

初中英语全程教与学 专项突破丛书

阅读理解

主 本册主编
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前 言

《阅读理解》是一本集指导性、方向性、能力培养为一体的,与初中英语教学大纲相配套的,含有最新中考信息的英语读物。英语阅读旨在帮助中学生巩固和扩充教材中所学英语知识,增加语言输入量,提高阅读能力。英语阅读在英语学习中占有非常重要的地位。英语阅读能力的提高并非易事,决非一朝一夕就可见功效的小事,需同学们持之以恒,养成良好的阅读习惯。

本书的编选既注重学生对英语知识的掌握程度,又体现了素质教育对学生进行综合能力培养的要求。阅读选材内容新颖,难度适中,注重知识性、趣味性、科学性、教育性的统一。选文涉及人物、故事、事件记述,中西方社会文化及科普知识等诸多方面。阅读理解命题形式多样,有阅读理解选择,阅读判断正误,短文缩写填空等,还有利于多方位、多角度、多侧面对学生进行灵活考查。注释部分详尽透彻,针对性强,可帮助学生养成良好的阅读习惯。提供阅读思考过程和阅读切入点的选择方法。

本读书共有 100 篇各种题材、体裁的文章,全能培训和解题分析是本书的最大特色,是学生课外阅读,中考备考的理想用书。

编 者

2001 年 12 月

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Passage 1

The Internet

因特网

We are all busy talking about and using the Internet, but how many of us know the history of the Internet?

Many people are surprised when they find that the Internet was set up in the 1960s. At that time, computers were large and *expensive* (昂贵的). Computer *networks* (网络) didn't work well. If one computer in the networks broke down, the whole network stopped. So a new network *system* (系统) had to be set up. It should be good enough to be used by many different computers. If part of the network was not working, *information* (信息) could be sent through another part. In this way computer network system would keep on working all the time.

At first, the Internet was only used by the government, but, in the early 1970s, *universities* (大学), hospitals and banks were allowed to use it too. However, computers were still expensive and the Internet was difficult to use. By the start of the 1990s, computers become cheaper and easier to use. Scientists had also developed *software* (软件) that made "surfing" the *Internet* (网上冲浪) more *convenient* (方便). Today it is easy to get on-line and it is said that millions of people use the Internet every day. Sending E-mail is more and more *popular* (普遍的) among students.

The Internet has now become one of the most important part of people's life.

1. The Internet has a history of _____ years.

- A. about 40 B. less than 30
C. more than 45 D. nearly 35
2. Scientists set up a new network system to _____.
A. make the computer cheaper B. use the computer widely
C. make the computer go well D. develop new softwares
3. The Internet was widely used in the _____.
A. 1960s B. 1970s C. 1980s D. 1990s
4. The underlined words “get on-line” in Chinese means “_____.”
A. 上机 B. 上网 C. 接线 D. 买电脑
5. Which of the following is NOT true?
A. In the 1960s computer net works system went wrong easily.
B. Computers are much cheaper than before.
C. Today the Internet is used everywhere.
D. People had enough softwares to get on-line fifteen years ago.

Passage 2

Meimei: We learnt an English word “universe” yesterday. What does it mean when we talk about it, Dad?

Father: We mean the earth, the sun, the moon and the stars. We also mean the space between them. Many of the stars cannot be seen because they are too far away.

Meimei: What about “satellite”, then, Dad?

Father: For example, the moon travels round the earth. It is the satellite of the earth.

Meimei: Why does it look much bigger and brighter than the stars?

Father: Because it is quite near us in space. It is only 380,000 kilometres away. Two American men landed on the moon in 1969.

Meimei: Oh, how wonderful it is!

Father: Man can make satellites. Man-made satellites are very, very useful. They go round the earth and help us to learn more about the earth, the weather and other things. We can also use them to help us make telephone calls to foreign countries. Thanks to space satellites, the world is becoming a much smaller place and people from different countries now understand each other better.

Meimei: Thank you, Dad. I've learnt a lot from your talk.

1. How far away is the moon from us?
 - A. Three hundred eight thousand kilometres.
 - B. Thirty-eight thousand kilometres.
 - C. Three hundred and eighty thousand kilometres.
 - D. Thirty-eight million kilometres.
2. Many countries have sent up their man-made satellites into space to travel round _____.
 - A. the moon
 - B. the earth
 - C. the universe
 - D. the sun

3. We can learn more about the earth with the help of _____.
- A. space B. stars
C. TV programmes D. man-made satellites
4. Before man-made satellites were invented, we couldn't _____.
- A. make telephone calls from China to the United States
B. travel from Beijing to London
C. go to other countries by air
D. understand each other between different countries
5. Which of the following diagrams is right?



A



B



C



D

Passage 3

Canada and the United States are neighbours. They are on the same land. They share^① the same long boundary^②.

These two nations are same in many ways. Canada buys many goods from the United States. Cars and clothes are two examples. The United States also buys goods from Canada. Much of the paper used in the United States comes from Canada. Some of the oil we use comes from Canada, too.

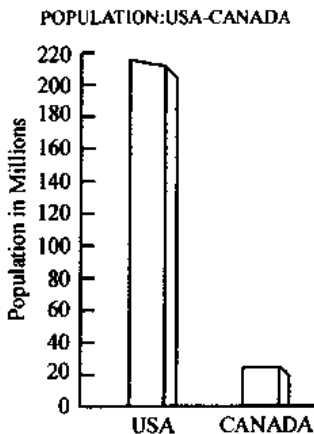
Americans travel to Canada on holiday. And Canadians often visit the United States. It is easy for the people of one country to go to the other country.

Canadians read about the United States in newspapers and magazines. Many Americans watch Canadian baseball and hockey matches on Sundays.

However^③, there are important differences between the United States and Canada.

The United States has many more people. Look at the population chart^④ on this page.

Because the population is smaller, there are more open places in Canada. There is much unused land. This is another important difference.



① share [ʃeə] *v.* 共有; 分享

② boundary ['baundəri] *n.* 国界; 分界线

③ however [haʊ'evə] *adv.* 然而; 可是

④ population chart 人口图表

1. Canada buys _____ from the United States.
A. oil and paper B. nothing
C. many things D. everything
2. In the second paragraph "we" means _____.
A. Canadians B. Americans C. Chinese D. students
3. The United States has _____ more people than Canada.
A. one hundred and eighty-five million
B. two hundred and eighteen million
C. twenty-two million
D. two hundred million
4. The people in the United States like Canadian _____.
A. newspapers B. basketball C. baseball D. oil
5. Which one of the following statements is NOT true?
A. Canada is connected (连接) with America.
B. Canada has not used all the land.
C. Canadians don't like bockey.
D. Canda has less people than USA.

Passage 4

Scientists^① are trying to make the deserts^② into good land again. They want to bring water to the deserts, so people can live and grow food. They are learning a lot about the deserts. But more and more of the earth is becoming desert all the time. Scientists may not be able to change the desert in time.

Why is more and more land becoming desert? Scientists think that people make deserts. People are doing bad things to the earth.

Some places on the earth don't get much rain. But they still don't become deserts. This is because some green plants are growing there. Small green plants and grass are very important to dry places. Plants don't let the hot sun make the earth even drier. Plants don't let the wind blow the dirt away. When a bit of rain falls, the plants hold the water. Without plants the land can become desert more easily.

① scientist ['saɪəntɪst] *n.* 科学家

② desert ['dezət] *n.* 沙漠

1. Deserts _____.
 - A. never have any plants or animals in them
 - B. can all be turned into good land before long
 - C. get very little rain
 - D. both B and C
2. Small green plants are very important to dry places because _____.
 - A. they don't let the sun make the earth even drier
 - B. they don't let the wind blow the earth away
 - C. they hold water
 - D. all of the above
3. Land is becoming desert little by little because _____.
 - A. plants can't grow there

- B. there is not enough rain
 - C. people haven't done what scientists wish them to do
 - D. scientists know little about the deserts
4. Which is the main idea of the first paragraph (段落)?
- A. Scientists know how to change desert into good land.
 - B. Land is becoming desert faster than scientists can change it back into good land.
 - C. If scientists can bring water to desert, people can live and grow food there.
 - D. More and more places are becoming deserts all the time.
5. After reading this, we learn that _____.
- A. plants can keep dry land from becoming desert
 - B. it is good to get rid of the grass in the deserts
 - C. all places without much rain will become deserts
 - D. it is better to grow crops on dry land than to grow them

Passage 5

A Good Way

Mr Green lives in a village. He has a few farms and is the richest there. And he has pigs, chicks, cows and sheep. He works in the fields with some workers, and his wife has to do all housework at home. So she's very busy and asks her husband to employ (雇) a girl to help her, but he doesn't agree.

"There're so many chicks, dear," said the woman one day. "I can't look after them at all."

"That's easy," said Mr Green. "There's Mr Black's farm outside our enclosing walls (围墙) and the chicks. We'd better make a few holes in the walls and chucks will go to his farm through them and eat his vegetables."

"That's a good idea!" the woman said happily.

And soon Mr Black found it. He told Mr Green and his wife about it. They promised they would stop their chicks doing it but they didn't keep their promises at all. The man thought for a while and found a way. He put nearly twenty eggs near the holes one afternoon. And that evening, when Mrs Green was counting her chicks, he called out in his farm, "Oh, I'm lucky today! I've found twenty eggs in my farm."

Of course, the woman saw it herself. And the next morning Mr Black found all the holes had been stopped up (堵死).

1. The Greens and the Blacks lived _____.
A. in the different villages B. in the same town
C. far from each other D. next to each other
2. Mrs Green is busy because _____.

- A. she has a few farms
 - B. she has to do much housework
 - C. she has to help her husband
 - D. she isn't strong enough to do all
3. Mr Green doesn't agree with his wife because _____.
- A. he has little money to employ a helper for his wife
 - B. he thinks his wife is very lazy
 - C. he tries his best to save money
 - D. he has enough time to help her to do some housework
4. Mr Green made some holes in the walls to _____.
- A. let his chicks go to Mr Black's farm
 - B. lay (产) some eggs in Mr Black's fields
 - C. make Mr Black angry
 - D. watch his chicks
5. The Greens thought _____, so they stopped up the holes that night.
- A. Mr Black would kill their chicks
 - B. their hens laid the eggs in Mr Green's fields
 - C. Mr Black's chicks would go to their farms
 - D. Mr Black would tell the police about it

Passage 6

Mike is a young man. He has a very big dog and he has a very small ear, too. He likes playing basketball. Last Saturday afternoon he played basketball for an hour at the club (俱乐部) and then he ran out and got into a car. His dog came after him, but it did not jump into the same car. It jumped into the next car.

"Come here, foolish (愚蠢) dog!" Mike shouted at it, but the dog stayed in the other car.

Mike put his key into the lock of the car, but the key did not turn. Then he looked at the car again. It was not his! He was in the wrong car! And the dog was in the right car! "He's sitting and laughing at me!" Mike said angrily. But then he smiled and went to the right car.

1. Mike was interested in _____.
A. his dog
B. driving a car
C. the club
D. playing basketball
2. Last Saturday Mike stayed at the club for _____.
A. a whole day
B. one hour
C. half an hour
D. a whole afternoon
3. How did Mike know he was in the wrong car?
A. The dog jumped into the next car.
B. He couldn't open the lock of the car.
C. The dog stayed in the other car.
D. The dog did not follow him into the car.
4. Why did Mike get into the wrong car?
A. He was a young man.
B. He was tired after he played basketball.
C. He was careless.
D. He was a foolish man.