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篇 Passage 32 For most people, the word “ fashion ” means “ clothes ” . But people may ask the question, “ What clothes are in fashion? ” And they use the adjective (形容词) “ fashionable ” in the same way: “ She was wearing a fashionable color. ” But of course there are fashions in many things, not only in clothes. There are fashions in holidays, in restaurants, in films and books. There are even fashions in school subjects, jobs...and in languages. Fashions change as time goes. If you look at pictures of people or things from the past, you will see that fashions have always changed. An English house of 1750 was different from his grandson in 1860. Today fashions change very quickly. Some of this is natural (自然的). We hear about things much more quickly than in the past. Newspapers, radios, telephones and television send information from one country to another in a few hours. New fashions mean that people will buy new things, so you see there is money in fashion.

1. From this passage we know that “ fashion ” means _____. A. clothes B. many things C. most of the popular things D. everything

2. Which of the following things is fashionable today? A. Surfing on the Internet B. Having a family dinner on New Year ’ s Day C. Learning to sing songs on the radio D. Doing morning exercises at school

3. Today fashions change very quickly because _____. A. People read newspapers every day B. radios send information from one country

to another C. new things that people like are often shown on TV D. people quickly learn what is happening in the world 4. "There is money in fashion." means _____. A. clothes are expensive B. money comes from fashion C. people like new things D. there are no fashions without money

Passage 33

First Frenchman: I once heard someone shout, "Look out," I put my head out of a window and a basin (盆) of water fell on me. It seems that "Look out" may mean "don't look out." Second Frenchman: Once I was on a ship and heard the captain (船长) shout, "All hands on deck," I put my hands on the deck and someone walked on them. Third Frenchman: I once visited an English friend early in the morning and the maid who came to the door and said, "He's not up yet. Come back in half an hour," When I went again for him, she said, "He's not down yet." "If he's not up and he's not down, where is he?" I asked. She said, "He's still in bed. When I say 'He's not up' I mean 'he has not yet got up'. When I say 'He's not down' I mean 'he has not yet come downstairs,' "

1. "Look out" here means " _____ ". A. put your head out of the window and look B. Take care C. I'm going to pour the water D. Help me

2. "All hands on deck" means " _____ ". A. All the sailors gather (集合) on deck B. Give your hands to me C. Put your right hand and left hand on deck D. Shake your hands with me

3. When the maid said, "He's not up yet." She meant that _____. A. he has not grown up yet B. he has not yet got up C. he has not woke up yet D. he has not yet come upstairs

4. When the third Frenchman went back, the English friend _____. A. was washing his face B. was having his breakfast C. was

still in an upstairs room D. was reading a newspaper 5. Which do you think is the best title for this article? A. Three Frenchmen and their English Friends B. The English Language C. Three French Stories D.

What a Language! Passage 34 Newspapers are very important in our daily life. Many people begin their day by reading the paper. In this way they learn what is going on in the world. Sometimes, however, they didn't have the time to read the news carefully and must be pleased with a quick look at the front page. At other times they may be in such a hurry that they have time only to have a quick look at the headlines (标题). There are newspapers to please every reader. In big cities there are many types with several different editions every day. In some towns there are fewer newspapers and perhaps only one edition each day. In some places the paper is printed weekly. Most papers have several editions, especially on Sundays when the edition is larger than usual. There are besides the front page with the most important news, the sports news, the amusement (娱乐) page, a business page and so on.

1. People read newspaper to _____. A. learn about the most important news B. be pleased C. get some information D. learn about whatever they want 2. Reading the headlines, people can know _____. A. what the passages are about B. what is going on C. about the most important news D. about sports 3. In big cities newspapers are usually printed _____. A. daily B. weekly C. monthly D. yearly 4. Most papers have _____ on Sundays than usual. A. more types B. more pages C. less types D. less pages 5. If you want to see a film, you'd better read _____ in a newspaper. A. the business page B. the front page C. the sports

page D. the amusement page Passage 35 This dictionary tells you about English words and how to use them in reading, writing and speaking English. It not only gives the meaning of words, it can also help you with spelling, word building, grammar and pronunciation. To use your dictionary correctly, you need to understand how the dictionary works. At the front of the book, you will find some exercises to help you make the most use of your dictionary. If you look up the word “ colour ” , you will find two spellings for this word. “ Colour ” is used in British English, while “ color ” is used in American English. When such a thing happens, the dictionary shows it with the word “ BrE ” for British English and “ AmE ” for American English. The dictionary also helps you pronounce words correctly. It uses a special alphabet (特殊字母表) to show pronunciation. If you turn to the inside back face, you will see all the phonetic letters (音标) with some words to show you how they are pronounced. Just have a look this page when you ’ re not sure how to say a word. The most important reason for using a dictionary is to find out the meaning of a word its DEFINITION. In this dictionary, the definitions have been written using only 2000 words. This means that the definitions of even the most difficult words are simply explained (简单解释) and easy to understand. When a word has more than one meaning, read all the meanings until you find the one that correctly tells the use of the word you are looking for. Most of the words in this dictionary can be used by people in all parts of the world. 1. This dictionary cannot help you with _____. A. singing B. grammar C. spelling D.

pronunciation 2. ____ of the words in the dictionary have two spellings. A. All B. One C. Few D. Some 3. The AmE spelling of the Chinese word “ 颜色 ” in this dictionary is _____. A. colour B. collar C. color D. corner 4. The phonetic alphabet helps you each word correctly. A. understand B. write C. say D. know 5. The Chinese meaning of “ definition ” here is _____. A. 词性 B. 词条 C. 词义 D. 词库 6. How many words are there in this dictionary ? _____. A. Two thousand B. One thousand C. One hundred D. We don ' t know 7. The dictionary explains _____. A. some of the difficult words B. all the words in a simple way C. all the easy words D. the words of two meanings

Passage 36 The Winter Olympics is also called the White Olympics. At this time, many colorful stamps are published (发行) to mark (标志) the great Games. The first stamps marking the opening came out on January 25, 1932 in the United States for the 3rd White Olympics. From then on, publishing stamps during the White Olympics became a rule (规定). During the 4th Winter Olympic Games a group of stamps were published in Germany in November 1936. The five rings of Olympics were drawn on the front of the sportswear. It was the first time that the rings appeared on the stamps of the White Olympics. In the 1950 ' s, the stamps of this kind became more colorful. When the White Olympics came, the host countries (东道主) as well as the non-host countries published stamps to mark those Games. China also published four stamps in February 1980, when the Chinese sportsmen began to take part in the White Olympics. Japan is the only Asian country that has ever held the White Olympics.

Altogether 14, 500 million stamps were sold to collect money for this sports meeting. Different kinds of sports were drawn on these small stamps. People can enjoy the beauty of the wonderful movements of some sportsmen.

1. The White Olympics and the Winter Olympics _____.

A. are the same thing B. are different games C. are not held in winter D. are held in summer

2. The world made it a rule to publish stamps to mark the great world Games _____.

A. after the year 1936 B. after the 3rd Winter Olympics C. before the 3rd White Olympics D. before the year 1932

3. The Winter Olympics is held once _____.

A. every two years B. every three years C. every four years D. every five years

4. Which of the following is true?

A. Only the host countries can publish stamps to mark those Games. B. Only the non-host countries can publish stamps to mark those Games. C. All the countries can publish stamps to mark those Games. D. Japan can't publish stamps to mark those Games.

5. What may appear on the stamps of the White Olympics?

A. Basketball. B. Table tennis. C. Football. D. Skating.

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