

- 紧密配合新课改、中考改革
- 严格契合中考题型



搞定阅读，赢定英语，一起来！

Just go!

英语

无敌决胜 中考

阅读理解与完形填空

ENGLISH READING COMPREHENSION & CLOZE

150 篇

中考英语命题研究专家组 编

- | | |
|---------|--------------------------------|
| ➔ 命题原创化 | 最新的语言素材，绝对原创的题目设置，彻底告别陈旧与重复。 |
| ➔ 体例系统化 | 独有的“评估—训练—检测”三维学习模式，真正实现了高效备考。 |
| ➔ 训练梯度化 | 题目编排按专项分类，由易到难，循序渐进，学习过程更加科学化。 |
| ➔ 答案人性化 | 解析全面详尽，点拨精练到位，注重方法及技巧的渗透。 |



搞定阅读，赢定英语，一起来！

Just go!

英语 阅读理解与完形填空

ENGLISH READING
COMPREHENSION & CLOZE

中考英语命题研究专家组 编

150 篇

无敌决胜 :::: 中考

总 主 编：蒋树业

本册主编：汪玉美 胡海燕 杨铸云

图书在版编目 (CIP) 数据

英语阅读理解与完形填空 150 篇·中考/蒋树业主编. —延
吉: 延边教育出版社, 2009. 5

ISBN 978-7-5437-7703-3

I. 英… II. 蒋… III. 英语课—初中—升学参考资料
IV. G634.413

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字 (2009) 第 040074 号

责任编辑 金美子

装帧设计 木头羊工作室

英语阅读理解与完形填空 150 篇·中考

出版发行	延边教育出版社
地 址	吉林省延吉市友谊路 363 号
邮 编	133000
电 话	0433—2913975
传 真	0433—2913971
印 刷	湛江南华印务有限公司 (广东省湛江市霞山区绿塘路 61 号)
字 数	318 千
开 本	889×1194 1/16
印 张	11
版 次	2009 年 5 月第 1 版
书 号	ISBN 978-7-5437-7703-3
定 价	15.00 元

版权所有, 违者必究!

如有质量问题, 请与印刷厂联系。

TO FIGHT, TO WIN

——代前言

马克思曾经说过：“外语是人生斗争的武器。”

飞人刘翔：“学好英语真的是太重要了！”

小巨人姚明：“英语就是一门工具，掌握了也没什么了不起！”

同你一样，你的偶像也要学习英语，他们也经历了曲折的学习之路。英语考试就是人生中一场持续的战斗！身处其中，除了勇敢面对，你别无选择！你现在所想的和所做的，将会决定你未来的命运。

一个English hero应该具备哪些素质？

新《英语课程标准》中有这样的阐述：“明确自己的学习需要和目标”、“积极探索适合自己的学习方法”、“能尝试使用不同的教育资源”、“能对自己的学习进行评价”。针对上述要求，开心英语研发中心组织教育专家、一线教师及资深编辑共同编写了本书，它就是你作战的秘密武器。拥有它，并正确使用它，将帮助你赢得这场战斗。You can make it!

丛书特色

体例系统化 科学的“评估→训练→检测”的三维学习模式，真正实现高效备考

本书以“水平测试”开篇，让你先进行自我评估，了解自己的真实水平；接着深入分析历年试题中各种题型及命题特点，解读阅读理解与完形填空的解题策略和解题步骤，让你从战略上赢定阅读。然后，本书安排了各种题型、题材的试题，让你集中训练，从而实现双向突破；最后我们淘金式地精选了若干模拟试题，以综合检视你前期的学习成果。

命题原创化 最新的语言素材，绝对原创的题目设置，彻底告别陈旧与重复

本书题材广泛，涵盖了历年中考的常考话题，文章取自于英文图书、报刊、网络媒体，语言地道、纯正；内容翔实，融趣味性、知识性、科学性于一体；题型丰富，覆盖了全国中考的所有题型，由编者结合阅读理解与完形填空的命题特点和考试趋势精心编制，原创且不乏经典的试题全面有效地检测你在不同实际生活环境下对所学语言的感悟和接受能力。

训练梯度化 题目编排专项分类，由易到难、循序渐进，学习过程更加科学化

试题以“真题汇析+原创创新题”，以“基础的单元训练+综合的模拟训练”的经典组合，难度循序渐进，阅读能力层层推进，让你的英语水平实现螺旋式的提高。

答案人性化 解析详尽全面，点拨精练到位，注重方法技巧的渗透

答案解析部分不只让你知其然和所以然，其中还渗透了我们人性化的栏目设计，告别了简单的答案罗列或者机械的文字讲解。精辟简练的“篇章导读”为你迅时抓住文章要领。详尽到位的解析文字为你剖析每一个难点和知识点，帮助你举一反三，触类旁通。“小贴士”发散式地全面拓展，生词、短语、背景知识让你在做完题后补充更多的英语知识食粮。“障碍语句翻译”为你扫除阅读的绊脚石，让阅读变成“悦读”。

总之，本套丛书通过权威编审来把握考试信息、考试重点和命题趋势；通过学习层次的划分来体现科学递进的原则；通过人文学习理念来挖掘每个学生的无限潜能；通过浓缩英语世界之精华来有效提高英语；通过田园般愉悦的学习氛围来营造快速学习英语的好心情。希望每个学生都能够成为一个English hero!

编者

2009年5月

CONTENTS

目录

001

第一部分 水平测试

水平测试一	002
水平测试二	006

011

第二部分 解题策略

018

第三部分 真题汇析

033

第四部分 原创新题

Unit 1	034-036	Unit 9	066-069
Unit 2	037-040	Unit 10	070-073
Unit 3	041-044	Unit 11	074-077
Unit 4	045-049	Unit 12	078-081
Unit 5	050-053	Unit 13	082-085
Unit 6	054-057	Unit 14	086-089
Unit 7	058-061	Unit 15	090-093
Unit 8	062-065	Unit 16	094-097

098

第五部分 模拟考场

模拟一	099	模拟五	114
模拟二	103	模拟六	119
模拟三	107	模拟七	123
模拟四	111	模拟八	127

132

全解全析

第一部分

水平测试

水平测试是由全国各地精选的最新中考真题、模拟题、竞赛试题组成的测试卷，其目的在于使每一位学习者在最短的时间内对自身的阅读水平有整体的了解和认知。学习者可以根据自身阅读水平选取其中一套试卷进行测试，然后对照答案进行自我评估。通过测试成绩并结合自己的实际情况和指导教师的意见，正确使用本书。

>>> 水平测试一 >>>

A

In America, where labor (劳工) costs are so high, "do-it-yourself" is a way of life. Many people 1 their own cars, build their own garages, and even rebuild their own houses. 2 many of them will also write their own books. In Hollywood there is a 3 that publishes (出版) children's books with the help of computers. 4 other book companies also publish that way, this company is not like the others. It 5 the reader to become the main character with the help of computers. Here is 6 they do it. Let us suppose a child is named Hody. The computer uses this information to make up a story 7 pictures. The story is then printed up. "This book is about me," a child who 8 such a book might say. So the company is called "Me-Books Publishing Company".

9 like me-books because they like to see in print their own names, their pictures, and the names of their friends and their pets. But more 10, in this way, readers are much more interested in reading the stories. Me-books are helping children to learn how to read.

(2008 年南京)

- | | | | |
|-------------------|----------------|--------------|-------------|
| 1. A. make | B. build | C. buy | D. repair |
| 2. A. Otherwise | B. Only | C. Once | D. Soon |
| 3. A. director | B. person | C. company | D. computer |
| 4. A. However | B. Although | C. That | D. Unless |
| 5. A. allows | B. hates | C. hires | D. pays |
| 6. A. what | B. how | C. why | D. where |
| 7. A. with | B. about | C. for | D. except |
| 8. A. prints | B. borrows | C. sells | D. receives |
| 9. A. Writers | B. Children | C. Companies | D. Friends |
| 10. A. impossible | B. imaginative | C. important | D. inactive |

B

If you are hungry, what will you do? You may eat your favorite meal and be contented after that. Just like your stomach, our mind can be hungry. But it never lets you know, because you keep it busy thinking about your dream lover, favorite star and many such absurd (荒谬的) things.

The hunger of the mind can be satisfied through a lot of reading. Reading has been the most helpful tool used by us from childhood. There are so many books which will answer all your questions. When you read a book, you don't just run your eyes through the lines, but your mind also explains it to you. The interesting part of the book is kept in your mind as a seed. Now this seed is unknowingly (不知不觉地) used by you in the future to develop new ideas.

The more books you read, the more your mind will open up. Also this improves your speech skills a lot and makes a big contribution (贡献) to your vocabulary. Please give food to your thoughts by reading, reading and more reading!

(2008 年辽宁)

1. According to the passage, you can make your mind open up by _____.
A. reading more books
B. eating more food
C. doing more exercise
D. thinking about more questions
2. The meaning of the underlined word “contented” in the passage is “_____”.
A. 骄傲的
B. 满足的
C. 难过的
D. 失望的
3. If you read more books, _____.
A. your stomach will feel full
B. you won't have new ideas
C. you won't need delicious food
D. you can learn more words
4. Which of the following is NOT true according to the passage?
A. Mind never lets you know it's hungry.
B. When you read a book, your mind does nothing.
C. You can get the answers to your questions from books.
D. The writer wishes us to do more reading.
5. The best title of this passage is “_____”.
A. The ways of reading
B. Improving your English
C. Feeding your mind
D. Eating favorite food



After the killer earthquake hit Sichuan Province on May 12, 2008, love and charity(慈善) began spreading through China from all over the world. Rebuilding after the quake begins now, and it will last long into the future. First of all, the most important thing is to help the people in the disaster area (灾区) take care of their mental(心理的) health.

Here are Professor Lee's suggestions:

Do:

Do have enough sleep every day.

Do stay with your family and friends.

Do treat yourself to healthy food.

Don'ts:

Don't hide your feelings.

Don't feel shy to talk to others how you feel. Try to get them to understand you and they can help you.

Don't run away when your relatives talk about their experience during the earthquake.

Don't force yourself and your family to forget the disaster.

But how long will it take to recover psychologically(心理上恢复) from the earthquake? “It depends on the person's character (性格). They have to help themselves, which is more efficient(有效的) than passively(被动) receiving comfort and sympathy (同情) from others,” said Professor Lee, a member of the Chinese Psychological Society.

(2008 年黄冈)

1. When did the terrible earthquake hit Sichuan Province?
A. On May 12th.
B. In May 12th.
C. On May 13th.
D. In May 13th.
2. Which of the following is TRUE according to the passage?
A. Keep your feeling in your mind.
B. Have enough sleep and healthy food every day.

- C. Don't tell others when you feel sad.
D. Be happy and force yourself to forget the disaster.
3. From the passage we can know _____.
A. not only Chinese people but also people throughout the world support the people in the disaster area
B. people haven't begun to rebuild their home yet
C. it will take a very short time to get the disaster area back on track(轨道)
D. it's not important to give money and things
4. What's the main idea of Professor Lee, a member of the Chinese Psychological Society?
A. Helping themselves on mental health is more efficient than depending on others.
B. Recovering from the earthquake mainly depends on others.
C. Don't talk to your friends when you are in a bad mood.
D. You needn't protect people from danger.



This August, we'll welcome guests from all over the world. Some of them follow their own special cultural traditions. It's important for us to know about them.

◆ In many countries, such as Thailand, India and Malaysia, people believe that the left hand is unclean. So, it's not proper to use one's left hand to hold food, touch others or pass objects. Doing so may offend certain guests.

◆ Some Westerners may be offended if you touch them or their personal things — even by accident. If this happens, say sorry politely.

◆ Some elderly Westerners may be offended if you try to help them without their agreement.

◆ People think numbers can be lucky or unlucky. Some Westerners avoid the number 13 because they believe it is unlucky.

◆ Muslims(穆斯林) do not eat pork, and words like pigs are not considered proper.

◆ People from Brazil, Italy and Pakistan do not give handkerchiefs(手帕) as gifts. They believe a handkerchief is closely connected with unhappy feelings.

◆ Wine is not sent as a gift in many parts of western and middle Asia, where most Muslims live.

(2008 年安徽)

1. Indians don't hold food with the left hand, because they consider it _____.
A. unclean B. useless C. valueless D. unimportant
2. The word "offend" in the second paragraph might mean _____.
A. honor B. help C. hate D. hurt
3. Muslims do not _____.
A. send gifts B. eat pork C. drink milk D. use handkerchiefs
4. Which of the following is TRUE according to the passage?
A. People from Pakistan like to send handkerchiefs as gifts.
B. All the elderly people in the west like being helped by others.
C. The number 13 is thought to be unlucky by some Westerners.
D. Westerners do not mind their personal things being touched.
5. What does the passage mainly talk about?

- A. Lucky numbers. B. Traditional food.
C. Culture differences. D. Hands and handkerchiefs.

E

In different countries around the world, people become “adults” (成年人) at different ages. Being an adult means having the right (权利) to do certain things such as get a part-time job, vote (选举权), get married, or get a licence to drive.

In many countries, sixteen or eighteen is the age at which a person becomes an adult. Young men and women at this age can get a part-time job, and begin to receive an income (收入) of their own. They no longer have to depend on their parents for money all the time. In many parts of North America, sixteen is also the age when one can get a driver's licence; in England, it is seventeen.

In the United States, Canada, and the U. K., young people have the right to vote at the age of eighteen. With this right also comes duty. For young people to use their right to vote wisely, they must have an understanding of the needs of society, and they must also learn how politics (政治观点) work.

Not everyone would agree that it is a good idea to give all of these rights to people when they are too young. The question is, how young is too young?

根据短文内容,回答下列各题。

1. An adult has the right to do certain things. Please give an example.

2. At what age can one get a driver's licence in England?

3. In which countries do young people have the right to vote at the age of eighteen?

4. Does everyone agree to give all the rights to people when they are too young?

文章	正确题数	建议用时	层级评价	失分原因总结
A		35~40 分钟	正确率 90% 以上: 要继续保持, 成功离你很近!	○ 生词
B			正确率 80% 以上: 提高命中率, 再创佳绩!	○ 语法
C		实际用时	正确率 70% 以上: 斟酌一下你的解题方法, 仍有提高的空间!	○ 固定搭配
D			正确率 60% 以上: 再接再厉, 你会比想象的更强!	○ 速度
E			正确率不足 60%: 吃透这本书, 惊喜等着你!	○ 其他原因
指导意见				

>>> 水平测试二 >>>

A

This story happened in a small mountain village. One day there was an earthquake (地震). Nothing was destroyed and 1 was hurt. But a huge rock fell from a nearby mountain and stopped in the middle of the road.

When the earthquake 2, many people came to the road and saw the huge rock. Some of the strongest men tried to lift the rock 3 the road. But they couldn't move it. They tried to push it but failed. They tried to 4 it with ropes but nothing worked.

"Well," they all agreed, "There's nothing we can do about it. We'll have to change the 5." At this time a boy of 12 years old said, "I think I can help you to move the rock."

"You?" they shouted, "What are you talking about?" The men all 6 at the boy.

The next morning some people came into the street. One of them shouted, "The rock is 7!"

More people ran out to see. It was true. The rock wasn't in the road any more. It wasn't 8 near the road.

"This is 9," they said, "Where did it go?"

The boy stood in the street, 10, "I told you I could move it last night."

The boy walked over to where the 11 had been and uncovered some earth. "I buried it," he said.


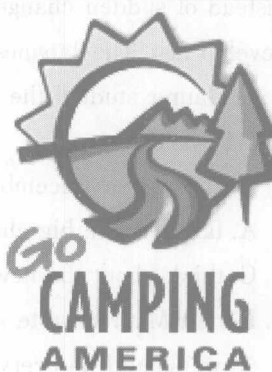


The people looked 12. "You see," he said, "I dug a deep hole next to the rock and I dug a small incline (斜坡) up to the rock and the rock 13 down into the hole by itself. I covered it with earth."

The crowds shouted, "What a 14 boy!" And some of them said, "Why haven't we thought of this good 15?"

(2008 年武汉)

- | | | | |
|------------------|--------------|-------------|---------------|
| 1. A. somebody | B. nobody | C. anybody | D. everybody |
| 2. A. stopped | B. started | C. happened | D. appeared |
| 3. A. over | B. into | C. off | D. onto |
| 4. A. push | B. lift | C. change | D. pull |
| 5. A. road | B. stone | C. rope | D. village |
| 6. A. looked | B. laughed | C. called | D. pointed |
| 7. A. gone | B. missed | C. broken | D. stolen |
| 8. A. very | B. quite | C. even | D. still |
| 9. A. heavy | B. dangerous | C. special | D. impossible |
| 10. A. crying | B. smiling | C. thinking | D. lying |
| 11. A. street | B. town | C. rock | D. mountain |
| 12. A. surprised | B. sad | C. happy | D. relaxed |
| 13. A. lay | B. dropped | C. walked | D. ran |
| 14. A. clever | B. strong | C. brave | D. poor |
| 15. A. boy | B. hole | C. story | D. way |

B

<p>CHESS CLUB</p> <p>The Chess Club meets in the Watson Trail Park Activity Center on Tuesday mornings from 10:00 am to noon. Beginners or not, ages 8 through 98, all are invited to join the fun. Telephone: 314-914-2385</p> 	<p>BURN BOOT CAMP</p> <p>Burn Boot Camps give you the most excitement!</p> <p>5 weeks — each class is different!</p> <p>Tuesday and Thursday at 8:15 am during school year, 7:00 am in the summer.</p> <p>Price: \$ 120.00 for 5 weeks</p> <p>Telephone: 314-941-8523</p> <p>Location: Watson Trails Park</p> 
<p>INDOOR TENNIS LESSON</p> <p>We offer indoor tennis lessons at the Days Inn Hotel. Five 1-hour lessons for \$ 60.00.</p> <p>Ages:</p> <p>7 to 11 years old 5:00 pm — 6:00 pm</p> <p>12 to 15 years old 6:00 pm — 7:00 pm</p> <p>Telephone: 314-842-7265</p> <p>Location: Watson Trail Park</p> 	<p>PUPPET THEATER CLASS</p> <p>Looking for a fun class?</p> <p>Kids make puppets of simple materials here. If your child enjoys playing with puppets, arts or stories, he or she will have a great time in this class!</p> <p>Time: 4:15 pm — 5:30 pm, April 4 — May 9</p> <p>Fee: \$ 85.00 for one and \$ 165.00 for two</p> <p>Location: Watson Trail Park</p> 

- When is the Chess Club open?
A. 5:00 pm. B. 6:00 pm. C. 10:00 am. D. 4:15 pm.
- You can call _____ to have indoor tennis lessons.
A. 314-914-2385 B. 314-842-7265 C. 314-246-5263 D. 314-941-8523
- Kids can make puppets _____.
A. in the Chess Club B. at Burn Boot Camp
C. at the Days Inn Motel D. in Puppet Theater Class

C

If you have failed in the past to try to make big changes in life, try again now, one tiny step at a time.

Every year it's the same. As December comes to an end, you think about the new year and all the ways you want to improve your life. But as you start to write down your hopes for the new year, you think about the last year. You excitedly write down all the changes you are going to make, but by the end of January those ideas get lost in your busy life.

Here's a suggestion: Forget the too big, hard-to-achieve goals and just think about the small ones. "We often think that we have to do everything in big steps, even though it's so hard for us to reach it," said Robert Maurer, who recently wrote the book *One Small Step Can Change Your Life*. "What we try to do is to begin with such a

small step that we can't find any excuse not to do it. ”

“Kaizen”, a Japanese word, is used to mean, to change behavior and attitudes(态度). During World War II, American factory managers were able to increase productivity by trying small, continuous improvements instead of sudden changes. After the war, the idea was brought to a rebuilding (重建) Japan. It made Japan develop fast. The Japanese called it “kaizen”, which means “improvement”.

Maurer studied the idea and did some experiments with it. “Kaizen” could possibly help people succeed in doing everything.

- At the end of December, people usually _____.
A. fail to make big changes
B. plan for the last year
C. think about the new year
D. try to lose their ideas
- Robert Maurer wrote a book to tell us _____.
A. we should do everything in big steps
B. how to change one's life with one small step
C. we should try a lot of sudden changes
D. how to find a small step without any excuse
- The underlined part “increase productivity” in the passage means “_____”.
A. 提高生产率
B. 增加成本
C. 增加出口量
D. 提高待遇
- The writer of the passage suggests we should _____.
A. make changes at the end of the year
B. do few experiments with “kaizen”
C. do things with hard-to-achieve goals
D. take a tiny step to achieve big goals
- Which of the following is TRUE from the passage?
A. You can achieve your goals if you are not too busy.
B. Robert Maurer studied “kaizen” and found it helpful.
C. You can't find any excuse not to reach a big goal.
D. “Kaizen” was brought to Japan during World War II.

D

You're going to high school, aren't you? Maybe you don't know what to do. Well, here's a list of the top six things to do when you're in high school. These things will give you ideas of what your high school life could be like. Here you go!

①Find your passion(激情) and what kind of person you are: Whether it's dance, basketball or drawing, the important thing is that you have found something you are interested in.

②Talk to people you wouldn't usually talk to: Meet new people, find new friends and even talk to the people you don't like. It will show what a great person you are. You never know what will happen after high school.

③Take part in at least one contest(竞赛): this will give you tears(眼泪) of laughter, happiness and memories.

④Get a job: This will help you see what it's like to have responsibility(责任). It can also help you make a little money to spend on yourself.

⑤Take a trip with your friends: It doesn't matter where you go or what you do, the memories will happen on the way and go on till the final place.

⑥Do your best at school: Don't ever get lazy. Working hard now will help you in the future.

(2008 年陕西)

- The writer mainly tells you six things you should do _____.
A. in your high school years
B. at the beginning of your high school years
C. before your high school begins
D. after you finish your high school
- The writer gives you advice that you should talk to the people you don't like because _____.
A. you will feel sorry if not
B. it will show how great you are
C. you can show how clever you are
D. you can make your study better
- From Point ③, we know that you can _____ in a contest.
A. get lots of tears
B. have a strong body
C. get good grades in high school
D. have different feelings and memories
- Which of the following you'd better NOT do according to the passage?
A. Find your interest.
B. Get a job.
C. Take a trip with your friends.
D. Get lazy.
- What's the main idea of the passage?
A. Have a happy school life.
B. How to get along with your schoolmates.
C. Ideas of successful high school life.
D. Make your school life easy.

E

BARCELONA

Barcelona is the second largest city of Spain and is on the northeast coast, about five hundred kilometers east of the Spanish capital, Madrid. One of Barcelona's most famous landmarks(陆标) is the church of the Sagrada Familia, which was designed by an architect called Antonio Gaudi. Gaudi worked on the project from 1882 until his death in 1926.

FLORENCE

Florence is an Italian city, which became famous because of the Renaissance(文艺复兴时期), a great artistic movement which began in the 1300s and lasted for three hundred years. During the Renaissance, some of the greatest painters of all time lived and worked in Florence. Many of Florence's most beautiful paintings and sculptures were produced by great artists such as Leonardo da Vinci and Michelangelo. Florence is visited each year by about a million tourists who come to see the art galleries(美术馆), churches and museums.

ATHENS

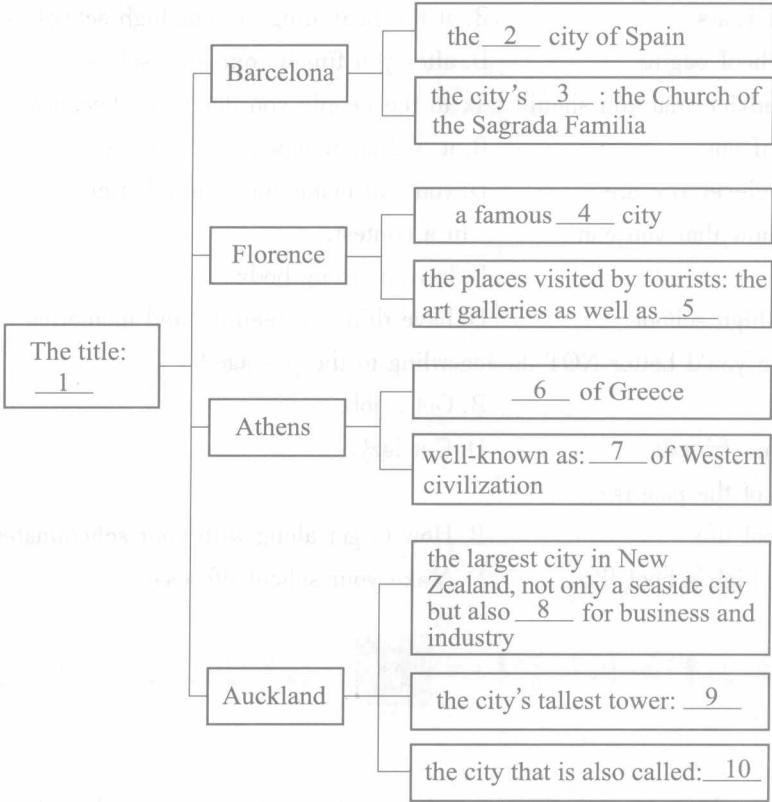
Athens, the capital of Greece, is known as the birthplace of Western civilization(文明). Two thousand four hundred years ago, it was the world's most powerful city. Buildings such as the Parthenon on the Acropolis Hill were built during this period. Greece's best writers lived in ancient Athens. Their works have influenced other writers ever since.

AUCKLAND

Auckland is the largest city in New Zealand, located on North Island. This seaside city is an important center for business and industry. Famous scenes include Mt Eden, one of many large volcanoes, as well as the Auckland Harbour Bridge. In the city, you can enjoy an amazing view from the Sky Tower, which is the city's tallest tower. You can also see Maori traditional dances at the Auckland Museum. Auckland is called "the city of sails" because it has more boats than anywhere else in the world.

(2008 年南京)

根据短文内容,在下列各题的空格里填入恰当的单词(每空不超过4个单词)。

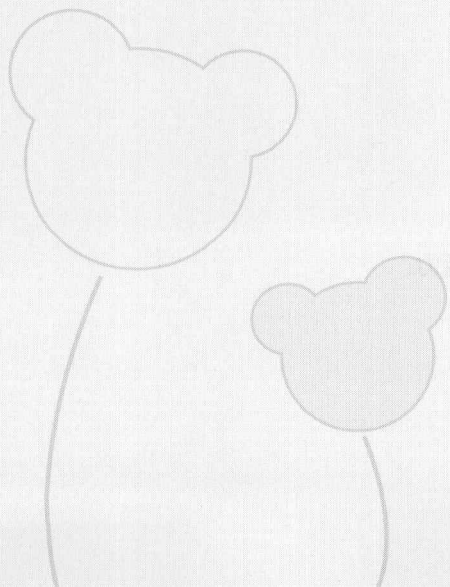


文章	正确题数	建议用时	层级评价	失分原因总结
A		35 ~ 40 分钟	正确率 90% 以上: 要继续保持, 成功离你很近!	○ 生词
B			正确率 80% 以上: 提高命中率, 再创佳绩!	○ 语法
C		实际用时	正确率 70% 以上: 斟酌一下你的解题方法, 仍有提高的空间!	○ 固定搭配
D			正确率 60% 以上: 再接再厉, 你会比想象的更强!	○ 速度
E			正确率不足 60%: 吃透这本书, 惊喜等着你!	○ 其他原因
指导意见				

第 二 部 分

解 题 策 略

阅读是一种重要的学习技能，在中考中所占的比重最大，语言难度也最大。从命题的角度讲，阅读同中考英语成绩是成正比的。因此，只有掌握正确的解题方法，才能轻松面对考试。本部分让你了解阅读理解与完形填空的命题特点、解题技巧，增强语感，提高阅读速度和对文章的理解力，增强解决问题的能力，在实践中斩获阅读高分。



一、阅读理解与完形填空命题分析

阅读理解与完形填空是全国各地历年中考英语试题中的主要题型,也是卷面分值最高的题型。由于英语课程标准中规定初中学生除教材外,课外阅读量应累计达到15万词以上,因此中考英语阅读理解越来越倾向于考查考生的整体理解能力、分析判断能力、逻辑思维能力、扩展联想能力以及敏锐地获取信息的能力。完形填空集词语辨析、词的用法及搭配、语法、单句理解、语篇理解的考查于一体,既考查考生的语言知识水平,又检测他们的分析判断能力和综合运用语言的实践能力。因此,它不仅要求考生具有扎实的基础知识,同时还得具备灵活运用语言知识的能力。具体说,完形填空所考查的综合运用语言的能力包括:词语辨析能力;语法结构分析能力;语篇理解能力;逻辑推理能力;文化背景透析能力;作者意图剖析能力;生活常识综合运用能力。

(一) 阅读理解

综观各地近几年中考英语试卷,阅读理解题一般有3~5篇短文,每篇短文的词汇量在250左右;体裁多以故事性文体、记叙文、说明文、应用文为主,但各地阅读体裁每年都有变化;题材多样,贴近学生生活实际,具有较强的时代气息和生活气息,信息含量大,可读性强,包括科普知识、生活常识、西方文化、幽默故事、人物传记、新闻报道、说明书、通知、广告、便条、节目表等;阅读理解题型大致分为以下四种:单项选择题、任务型阅读、阅读表达型、判断正误型等,其中单项选择题是中考的常考题型,任务型阅读、阅读表达等已经成为中考英语的趋势。下面主要讨论前三种。

1. 单项选择题

(1) 考查掌握所读材料的主旨和大意的能力。

Which is the best title of the passage?

Which of the following is this passage about?

In this passage the writer tries to tell us that _____.

The passage tells us that _____.

This passage mainly talks about _____.

(2) 考查把握文章的事实和细节的能力。

Which of the following is right?

Which of the following is not mentioned?

Which of the following is NOT true in the passage?

Choose the right order of this passage.

From this passage we know _____.

(3) 考查根据上下文猜测生词含义的能力。

The word "... " in the passage probably means _____.

The underlined word "It" in the passage refers to _____.

In this story the underlined word "... " means _____.

Here "it" means _____.

(4) 考查对阅读材料全篇、文章各段、各句之间的逻辑关系的理解能力。

Many visitors come to the writer's city to _____.

Some shops can be built Dongfeng Square so that they may _____.

Air pollution is the most serious kind of pollution because _____.

Why did the writer get off the train two stops before Vienna station?