



根据义务教育英语《课程标准》编写  
配各种版本教材使用



主编：李保卫

# 初中组合训练新设计

A New Design of Combined Exercise for Junior Middle School

## 阅读理解与完形填空



Reading Comprehension & Cloze

八 年 级

上海科学普及出版社

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# 奔腾英语

初中组合训练新设计

## 阅读理解与完形填空

八年级

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# 出版说明



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。

编委会

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## UNIT ONE

## A 完形填空

## Passage 1

题材	体裁	题数	阅读时间	正确率
日常生活	记叙文	10	分钟	%

Doctors tell us that *holidays*<sup>①</sup> are *necessary*<sup>②</sup>. We should rest from 1 for a week or two weeks every year. If it is possible, they say, we should 2 our homes and go to another 3 of the country. We should go 4 for a holiday. Then, after the holiday, we 5 home *fresh*<sup>③</sup> and strong and ready for another 6 of work.

This seems to be true for most adults (成年人) but not for 7. Some people do not like leaving their homes to stay in strange 8. For young children it is usually untrue. They do not like a *sudden*<sup>④</sup> change in their 9. They like their homes 10 of all.

- |                   |             |              |           |
|-------------------|-------------|--------------|-----------|
| ( ) 1. A. doing   | B. job      | C. work      | D. study  |
| ( ) 2. A. live    | B. go       | C. stay      | D. leave  |
| ( ) 3. A. village | B. part     | C. city      | D. town   |
| ( ) 4. A. away    | B. down     | C. after     | D. up     |
| ( ) 5. A. arrive  | B. get      | C. reach     | D. return |
| ( ) 6. A. week    | B. day      | C. year      | D. month  |
| ( ) 7. A. all     | B. children | C. both      | D. women  |
| ( ) 8. A. places  | B. world    | C. countries | D. homes  |
| ( ) 9. A. life    | B. lives    | C. home      | D. houses |
| ( ) 10. A. well   | B. good     | C. best      | D. better |

- |    |                          |                            |
|----|--------------------------|----------------------------|
| 注释 | ①holiday <i>n.</i> 假期    | ②necessary <i>adj.</i> 必要的 |
|    | ③fresh <i>adj.</i> 精神饱满的 | ④sudden <i>adj.</i> 突然的    |

## B 综合填空

## Passage 2

题材	体裁	题数	阅读时间	正确率
家庭生活	记叙文	5	分钟	%

根据短文内容及首字母提示, 填写所缺单词, 使短文意思完整。

Mr Green is a teacher. His only son, Bill, is a s 1. He is twelve. The child likes to *fly kites*<sup>①</sup> and play some other g 2.

One Monday afternoon, Bill flies kites with his friends after school. But Bill's kite is in the t 3 and he can not get it. Bill and his friends do not know what to do. They worry very much and Bill c 4 to his father for help. His father wants to get the kite down from the tree, but he can't, so Bill asks him to

make a new one for him. His father makes a new kite. When the boy g 5 the new kite, he is very glad. He *thanks his father for*<sup>②</sup> the kite and goes out to *play with*<sup>③</sup> his friends.

1. \_\_\_\_\_ 2. \_\_\_\_\_ 3. \_\_\_\_\_ 4. \_\_\_\_\_ 5. \_\_\_\_\_

注 释	①fly kites 放风筝	②thank sb. for 为……感谢某人
	③play with 和……一块玩	

## C 阅读理解



### Passage 3

题材	体裁	题数	阅读时间	正确率
科普知识	说明文	5	分钟	%

The air is around us, and it is important to our lives. *Without*<sup>①</sup> air, we can not live and everyone understands that. But the air is more important than we thought in many other ways. Here let me tell you something more.

If we do not have air, for example, there would be no sound as sound travels *through*<sup>②</sup> the air. There would be no cars, no buses or trucks because motors need air to *start*<sup>③</sup>. Now can you think of what the world would be like without air?

- ( ) 1. The air around us is very important to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. our lives      B. the sound      C. clouds      D. the motors
- ( ) 2. Everybody knows that \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. the air is important in other ways      B. plants can grow without air  
C. animals can live without air      D. man can not live without air
- ( ) 3. What could happen if there is no air?  
A. We can hear nothing at all.      B. Sound travels very slowly.  
C. There would be a strong wind.      D. Cars would run very slowly.
- ( ) 4. There would be no cars, buses or trucks because their motors can't start without \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. wind      B. clouds      C. air      D. weather
- ( ) 5. Which is the best title for the article?  
A. Sound Travels through the Air      B. Motors Need Air to Start  
C. We Cannot Live without Air      D. Air Is Very Important to us

注 释	①without <i>prep.</i> 无; 没有	②through <i>prep.</i> 穿过; 通过
	③start <i>vt.</i> 引起; 发动	



### Passage 4

题材	体裁	题数	阅读时间	正确率
人物故事	记叙文	6	分钟	%

Mr White and his wife decided to paint(油漆) the outside of their house. To save(节省) money, they wanted to do it themselves. On Saturday morning they bought some paint and two *brushes*<sup>①</sup>. They began that afternoon with the back of the house. The next Saturday Mr White went to a football match while his wife painted the front of the house. On Sunday they found they couldn't open any of the front windows. They got them all open *in the end*<sup>②</sup>, but they broke three of the seven and they were very *expensive*<sup>③</sup> to *repair*<sup>④</sup>. Next time when they try to save money, they'll *certainly*<sup>⑤</sup> pay someone to do the work.

- ( ) 1. Mr White decided to paint \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. the front of the house                      B. the back of the house  
 C. the front windows                          D. the outside of the house
- ( ) 2. They decided to do the job themselves because \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. the windows were very easy to break    B. the windows were very hard to open  
 C. only they could do this work well        D. they didn't want to spend more money
- ( ) 3. The work *lasted*<sup>⑥</sup> for about \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. two days                                      B. less than a week  
 C. three days                                    D. more than a week
- ( ) 4. They had to get someone to make repairs for \_\_\_\_\_ windows.  
 A. three    B. four    C. five    D. seven
- ( ) 5. They'll pay someone to work for them because \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. they want to go to watch football matches  
 B. they are no longer interested in it  
 C. they have no more paint and brushes  
 D. they really want to save some money
- ( ) 6. which is the right order(顺序) for this story?  
 a. On Sunday they couldn't open any of the front windows.  
 b. They broke some of the windows.  
 c. The Whites decided to paint the house themselves.  
 d. They began with the back of the house.  
 e. They bought some paint and brushes.  
 A. e, d, a, b, c                      B. a, b, c, d, e                      C. c, e, d, a, b                      D. c, e, a, d, b

## 注释

①brush *n.* 刷子③expensive *adj.* 昂贵的⑤certainly *adv.* 一定;必定

②in the end 最后;终于

④repair *v.* 修理⑥last *vi* 持续

## Passage 5

题材	体裁	题数	阅读时间	正确率
人物故事	记叙文	5	分钟	%

A man becomes *general*<sup>①</sup> in the army. One day he is in his new office when a new soldier walks in. In order to *impress*<sup>②</sup> the new soldier, the general picks up the telephone and says, "Yes, Mr President. I'm glad you like my *suggestions*<sup>③</sup>. I want to go and give you a more *detailed*<sup>④</sup> report a little later this week." After hanging up the telephone, the general asks, "Now, soldier, what can I do for you?" "Nothing much, sir," says the soldier. "I just come in to *connect*<sup>⑤</sup> your telephone."

- ( ) 1. What is the story about?  
 A. A new general.    B. A new soldier.    C. A telephone.    D. A new office.
- ( ) 2. The man becomes general \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. in the school    B. at home    C. in the army    D. in a shop
- ( ) 3. The man pretends(假装) to make a telephone call with \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. his wife    B. his friend    C. his soldier    D. Mr President
- ( ) 4. The soldier comes in to \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. connect the telephone    B. report something  
 C. tell him a story    D. wait for his order
- ( ) 5. From the story we can know that the general is \_\_\_\_\_.

A. clever

B. glad

C. vain

D. angry

注释

①general *n.* 将军

②impress *vt.* 给……极深的印象

③suggestion *n.* 建议

④detailed *adj.* 详细的

⑤connect *vt.* 连接

## Passage 6

题材

体裁

题数

阅读时间

正确率

广告宣传

说明文

5

分钟

%

### Hours:

Monday~Thursday: 10:00 a. m.~5:00 p. m.

Friday: 10:00 a. m.~8:00 p. m.

Saturday: 10:00 a. m.~5:00 p. m.

Sunday: 11:00 a. m.~5:00 p. m.

Closed<sup>①</sup> on Thanksgiving Day and Christmas Day.

The Museum Shop is open during regular (正常的) museum hours. Admission (费用) to the shop is always free<sup>②</sup>.

The Museum Library is open from Monday to Friday at 10:00 a. m.~5:00 p. m.

The Sky Restaurant is open during regular museum hours Monday through Saturday and from 11:30 a. m. to 5:00 p. m. on Sunday.

### Admission:

Adults (成年人): \$ 7.00

The aged and students with ID<sup>③</sup>: \$ 6.00

Children ages to 17: \$ 5.00

Children younger than 2: free

Strong Museum members: free

Strong Museum offers<sup>④</sup> a 50% discount (打折) to groups of 20 or more.

- ( ) 1. Strong Museum usually opens \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Monday through Thursday  
B. every day except (除了) Wednesday  
C. from Monday to Friday  
D. every day of the week
- ( ) 2. You can have dinner in Strong Museum \_\_\_\_\_ on Fridays.  
A. from 10:00 a. m. to 8:00 p. m.  
B. from 10:00 a. m. to 5:00 p. m.  
C. from 11:30 a. m. to 5:00 p. m.  
D. at any time of the day
- ( ) 3. If you are a group of 30 students with ID visiting Strong Museum, how much should you pay for the admission?  
A. \$ 105.  
B. \$ 90.  
C. \$ 210.  
D. \$ 180.
- ( ) 4. According to the advertisement (广告) above, which of the following is TRUE?  
A. Children to Strong Museum are free.  
B. An adult visiting Strong Museum should pay \$ 7.00.  
C. The museum is open all the year round.  
D. The museum isn't open at 4:00 p. m.
- ( ) 5. Which is the best that can be used in the advertisement for Strong Museum?  
A. Strong Museum—an Exciting Place for Adults.  
B. Strong Museum—Children's World for Fun.  
C. Welcome to Strong Museum for a long Holiday.  
D. Strong Museum—the Best Place to Spend Your Day.

注 释	①closed <i>adj.</i> 关闭的	②free <i>adj.</i> 免费的;自由的
	③ID <i>n.</i> 身份证(= ID card)	④offer <i>v.</i> 提供

## D 任务型阅读

### Passage 7

题 材	体 裁	题 数	阅读时间	正确率
书信往来	应用文	7	分钟	%

读 Jim 写给 David 的信,在后面表格中找出他喜欢的课程画☺,不喜欢的画☹。

Dear David,

Today is Wednesday. I'm really busy. In the morning, I have four classes. At 8 o'clock, class begins. I have history. I like history. History is interesting and China has a long history. At 9:00 a.m., I have English. You know, English is easy to me and I like it. Then at 10:00, I have science. Science is fun, so I like it, too. But I don't like maths at all. I have maths at 11 o'clock. I think maths is difficult and *boring*<sup>①</sup>. Our maths teacher is Mrs Zhang. She is very kind to us. I like her but I don't like her subject.

I have lunch at 12 o'clock. After lunch I have a short rest. There are three classes in the afternoon. At 2:00 p.m., I have music, then I have Chinese at 3 o'clock. Next I have the last class—P. E. at 4:00. Music is relaxing and P. E. is my favourite. I have music and P. E. *happily*<sup>②</sup>. But Chinese is hard. I'm not good at it. It's so boring.

After class, I have music club and at 5 o'clock I go back home. Can you tell me your day?

Please *write back*<sup>③</sup> soon.

Yours,  
Jim

Time	Subject	like (☺)	Dislike (☹)
8:00	history		
9:00	English		
10:00	science		
11:00	math		
2:00	music		
3:00	Chinese		
4:00	P. E.		

注 释	①boring <i>adj.</i> 枯燥的;乏味的	②happily <i>adv.</i> 高兴地
	③write back 写回信	





## UNIT TWO



### 完形填空



### Passage 1

题材

体裁

题数

阅读时间

正确率

人物故事

记叙文

10

分钟

%

Pedro had a *worried*<sup>①</sup> *look*<sup>②</sup> yesterday. His tooth *hurt*<sup>③</sup> and he couldn't eat 1. His mother had to buy some drinks for him. He couldn't fall 2 last night and cried at times. His father bought some 3 for him, but it wasn't useful. They decided to take him to a 4.

This morning *as soon as*<sup>④</sup> they had 5, Mr Hunt and Pedro went to see a doctor. The boy was 6 the doctors. So he said he wouldn't go there, his parents didn't 7 and he had to go there. Nearly two 8 later the boy came back happily.

"Has a doctor looked you 9 yet?" asked his mother.

"No, he hasn't."

"What are you so happy for, then?"

"10 he's gone out and he'll be back next week!"

- |                     |                   |               |               |
|---------------------|-------------------|---------------|---------------|
| ( ) 1. A. anything  | B. nothing        | C. something  | D. everything |
| ( ) 2. A. off       | B. down           | C. asleep     | D. behind     |
| ( ) 3. A. chips     | B. medicine       | C. fruit      | D. sandwiches |
| ( ) 4. A. school    | B. stop           | C. hospital   | D. station    |
| ( ) 5. A. dinner    | B. party          | C. meal       | D. breakfast  |
| ( ) 6. A. afraid of | B. different from | C. agree with | D. away from  |
| ( ) 7. A. leave     | B. agree          | C. go         | D. refuse     |
| ( ) 8. A. hours     | B. days           | C. weeks      | D. months     |
| ( ) 9. A. after     | B. at             | C. for        | D. over       |
| ( ) 10. A. Happily  | B. Slowly         | C. Carefully  | D. Luckily    |

注 ①worried *adj.* 焦虑的; 忧虑的

②look *n.* 表情; 神情

释 ③hurt *vi.* 刺痛; 伤痛

④as soon as .....就.....



### 综合填空



### Passage 2

题材

体裁

题数

阅读时间

正确率

校园生活

记叙文

5

分钟

%

根据短文内容及首字母提示, 填写所缺单词, 使短文意思完整。

My name is Zhang Fan. I study in Heigou Middle School.

I come to school before 6:30 every day. We have seven c 1 every day. I have lunch at school.

After that we play basketball and ping-pong. Our classmates are all f 2. I'm happy they are all my friends. My favourite *subject*<sup>①</sup> is English. My English teacher is a *beautiful*<sup>②</sup> w 3. She loves us very much. She *is strict with us*<sup>③</sup>. In her class you can often hear the *laughter*<sup>④</sup> because (因为) she often tells us some interesting stories (有趣的故事). We all like her. We often p 4 games after class in the afternoon. On Wednesday afternoon I study computer and on Friday afternoon, I study *drawing and writing*<sup>⑤</sup>. My school l 5 is always *colourful*<sup>⑥</sup>. I love my school life.

1. \_\_\_\_\_ 2. \_\_\_\_\_ 3. \_\_\_\_\_ 4. \_\_\_\_\_ 5. \_\_\_\_\_

注  
释

①subject *n.* 学科

②beautiful *adj.* 漂亮的

③be strict with us 对我们要求很严

④laughter *n.* 笑声

⑤drawing and writing 绘画和书法

⑥colourful *adj.* 多彩的

## 阅读理解

### Passage 3

题材 体裁 题数 阅读时间 正确率  
科普知识 说明文 5 分钟 %

A pine tree in California *was looked upon as*<sup>①</sup> the oldest tree in the world. People thought it was *nearly*<sup>②</sup> 5,000 years old, but they could not be sure. Then someone cut the tree down with a *chain saw*<sup>③</sup>, killing the oldest tree in the world. It was *foolish*<sup>④</sup> to do such a thing. But when the tree was cut down, everyone knew its age. It was 4,900 years old.

How can you tell the age of a tree? If you ever see a tree that has just been cut down, take a look at the cut part. You will see *rings*<sup>⑤</sup>. The ring near the bark is the biggest one of all. Count these rings. A tree grows one ring each year. A ten-year-old tree has ten rings. A 100-year-old tree has 100 rings. How many rings does a 4,900-year-old tree have?

- ( ) 1. The oldest tree stopped growing \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. after people climbed it B. when someone cut it down  
C. because it got too big D. because it had no rain
- ( ) 2. In order to tell a tree's age, you can \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. burn its leaves B. count its rings C. take off its bark D. jump onto its top
- ( ) 3. A tree with 4,900 rings would be \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. just 49 years old B. more than 5,000 years old  
C. less than 4,900 years old D. just 4,900 years old
- ( ) 4. The older a tree is, the \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. smaller the ring near its bark is B. more rings it grows each year  
C. more rings it has D. fewer rings it has
- ( ) 5. This story tells us how to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. tell the age of a tree B. cut down an old pine tree  
C. find the biggest ring D. use a chain saw

注  
释

①be looked upon as 被认为……

②nearly *adv.* 几乎

③saw *n.* 锯子; 锯床

④foolish *adj.* 愚蠢的

⑤ring *n.* 圈; 环