

总主编/胡志勇

初中英语

完形填空与 阅读理解

CLOZE AN



ENSION

YZLI0890161408

(第二版) 内附答案精解

完形加阅读 进步加速度

导向准 目标明确，直击中考 **内容新** 选材新颖，题材广泛
命题巧 设题合理，模拟实战 **解析精** 简明扼要，透彻高效



华东理工大学出版社
EAST CHINA UNIVERSITY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY PRESS

初中英语

完形填空与 阅读理解

CLOZE AND READING COMPREHENSION

(第二版) 内附答案精解



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前 言

阅读能力的测试是英语教学与考试中的重点,考生阅读水平的高低直接决定其考试成绩的优劣。考查阅读能力的题型主要有完形填空和阅读理解。这两种题型在考试中分值最重、难度最大、耗时最多。由于中学生课业繁重,缺少时间和精力去直接搜集、选读英文报刊或图书中内容精彩、贴近生活的文章。为满足广大学生的需要,帮助其提高阅读能力,我们组织了一批资深的英语教学一线教师编写了本书。

全书分完形填空和阅读理解两部分,每一部分前有针对性地介绍了两种题型的命题特点。书中精选了132篇完形填空和阅读理解综合练习题,即模拟实战题,为学生们提供了各种题材和体裁的充分练习。本书具有以下几个特点:

1. 目标明确 强调学生英语能力的拓展培养,习题严格对应中考命题方式,充分体现最新的中考命题趋向。

2. 指导到位 指导学生既要有一定的推理判断能力以及词语意义和用法的辨析能力,又要有在特定语言环境中综合运用知识的实践能力。

3. 选材新颖,题材广泛 选材贴近生活,注重文化背景,内容包括科普、历史、文化、教育、人物、故事、广告等题材;涉及记叙文、议论文、说明文等多种体裁。

4. 解析简明扼要 参考答案部分针对模拟实战部分的每道题目给出了简明的解析,帮助学生找出答题依据,理解篇章中的重点和难点,便于自学自测。

本书是《中学英语学习丛书》的有机组成部分。该套丛书由胡志勇同志提出编写思路并设计了具体编写体系和框架,在各位编委的辛勤努力下共同完成。

该套丛书在编写过程中得到了徐得胜教授、邱弘民教授等专家的支持和帮助,并得到了江苏、安徽、湖南、上海、江西、浙江等地师生的支持,特别得到了江苏省南菁高级中学、海门中学、盐城伍佑中学、南京师大附中、安徽无为中学、江阴市中学、江阴市第一中学、陆桥中学、长泾中学、暨阳中学等校的支持。

本书由李玉琴主编,刘祥、卞金英为副主编,参加编写的人员还有周伟亚、李文新、张玉洁、胡频萍等。

在本书编写过程中,我们尽最大努力认真选材、完善内容,以期帮助读者把握英语学习的脉络和精华。尽管如此,书中仍难免有疏漏之处,恳请读者提出宝贵意见,以使本书日臻完善,真正成为学生们喜爱的案头学习用书。

编 者

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第一部分 完形填空

中考完形填空题型命题特点

完形填空是初中英语试题中必考的重要题型。它是一种障碍性试题,在一定程度上考查考生的阅读能力,逻辑推理、分析、归纳能力以及综合判断能力。这种题型有以下几个特点:

(1) 在整份试卷中所占的分值较重,占 10%~15%,长度一般在 130~200 个单词之间。

(2) 降低了对单词本身的考查要求,重点考查考生对短文的整体理解、上下文衔接、情理分析及推理判断能力。

(3) 针对初中学生的实际水平,一般采用故事题材,尽量避免专业性太强的文章或文体。近年来呈现出以意义选择为主、语法选择逐渐减少的趋势。

完形填空题的基本设计原则是一致的,即都是从短文中抽去若干词,让考生根据上下文填入适当的词。但其出题形式不拘一格:可以提供四个选项,让考生从中选出正确的选项;也可以给出单词首字母或个别字母及单词长度(由几个字母组成),让考生据此填空;也可以不提供任何线索,完全凭借考生对文章的理解和现有的语言能力完成。在上述各种出题形式中,最常见的还是选择型的完形填空。

完形填空题要求填入的词主要有:构成各种时态和用法相近的动词及短语动词;名词和介词;根据上下文意思及结构必须填入的形容词、副词、代词和连词;同义词、近义词等易混词。考查以实词为主,兼顾虚词和语法结构。难点主要集中在根据上下文正确判断出词的用法。

模拟实战(一)

Cloze 1

We know that trees are useful in our everyday life. They 1 us many things, such as wood, oxygen (氧气), rubber, medicines and many other things. They can 2 tell us a lot about our climate (气候). The following are the reasons. If you 3 a tree, you can see that it has many rings (年轮). Most trees grow one new ring 4 year. Because of this reason, we know 5 a tree is. A tree over a hundred years old means that it has more than a hundred 6. When the climate is dry or very cold, the trees do not grow very much and their rings are usually 7. When it is wet and warm, the rings are much thicker. If the rings are suddenly very thin or suddenly very thick, this means that the 8 changed suddenly. If we look at the rings on this tree, we can learn about the 9 for a hundred years. We can see 10 our climate is changing today.

- | | | | |
|----------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|
| 1. A. tell | B. get | C. give | D. lend |
| 2. A. also | B. either | C. too | D. certainly |
| 3. A. cut down | B. climb up | C. walk past | D. plant |
| 4. A. many | B. every | C. the first | D. several |
| 5. A. how big | B. how long | C. how tall | D. how old |
| 6. A. trees | B. leaves | C. rings | D. branches |
| 7. A. big | B. thin | C. small | D. thick |
| 8. A. soil | B. trees | C. things | D. climate |
| 9. A. people | B. things | C. climate | D. rainfall |
| 10. A. how | B. why | C. when | D. what |

Cloze 2

Jeff Keith has only one leg. When he was only twelve years old, Jeff had cancer. Doctors had to 1 off most of his right leg.

2 Jeff puts on an artificial leg(假肢). The leg is plastic. With the plastic leg, Jeff can ski, ride a bicycle, swim, and play soccer. He can also run.

Jeff made a plan with his friends who had plastic legs, 3. They decided to 4 across America. They all wore special T-shirts. 5 it was "Run, Jeff, Run, Jeff Keith's Run Across America".

Jeff Keith ran across the United States from the east to the west 6 he was twenty-two years old. He started running in Boston. Seven 7 later, he stopped 8 in Los Angeles. He ran 3,200 miles. Jeff wore out thirty-six pairs 9 running shoes and five plastic legs. Jeff 10 in cities on the way to Los Angeles. In every city people gave Jeff money. The money was not for Jeff, 11 for the American Cancer Society. The Society used the money to help people know 12 about cancer.

On the way to Los Angeles, Jeff talked to people about 13. Jeff is disabled, but he can do many things. He finished college and is studying to be a lawyer. Jeff says, "People can do 14 they want to do. I want people to know that. I ran 15 for disabled people. I ran for everybody."

- | | | | |
|-----------------|------------|-------------|-------------|
| 1. A. take | B. cut | C. put | D. set |
| 2. A. Every day | B. One day | C. Some day | D. A day |
| 3. A. also | B. too | C. either | D. neither |
| 4. A. walk | B. fly | C. swim | D. run |
| 5. A. On | B. In | C. With | D. Above |
| 6. A. while | B. because | C. when | D. if |
| 7. A. months | B. days | C. hours | D. minutes |
| 8. A. running | B. to run | C. walking | D. to walk |
| 9. A. at | B. for | C. in | D. of |
| 10. A. reached | B. studied | C. stopped | D. started |
| 11. A. and | B. but | C. or | D. so |
| 12. A. more | B. less | C. fewer | D. little |
| 13. A. cancer | B. walk | C. society | D. America |
| 14. A. any | B. thing | C. nothing | D. anything |
| 15. A. not only | B. not | C. only | D. just |

Cloze 3

We cannot stop earthquakes(地震), but we can do things to make sure they do not destroy(破坏) the whole city. First, it is not a 1 idea to build houses along the lines where 2 of the earth's plates(板块) join together. Second, if you think there 3 be an earthquake, it is better to build houses on rock(岩石), not on 4. Third, you must make the houses as 5 as possible. Weak buildings will fall down in an earthquake, but strong ones may 6.

Scientists are 7 that one day an even bigger earthquake will happen around San Francisco(旧金山). They call it "the Big One". But people today are still building more 8. The population in and around San Francisco is 9 ten times more than it was in 1906. This means that 10 there is another earthquake, a great many houses and buildings will be destroyed.

- | | | | |
|----------------|------------|--------------|------------|
| 1. A. bad | B. good | C. poor | D. new |
| 2. A. one | B. most | C. two | D. none |
| 3. A. may | B. should | C. can't | D. won't |
| 4. A. sea | B. land | C. space | D. sand |
| 5. A. high | B. big | C. strong | D. low |
| 6. A. hands up | B. wake up | C. stay up | D. grow up |
| 7. A. sorry | B. pleased | C. uncertain | D. worried |
| 8. A. walls | B. stores | C. cities | D. houses |
| 9. A. now | B. still | C. always | D. never |
| 10. A. before | B. if | C. or | D. until |

Cloze 4

One day a poor farmer was taking a bag of wheat to town. Suddenly the 1 fell off his horse onto the road. He did not 2 what he could do because it was 3 heavy for him to lift by himself. He only hoped that 4 would soon pass by and lend him a 5.

Just at this moment, a man riding a horse came 6 him. But the farmer felt disappointed 7 he saw who he was. It was the great man who lived 8. He thought the great man 9 help him, and hoped another farmer would come up. But to his 10, the great man got off his horse as soon as he came near. "I 11 you need help," he said. "I'm here just at the 12 time." Then he took one end of the bag and the farmer took 13. They lifted it together and put it on the 14.

"Sir," asked the farmer. "How can I pay you?"

"It's quite easy," the great man answered. "When you see anyone else in trouble, do the 15 for him."

- | | | | |
|----------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|
| 1. A. bag | B. box | C. basket | D. farmer |
| 2. A. remember | B. know | C. tell | D. say |
| 3. A. too | B. so | C. such | D. enough |
| 4. A. everyone | B. someone | C. anyone | D. no one |
| 5. A. stick | B. bag | C. hand | D. horse |
| 6. A. down to | B. down | C. up | D. up to |
| 7. A. since | B. while | C. before | D. when |
| 8. A. close | B. nearly | C. nearby | D. near |
| 9. A. can not | B. could not | C. will not | D. would not |
| 10. A. joy | B. delight | C. sadness | D. surprise |
| 11. A. see | B. watch | C. look at | D. mind |
| 12. A. right | B. wrong | C. bad | D. same |
| 13. A. other | B. others | C. the other | D. the others |
| 14. A. ground | B. horseback | C. chair | D. bike |
| 15. A. thing | B. different | C. work | D. same |

模拟实战(二)

Cloze 5

There were some new soldiers on the ground. They were taught in modern 1 of fighting by their two teachers. They were 2 how a man could trick (欺骗) a soldier and take his gun away from him. First one teacher took a knife away from 3, using only hands, and then he took a gun away from him in the 4 way. Several days later 5 they made the young soldiers do these things themselves, both of the 6 asked them lots of questions and wanted to see 7 they had understood. One of the questions was what you would 8 when you were on duty with a 9 on a big bridge at night. It was Tom's 10 to answer the question. He thought carefully for 11 and said, "Well, I think, the 12 thing to do would be to 13 my gun into the river as 14 as possible so that the man couldn't take it away from me and 15 me with it."

- | | | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|---------------|--------------|
| 1. A. ways | B. clothes | C. trousers | D. hats |
| 2. A. taught | B. shown | C. questioned | D. asked |
| 3. A. the man | B. the soldiers | C. the other | D. modern |
| 4. A. different | B. same | C. difficult | D. modern |
| 5. A. when | B. while | C. before | D. after |
| 6. A. soldiers | B. men | C. women | D. teachers |
| 7. A. how hard | B. how hardly | C. how well | D. how badly |
| 8. A. take | B. bring | C. do | D. throw |
| 9. A. book | B. gun | C. radio | D. ball |
| 10. A. work | B. turn | C. duty | D. business |
| 11. A. an hour | B. a week | C. a month | D. a moment |
| 12. A. worst | B. last | C. first | D. earliest |
| 13. A. throw | B. put | C. send | D. push |
| 14. A. quickly | B. slowly | C. quietly | D. softly |
| 15. A. thank | B. help | C. teach | D. kill |

Cloze 6

This morning I got a funny feeling. Today I had to give a report in my 1, and I had been doing this for a long time. Mum came into the kitchen, asking, "Are you ready, 2?" "Yes," I answered quietly. 3 in fact I wasn't ready, really!"

On my way 4 school, I could feel my heart beating fast. I hated this.

I went into Mrs. Owens's class. She is smiling, and saying 5 to all her students as she did every morning.

"Hi, Sam," she said to me as I walked 6 the classroom.

"Hi," I said and quickly sat in my 7. I looked at the clock. The class was about to begin. Then Mrs. Owens started, "Sam, it's time for you to give your speech." 8 in front of everybody? Oh, no! I got up slowly, looking 9 the ground as I walked to the front of the classroom. Then, I looked up, and everyone was looking at me. Mrs. Owens knew I was 10, so she came beside me, and put her hand on my back. She said to the class, "Sam has worked very hard on his 11 and I know it is a very interesting report." Then she turned to me and asked, "Sam, 12 did you like best about the report on Hawaii?" I thought about the funny things I 13 about surfing, and I started to talk. I talked and talked 14 the whole class, and I was not nervous at all. It was great fun. I wasn't frightened. The class cheered as I finished and Mrs. Owens was 15.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|---------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 1. A. class | B. house | C. party | D. hometown |
| 2. A. friends | B. classmates | C. Owens | D. Sam |
| 3. A. Then | B. But | C. So | D. Or |
| 4. A. on | B. from | C. to | D. in |
| 5. A. sorry | B. hello | C. goodbye | D. thanks |
| 6. A. into | B. out of | C. away from | D. far from |
| 7. A. bed | B. seat | C. dining-room | D. reading room |
| 8. A. Putting | B. Being shy | C. Stand up | D. Do well |
| 9. A. for | B. over | C. at | D. after |
| 10. A. glad | B. nervous | C. active | D. happy |
| 11. A. dictionary | B. magazine | C. newspaper | D. report |
| 12. A. what | B. who | C. where | D. whom |
| 13. A. will read | B. have read | C. am reading | D. had read |
| 14. A. in front of | B. over | C. beside | D. near |
| 15. A. playing | B. dancing | C. singing | D. smiling |

Cloze 7

A lady once wrote a long story. She sent it to a famous editor. After 1 weeks the editor 2 the story to her. The lady was 3. She wrote back to the editor:

“Dear Sir:

Yesterday you sent back a story of mine. 4 do you know that the story is not good? You did not read it. 5 I sent you the story, I pasted(粘) together pages 18, 19 and 20. This was a 6 to see whether you would read the story. When the story came back yesterday, the pages were 7 pasted together. Is this the 8 you read all the stories that are sent to you?”

The editor wrote back:

“Dear Madam:

When I have an egg 9 breakfast, I 10 eat the whole egg in order to discover that it is bad.”

- | | | | |
|-----------------|----------------|----------------|------------------|
| 1. A. few | B. a few | C. little | D. a little |
| 2. A. gave | B. came back | C. handed | D. returned |
| 3. A. angry | B. happy | C. satisfied | D. glad |
| 4. A. How | B. Why | C. What | D. Where |
| 5. A. After | B. until | C. Before | D. Since |
| 6. A. lesson | B. test | C. question | D. thing |
| 7. A. already | B. still | C. even | D. yet |
| 8. A. work | B. check | C. road | D. way |
| 9. A. on | B. for | C. at | D. in |
| 10. A. must not | B. have not to | C. need not to | D. don't have to |

Cloze 8

One Saturday afternoon, Kate went to buy something for her sister and herself. As Kate was coming out of a 1, a young lady walked towards her. She said she was Miss Green — a good friend of Kate's sister's. Kate 2 her. Then she called a taxi to send Kate home. She told the driver where he should go. Kate was 3 that it was not in the direction of her home.

"Why?" Kate asked. The lady smiled.

When they came to a quiet road, a big rough man 4 on the road. He stopped the taxi driver, knocked him down, tied him and threw him out of the taxi. At the same time, Miss Green took out a knife and 5 Kate. She asked Kate to keep 6. The man then started the taxi.

"Oh, God! I'm being kidnapped." Kate said to herself.

She tried to escape, but not succeeded. Suddenly an 7 came to her. She took out a lipstick (口红) from her pocket, wrote "SOS" on the window, and covered the word with her 8. A few minutes later, a police car passed and the policemen saw the 9. When the kidnappers saw the policemen, they stopped the taxi, jumped into the grass, and ran away.

The policemen then picked Kate up and sent her home. When her parents knew what had happened, they were greatly surprised. But they were also 10 because their daughter had finally come back safely.

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|----------------|-------------|--------------|---------------|
| 1. A. school | B. taxi | C. shop | D. friend's |
| 2. A. knew | B. believed | C. thanked | D. remembered |
| 3. A. sure | B. excited | C. surprised | D. pleased |
| 4. A. drove | B. climbed | C. fell | D. appeared |
| 5. A. helped | B. played | C. saved | D. frightened |
| 6. A. healthy | B. alive | C. relaxed | D. quiet |
| 7. A. idea | B. answer | C. interest | D. order |
| 8. A. hands | B. back | C. dress | D. lipstick |
| 9. A. picture | B. map | C. sign | D. knife |
| 10. A. worried | B. happy | C. afraid | D. successful |