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第6次升级

六年级

小学英语

阅读真题80篇

>>> 一本考试研究中心 编

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Passage 2 How to use your pocket money

词数：159 | 难度：★★★★☆ | 建议用时：8 分钟 | 正确率：_____/5

做题技巧：①读问题，画关键词 ②读文章，找相关信息 ③进行比对，选出答案

（浙江省台州市六年级下学期期末考试）

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Passage 79 The horse: more than just an animal

词数：196 | 难度：★★★★☆ | 建议用时：9 分钟 | 正确率：_____/5

做题技巧：①读问题，画关键词 ②读文章，找相关信息 ③进行比对，选出答案

（浙江省温州市六年级上学期期末考试）

马年将至！马是人类的朋友，也是中华文化的重要象征。



The horse is an amazing animal. It has a strong body, four strong legs and a long tail. Horses eat grass, but they also enjoy carrots and apples. They can run very fast. For a long time, people have used horses for travelling, farm work, and even sports. They are like our **loyal** friends.

But the horse is more than just an animal—it is a **symbol** of hard work, success and **courage**. In the Chinese Zodiac(中国生肖), the horse is the seventh animal. On December 18th, 2025 CCTV showed the world four special horse **mascots** for the 2026 Spring Festival Gala. Their names are Qiqi, Jiji, Chichi, and Chengcheng.

There are also fun sayings about horses. One is "**Success Arrives with the Horse.**" When people say this, they hope you can get success as fast as a war horse runs. Another popular saying is "ma shang you fu". In Chinese, "ma" means "horse", and "ma shang" sounds like "right away". At the Spring Festival, Chinese people usually say this to their families and friends. They wish them good luck and happiness. How interesting!

Let's welcome the Year of the Horse with energy and hope!

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Topic 1 Money using（金钱使用）

Passage 1 Money in different periods

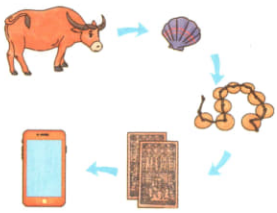
音视拍 频频照 带讲批 读解改

词数：111 | 难度：★★★☆☆ | 建议用时：8分钟 | 正确率：_____/5

做题技巧：①读问题，画关键词 ②读文章，找相关信息 ③进行比对，选出答案

（河南省郑州市六年级下学期期末考试）

你知道货币是如何演变的吗？你是否好奇过，数年前的人们是用什么交易商品的？一起来阅读下面的短文吧！



About 5,000 years ago, the first "money" was animals. People could **exchange** animals for other things.

About 3,000 years ago, people found **shells**. They were hard and beautiful. People used them to buy things.

About 2,600 years ago, there were **coins** to buy things. Different coins had different sizes and colours. Now, we can also see coins.

In the Song Dynasty, people had paper money. The first paper money was Jiaozi. People liked to use it very much. Now, we also use the paper money.

Now online payment is very common. People couldn't use the internet before, but now people use smartphones. So we can shop online. Life is easier today.

一、根据短文内容，判断下列句子的正(T)误(F)。

(　　) **1.** People could use animals, shells and coins to buy things about 3,000 years ago.

(　　) **2.** Different coins had different sizes and colours.

(　　) **3.** There was no paper money before the Song Dynasty.

二、根据短文内容，补全表格，每空一词。

5,000 years ago	3,000 years ago	2,600 years ago	the Song Dynasty	now
4. _____	shells	coins	paper money	**5.** _____ _____

日积月累

exchange /ɪksˈtʃeɪndʒ/ 交换　　shell /ʃel/ 壳

coin /kɔɪn/ 硬币；金属货币

Passage 2 How to use your pocket money

音视拍 频频照 带讲批 读解改

词数：159 | 难度：★★★★☆ | 建议用时：8 分钟 | 正确率：_____/5

做题技巧：①读问题，画关键词 ②读文章，找相关信息 ③进行比对，选出答案

（浙江省台州市六年级下学期期末考试）

Children like pocket money. But in the old days, only a few children had pocket money. And now more and more children have it. What do they want to do with it?



Jiang Kaikai,
11, Nanjing

I want to use my pocket money to buy my favourite books, *Harry Potter*. But they are expensive. Now I have 220 *yuan*. That's not enough. But I'm sure I will buy them soon.



Hong Shuyang,
12, Wenzhou

I **save** some money now. I plan to use it for university tuition fees（学费）. I want to buy gifts for my parents on their birthdays, too.



Lin Yi,
13, Taizhou

I have some pocket money. I want to **donate** it to the children in poor villages. They can buy new schoolbags and something else with my pocket money. I think it will be **meaningful**.

Children in China have much better life now. Most of them have pocket money and can do with it **freely** and **wisely**.

根据文章内容，选择正确答案。

( ) **1.** —What do children like according to the passage?

—_____.

A. Pocket money　　B. Tuition fees　　C. Old schoolbags

( ) **2.** —How many ways do children do with pocket money in the passage?

—_____.

A. 4　　B. 6　　C. 8

( ) **3.** —How much are Jiang Kaikai's favourite books?

—Maybe _____ *yuan*.

A. 180　　B. 220　　C. 260

( ) **4.** —What does the word "save" mean in Chinese?

—It means "_____".

A. 储存　　B. 拯救　　C. 浪费

( ) **5.** —Which of the following is right?

—_____.

A. All the children had pocket money in the old days

B. Children in China have much better life now

C. Lin Yi plans to use the pocket money for university tuition fees

日积月累

pocket money 零花钱　　donate /ˈdəʊneɪt/ 捐赠

meaningful /ˈmiːnɪŋfl/ 有意义的　　freely /ˈfriːli/ 自由地

wisely /ˈwaɪzli/ 明智地

I plan to use it for university tuition fees.

我打算用这些钱来交大学学费。

Most of them have pocket money and can do with it freely and wisely.

他们中的大多数都有零花钱,并且能够自由且明智地使用这些钱。

语法点拨

I want to donate it to the children in poor villages. 我想把这些钱捐给贫困乡村的孩子们。

donate...to...意为"把……捐赠给……"。例如:He donated some clothes and shoes to the charity. 他把一些衣服和鞋子捐赠给了慈善机构。

Passage 3 A lesson in the cart

音视拍 频频照 带讲批 读解改

词数：185 | 难度：★★★★☆ | 建议用时：8 分钟 | 正确率：_____/5

做题技巧：①读问题，画关键词 ②读文章，找相关信息 ③进行比对，选出答案

（山东省泰安市六年级下学期期末考试）



It's important to buy what you need, not what you want. The Lees will have a party this Sunday. The parents ask their son Mingming and their daughter Xixi to buy something in the supermarket.

"Look! On sale! Most things are 5% **off** and some are 10% off!" says Mingming.

"Oh, milk is only 7 *yuan* a bottle now," says Xixi. And she puts three bottles of milk in the cart. "A box of eggs is 15 *yuan*. That's so cheap!" Xixi puts two boxes of eggs in the cart.

"The apples are cheap too. Let's get some for Mum. They're her favourite!" Mingming puts two kilos of apples in the cart.

Mingming and Xixi put more and more things in their cart. Finally, they come to the checkout(收银台). "Too many things! How can we take them home?" says Xixi.

Mingming checks the shopping list. It reads, "Sandwiches, juice, cups and apples." He says, "Let's just keep these." Then they put back others because they don't need them.

"This is the last one," says Xixi. "Goodbye, fish food. We don't even have a fish at home!"

根据短文内容，选择正确答案。

( ) **1.** How many bottles of milk do they take at the beginning?

A. Two. B. Three. C. Four. D. Five.

( ) **2.** Who likes apples in the Lee family?

A. Mingming. B. Xixi. C. Father. D. Mother.

( ) **3.** How much are two boxes of eggs?

A. ¥7. B. ¥15. C. ¥24. D. ¥30.

( ) **4.** Which is NOT right according to the passage?

A. Milk is not on their shopping list. B. They buy four items at last.

C. There is a fish at their home. D. The party is on this Sunday.

( ) **5.** What does the passage tell us?

A. It is important to focus on what you need rather than what you want.

B. The best is not the most expensive.

C. Children should go shopping with their parents.

D. We can save money by buying things on sale.

日积月累

lesson /ˈlesn/ 教训；经验　　cart /kɑːrt/ 购物车　　off /ɔːf/ 减价的

Passage 4 Learning about cash

音视拍 频频照 带讲批 读解改

词数：213 | 难度：★★★★☆ | 建议用时：8分钟 | 正确率：_____/4

做题技巧：①读问题，画关键词 ②读文章，找相关信息 ③进行比对，选出答案

（山东省泰安市六年级下学期期末考试）





Kids need to learn about cash in the **digital** age. Ms Zhang works in Shanghai, China. Her daughter, 8, is in Grade 2 in a primary school. When the girl does her maths homework, she often meets many problems and asks Ms Zhang for help. Today Ms Zhang finds her daughter doesn't know about cash well.

The girl knows about "*yuan*", but has no idea of "*jiao*" or "*fen*". For her, money is just numbers on the phones. That's all her idea about money. "Before doing today's homework, she didn't see any cash. When she started to know something, I **remember** that we always pay online in the daily life," Ms Zhang says.

Ms Zhang's daughter doesn't know much about cash, and she isn't the only one. In a school of Wuhan, Hubei, the first-grade students don't know what *renminbi* is. They think they can tear paper money in half when they use it. This surprises their teacher.

Money matters in our daily life, so the ability to use money is **essential** to children. Where does money come from and go? How do we use money wisely in life? Every child should get to know these little by little when they are young. Learning about cash—paper money and coins—is a good start.

根据短文内容，选择正确答案。

( ) **1.** What do we know about Ms Zhang's daughter according to the first paragraph?

A. She is nine years old. B. She doesn't have maths homework.

C. She lives in Hubei, China. D. She is in Grade Two.

( ) **2.** What does Ms Zhang's daughter think of money?

A. Money is only "*yuan*". B. Money is paper money and coins.

C. Money is numbers on the phones. D. Money is "*jiao*" and "*fen*".

( ) **3.** What does the underlined word "essential" mean in Chinese?

A. 无关紧要的 B. 困难的 C. 有趣的 D. 必要的

( ) **4.** What does the writer think kids should do?

A. They should only learn about online payment.

B. They should tear paper money into pieces.

C. They should learn about money from a young age.

D. They should only use paper money and coins in daily life.

日积月累

digital /ˈdɪdʒɪtl/ 数字的　　remember /rɪˈmembər/ 记得

一本 阅读题

参考答案



视频讲答案

六年级

小学英语
阅读真题80篇

参考答案

话题阅读

Topic 1

Passage 1

全文翻译

不同时期的货币

大约5000年前，最早的“货币”是动物。人们可以用动物来交换其他东西。

大约3000年前，人们发现了贝壳。它们坚硬且美丽。人们用它们来买东西。

大约2600年前，有了硬币来买东西。不同的硬币有不同的大小和颜色。现在我们也能看到硬币。

在宋朝，人们有了纸币。最早的纸币是交子。人们非常喜欢使用它。现在我们也使用纸币。

如今，网上支付很普遍。以前人们不能使用互联网，但现在人们使用智能手机。所以我们能够在网上购物。如今的生活更便捷了。

答案详解

一、

1. F 【细节理解题】由短文中的“About 2,600 years ago, there were coins to buy things.”可知，人们在大约2600年前才开始用硬币买东西，故3000年前不能用硬币买东西。
2. T 【细节理解题】由短文中的“Different coins had different sizes and colours.”可知，不同的硬币有不同的大小和颜色。
3. T 【推理判断题】由短文中的“In the Song Dynasty, people had paper money. The first paper money was Jiaozi.”可知，在宋朝，人们有了纸币，最早的纸币是交子，由此可推知，宋朝之前没有纸币。

二、

4. animals 【细节理解题】由短文中的“About 5,000 years ago, the first ‘money’ was animals. People could exchange animals for other things.”可知，5000年前的“货币”是动物。
5. online payment 【细节理解题】由短文中的“Now online payment is very common.”可知，现在的交易方式是网上支付。

Passage 2

全文翻译

如何使用你的零花钱

孩子们喜欢零花钱。但在过去的日子里，只有一些孩子有零花钱。现在越来越多的孩子们有了零花钱。他们想用这些钱做什么呢？	
姜凯凯，11岁，南京	我想用我的零花钱买我最喜欢的书《哈利·波特》。但它们很贵。现在我有220元。那不够。但我相信很快我就会买到它们了。
洪舒扬，12岁，温州	我现在存了一些钱。我打算用这些钱来交大学学费。我还想在我父母生日时给他们买礼物。
林毅，13岁，台州	我有一些零花钱。我想把这些钱捐给贫困乡村的孩子们。他们可以用我的零花钱买新的书包和其他物品。我觉得这样做会很有意义。
如今中国的孩子们有了更好的生活。他们中的大多数都有零花钱，并且能够自由且明智地使用这些钱。	

答案详解

1. A 【细节理解题】由文章中的“Children like pocket money.”可知，这篇文章是说孩子们喜欢零花钱。
2. A 【数字计算题】通读全文可知，这篇文章共提到了四种零花钱的使用方式，分别是买书、交学费、买礼物和捐款。
3. C 【推理判断题】由文章中姜凯凯说的“I want to use my pocket money to buy my favourite books, *Harry Potter*. But they are expensive. Now I have 220 *yuan*. That's not enough.”可知，姜凯凯现在有220元，但是这些钱不够买他最喜欢的书，由此可推知，他最喜欢的书价格在220元以上。
4. A 【词义猜测题】由文章中洪舒扬说的“I plan to use it for university tuition fees. I want to buy gifts for my parents on their birthdays, too.”可知，洪舒扬计划用这些钱来交大学学费和给父母买生日礼物，由此可推知，前面应该说的是“我”现在存了一些钱，故“save”意为“储存”。
5. B 【细节理解题】由文章中的“Children in China have much better life now.”可知，现在，中国的孩子们有了更好的生活。

Passage 3

全文翻译

购物车里的教训

买你需要的东西，而不是你想要的东西，这一点很重要。这个星期日李家要举办聚会。爸爸妈妈让他们的儿子明明和他们的女儿西西去超市买些东西。

“看！打折啦！大部分东西都打九五折，有些还打九折！”明明说道。

“哦，牛奶现在一瓶只要7元。”西西说。然后她把三瓶牛奶放进了购物车。“一盒鸡蛋15元。真便宜！”西西把两盒鸡蛋放进了购物车。

“苹果也很便宜。让我们给妈妈买点吧。这是她最喜欢的！”明明把两千克苹果放进了购物车。

明明和西西往他们的购物车里放的东西越来越多。最后，他们来到了收银台。“东西太多了！我们怎么能把它们带回家？”西西说。

明明看了看购物清单。上面写着：“三明治、果汁、杯子和苹果。”他说：“我们就只保留这些吧。”然后他们把其他东西都放回去了，因为他们不需要它们。

“这是最后一样了。”西西说。“再见，鱼食。我们家里甚至连条鱼都没有！”

答案详解

1. B 【细节理解题】由短文中的“And she puts three bottles of milk in the cart.”可知，他们刚开始拿了三瓶牛奶。
2. D 【细节理解题】由短文中的“The apples are cheap too. Let's get some for Mum. They're her favourite!”可知，在李家，妈妈喜欢苹果。
3. D 【数字计算题】由短文中的“A box of eggs is 15 *yuan*.”可知，一盒鸡蛋15元，故两盒鸡蛋30元。
4. C 【细节理解题】由短文中的“We don't even have a fish at home!”可知，他们家没有鱼。
5. A 【主旨大意题】由短文中的“It's important to buy what you need, not what you want.”和结尾处明明和西西最终只保留了购物清单上的物品可知，这篇文章告诉我们要关注你需要的东西，而非你想要的东西，这一点是重要的。

Passage 4

全文翻译

了解现金

在数字时代，孩子们需要了解现金。张女士在中国上海工作。她8岁的女儿上小学二年级。当这个女孩做她的数学作业时，她经常遇到许多问题并向张女士求助。今天张女士发现她的女儿不是很了解现金。