



英语 高分专练

阅读理解 + 完形填空

(150篇 + 50篇)



中考

主编◎刘弢 吕春昕



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



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主编

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看着市场上浩如烟海、质量参差不齐的中学英语教辅图书，有一个想法在我们心中由来已久，那就是编写一套真正内容扎实、效果明显、让同学和家长们的每一分钱都不虚掷的中学英语阅读理解和完形填空丛书。经过精心选编、无数次推敲和取舍，现在，这套丛书终于完稿了。以下是它们的几个主要特点，希望对您有所帮助。

一、内容最新。所有篇目均选自最近三年中考真题，尤其选取了命题质量较高的江苏、浙江、上海、北京及部分全省统一命题或省会单独命题的中考试题，同时淘汰了大量内容重复或雷同的篇目。中考真题的权威性毋庸置疑，因而演练这些试题无疑具有更好的效果。

二、题型最全。自新课程标准推行以来，中考命题中出现了大量的新题型，本套丛书囊括了几乎所有主流的任务型阅读理解和任务型完形填空，其中任务型阅读理解主要包括问答类、信息匹配类、图表类、文章还原类等；任务型完形填空主要包括首字母填空、选词填空和无任何提示的缺词填空。由于各地试题每年都有调整，因而熟悉各类题型对参加中考大有裨益。

三、题量最大。本丛书每册包含40套试题、200篇文章，每套试题按照“4篇阅读+1篇完形”或“3篇阅读+2篇完形”的形式编写，与中考题量相当。学生可以自修，10分钟读一篇或45分钟做一套；也可以在教师指导下集体使用，一节课内完成。

四、循序渐进。我们将所有中考真题按难度分级，分别编入初一至初三。这样就避免了一般中考图书中简单的送分题过多、起不到训练效果的问题。另外，本丛书总体难度略高于同类书，因而更适合中等以上水平的学生使用。

本丛书的出版离不开华东理工大学出版社编辑们的策划和支持，正是由于他们专业的建议和严谨的敬业精神，才使得这套书能以更佳的面貌呈现给大家。在此，我们深表谢意。

囿于作者水平，不足之处敬请读者指正。

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一、阅读理解：根据短文内容，从每题所给的四个选项中，选出最佳选项。

A

[2012 浙江宁波 · C篇]

It was midday when I got the call that my grandfather was not well and he was quickly getting worse. My family did not know how long he would stay in the world. I knew I had to get to the hospital to tell him how much I loved him. As I drove to the hospital, I pictured him before I got to tell him how much he meant to me. Trying to fight back the tears, I wanted to stay calm when I saw him.

When I got to the hospital, I hurriedly looked for his hospital room. I found him in a *semiconscious* (半清醒的) state. On my knees, I said softly, "Hello, Grandpa."

Still feeling shy, I decided not to leave his bedside without letting him know. While I asked about how he was, he told me "I'll be fine, Henry" although we both knew that wasn't true. Then he asked me with a smile how I was doing.

Hearing what my grandpa said, I was much moved. I made the decision that I had to show my *gratitude* for him. As I found all the courage I had, I hold his hands tightly. I cried out, "Grandpa, I just want to let you know how much I love you. I hope you already know that yet I just want to make sure." By this time, tears were rolling down my face. All those years of love that I had shut and not let him know, became free.

Smilingly, he said, "I know. Thank you for telling me that. All I have on this planet is my family and my love for them. If there is anything I could ask of you, I want you to be good to your family, your mother, your father, and your brother. That's all I want to ask of you."

What I learned that day changed my whole life.

From then on, I began telling people how much I love them, care for them, and respect them. I get in touch with, for example, my babysitter, my barber, to show my appreciation. I go down into the city once a week and serve pizza to the homeless. I wake up every morning and list everything I'm thankful to in my life.

- B 1. The author got the news of Grandpa's illness _____.
A. in the morning B. at noon C. in the evening D. at midnight
- A 2. The author didn't tell Grandpa his love because _____ to say love to Grandpa before.

- A. he was too shy
C. he was too busy

- B. he was too frightened
D. he had no chances

DA 3. The underlined word "*gratitude*" in Paragraph 4 means _____ in Chinese.

A. 兴奋

B. 惊讶

C. 害怕

D. 感激

DC 4. The author wrote this passage to tell readers mainly about _____.

A. how to think highly of others

B. how to help others get out of trouble

C. how to get in touch with others

D. how to share feelings with others

CB 5. The story develops with the changes of _____.

A. the author's life

B. Grandpa's feelings

C. the author's emotion

D. Grandpa's illness

B

[2012 浙江嘉兴/舟山 · C篇]

Do you know how important it is to have breakfast? A study of 2,000 teenagers in the US showed that eating breakfast daily is helpful to young people.

According to the study, teenagers who eat breakfast weigh around 5 pounds less than teenagers who do not. Although they take in more calories in the morning, they are more active during the day because they have more energy. This means they burn more calories than non-breakfast eaters. The breakfast does not even have to be very healthy, as eating anything is better than nothing.

The study also showed that eating breakfast keeps teenagers feeling full for longer, so they will not eat too many snacks later in the day. This is good news as most popular snacks, like sweets and potato chips, are usually unhealthy and full of calories.

Another big advantage of eating breakfast is that it helps teenagers do better at school. This is because it gives them more energy to keep their attention in class.

What's more, a study in the UK showed that adults who eat breakfast daily put on less weight and also perform better at work.

Whatever your age is, take time to have breakfast every day.

A 1. The underlined sentence in Paragraph 2 infers that _____.

A. teenagers should eat something for breakfast

B. breakfast helps teenagers do better at school

C. breakfast must be healthy with lots of calories

D. the energy makes teenagers active the whole day

ID 2. Having breakfast daily makes the teenagers _____.

A. eat fewer snacks

B. put on more weight

A. relax themselves

D. burn less calories

3. The passage is mainly about _____.
 A. the importance of snacks B. how the adults perform at work
 C. the advantages of having breakfast D. losing weight without breakfast
4. We can probably read this passage in a(n) _____.
 A. story book B. health magazine C. movie poster D. instruction book



[2012 浙江嘉兴/舟山 · D篇]

For thousands of years, people have used plants to make medicines. They used different parts of the plants—the roots, the leaves, the flowers, and even the bark. Today, doctors have rediscovered more medicinal values of some plants. Let's look at some examples.

Foxglove is a common plant. People have used it to make the heart slow down. Recently, scientists have developed another drug from it. This new drug helps prevent other heart problems.

In some areas, malaria has been a problem. Scientists have learned that the bark of a South American tree, the cinchona, can be made into a drug to prevent malaria. For a long time, the Chinese have known that a special plant, wormwood, can also fight malaria. Scientists have been working with it to develop new drugs against malaria.

In Germany, some scientists studied garlic (大蒜) for four years. They found that it helps prevent the build-up of plaque (血小板) because too much plaque is bad for health. This very common plant continues to be studied.

As we know, there are about 250,000 kinds of flowering plants in the world. Scientists have only studied little more than one percent of plants for their medicinal values. Maybe medicines for AIDS and cancer will be made from the other 99 percent.

1. What can foxglove be used for?
 A. Studying plants. B. Building up the plaque.
 C. Treating AIDS and cancer. D. Preventing heart problems.
2. What does the underlined word "malaria" in Paragraph 3 refer to?
 A. A drug. B. A scientist. C. An illness. D. An animal.
3. How many plants are mentioned in the passage?
 A. Three. B. Four. C. Five. D. Six.
4. Which of the following is the best title for the passage?
 A. Past and Future B. Plants and Medicines
 C. Health and Illness D. Scientists and Doctors

Text messaging (发短信), or simply “texting”, which allows people to send and receive messages on mobile phones, becomes very popular today.

The advantages of texting are obvious. Texting helps to save money. If you have a few words to greet your family and friends on their birthdays or on some important festivals, sending messages can be cheaper than phone calling. Texting helps to save time. Even if you want to send a message to 100 people, you can do it in one second. Texting helps you to “talk” to someone when he or she is too busy to answer the phone. Texting can also help you to “talk” to someone secretly if you don’t want others to hear what you are talking on the phone. These advantages are so amazing that many people are crazy about it. They hold mobile phones in hands all day long, send dozens of messages each day, and even text while driving or walking.

However, texting also has its disadvantages. Junk messages may come into your mobile phone box now and then. When your phone box gets too full, you can’t receive any more messages. You may therefore miss some important information.

What’s more, if you don’t do texting properly, for example texting while driving or walking, it can be dangerous. It can cause injuries and even death. It was reported that about 6,000 people were killed and half a million were injured for this reason each year. In Fort Lee, a small town in New Jersey, USA, three people died because they walked into traffic while texting in 2011. Two researchers at Stony Brook University, New York found that texters are 60% more probably to have an accident than others. When people are texting, they don’t notice other people or things around them. To reduce traffic accidents, all drivers of the USA are now not allowed to text while driving. About 32 countries have passed laws restricting the use of mobile phones while driving.

Texting is a wonderful way of communication. However, only when we use it properly can we fully enjoy the fun it brings.

- CB 1. How many advantages of texting are mentioned in the passage?
A. Two. B. Three. C. Four. D. Five.
- A 2. What did the researchers at Stony Brook University find?
A. Texters are easier to have an accident. B. Texting is a good way of communication.
C. 6,000 people were killed and injured. D. Many people text to greet family and friends.
- B 3. The underlined word “*restricting*” probably means _____.
A. not telling B. not allowing C. enjoying D. making
- D 4. This passage is written to tell us that _____.
A. we should do less texting B. texting has many advantages
C. texting is better than phone calling D. we should do texting properly

二、完形填空：根据短文内容，从每题所给的四个选项中，选出可以填入文中空白处的最佳选项。



[2012 江苏镇江]

Once there was a king who offered a prize to the artist who would paint the best picture of peace. Many artists 1. The king looked at all the pictures. But there were only two he really liked, and he had to choose 2 them.

One picture was of a 3 lake. The lake was a perfect mirror for peaceful high mountains all around it. Overhead was a blue sky with white soft clouds. All that saw this picture 4 it was a perfect picture of peace.

The other picture had 5 too. But these were *rugged* (崎岖的) and *bared* (光秃秃的). Above was an angry sky, from which rain fell and in which lightning played. Down the side of the mountain was a waterfall. This did not look peaceful 6. But when the king looked closely, he saw behind the waterfall a bush 7 in the crack in the rock. In the bush, a mother bird had built her nest. She sat on her nest, watching the running water.

After the king compared the two pictures 8, he chose the second picture 9 explained, "Peace does not mean to be in a place where there is no noise, trouble, or hard work. Peace means when facing unhappy situations, you can still be calm in your 10. That is the real meaning of peace."

- | | | | |
|-------------------|--------------|------------|---------------|
| C 1. A. argued | B. invited | C. tried | D. invented |
| A 2. A. between | B. except | C. within | D. through |
| A 3. A. calm | B. round | C. small | D. deep |
| B 4. A. announced | B. thought | C. doubted | D. promised |
| D 5. A. lakes | B. clouds | C. mirrors | D. mountains |
| A 6. A. at all | B. at last | C. at once | D. at present |
| B 7. A. lying | B. growing | C. dying | D. moving |
| B 8. A. actively | B. carefully | C. angrily | D. widely |
| D 9. A. so | B. but | C. or | D. and |
| C 10. A. voice | B. world | C. heart | D. view |

T e s t 2

一、阅读理解：根据短文内容，从每题所给的四个选项中，选出最佳选项。

A

[2012 江苏连云港 · C篇]

“The only thing holding you back is yourself. Never say never,” said a rising 17-year-old singer, Justin Bieber, who was just an ordinary boy in Canada a few years ago.

After the accident of falling from the 18th floor and lying in the snow for three hours, my hands were frozen and my *spinal cord* (脊髓) was seriously injured. All the doctors and professors in the famous hospitals in Beijing told me that there was little chance for my hands and my body to recover.

After half a year of medical treatments and recovering exercises, I could not make any more progress for over a year. What was worse, I suffered a lot from depression. On top of this, I suffered from insomnia, making every minute of the night seem to last forever. Hopelessly, mom and I came back to my hometown, which is a small town in Guangdong.

At that time, I thought that I would never be able to walk again. I would never love and be loved. I would never be able to earn even a penny. I would never be able to repay the kindness I got from my parents and many nice people. Life was meaningless.

Now two years have passed. My hands are 80% recovered. I can even type faster than a healthy person! Up to now, I have worked for a law firm as an interpreter for half a year already. Although I don't earn as much as before, I am able to pay for the food and clothes I need. What's more, I even have extra money to buy thanksgiving presents for my parents and my boyfriend. Through my blogs, many people get to know me and like me. I can bring happiness to them. I can help those who are still suffering from depression and the pain of illnesses by chatting with them... You see, I am living a meaningful life and I am happier than ever I could have dreamed.

So, my friends, never say never. As long as you are alive, there is always hope and possibilities. It is never too late to take action to realize your dreams.

1. What's the writer's present job?
A. A singer. B. A typist. C. A professor. D. An interpreter.
2. What does the underlined word “*insomnia*” in the third paragraph mean in Chinese?

- A. 失眠 B. 失忆 C. 麻木 D. 低烧
3. All of the following words can be used to describe the writer's present life EXCEPT _____.
- A. helpful B. meaningful C. painful D. hopeful
4. According to the passage, which of the following statements about the writer is true?
- A. She gets a lot of help through her blogs.
- B. She is in love with a young man at present.
- C. She got medical treatment soon after the accident.
- D. She had no job and earned little before the accident.

B

[2012 江苏连云港 · B篇]

A Simple Scientific Experiment

Below is a description of a simple scientific experiment. It shows us how iron reacts with air and with water.

Aim: To find out if iron rusts (a) in dry air; (b) in water that has no air in it (air-free water); (c) in ordinary water.

Materials: 3 clean iron nails; test tubes; test tube holder; cotton wool; oil; Bunsen burner.

Iron in dry air

Method

- (1) Put some iron nails at the bottom of a test tube.
- (2) Push some cotton wool down the tube.
- (3) Leave the tube for one week.

Result

The nails do not rust.

Conclusion

Iron does not rust in dry air.

Iron in air-free water

Method

- (1) Half-fill a test tube with water.
- (2) Boil the water for three minutes. (This makes sure there is no air in the water.)
- (3) Put two or three clean nails in the water.

(4) Add some oil to the water. (This will keep air out of the water.)

(5) Leave the tube for one week.

Result

The nails do not rust in the tube with air-free water.

Conclusion

Iron does not rust in air-free water.

Iron in ordinary water

Method

- (1) Half-fill a test tube with water and add two or three clean nails.
- (2) Leave the tube for one week.

Result

The nails rust in the tube with ordinary water.

Conclusion

Iron rusts in ordinary water.

- In the first part of the experiment, the cotton wool is most probably used to _____.
A. keep the air dry B. keep the tube wet C. make the nails rust D. keep the tube clean
- What are necessary steps to make sure the water in the tube is air-free?
a. Leave half a tube of water in it. b. Boil the water for some time.
c. Put some clean iron nails in the tube. d. Add some oil to the water.
A. a b B. a c C. b c D. b d
- We can conclude from the experiment that only _____ makes iron rusty.
A. dry air B. cotton wool C. ordinary water D. air-free water



[2012 浙江衢州 · D篇]

The Venus flytrap is a kind of meat-eating plant. It grows in very few places, such as wetlands near the coast of North Carolina in America.

The Venus flytrap is not a large plant. It grows to be only about a foot tall. The plant has white flowers in the spring, but it is the plant's leaves that make it so interesting. The ends of the leaves have folding parts with *stiff* (坚硬的), tiny hairs. These are the plant's "traps (捕捉器)".

What does the Venus flytrap eat? As you might guess, the Venus flytrap eats flies. It also eats spiders, ants, and crickets. The Venus flytrap makes most of its food with sun, air, and water, just like other plants. Living things just give it extra nutrition to grow well in wetlands.

How does this plant trap and eat living things? The Venus flytrap uses a sweet liquid to attract its food. When a fly lands on one of the plant's open traps, hairs on the surface make the trap closed. As soon as the trap closes, the fly is dinner!

If you want to have your own Venus flytrap at home, you have to buy the plant from a special place. You can't take a Venus flytrap from where it grows! There are laws about taking it out of the wild.

- According to the passage, where does the Venus flytrap grow?
A. In the wetlands. B. In the desert. C. In the rocks. D. In the sea.
- About the Venus flytrap, which of the following is true?
A. It is a large plant. B. It only eats spiders.
C. It has white flowers. D. It can fly in the sky.
- According to Paragraph 4, which is the right order of the following sentences?
a. The trap of the Venus flytrap closes.
b. A fly lands on one of the plant's open traps.
c. The fly is kept in the trap as the food of the plant.

d. The Venus flytrap uses a sweet liquid to attract its food.

A. d b a c

B. a b c d

C. b d a c

D. d b c a

4. Why can't you take a Venus flytrap from the wild?

A. Because the plant may hurt you.

B. Because it is against the laws.

C. Because the plant is dangerous.

D. Because there are shops selling it.

二、任务型阅读：阅读短文，按照要求完成文后的问题。

D

[2012 浙江宁波]

请仔细阅读 1 ~ 4 小题，从 A、B、C、D 中找出其相对应的礼仪规则，并回答第 5 小题。

1. The first and greatest rule. Talking is not allowed, even including talking quietly during the music.

2. The musicians do not need your help, and your neighbors need silence. Learn to *tap* (轻敲) your fingers quietly on the chair—it's a good finger exercise.

3. Drinks and candies are not allowed.

4. Remember that you are representing your school, and you want to be on your best behavior. There are many eyes looking at you.

A. Do not embarrass your teacher or your school.

B. No singing, tapping fingers or feet.

C. Please have nothing in your mouth, besides your teeth and tongue.

D. Do not talk.

1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____ 4. _____

5. What's the best title for this material?

A. The Rules of Concert Etiquette

B. The Rules of Hotel Etiquette

C. The Rules of Bank Etiquette

D. The Rules of Airport Etiquette

三、完形填空：根据短文内容，从每题所给的四个选项中，选出可以填入文中空白处的最佳选项。

E

[2012 浙江宁波]

A little boy named Harry became very ill. He had to lie in bed all day, unable to move. He spent his days feeling 1 and blue.

高

分

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英语阅读理解+完形填空 (150篇+50篇) (中考)

There wasn't much he could do except look out of the 2. Time passed, and his illness frustrated him. Until one day he saw a strange 3 in the window. It was a penguin eating a sausage sandwich. The penguin got in 4 the open window, and said "good afternoon" to Harry, turned around, and 5 quickly.

Of course, Harry was very 6. He was still trying to work out what had happened. Outside his window he saw a monkey busy blowing up a balloon. At first Harry asked himself 7 that could possibly be, but after a while, as more and more crazy-looking 8 appeared outside the window, he couldn't help 9 and found it hard to stop.

An elephant jumped on a stone, or a dog wore a pair of glasses and acted in a 10 way. The little boy didn't tell anyone about this. Those strange characters ended up putting joy back in his heart, and in his body. Before long, his health had 11 so much that he was able to go back to school again.

There he told his classmates all that he had 12. While he was talking to his best friend, he saw 13 coming out of his friend's school bag. Harry asked his friend what it was, and he was so *insistent* (坚持的) that 14 his friend had to show him what was in the schoolbag.

There, inside, were all the things that his best friend had been using to try to 15 the little boy!

And from that day on, Harry always did his best to make sure that no one felt sad and alone.

- | | | | |
|------------------|--------------|----------------|---------------|
| 1. A. happy | B. sad | C. excited | D. cool |
| 2. A. roof | B. hole | C. window | D. wall |
| 3. A. photo | B. painting | C. sign | D. shape |
| 4. A. above | B. below | C. over | D. through |
| 5. A. left | B. slept | C. flew | D. drove |
| 6. A. annoyed | B. surprised | C. bored | D. tired |
| 7. A. what | B. which | C. when | D. where |
| 8. A. people | B. students | C. children | D. characters |
| 9. A. crying | B. laughing | C. running | D. coughing |
| 10. A. funny | B. rude | C. dull | D. strict |
| 11. A. grown | B. improved | C. increased | D. developed |
| 12. A. acted | B. heard | C. experienced | D. dreamed |
| 13. A. something | B. anything | C. nothing | D. everything |
| 14. A. quickly | B. suddenly | C. immediately | D. finally |
| 15. A. cheer up | B. give up | C. make up | D. put up |



一、阅读理解：根据短文内容，从每题所给的四个选项中，选出最佳选项。

A

[2012 浙江台州 · B篇]

Spain is famous for its tomato festival, called La Tomatina. It happens in a small town named Bunol on the last Wednesday of August every year. During the festival there are all kinds of activities, but the most exciting part is the tomato fight. It takes place at the end of a week-long celebration. You are encouraged to throw tomatoes in the fight.

There are many stories about how the festival began. One of the stories goes that during the 1940's, some friends started a tomato fight, while another story is about a local band. Anyway, everyone in Bunol seems to have a different story.

Before the tomato fight, there are parades, musical bands, street parties and so on.

On the day of the fight, shopkeepers cover their windows and doors in order to keep away from the tomato fight. At the same time, thousands of tourists and local people come to the town square together. Then large trucks full of tomatoes arrive. From the back of the large trucks, a great town band start to throw tomatoes at others. Then the crowds fight back, throwing the tomatoes at anything and anyone. Soon the streets are in the sea of red tomato juice.

Everyone is supposed to obey a small number of rules: You must squash the tomato before throwing it and you are allowed to throw nothing but tomatoes.

It is usually over in less than half an hour. Everyone then sets off to the river to clean up. Sounds like fun!

1. The most exciting activity of the festival is _____.

- A. parades B. street parties
C. the tomato fight
D. the musical band show

2. The stories about how the festival began are _____ according to the passage.

- A. very clear B. rather sad

C. very famous D. quite different
3. On the fight day, _____.

- A. people fight for the whole day
B. people can throw everything
C. shopkeepers are not allowed to watch people fight
D. lots of tourists and local people take part in the fight

4. The best title of the passage can be _____.

A. Travel in Spain

B. The Tomato Festival in Spain

C. The History of Spain

D. Rules of the Tomato Festival

B

[2013 浙江绍兴 · C篇]

Cycling, which means riding a bike, is popular among children from across the UK. They have saved parents more than £368,000 in *petrol* (汽油) costs in the last three weeks, by cycling a million miles to school.

The journeys were made as part of Sustrans' Big Pedal—the UK's biggest school cycling competition, started by the world's top cyclist, Mark. More than 1,000 schools around the country took part.

With petrol prices rising, families across the country are looking for ways to cut back on petrol costs. The Big Pedal shows just how easy it is to leave the car at home and use two wheels for short journeys like the school run.

More than a quarter of a million children have shown how choosing two wheels instead of four can help families save money. If children keep cycling to school all the year round, families in the UK can save themselves nearly £3 million in petrol costs.

According to Matt, director for the East Midlands, cycling not only helps families save on petrol costs, but also improves a child's performance at school.

Actually, cycling is good for kids. "By regularly cycling to school, we become fitter, smarter and better learners," a student called Tommy said confidently.

"It's great to see more people cycling, and I always smile when I see a family or a child on a bike. So many kids want to cycle, so we should make it easy for them to get around by bike and keep healthy," Mark said.

In order to encourage more schools to take part in the cycling competition, Joseph from Sustrans. org. uk mentioned that prizes would be offered. Schools can choose any six weeks in the year to take part in the competition (or longer if they wish).

1. _____ began Sustrans' Big Pedal in the UK.

A. Mark

B. Matt

C. Tommy

D. Joseph

2. The third and fourth paragraphs mainly tell us cycling can _____.

A. help kids keep fit

B. help families save money

C. make kids become smart

D. make families get together

3. Which of the following is true?

A. Parents have cycled a million miles to work.

B. Kids can get short journeys as a prize.