

<<阅读理解与完形填空>>

图书基本信息

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## 内容概要

为了帮助广大初中师生把握我国目前基础教育的发展方向，领会新教学大纲有关初中英语教学的精神，我们特别邀请了一批在教学及中考阅卷第一线的、具有丰富教学经验的特、高级英语教师，编写了这套《奔腾英语·初中组合训练新设计·阅读理解与完形填空》系列读物。

本丛书以新课标为依据，紧扣教育部颁发的最新《考试说明》，又结合近年英语中考试题内容，力求新颖、全面、实用。

我们相信本丛书既可供广大初中学生在平时学习及复习备考时使用，也可为广大英语教师提供很好的教学参考。

本系列读物具有如下特点：  
一、设计科学，题型丰富 本丛书以新课标及最新考纲为依据，采取“完形填空+综合填空+阅读理解+任务型阅读”四合一的编写体例，基本涵盖了初中阶段的阅读类相关题型，有利于全方位检测学生的英语阅读能力和水平。

另外，本丛书内容按单元设计，既可用于教师课堂定时检测，也可用于学生同步自测。

## 二、选材新颖。

题材广泛 本丛书阅读材料多选取国内外最新的重点、热点话题和事件，选材新颖，题材丰富多样。

主要涉及科普知识、文化教育、社会生活、时文报道、史地环境、外国风情、逸闻趣事、人物传记、寓言故事以及各种应用文体，紧扣社会生活的各个方面，使学生不仅能够通过阅读与练习提高英语水平，而且还有助于激发学生的阅读兴趣，扩大知识面，拓展视野。

三、难易程度，自由掌控 为了方便学生阅读过程中查找生词，本书对文中可能影响对全文理解的关键词汇以及一些重点词汇，特别在注释中加以标注。

建议学生根据自己的英语水平，自由把握，尽量不看或少看注释。

而做完题目后，作为巩固词汇之用，学生可对注释中的词汇加以重点关注，以便加深印象，扩大词汇量。

此外，对于文中出现的一些并不需要学生掌握的人名、地名、专有名词以及生僻词汇，则直接在文中予以标注。

四、全解全析，点拨到位 本丛书不仅给出了习题的标准答案，而且对解题思路、解题过程进行了精要分析，同时还指出了考查范围。

如师在侧般的透彻详解，定能帮你扫清学习中的所有障碍。

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章节摘录

Female workers felt under greater pressure to respond than men. Karen Renaud, a computer scientist at Glasgow University, and Judith Ramsay, a psychologist at Paisley University, surveyed almost 200 workers. They concluded, "E-mail has become an essential tool in business. However, there is evidence that e-mail can exert a powerful hold over its users and that many computer users experience stress as a result of e-mail-related pressure."

Ms Renaud said, "E-mail is the thing that now causes us the most problems in our working lives. It's an amazing tool, but it's got out of hand. E-mail troubles you. You want to know what's in there, especially if it's from a family member or friend, or your boss, so you break off what you are doing to read it." "The problem is that when you go back to what you were doing, you've lost your chain of thought and, of course, you are less productive. People's brains get tired from breaking off from something every few minutes to check e-mails. The more distracted you are by distractions, including e-mails, then you are going to be more tired and less productive." 1. What would be the best title for the text?

A. British Workers Suffer "E-mail Stress".      B. More E-mails, Less Productivity.      C. Improper Use of E-mails Among British Workers.      D. How to Deal with E-mail-Related Pressure.      2. A constant flood of e-mails can make workers less productive mainly because \_\_\_\_\_.      A. they can't deal with so many e-mails  
B. their chain of thought is broken off      C. they are driven to work by e-mails      D. they are monitored by their bosses      3. The workers have to check their inbox often because \_\_\_\_\_.      A. it is required by the company      B. e-mail has become the main tool to do business      C. e-mail can exert a powerful hold over its users      D. they worry that they will miss something important      4. What can we learn from the passage?

A. E-mails have actually done more harm than good to companies.      B. Female workers suffer as much e-mail-related pressure as male workers.      C. If workers are distracted from their work, they'll not be so tired.      D. No good way has been found to avoid e-mail-related pressure.      I heard many parents complaining that their teenage children are rebelling. I wish it were so. At your age you ought to be growing away from your parents. You should be learning to stand on your own two feet. But take a good look at the present rebellion. It seems that teenagers are taking the same way of showing that they disagree with their parents. Instead of striking out boldly on their own, most of them are clutching at one another's hands for reassurance. They claim they want to dress as they please. But they all wear the same clothes. They set off in new directions in music. But somehow they all end up huddled round listening to the same record. Their reason for thinking or acting in thus-and-such a way is that the crowd are doing it. They have come out of their cocoon into a larger cocoon. It has become harder and harder for a teenager to stand up against the popularity wave and to go his or her own way. Industry has firmly carved out a teenage market. These days every teenager can learn from the advertisements what a teenager should have and be. And many of today's parents have come to award high marks for the popularity of their children. All this adds up to a great barrier for the teenager who wants to find his or her own path. But the barrier is worth climbing over. The path is worth following. You may want to listen to classical music instead of going to a party. You may want to collect rocks when everyone else is collecting records. You may have some thoughts that you don't care to share at once with your classmates. Well, go to it. Find yourself. Popularity will come—with the people who respect you for who you are. That is the only kind of popularity that really counts. 1. In this passage, the author wants to tell \_\_\_\_\_.      A. teenagers how to learn to decide things for themselves      B. readers how to be popular with people around      C. parents how to control and guide their children      D. people how to understand and respect each other

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