

《2025年中考英语阅读理解专项训练及答案（5）》

Gyaltsan, a Tibetan man from Nyingchi city in the Tibet autonomous region has created a new type of multiplication chart(乘法表) that helps primary school students calculate(计算) faster.

Different from the small and big 9×9 multiplication charts, which are used nationally and make use of numbers the new chart uses 31 Chinese characters, including 11 referring to numbers.

Gyaltsan showed a talent for math at school, but he left before finishing primary school. Four years ago, according to the 9×9 multiplication charts, he began to create a new chart based on formulas(公式) coming from Tibetan chess and dice games. Through repeated experiments with his daughters, the new system finally worked.

The chart is better suited to primary students between grades three and five, but anyone can learn and it is very helpful to oral arithmetic(口算) skills. Even slower students take less than 8 minutes to finish 120 multiplication exercises, while it takes one of the best fifth grade students at Lhasa's Second Primary School up to 16 minutes to finish the same number of exercises without using his method.

Legdron, Gyaltsan's youngest daughter, who is a fifth grader, is a direct beneficiary of her father's invention. She said that she studied the chart during her winter vacation last year, and it took her about a month to learn it by heart.

"When we do multiplication, I am much faster than students who have not learned it, and I find it so convenient," the 11-year-old said. "My math used to be poor, but since I mastered the chart, I've progressed, and my grades are now in the upper-middle rank in class."

1. According to the passage, Gyaltsan's new multiplication chart_____.

- A. only uses 31 Chinese characters
- B. was made for Gyaltsan's students at first
- C. can improve primary students' calculation speed
- D. has nothing to do with 9×9 multiplication charts

2. With Gyaltsan's method, a common student may take_____ to finish 120 multiplication

exercises.

A. 7 minutes B. 8 minutes C. 15 minutes D. 16 minutes

3. What does the underlined word “ beneficiary ” mean?

A. 捐赠者 B. 等待者 C. 联系人 D. 受益人

4. What can be inferred(推断) from the passage?

A. Gyaltsan's daughters asked him to create the chart.

B. Gyaltsan got the idea for the chart when playing chess.

C. Gyaltsan's chart is for students in grades two to six.

D. Gyaltsan's daughters helped him in the process of creating the chart.

5. Which of the following would be the best title for the passage?

A. A new way to improve math grades

B. Different kinds of multiplication charts

C. Tibetan's new chart helps make math easier

D. A talented father helped his daughters with math

答案解析：

1. C. can improve primary students' calculation speed

解析：根据文章第四段，即使是学习较慢的学生使用Gyaltsan的新乘法表也能在不到8分钟内完成120个乘法练习，这表明该乘法表可以提高小学生的计算速度。

2. A. 7 minutes

解析：文章第四段明确提到，使用Gyaltsan的方法，即使是学习较慢的学生也能在不到8分钟内完成120个乘法练习，只有A选项符合作者的意思。

3. D. 受益人

解析：根据文章第五段，Legdron是Gyaltsan最小的女儿，她是父亲发明的直接受益者

, 这说明 “ beneficiary ” 在这里的意思是 “ 受益人 ” 。

4. D. Gyaltsan's daughters helped him in the process of creating the chart.

解析：文章第三段提到，Gyaltsan通过与他女儿的反复实验，这个新系统最终奏效了，这表明他的女儿在创造乘法表的过程中帮助了他。

5. C. Tibetan's new chart helps make math easier

解析：文章主要讲述了Gyaltsan创造的一种新的乘法表，这种乘法表能够帮助小学生更快地计算，因此 “ Tibetan's new chart helps make math easier ” 最能概括文章的主题。

