

READING VANGUARD

阅读先锋

英语阅读
考前集训

A计划

中考版

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阅读理解是初中毕业升学统一考试中最主要的题型之一,约占卷面分的百分之四十左右,且有逐年加大的趋势。《九年义务教育全日制初级中学英语教学大纲》规定:学生应该能独立阅读所学语言知识范围内的材料,生词率不超过百分之二,理解正确率达百分之七十。

本书由三组难度递进组合排列的阅读训练构成:A组→适应训练,考查阅读基本素质;B组→强化训练,训练透析变通能力;C组→模拟训练,培养阅读过关综合实力。全书共有包括阅读选择、阅读判断、阅读回答问题、阅读填空、短文缩写填空、完形填空等所有阅读题型在内的二百篇阅读材料,集中对初三学生语言运用、事实认定、信息提取、逻辑推理、分析判断等能力进行综合培训。每组按中考题量、分值设十五套阅读题,每套阅读题前提供阅读速度、答题时间、单词量、分值等内容的阅读数据,阅读题后设成绩自测表,便于读者对自己的阅读能力进行综合评价。三组难、中、易阅读题的比例为:A组 2:6:2;B组 2.5:5.5:2;C组 3:5:2。难度递进组合集训是本书的最大特色。

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解题建议

■ 完形填空：要随时设想所遇空白中应出现的内容，而后再用该题的选项来验证自己的推测。

■ 阅读理解：要区分和提取文段所负载的复杂信息。

■ 阅读理解：要细读全文，抓住中心，注意文章及段落的首句，捕捉、分析信息，推敲答案。

——教师忠告

⇒ ABC 三组难度递进组合训练

⇒ 二百零七篇题材、体裁不同的阅读短文

⇒ 四十五套中考题量、题型、分值的标准试题

⇒ 提供具体的中考阅读过关理想数据

⇒ 阅读成绩自测表便于做出阅读能力评价

EXERCISES

A组 → 适应训练

考查阅读基本素质

阅 读 提 示

- 按中考题型、题量设置 15 套阅读题
- 阅读量每套题 760 个单词以上, 篇数 4 篇以上
- 题材包括科普、社会、文化、政治、经济等
- 体裁包括记叙文、说明文、应用文
- 题型包括阅读选择、阅读判断、阅读回答问题、阅读填空、短文缩写填空、完形填空等
- 每套题分值为 30~45 分
- 能力考查层面: 整体/细节、具体/抽象、字面/深层
- 难度系数: 0.55~0.65
- 难中易阅读题比例为 2:6:2
- 理想阅读速度为 48wpm
- 每套题后附有阅读成绩自测表, 便于学习评价

根据短文内容填空，每空限填一词。

Some 16 people don't like the number 13. They don't think 13 is 17. One day, the writer's friend 18 asked some guests to have 19. When they were having the food, he found that the number of the people 20 thirteen. All of the people's 21 turned 22 except Mr Brown. He told them 23 wife would have a baby 24 several weeks. The number should be fourteen! Then they became happy again and 25 themselves that evening.

16.	17.	18.	19.	20.
21.	22.	23.	24.	25.

(C)

Mr Shute, a farmer, lived in the southern part of the USA.

He wasn't rich. The Shutes had a daughter called Jane and a son, James. They found James was a bit different from the other children, but they didn't know why. So they took him to doctors. The first one found nothing. Later another doctor said there was something wrong with his eyes, but he could do nothing to help. It was the third one who did an operation on him. So the boy could see.

根据短文内容判断正误。

- ☐ 26. Mr Shute was a doctor.
- ☐ 27. Their child Jane was not well.
- ☐ 28. Mr Shute didn't have much money.
- ☐ 29. Mr Shute had only one child.
- ☐ 30. Jane was Mr Shute's daughter.
- ☐ 31. There was something wrong with James' arms.
- ☐ 32. James' parents took him to see doctors.
- ☐ 33. The first doctor could do something to help him.
- ☐ 34. The last doctor operated on him.
- ☐ 35. At last James' eyes were all right.

根据短文内容，用Ⅱ栏中适当的句子完成Ⅰ栏的内容。

I

- ☐ 36. The Shutes had a son and
- ☐ 37. They took their son to see the doctors

nice I am! I look much nicer than you!”

The girl didn't like what her brother said and pushed him. “Go away!” she said.

Their father saw this. He went up to them and said to the boy, “You mustn't only look good. You must be good.” Then to the girl he said, “My dear, if you help everyone and do your best to make him happy, everyone will love you. It doesn't matter that you are not so good-looking as your brother.”

根据短文内容回答问题。每空限填一词。

11. Where did the man live?

He _____ in a _____.

12. Why was the boy very pleased?

Because he saw he looked much _____ than his _____.

13. What did the man tell his son?

He _____ his son to be a _____ boy.

14. What does the word “good-looking” mean in English in this story?

It _____.

15. What did the man ask his daughter to do?

He asked her to do her _____ to _____ everyone.

(B)

In some foreign countries, some people don't like the number 13. They don't think 13 is a lucky number. For example, they don't like to live on the thirteenth floor.

One day, my friend Jack asked some friends to dinner. When all of his friends arrived, he asked them to sit at table. He began to count the people in his mind while they were having the delicious food. Suddenly, he cried out, “Oh, there are thirteen people here!” Everyone's face turned white except Mr Brown. He said slowly with a smile on his face.

“Don't worry, my dear friends. We have fourteen people here. My wife Mrs Brown will have a baby in a few weeks. She's in the family way now.”

All of them became happy again.

“Congratulations!” they said. They all had a good time that evening.

根据短文内容填空，每空限填一词。

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He wasn't rich. The Shutes had a daughter called Jane and a son, James. They found James was a bit different from the other children, but they didn't know why. So they took him to doctors. The first one found nothing. Later another doctor said there was something wrong with his eyes, but he could do nothing to help. It was the third one who did an operation on him. So the boy could see.

根据短文内容判断正误。

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I

- ☐ 36. The Shutes had a son and
- ☐ 37. They took their son to see the doctors

- ☐ 38. The second doctor said to them
☐ 39. The third one was good
☐ 40. With the help of the second doctor

II

- A. the Shutes knew what was wrong with the boy.
 B. he could do nothing to help James.
 C. because there was something wrong with him.
 D. his name was James.
 E. because he saved James' eyes.

成绩自测表

阅读时间 (分)	
答题时间 (分)	
得 分	

第 2 套

短文数	单词数	生词数	题 数	答题时间		分 值		答题方式
4	993	14	25	完形(分) 18	阅读(分) 50	完形 10	阅读 30	在题号前方框内写选项序号

● 阅读理解。(共 30 分)

(A)

The Ladies' Club (俱乐部) always had a meeting every Friday afternoon and someone came to talk to them about important things. After that, they had tea and asked questions.

One Friday, a man came and talked to the club about the food problem. "There is not enough food in the world for everybody," he said. "More than half the people in the world are hungry. And when they get more food, they have more babies, so they never stop being hungry. Somewhere in the world, a woman is having a baby every minute, day and night. What are we going to do about it?" He waited for a moment.

One of the ladies said, "Well, why don't we find that woman and STOP her?"

根据短文内容判断正误。(共 10 分, 每小题 2 分)

- ☐ 1. Every Friday afternoon the Ladies' Club always had a meeting to talk about the food problem.
- ☐ 2. Not everyone in the world had enough food to eat.
- ☐ 3. Over half the people in the world never had babies.
- ☐ 4. A woman was always having a baby.
- ☐ 5. The lady didn't understand all the man's talk.

(B)

When you speak, write a letter, or make a telephone call, your words carry a message. People communicate (交流) with words. But do you know people also communicate without words? A smile on your face shows you are happy or friendly. Tears (眼泪) in your eyes tell others that you are sad. When you raise (举起) your hand in class, the teacher knows you want to say something or ask questions. You shake (摇) your head and people know you are saying "No". You nod (点头) and people know you are saying "Yes".

Other things can also carry messages. For example, a sign at the bus stop helps you to know which bus to take. A sign on the wall of your school helps you to find the library. Signs on the doors tell you where to go in or out. Have you ever noticed (注意) that there are a lot of signs around you and that you receive messages from them all the time?

People can communicate in many other ways. An artist (艺术家) can use his drawings to tell about beautiful mountains, the blue seas and many other things.

Books are written to tell you about all the wonderful things in the world and what other people are thinking about.

根据短文内容选择正确答案。(共 10 分, 每小题 2 分)

- ☐ 6. People communicate mainly (主要) with _____.
A. words B. smiling
C. signs and drawings D. wonderful things
- ☐ 7. If you want to say something or ask questions in class, you need to _____.
A. shake your head B. shake hands
C. put up your hand D. nod



- ☐ 8. People also receive _____ from signs.
A. letters B. messages C. ideas D. books
- ☐ 9. Story-books, TV, radio and films can help us to know _____.
A. what is going on in the world
B. where to find the library
C. what other people are thinking about
D. both A and C
- ☐ 10. The story tells us _____.
A. why we smile B. which bus we should take
C. the ways we communicate
D. why books are written

(C)

Different weather makes people feel different. It influences (影响) health, intelligence (智力) and feeling.

In August, it is very hot and wet in the southern part of the United States. People there have heart trouble and other kinds of health problems during this month. In the Northeast and the Middle West, it is very hot at some times and very cold at other times. People in these states have more heart trouble after the weather changes in February or March.

The weather can also influence intelligence. For example, in a 1983 report by scientists, IQ (智商) of a group of students were very high when a very strong wind came, but after the strong wind, their IQ was 10% below. The wind can help people have more intelligence. Very hot weather, on the other hand, can make it lower. Students in many schools of the United States often get worse on exams in the hot months of the year (July and August).

Weather also has a strong influence on people's feelings. Winter may be a bad time for thin people. They usually feel cold during these months. They might feel unhappy during cold weather. But fat people may have a hard time in hot summer. At about 18°C, people become stronger.

Low air pressure (气压) may make people forgetful. People leave more bags on buses and in shops on low pressure days. There is a "good

weather” for work and health. People feel best at a temperature of about 18°C.

Are you feeling sad, tired, forgetful, or unhappy today? It may be the weather's problem.

根据短文内容选择正确答案。(共 10 分, 每小题 2 分)

- ☐ 11. _____ can have a bad effect (作用) on health.
A. Hot and wet weather B. Good weather
C. Warm weather D. High intelligence
- ☐ 12. People may have more intelligence when _____ comes.
A. a rain B. very hot weather
C. a strong wind D. low air pressure
- ☐ 13. Low air pressure may make people _____.
A. forgetful B. sad C. angry D. tired
- ☐ 14. In “good weather” of 18°C, _____.
A. people are very forgetful
B. people can't do their work well
C. thin people feel cold
D. people are in better health
- ☐ 15. The writer wants to tell us that _____.
A. hot and cold weather influences all people in the same way
B. weather influences people's lives
C. IQ never changes during weather changes
D. there is a good kind of weather for people's work and health

●完形填空。(共 10 分, 每小题 1 分)

Now machines are 16 used all over the world. Why are machines so important and necessary (必要的) 17 us? Because they can 18 us do things faster and 19.

A washing machine helps us to wash clothes. A printing machine (印刷机) helps us to print a lot of books, newspapers, magazines and many 20 things 21. Bicycles, cars, trains and planes are all machines. They help us to travel faster than 22 foot.

The computer is a wonderful machine. It 23 not long ago. It 24 stores information but also computers numbers millions of times as 25 as a scientist does.

Let's study hard and try to use all kinds of machines to build China into a modern country.

- ☐ 16. A. wide B. widely C. more wide D. wider
- ☐ 17. A. to B. for C. of D. with
- ☐ 18. A. to help B. helping C. help D. be helped
- ☐ 19. A. good B. best C. well D. better
- ☐ 20. A. another B. other C. the other D. others
- ☐ 21. A. quick B. slowly C. quickly D. faster
- ☐ 22. A. with B. in C. by D. on
- ☐ 23. A. invented B. was invented C. is invented D. invents
- ☐ 24. A. either B. both C. not only D. not at all
- ☐ 25. A. fast B. faster C. fastest D. quick

成绩自测表

阅读时间 (分)	
答题时间 (分)	
得分	

第 3 套

短文数	单词数	生词数	题数	答题时间		分 值		答题方式
5	1466	32	30	完形(分) 18	阅读(分) 50	完形 10	阅读 20	在题号前方框内写选项序号

● 阅读短文, 从每小题所给的四个选项中选出能够填入每个空白处的最佳答案, 使短文意思完整。(共 10 分, 每小题 1 分)

Paper was first invented by a Chinese man called Cai Lun in AD 105. He made it 1 the wood of a kind of tree.

Today, paper still 2 from trees. We use 3 paper every day. We must begin using 4 paper now because it 5 about 100 hundred years for a tree to grow.

How can we 6 paper? We can use 7 sides of every piece of paper. We can re-use envelopes (信封). We can choose drinks in

8 instead of drinks in cardboard cartons (纸盒). We can use plastic (塑料) cups and plates instead of paper 9. We can also use handkerchiefs (手帕) instead of paper tissues (纸巾). We can use fewer paper shopping bags and we can re-use these paper bags 10 as well.

- | | | | |
|--|------------|-------------|-------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1. A. of | B. from | C. with | D. for |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 2. A. comes | B. makes | C. gets | D. uses |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 3. A. many | B. a few | C. a lot of | D. a little |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 4. A. more | B. fewer | C. less | D. smaller |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 5. A. takes | B. spends | C. costs | D. pays |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 6. A. use | B. save | C. get | D. make |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 7. A. every | B. all | C. each | D. both |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 8. A. glasses | B. bottles | C. boxes | D. cups |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 9. A. one | B. ones | C. cups | D. plates |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 10. A. later | B. late | C. latest | D. lately |

●阅读下列短文，从每小题所给的选项中选出能够回答或完成这一小题的最佳答案。(共20分，每小题1分)

(A)

Quick Service (服务)

A man took a pair of brown shoes to a shoe repair (修理) shop and said to the shoemaker, "I'd like you to repair these shoes for me, please."

"Certainly, sir." the shoemaker said.

"When will they be ready?" the man asked.

"I'm a bit busy, but they'll probably (大概, 可能) be ready for you on Thursday," he said.

"That's fine," the man said, and left the shop.

The next morning he received a letter, giving him a job (工作) in another country. Within 24 hours he was on a plane to his new job.

Twenty years passed and he returned to his hometown. He remembered his shoes. "They were a good pair of shoes," he thought. "I want to know if the shoemaker is still there and still has them. I'll go and see."

He was pleased to see that the shoemaker was still in the same shop,



though he was an old man by now.

“Good morning,” he said to him. “Twenty years ago, I brought in a pair of shoes to be repaired. Do you think you’ve still got them?”

“Name?” the shoemaker asked.

“Smith.” the man said.

“I’ll go and see. They may be out back.”

The shoemaker went out to the back of his shop and a few minutes later returned, carrying the pair of shoes.

“Here we are,” he said. “One pair of brown shoes to be repaired. I’m a bit busy now but they’ll probably be ready on Thursday.”

☐ 11. Why did the man go to a shoemaker?

- A. They were old friends.
- B. He wanted him to make him a new pair of shoes.
- C. He wanted him to repair a pair of shoes.
- D. He had a very old pair of shoes to repair.

☐ 12. Why didn’t the man return to the shop on Thursday?

- A. He forgot.
- B. He went to another country.
- C. He knew the shoes would not be ready.
- D. He didn’t want his shoes.

☐ 13. The man stayed away from his hometown _____.

- A. until Thursday
- B. until the next morning
- C. for about twenty years
- D. for a few days

☐ 14. What did the man do when he returned to his hometown?

- A. He looked for a new job.
- B. He bought a new pair of shoes.
- C. He visited all his friends.
- D. He returned to the shoemaker to get his shoes.

☐ 15. Twenty years later, the man’s shoes were _____.

- A. ready
- B. still not ready
- C. lost
- D. changed

(B)

Many people go to school for education. School education is very important and useful, but no one can learn everything from school. A teacher, no matter (无论) how much he knows, cannot teach his stu-

dents everything. His work is to show his students how to learn. He teaches them how to read and how to think. So much more is to be learned outside school by the students themselves.

It is always more important to know how to study by oneself than to learn some facts (事实) or formulas (公式) by heart. It is quite easy to learn some facts in history or a formula in maths, but it is very difficult to use a formula in working out a maths problem. Great scientists, such as Newton, Edison and Einstein didn't get everything from school, but they were all successful (成功的). They invented so many things. The reason (理由) for their success is that they knew how to study. They read many books outside school. They worked hard all their lives, wasting (浪费) not a single (单一的) moment. The most important thing is they knew how to use their brains (大脑).

- ☐ 16. Students can't learn everything in school because _____.
A. the teacher doesn't know much
B. the teacher can only teach them how to read and write
C. the teacher would not like to teach
D. there are still many things for the students to learn outside school
- ☐ 17. A teacher's work is _____.
A. to teach all the subjects B. to teach everything
C. to teach the students how to read and think
D. to work hard
- ☐ 18. To know how to _____ is much more important than to learn facts or formulas by heart.
A. work out maths problems B. remember the facts
C. study science D. study
- ☐ 19. Why did the famous scientists become successful? Because _____.
A. they knew how to study
B. they remembered all the formulas
C. they didn't get everything from school
D. they didn't know how to use their brains
- ☐ 20. Which is WRONG according to the passage (根据短文)?



- A. Outside school study is as important as school study.
- B. It is more important to know how to learn than only remember some facts and formulas.
- C. It's very difficult to use a formula in working out a maths problem.
- D. It's helpful to read more books outside school.

(C)

The Internet is becoming important in our life. How much do you know about it?

What is the Internet?

The Internet is a large, worldwide collection (聚集) of computer networks (网). A network is a small group of computers put together. The Internet is many different networks from all over the world. These networks are called the Internet. Once you have learned to use the Internet, you can have a lot of interest on the World Wide Web (网).

What is the World Wide Web?

The World Wide Web has been the most popular development of the Internet. The Web is like a big electronic (电子的) book with millions of pages. These pages are called homepages.

You can find information (信息) about almost anything in the world on these pages. For example, you can use the Internet instead of a library to find information for your homework. You can also find information about your favourite sport or film star, talk to your friends or even do some shopping on the pages. Most pages have words, pictures and even sound or music.

What is e-mail?

Electronic mail (e-mail) is a way of sending messages to other people. It's much quicker and cheaper than sending a letter.

If you want to use e-mail, you must have an e-mail address. This address must have letters and dots (点) and an "@" (meaning "at"). This is what an address looks like: emily@star. net. Write a message, type (打字) in the person's e-mail address, then send the message across the Internet. People don't need to use stamps, envelopes or go to the post office since the invention of the Internet. Quick, easy and in-