


中考英语系列



中考英语
阅读
全能手册

浙江少年儿童出版社

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针对初中英语教学改革和中考改革的现状与发展趋势,我们组织高级教师精心编写了《中考英语系列》。该丛书根据《初中教学指导纲要》和中考要求,从听、说、读、写四个方面分《中考英语听力口语全能手册》《中考英语阅读全能手册》《中考英语写作全能手册》《中考英语语法全能手册》四册编写。内容系统、丰富、全面,重点难点突出,例题典型,习题精当,是一套适合考生在考前进行全面系统复习的参考用书。

《中考英语阅读全能手册》包括阅读理解和完形填空两大块内容,其中阅读理解部分根据文章内容分成10大类,内容涉及科普知识、人物故事、风土人情、新闻广告等,每类各精选了8篇文章,每一篇文章均标明词汇量和阅读时间,以利于考生进行自我考查。完形填空部分也精选了80篇文章,并按阅读难度由低到高的顺序排列。每部分所精选的文章都很新颖,具有时代感,很适合考生进行综合训练。

编者

阅读理解

学习目标

阅读能力是英语学习的四项基本技能之一。它是接触英语、吸收语言材料、获取感性认识的主要手段。因此阅读能力的培养一直是英语教学的中心任务。阅读理解题型是检测学生运用英语能力的有效手段，可以检查学生能否把所学的各项基础知识用于实践。

近年来，中考英语对阅读理解方面的要求有逐渐提高的趋势，主要表现在以下三个方面：1. 阅读的词汇量增加，并有少量生词，需要学生通过上下文猜词义；2. 短文的难度提高，信息量增加；3. 短文的题材扩大，出现各类实用英语如新闻报道、通知公告、旅游指南、科普杂谈等等。因此，要在中考中取得好成绩，不但要有扎实的基础，还要通过大量的阅读训练来逐步提高解题的能力。

为提高学生的阅读理解能力，以下几点是学生在做阅读理解题型时必须具有的：1. 具备一定的词汇量；2. 有扎实的语法基础；3. 有丰富的背景知识；4. 具有一定的阅读速度。

总之，英语的阅读能力培养是一个由易到难、循序渐进的培养过程。只有坚持经常阅读，注意知识的积累，并运用各种阅读技巧，培养良好的阅读习惯，才能促进理解，不断提高阅读和理解能力。

实例点击

例 1:

A 50-year-old American officer came back to his school. The teachers asked him to give a talk to the small boys and girls there. The talk was about the love of their great country. All the children were sitting in a large meeting-room. The old officer went up and began speaking. He said, "Boys and girls, I studied in the school when I was ten years old just like you, we were not as happy as you are today. Think about it and answer me why you are so happy now."

No sound came from the children. The old man waited for a long time. Then a boy in the front put up his small hand. "Good boy! Please answer me, dear," said the officer.

With a big smile on his face, the boy stood up and said, "If you speak long enough, we won't have maths and science lessons this morning."

1. The small children were sitting in a large room to _____.
- A. wait for their teacher B. see an old officer
C. listen to a talk D. have a maths lesson

分析: 这是一个细节题。从 "The teachers asked him to give a talk to the small boys and girls there." 这一句得出正确答案是 C。

2. It seemed to the old officer that the boys and girls in the school were _____.
- A. rich B. happy C. busy D. clever

分析: 此题是细节和推理结合的题目。 "...we were not as happy as you are today. Think about it and answer me why you are so happy now." 这些信息说明军官认为学生们是幸福的。题干 "It seemed...that..." 是用于猜测的句型。故此题正确答案是 B。

3. The officer studied in the school _____ ago.

- A. ten years B. twenty years
C. forty years D. fifty years

分析：此题是一个有关数据的推理题。从“A 50-year-old American officer came back to his school.”得知这个美国军官是50岁；又从“I studied in the school when I was ten years old just like you.”可知，他在这所学校读书时是10岁。50减10等于40。故正确答案是C。

4. The officer asked such a question because he would like the children to _____.

- A. stop making noise B. listen to him carefully
C. be happier than ever D. love their own country

分析：此题是主旨题。“The talk was about the love of their great country.”表明这个报告会的目的是要学生树立爱国心。这既是那个军官又是教师们想达到的目的。故正确答案是D。

5. It can be learned from the story that the boy _____.

- A. didn't like studying maths and science
B. liked the officer's talk very much
C. was happy to answer teachers' questions
D. was the best one in his class

分析：此题是一个推理题，要求从文章的发展进行推理。从“No sound came from the children.”可以否定B项和C项；又从男孩的话“If you speak long enough, we won't have maths and science lessons this morning.”得出学生不喜欢上数学和自然科学课。所以正确答案是A。

例 2:

There have been a lot of changes since World War Two. But per-

haps the biggest change is the telephone. People no longer write letters to one another. They pick up the telephone. Every house has at least two, sometimes three, four or five telephones. Every office has many telephones. There are more telephones than people in America. My little house has two telephones, one in the kitchen and the other downstairs. In the morning the first thing that wakes me up is my telephone ring. Long distance telephone calls are very cheap before seven o'clock in the morning. So my friend in Boston telephones me to say "Good morning". She telephones about a thousand kilometers to say "Good morning". It speeds (加速) things up. So you never have to write a letter. You simply take up the telephone and say what you want to say.

1. The biggest "change" mentioned here most probably _____.
- A. happened in the 18th century B. is happening now
C. began in the 1940s D. will begin next century

分析: 此题是一个推理题。从 "...since World War Two." 可知 "the change" 发生在第二次世界大战以后, 而第二次世界大战发生在 1939~1945。题干 "most probably" 是用于猜测的词。正确答案是 C。

2. The writer mainly talked about the life in _____.
- A. America B. Asia C. Germany D. France

分析: 此题是细节题。答案在文章中。"There are more telephones than people in America." "So my friend in Boston...." 清楚表明 A 是正确答案。

3. People often phone before seven o'clock in the morning because _____.
- A. they are free only then
B. it is easy to find their relatives and friends



- C. it is cheaper to phone then
- D. they'll be busy during the day

分析:此题也是细节题。“Long distance telephone calls are very cheap before seven o'clock in the morning.”说明了人们为什么经常在早上七点前打电话。答案是C。

4. The bold (黑体) word “It” refers to(指) _____.
- A. life in America
 - B. change in American life
 - C. saying “Good morning”
 - D. telephone

分析:此题是指代题。文章直接或间接表示:电话使人们的生活变得方便快捷了。故选项D是正确的。

5. Which of the following is true?
- A. The number of the American people is larger than that of the telephones in America.
 - B. The number of the American people is smaller than that of the telephones in America.
 - C. Saying “Good morning” to your friend by telephone will speed things up.
 - D. The Americans no longer need to write to one another.

分析:此题是一个细节和判断相结合的题。D项是一个干扰项。“...no longer need to write to one another”和“...no longer write to one another”是不同的含义。前者是“不再需要相互写信”,文章中无此意思;后者是“不再相互写信”。故排除D项。文章中““There are more telephones than people in America.”一句表明B是正确的。

分类阅读

1. 科技长廊篇

No. 1

Radio, telephone and television are widely used in the world. When you turn on the radio, you can listen. But when you use telephone, not only can you listen to others but also you can talk with them; however, you can't see anything at all. Television is much better than both of them. People can watch TV and listen to it, but they can't take part in what they see.

Today, some people are using a new type of telephone called visionphone. With it two people who are talking can see each other.

Visionphones can be very useful when you have something to show the person whom you're calling. It may also have other uses in the future. Some day you may be able to call up a library and ask to read a book right over your visionphone. You may be able to do the shopping through it, too.

Suppose(假设) you read about something in the newspaper that you want to buy, you will go to your visionphone and call the shop. The shop assistant will show you the thing that you're interested in. You'll be able to do some shopping all over the town and never leave your home.

Perhaps in the near future, visionphones will come into wide use in our everyday life.

(Words: 216 Minutes: 5.5)

1. From this passage we can guess that the _____ was invented last.

die. Others don't agree and say that life under any conditions is better than death and that the duty of doctors is always to extend life as long as possible. And so the battle goes on and on without a definite(明确的) answer.

(Words: 159 Minutes: 4)

- The best title for this passage is _____.
 - The Right to Live
 - The Right to Die
 - The Doctor's Duty
 - Life Is Better than Death
- People can live longer than in the past. It's because _____.
 - medical technology develops
 - we have big hospitals
 - there are many good doctors
 - both B and C
- According to some people whether a dying patient has the right to die is up to _____.
 - the doctors
 - the surroundings
 - his or his family
 - the patient himself or herself
- In the writer's opinion(观点) _____.
 - death is better than life
 - life is better than death
 - neither life nor death is good
 - none of the above
- Why do some patients want to die? Because _____.
 - the doctors are not good
 - the conditions are bad
 - life is too hard
 - they are seriously ill

No. 3

Trees are useful to man in three very important ways. The first important way is that they provide man(提供) with food, wood and oth-

er products. Trees provide not only man with food, but also many animals with food. Without trees many animals could not live on the earth. It's not easy for man to live on the earth, either.

The second important way trees give us is shade. On a hot summer day, people are eager to have a rest under the shade of a tree after they have walked a long way. You can imagine how important the shade of a tree is to man, as well as to animals.

The third important way is that trees help to prevent drought and floods. However, in many parts of the world, man has not realized the third important way. **He** has cut trees down in large numbers. In the end he finds that he has lost the best friends he had.

(Words:161 Minutes:4)

- The first use of tree is _____.
 - to give a certain man food
 - only to give animals food
 - to give animals some food
 - to give food to both man and animals
- Which of the following is Not true?
 - Without trees many animals could not live.
 - It is not easy for man to live on the earth now.
 - For man, trees are one of the best friends.
 - Without trees, man could hardly live on the earth.
- On a hot summer day, _____.
 - people are eager to have a rest
 - people usually walk a long way
 - animals don't need any shade
 - the shade of a tree is very important to man and to animals

4. The bold word "He" refers to _____ .
 A. a farmer B. man C. a worker D. a man
5. The article tells us _____ .
 A. trees are of great importance to man
 B. a farmer cuts down a lot of trees
 C. man has not realized the importance of trees
 D. trees can help to prevent floods

No. 4

Can animals be made to work for us? Some scientists think that one day animals may be taught to do some easy jobs. They say that in a film or on TV we may see elephants, monkeys, dogs, bears, or other animals doing a lot of things. If you watch carefully, you may find that those animals are always given a little food to eat after they have done something. The scientists say that many different animals may be taught to do lots of easy jobs if they know they will get something to eat.

We all know elephants can carry large logs(原木), and dogs can look after houses. And we can also teach animals to work in factories. Apes(猿猴), for example, have been used in America to help make cars, and scientists believe that those large monkeys may one day get in crops and drive trains. People are training them to do those things.

(Words: 154 Minutes: 4)

1. If a farmer has a lot of wood to carry home, he should take _____ with him.
 A. a bear B. a monkey C. an elephant D. a dog

2. In the film people usually give an animal something to eat _____.
- A. before it is made to work B. when it is working
C. because it is working D. after it is made to work
3. In America, apes are used _____.
- A. in field work B. in factory work
C. to do housework D. to do homework
4. Some animals can do _____ in the future.
- A. easy work B. difficult work
C. hard work D. pleasant work
5. How many kinds of animals are talked about in the passage?
- A. Four. B. Five. C. Six. D. Seven.

No. 5

A grown-up person has 10 or 11 pints(品脱) of blood inside his or her body. We can lose a pint of blood without feeling anything, but if we lose a great deal of blood, we feel weak and cold. Our faces become pale and we may die. This is what often happens when someone is hurt in an accident or a soldier is wounded in a battle (战斗). Many people used to die in this way, but now they can be taken to hospital and given more blood. Almost at once they feel better. Their faces are no longer pale and they will not die.

Where does the blood in the hospital come from? People who are healthy give some blood so that it can be used in the hospital. They go to a place where blood is collected. A special kind of needle(针) is put into the arm. It does not hurt. The blood runs through the needle and through a rubber tube into a bottle. A pint of blood is taken in this way. Then the person who has given the

blood drinks a cup of tea or coffee. He sits down for a few minutes. Then he feels quite well and goes off. Three months later he comes back and gives another pint. A person who gives blood in this way feels happy. He knows that his blood will be used to save someone's life.

(Words: 237 Minutes: 5.5)

- There are _____ pints of blood in a grown-up's body.
A. three B. ten C. eleven D. about ten
- When people who have lost a lot of blood are given more blood, they _____.
A. slowly feel better B. feel better very quickly
C. become pale D. may die soon
- When someone gives blood, the blood is collected in a _____.
A. needle B. rubber tube C. bottle D. cup
- A person who has given blood can give blood again _____.
A. after three months B. after ten weeks
C. after a few hours D. after drinking a cup of tea or coffee
- Usually a person drinks tea or coffee _____.
A. before he or she gives blood
B. after he or she gives blood
C. when he or she is giving blood
D. either before or after giving blood

No. 6

A: Recently, the word "clone" appeared very often in the newspapers. Do you know its meaning?

B: Not exactly. I read a report in yesterday's newspaper. It



said that a Scottish scientist had successfully cloned a lamb recently and named it Dolly. It was the first time that a cloned lamb had been made from an adult(成年的) sheep.

A:Actually, the word “clone” means to produce the “same” animal by taking cells(细胞) from an adult one. I think, if we know how to do cloning, we need only keep a small number of sheep, cows, or horses.

B:There's more to it. Recently there have been some people who ever want to clone humans. They have asked: Can we clone ourselves?

A:It seems interesting. But do you think if it is possible to do that?

B:No, impossible! First, I think we cannot clone a dead person, because the cells in his body are dead already.

A:Then can we clone a living person?

B:Again no! You might clone yourself one after another, but it is only a replica(复制品), not a real you. It is only something, not a “human”.

A:Now, you mean that a real human can speak, think and create, and these abilities(能力) cannot be cloned?

B:True enough! I think the main purpose of Dr Ian Wilmut, the “father” of Dolly, is to make better animals; it has nothing to do with human cloning.

(Words:239 Minutes:5.5)

1. Speaker B got to know about the word “clone” from _____.
A. newspaper B. radio C. TV D. class
2. Dolly was the name of _____.