed that she would be the winner of the contest.

4. Which sentence can be put in the empty?

- A. The class decided to play baseball.  
B. Millie was the last one still jumping rope.  
C. Nick won the rope-jumping contest.  
D. Millie tried to hide in the back of the line.

5. How might Millie feel when she stopped jumping at last?

- A. Proud.            B. Bored.            C. Mad.            D. Silly.



## B

It is believed in some ways that the daughter is father's lover. But my experience has taught me in a different way. For a long time, my father has been a very vague figure (模糊形象) to me. He was a man of few words, tall but slim and nothing else.

When I was in primary school, my father was never there to pick me up, and he never came to any of my parent-teacher meetings. He was always busy doing projects. I remember when I was in middle school and my head was badly hurt in a PE class. During my operation, my father was nowhere to be found. This hurt me most. At that moment, I considered my Father as a cold-blooded man who did not care about me at all.

But things seemed different at my high school graduation ceremony, where I was chosen to represent my class and give a speech. My father, once again, told me he had a business trip in a place outside the city and would be unable to show up (露面) "Don't come. I will be very nervous if I see you." I told him.

I remember my speech went smoothly. After the ceremony was over and I was about to leave, I suddenly noticed a familiar (熟悉的) looking man sitting in a corner of the hall. It was my father! I was so surprised that I rushed to him with tears (眼泪) running down my face. "Well done," he said. His eyes were also filled with tears.

Later, I found out that my father had managed to finish his work by staying up late, and he drove for eight hours to get back. He had been sitting in the corner because he didn't want me to see him. My father remembered every word in my speech.

For much of my life, I described my father as a cold-blooded man who only cared about his work. But when I thought deeply about this, it was obviously (明显地) not true. At my graduation ceremony I could feel my father's deep love. The fact is that seeing is not believing, and seeing may not be the fact if we don't perceive (感知) the world with our hearts and minds. There's no doubt that life doesn't lack (缺少) love, but sometimes our eyes have trouble seeing it.

1. Which of the following is TRUE according to the passage?
  - A. The writer's father was in the hospital during her operation.
  - B. The writer's father attended her high school graduation ceremony.
  - C. The writer's father sometimes picked her up when she was in primary school.
  - D. The writer's father went to parent-teacher meetings when she was in primary school.
2. The writer rushed to her father with tears running down her face mainly because.
  - A. she gave a speech successfully
  - B. the graduation ceremony was over
  - C. she was so nervous that she couldn't help crying
  - D. she was touched to find her father cared about her
3. What does the underlined word "this" in the last paragraph refer to (指代)?
  - A. That my father was always doing projects.
  - B. That my father was a cold-blooded man.
  - C. That my father sat in the corner of the hall.
  - D. That my father's eyes were filled with tears.

4. What's the best title of the passage?



- A. My busy father            B. Life is full of love  
C. Seeing is not believing    D. A wonderful speech

## C

Robots have come a long way since 15th century. We've got robots to build cars, carry heavy things, work in dangerous places and explore planets. But things haven't stopped there.

In 1986, Honda made a robot called ASIMO. And now, it has been developed greatly. Standing at 130cm and weighing 54kg. ASIMO is very much like a small astronaut wearing a bag on the back. And he can walk, flight, climb and run fast. Isn't it wonderful?

The world's first robot teacher is Saya. With her human-like face, she can show expressions like happiness, surprise, sadness, dislike, fear and she can even smile or show anger at students, which look much like a real teacher's. To do this, her rubber skin is pulled from the back with motors inside. And her eyes and mouth have wires(电线) too. She can also say some simple words like "hello" or "thank you".

In the UK, the development of robots is exciting. The mini-robots will send food, clean floors, collect and throw away waste. These robots can open doors by themselves and stop if anything or anyone is in the way.

These mini-robots are very useful for controlling infection(传染). Usually clean and dirty work is done by the same person, but here, you'll have robots that do "dirty work", like collecting dirty sheets, or taking away hospital waste; and you'll have robots that do "clean work", like bringing meals or clean sheets to patients. The robots have separate work so there's no way for infection, which is great. But of course, robots would not take the place of humans, but would free up more time for nurses to be with patients.

But if this is what it's like in 2011, what's it going to be like to 2021?

1. In the following, which is ASIMO's behavior?
  - A. Smiling at people, saying "hello".
  - B. Sending food or opening doors by himself
  - C. Fighting, climbing or running fast
  - D. Collecting waste for patients
2. What makes Saya look real?
  - A. Her face and rich expressions
  - B. Her clothes and shoe
  - C. Her walking and running speed
  - D. Her rich knowledge
3. Which of the following is true according to the passage?
  - A. Robots have come a long way since 1986.
  - B. The first robot teacher was made by Honda.
  - C. Saya looks like a small astronaut.
  - D. If anyone or anything is in the way, mini-robots will stop.
4. The main idea of Paragraph 5 is that \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. nurses would have more free time with patients
  - B. robots would not take the place of humans
  - C. dirty and clean work is always done by the same person
  - D. mini-robots are useful for controlling infection



## D

When a computer works on a group of programs, it can get very hot. Cooling the computer can cost a lot. So some scientists wonder what would happen if the heat from the computer could be used.

Large Internet companies (公司) such as Google and Microsoft have thousands of computers. As these computers deal with information, they produce lots of heat, so they need huge cooling systems (系统). These systems send the heat into the air.

A company in Holland (荷兰) thinks paying to make the computers work and then paying again to cool them are a waste of energy. So the company developed a special device—the e-Radiator.

Boaz Leupe, head of the company, says that e-Radiator works as a heating system and saves money. He explains that the energy is used twice—once to heat the home and once to cool the computer and that the users don't have to pay to cool their computers.

Five homeowners in Holland are testing the heating system in their homes.

“We pay for the computer using, so, in that way, homeowners get heating for free,” Boaz says.

Jan Visser is one of the homeowners. “If you use the computer more, the e-Radiator produces more heat,” he says, “It cannot provide enough heat if you don't use your computer often.” But he is ready to try it. It's a great help for his family.

The company says e-Radiators produce heat temperatures of up to 55°C. It says the system could save its users about \$440 a year.

1. Before the e-Radiator appears, usually the heat of a computer \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. is sent into the air
  - B. helps the five homeowners
  - C. is used twice
  - D. makes the computer work better
2. The e-radiator is mainly used \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. to drive the computer
  - B. to help Microsoft
  - C. to heat the computer
  - D. to provide heat
3. The Chinese meaning of the word “device” in this passage is probably “\_\_\_\_\_”.
  - A. 节能
  - B. 实验
  - C. 仪器
  - D. 开关
4. The best title of the passage may be “\_\_\_\_\_”.
  - A. An Environment Problem
  - B. A New Way to Heat Homes
  - C. The Future Computers
  - D. The Energy to Be Wasted

## E

The willful blindness in hockey toward concussions (头部撞击) has dropped. Hockey Canada has



followed the lead of USA Hockey in preventing bodychecking (身体拦截) below age 13. A bad head injury of Sidney Crosby, the hockey's greatest star, opened the eyes of hockey people everywhere. This country's children have been facing similar danger at early ages, and Hockey Canada had to deal with a deep worry in the minds of Canadians to make the rule change. The liking for bodychecking from an early age is part of what makes Canadian hockey what it is.

The change in rules should be taken as a chance to draw special attention to skill development in an environment free of danger. It may also control the loss of thousands of young players who don't enjoy that environment.

For years, many Canadian hockey parents and coaches have insisted that bodychecking at early ages is necessary to ensure that players can do it safely at older ages. True or not, there may be a safer way to teach hitting than to make younger players pay a price for it in head injuries. When USA Hockey changed its rules for the 2011-2012 season, it also created bodychecking-education programs that will be mandatory(强制的) for all coaches, including those teaching players in the pre-checking ages. And it began to encourage more "touch" - without real bodychecking - from 9 to 12. It also made the rules for 13 and up stricter. The USA is trying to show that it's possible to teach hockey protective skills without putting 11 and 12-year-olds in greater danger. It's worth the try.

Hockey Canada has taken serious steps to do away with hits on the head. However, it's hard to change a sports culture so connected with who we are as a country. Too often, bodychecking has been used to try to separate a player from his head rather than from the ball. Children were paying a price for this country's love of the game.

There are always changes in Canada's game, and the change in the bodychecking age sends the clearest message yet to coaches and parents that player safety is paramount(至上的) in the game.

56. We can tell that the problem of bodychecking in Canada\_\_\_\_\_.

- A. is controlled strictly
- B. is taken more seriously now
- C. is caused by players' carelessness
- D. is connected with players' interest

57. What does the writer want to tell us in Paragraph 2?

- A. The safe ways of controlling the loss.
- B. The steps of drawing special attention.
- C. The possible results of changing the rules.
- D. The methods of improving the environment.

58. What can we learn from the passage?

- A. The USA found a safer way to teach bodychecking.
- B. Bodychecking-education programs in the USA are successful.
- C. Bodychecking is a good way to value players' skills in the USA.
- D. The USA has tried to create an environment of less bodychecking.

59. What is probably the best title' for this passage?

- A. Which is more important?
- B. How do we change the rules?
- C. Why is hockey a dangerous game?
- D. When should bodychecking be prevented?



## F

Are you shy? If you are, you are not alone. In fact, close to 50 percent of people are shy. Almost 80 percent of people feel shy at some point in their lives. These days, shyness is becoming more and more common. Now, scientists are trying to understand shyness. They have some interesting ideas about why people are shy.

Is it possible to be born shy? Many scientists say yes. They say 15 to 20 percent of babies behave shyly. These babies are a little quieter and more watchful than other babies. Interestingly, these shy babies usually have shy parents. As a result, scientists **think** that some shyness is genetic.

Family size might cause people to be shy as **well**. Scientists at Harvard University studied shy children. They found that 66 percent of them had older brothers and sisters. As a result, they became shy. At the same time, children with no brothers and sisters may be shy as well. Growing up alone, they often play by themselves. They are not able to learn the same social skills as children **from** big families.

You **may** also be shy because of where you were born. When scientists studied shyness in different countries. They found surprising differences. In Japan, most people said they were shy. But in Israel, only one of three people said so. What explains the difference? One scientist says the Japanese and Israelis have different opinions of failure. In Japan, when people do not succeed, they feel bad about themselves. They blame (责备) themselves for their failure. In Israel, the opposite is true. Israelis often blame failure on outside reasons, such as family, teachers, friends, or bad luck. In Israel, freedom of opinion and risk taking are strongly supported. This **may** be why Israelis worry less about failure and are less shy.

For shy people, it can be difficult to make friends, speak in class, and even get a good job. But scientists say you can get over your shyness. They suggest trying new things and practicing conversation. And don't forget---if you are shy, you are not the only one.

1. What is the passage mainly about?  
A. Happiness.    B. Shyness.    C. Kindness.    D. Loneliness.
2. What does the underlined word "genetic" in paragraph 2 probably mean?  
A. Passed down from parents.    B. Learned from friends.  
C. Taught by teachers.    D. Made up by brothers.
3. What can be learned **from** the passage?  
A. Most little babies are born shy and quiet.  
B. If you are shy now, you will be shy forever.  
C. Many shy children have older brothers and sisters.  
D. Most Israeli people are shy of expressing opinions.
4. We can learn from the passage that \_\_\_\_\_ **may** cause shyness.  
A. genetics, grown-ups and birthplace    B. genetics, family size and birthplace  
C. family size, grown-ups and failure    D. genetics, family size and freedom
5. Scientists suggest that shy people can get over their shyness by \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. blaming their failure on outside reasons  
B. trying new things and practicing conversation



- C. getting themselves away from their shy parents
  - D. trying to understand reasons for their shyness
6. Which of the following shows the structure (结构) of the passage? (P=Paragraph)

