

# **最新中考能力训练**

## **英语阅读试题分类精选**

本书编写组

**最新中考信息集锦**

**精选试题分类讲解**

**突出课堂测试实效**

**提高解题应试能力**

上海交通大学出版社

最新中考能力训练

英语阅读试题分类精选

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## 内 容 提 要

阅读理解是中考英语中篇幅最多,分值比重最大,同时难度也最高的一种题型,因此,我们将其单独成册。由于中考阅读理解各省市难度差异较大,因此我们在选择时基本以江浙沪为难度标准,难度较低的题原则上做删除。

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#### —英语阅读试题分类精选

本书编写组

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# 前 言

这套《最新中考能力训练——试题分类精选》几乎可以说是初中生的必备书。学生认真读一下今年的中考题,对明年的中考就会大有帮助。这首先是因为考题都是精心设计的,知识点和难点的分布科学;其次这些考题的解答步骤对了解命题人的意图很有帮助。目前市场上的这类书虽然多,却大多采用“原卷照录”的模式,这种模式实际上并不很适合学生课堂使用和平日复习,其原因有以下几个方面:

第一,中考命题有地方性,由于各地教育水平差异很大,某一地区的中考题对于另一地区来说可能并不很适用;第二,中考题中都有一定比例的基础题(或称“送分题”),在平时的练习中不具有实际价值;第三,对于重要的知识点,很多中考题都考,因此,各套题之间存在一定的重复。再加上,中考都是100~120分钟的考试时间,而平时的教学中,一门课程很少有连续的两个课时,因而“原卷照录”的模式不便于教师组织学生有计划地复习,也不利于学生进行针对性的练习。

针对以上的几个问题,本书编者在采访了众多教师的情况下,以分类汇编的模式推出了本套书。这套书有效地解决了原有模式的不足。同时我们在材料的选择上也更多地倾向于东南沿海教育发达地区。考虑到近几年中考各科分值的变化,我们适当加强了英语、数学两科,分别各推出3册,其余语文2册,物理、化学各1册。相信这套经过精心编排,筛选的版本会成为中学生复习迎考的首选。

本套丛书由刘弢、吕春昕主编,参加本册编写的人员有刁洪涛、田华琴、刘剑、李宏宇、张静、武秀梅等。

编 者

2002.11

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## 第一章 选择类阅读试题精选

### 阅读试题精选 1 (测试时间 45 分钟)

班级\_\_\_\_\_姓名\_\_\_\_\_分数\_\_\_\_\_

[2002 北京东城]

(A)

Thirty years ago, Lake Ponkapog in Hartwell, New Jersey, was full of life. Many birds and animals lived beside the water, which was full of fish. Now there are few birds, animals, and fish. The lake water is polluted(污染的). It is in a colour of dirty brown, and it is filled with strange plants.

How did this happen? First, we must think about how water gets into Lake Ponkapog. When it rains, water comes into the lake from all around. In the past, there were forests all around Lake Ponkapog, so the rainwater was clean.

Now there are many homes around the lake. People often use chemicals(化学品) in their gardens. They use other chemicals inside their houses for cleaning or killing insects(昆虫). There are also many businesses. Businesses use chemicals in their machines or shops. Other chemicals fall onto the ground from cars or trucks. When it rains, the rainwater picks up all the chemicals from homes and businesses and then carries them into the lake. They pollute the water and kill the animals.

Boats on the lake are also a problem. Lake Ponkapog is a popular place for motorboats. But oil and gas(油和汽) from boats often get into the lake. So more bad chemicals go into the water this way.

People in Hartwell are worried. They love their lake and want to save it. Will it be possible? A clean lake must have clean rainwater going into it. Clean rainwater is possible only if people are more careful about chemicals at home and at work. They must also be more careful about gas and oil and other chemicals on the ground. And they mustn't use motorboats any more on the lake. All these may change people's lives. Only then can Lake Ponkapog be a beautiful, clean lake again.

1. In the past, the water in Lake Ponkapog was made clean by \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. forests
- B. rain
- C. birds
- D. fish

2. Chemicals from homes and businesses \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. are always clean
- B. can help the animals
- C. are good for the lake
- D. get into the rainwater

3. Cleaner rainwater will mean \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. more boats on the lake                      B. more dirty things in the lake  
C. a cleaner lake                                  D. a dirtier lake
4. To save Lake Ponkapog, people need to \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. be more careful about chemicals              B. use less water  
C. grow fewer plants in the gardens              D. use more motorboats on the lake
5. The passage is about \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. boats on Lake Ponkapog  
B. why the water is dirty in Lake Ponkapog  
C. clean rainwater  
D. dirty lakes

[2002 北京东城]

(B)

<p>Dear Roni,</p> <p>Italy is wonderful. We started in Rome two weeks ago, drove to Florence last week and now we're on our way to Venice. Three weeks just isn't enough.</p> <p>The country near Florence is so beautiful—hills, olive trees. And red roofs(屋顶) of the houses look so nice far away. I am afraid I am getting bigger—the food here is so delicious!!!</p> <p>Love, Akemi</p>	<p>Roni Lebaver 222 Main St. Laguna Beach, CA 92651 U. S. A.</p>
<p>Hi Roni,</p> <p>I can't believe(相信) you went to school here in Honolulu! Why did you leave?</p> <p>I spend each morning on the beach(海滩) and in the water. The sand is so soft and the beaches seem so long. The water is just the right temperature.</p> <p>One afternoon, I left the beach to walk in mountains near Honolulu. I enjoyed myself very much there.</p> <p>How I miss you!</p> <p>Mari</p>	<p>Roni Lebaver 222 Main St. Laguna Beach, CA 92651 U. S. A.</p>
<p>Dear Roni,</p> <p>Maybe I'm strange but I love the desert(沙漠)!</p> <p>Last week our group spent four days in the desert. At times, it felt like the moon.</p> <p>I always thought deserts were all the same! They are not. Some parts look like mountains; others are really different.</p> <p>And when we find something green—a few palm trees, a little water, we feel good and great.</p> <p>See you in September,</p> <p>Kim</p>	<p>Roni Lebaver 222 Main St. Laguna Beach, CA 92651 U. S. A.</p>

1. Who seems to have eaten too much?

- A. Mari.                      B. Akemi                      C. Kim.                      D. Roni.
2. Who went to school in Honolulu?
- A. Akemi.                      B. Mari.                      C. Roni.                      D. Kim.
3. Who spent four days on the moon?
- A. Nobody.                      B. Kim.                      C. Roni.                      D. Akemi.
4. Where does Roni live?
- A. Florence.                      B. Honolulu.                      C. Laguna Beach.                      D. Venice.
5. Which of the sentences is true?
- A. Akemi arrived in Rome two weeks ago.
- B. Mari spends every morning and afternoon on the beach.
- C. Deserts always look the same.
- D. Mari had a good time in Honolulu.

[2002 北京东城]

(C)

The Chinese New Year is now known as the Spring Festival because it starts from the beginning of spring. Though there are some sayings about its origin(起源), all agree that the word Nian, which in modern Chinese means “year”, was originally the name of a beast(野兽) that started to eat people the night before the beginning of a new year.

One story goes that the beast Nian had a very big mouth that would take in a great many people at one time. People were very afraid. One day, an old man came to their help and said he would stop all this. To Nian he said, “I hear say that you are very strong, but can you eat up all the beasts on earth instead of people who are too weak to be your enemy?” “Yes,” Nian agreed with him and went to kill many of the beasts on earth. People were very happy because those beasts also did bad things to people and killed their farm animals from time to time.

After that, the old man, who was a god(神), rode on the beast Nian and left. Nian was gone, and other beasts also went into forests; people began to enjoy their happy life. Before the old man left, he had told people to put up red paper-cuts on their windows and doors at each year's end to drive Nian away, because red is the colour the beast felt most afraid of.

From then on, every year at the beginning of spring, people “Guo Nian”. The word “Guo Nian” means “Go through the Nian safely”. Putting up red paper-cuts to drive Nian away and making dumplings for a better new year are still an every-year doing by the Chinese people. However(但是), people today have long forgotten why they are doing all this, they just feel the colour and the food make the New Year very enjoyable.

1. The Chinese New Year is also called \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. the Beginning of Spring                      B. the Spring Festival  
 C. the New Spring                      D. the Beast Nian
2. How did the old man stop Nian from eating people?



- A. By putting red paper-cuts on windows.
  - B. By eating up beasts.
  - C. By talking to him.
  - D. By riding on him.
3. Why did people put up red paper-cuts instead of those of any other colour?
- A. Because Nian liked the colour red.
  - B. Because the colour red could kill Nian.
  - C. Because the old man liked the colour red.
  - D. Because Nian was afraid of the colour red.
4. The best title of this passage is \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. The Origin of the Chinese New Year
  - B. The Old Man and the Beast Nian
  - C. How to Go through the Nian Safely
  - D. What Nian Was Like
5. Which of the sentences is true?
- A. Nian can eat up all the beasts on earth at one time.
  - B. Nian is a tall beast that likes to eat farm animals.
  - C. Nian is afraid of paper-cuts.
  - D. Nian doesn't like to use his own mind.

## 阅读试题精选 2(测试时间 45 分钟)

班级\_\_\_\_\_ 姓名\_\_\_\_\_ 分数\_\_\_\_\_

[2002 北京西城]

(A)

When David Williams left the college(大学), he went to Australia. When he returned to England for a visit twenty years later, he decided to go back to his old college.

David was very glad when he found out that his old college teacher was still teaching there. He went to visit the old man, and after they had an interesting talk, the teacher went out to get something. While he was away, David saw an exam paper on the desk. He looked at the date on it and saw that it was given to the students a week ago. David picked the paper up and read it.

When the teacher came back, David said to him, "Mr Smith, I'm sure that these are right the same questions that you asked us in our exams twenty years ago! How is that possible?"

"Yes, that's right," agreed the teacher. "The questions are the same, but the answers have changed."

1. David went to \_\_\_\_\_ after he left the college.

A. England

B. Australia

C. another college

D. his teacher's office

2. David felt \_\_\_\_\_ when he found out that his college teacher was still teaching there.

A. worried

B. sorry

C. surprised

D. happy

3. The students took the same exam \_\_\_\_\_.

A. twenty years ago

B. while David's teacher was away

C. a week ago

D. while David read the paper

4. Can you guess why the teacher still used the same exam paper twenty years later? Because \_\_\_\_\_.

A. times have changed, answers have changed, too

B. different students have the same answers

C. the students like to take the same exam

D. the teacher loved his students very much

[2002 北京西城]

(B)

Mabel is a cashier(收银员) in a big shop in New York. People can buy medicine, watches, sweets, and many other things. They pay Mabel for the things they buy.

At the shop people can also buy lottery tickets(彩票). They pay one dollar for a lottery ticket. There are pictures on the ticket. Some pictures are winning pictures, and some pictures are losing pictures. Most people win nothing. Some people win two dollars. A few lucky people win thousands of dollars.

One day Mabel was working at the shop. She sold three lottery tickets to a woman. The woman looked at the pictures on the tickets. Then she threw the tickets on the counter(柜台) and walked away. "These are losing tickets," she thought.

Mabel picked up the tickets and looked at them. She was surprised. Then she was excited(兴奋的). One ticket was a winning ticket!

"Excuse me!" Mabel called to the woman. "You won \$ 50 000!"

The woman came back to the counter. She took the winning ticket and looked at it. "You're right," she said. "I won \$ 50 000." The woman walked away slowly, looking at the ticket again and again. Then she turned around. "Thank you! Thank you very much!" She said to Mabel.

Why did Mabel give the woman the ticket? Why didn't she keep the ticket? Didn't she want the \$ 50 000?

"Of course I wanted the money," Mabel said. "But it was her ticket. It wasn't my ticket."

"Well, I'm sorry that you aren't rich," her mother said. "But I'm happy that you're honest(诚实)."

1. Mabel \_\_\_\_ at the big shop.

A. receives and pays out money

B. puts things on the shelves

C. helps people choose things

D. carries things for old people

2. One lottery ticket costs \_\_\_\_.

A. nothing

B. three dollars

C. two dollars

D. one dollar

3. The woman was lucky because \_\_\_\_.

A. all her three tickets were winning tickets

B. all her three tickets were losing tickets

C. Mabel found the winning ticket and gave it back to her

D. she found the winning ticket herself

4. Mabel didn't keep the winning ticket because \_\_\_\_.

A. she won \$ 50 000, too

B. her mother told her not to do so

C. she didn't want to have anything that was not hers

D. her mother was very rich

[2002 北京西城]

(C)

Jeff Keith has only one leg. When he was 12 years old, Jeff had cancer(癌症). Doctor

had to cut off most of his right leg. Every day Jeff puts on an artificial leg(man-made leg). The leg is plastic(塑胶). With the plastic leg Jeff can ski(滑雪), ride a bicycle, swim, and play soccer. He can also run.

When he was 22 years old, Jeff Keith ran across the United States, from the East to the West. He started running in Boston on April 1. He stopped running in Los Angeles. He ran 5 150kilometers; that's about 26 kilometers each day. Jeff wore out 36 pairs of running shoes and five plastic legs.

Jeff stopped in cities on the way to Los Angeles. In every city people gave Jeff money. The money was not for Jeff. It was for the American Cancer Society(美国癌症协会). The American Cancer Society used the money to learn about cancer.

On the way to Los Angeles Jeff talked to people about cancer. He also talked about being disabled(伤残). Jeff is disabled, but he can do many things. He skis, swims, plays soccer, and runs. He finished college and is studying to be a lawyer(律师). Jeff says, "People can do anything they want to do. I want people to know that. I ran not only for disabled people. I ran for everybody."

1. The money Jeff got on the way to Los Angeles was used for \_ \_ \_ \_ .

- A. helping people who have cancer                      B. learning about cancer  
C. helping disabled people                                D. Jeff's study to be a lawyer

2. The story tells us that \_ \_ \_ \_ .

- A. Jeff is a lucky person because everybody gives him money  
B. Jeff is so strong that he can run across America  
C. disabled people like Jeff always have a kind heart  
D. Jeff wants to show that disabled people can do anything they want to

3. How long did it take Jeff to run from Boston to Los Angeles?

- A. Six and a half months more or less.              B. More than two hundred days.  
C. Almost twenty-five weeks.                         D. Less than half a year.

[2002 北京西城]

(D)

Mr Cho was worried. Something was wrong with his goldfish. To make the fish healthy again, Mr Cho pushed needles(针) into the backs of the fishes. That may seem unusual to some people, but it didn't seem unusual to Mr Cho. He is an acupuncturist—a person who uses needles to kill illness and pain.

Mr Cho left the needles in the fish for several minutes and then took them out. During the next few days he did so again and again. Soon the fish began to feel better. They swam with more energy(精力; 气力) and started to eat again. Did the fish get better because of the acupuncture? Mr Cho thinks so.

Though acupuncture for goldfish is uncommon, acupuncture for people is very common in China. Acupuncturists help people who have healthy problems like headaches and backach-

es. They even use acupuncture during operations so that patients (sick persons) don't feel pain.

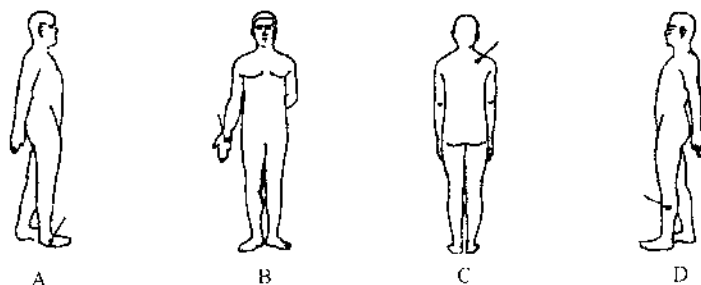
Acupuncture has helped millions of people, not only in China, but all over the world. People say that acupuncture works. But how does it work?

One explanation(解释) of how acupuncture works is thousands of years old. The Chinese were the first to use acupuncture. They thought that energy moved slowly and freely around man's body. They thought that sometimes too much energy—or too little energy—went to one part of the body. As a result, pain or illness came about. But there were several hundred places on the body where an acupuncturist could change the moving of energy. Those places were called acupuncture points. A needle put into an acupuncture point on a patient's leg, for example, changed the moving of energy to the patient's stomach(胃;腹部). When the energy ran right again, the patient would feel better.

There is also a modern explanation of how acupuncture works. Modern doctors point out that the acupuncture points have many more nerve(神经) endings than other places on the skin. Nerve endings receive pain messages when someone is ill or hurt. The pain messages then travel through the nerves. Perhaps acupuncture also sends messages through the nerves. These messages stop pain messages that are on their way to the brain. Because the pain messages never reach the brain, the patient feels better.

People who have been helped by acupuncture may not care which explanation is right. They are just happy to be like Mr Cho's fish—healthy again.

1. Which picture tells us the right acupuncture point used to kill the pain in the stomach?



2. Which of the following is wrong?

- A. Chinese were the first to use acupuncture in the world.
- B. Acupuncture has good results on all people.
- C. Mr Cho made his goldfish healthy again with "needles".
- D. It seems that people care nothing but the result of acupuncture.

3. Which of the following is the best title(标题)?

- |                                  |                            |
|----------------------------------|----------------------------|
| A. The History of Acupuncture    | B. How Acupuncturists Work |
| C. Healthy Again—Unusual Needles | D. How Acupuncture Works   |

### 阅读试题精选 3(测试时间 45 分钟)

班级\_\_\_\_\_ 姓名\_\_\_\_\_ 分数\_\_\_\_\_

[2002 北京海淀]

(A)

It was half past eight in the morning. The telephone bell rang and Mary went to answer it.

"Hello, who's that?" she asked.

"It's me - Peter."

Peter was a friend of Mary's brother, Johnny.

"Oh, hello, Peter, What do you want?" said Mary.

"Can I speak to Johnny?"

"No," said Mary, "you can't speak to him now. He is busy. He is getting ready for school. He is eating his breakfast. Grandmother is combing his hair. Sister is under the table, putting his shoes on. Mother is getting his books and putting them in his schoolbag. Good-bye. I've got to go now. I have to hold the door open. The school bus is coming."

What do you think of the story? Are you sometimes like Johnny? If so, you need to change your habits.

1. It was \_\_\_\_\_ in the morning when the telephone bell rang.

A. 7:00                      B. 7:30                      C. 8:30                      D. 9:00

2. Peter was Johnny's \_\_\_\_\_.

A. father                      B. friend                      C. uncle                      D. teacher

3. What was Johnny doing at the moment? He was \_\_\_\_\_.

A. eating his breakfast                      B. answering the telephone  
C. putting on his shoes                      D. holding the door open

4. How many people can you find in the story?

A. Two.                      B. Four.                      C. Six.                      D. Eight.

[2002 北京海淀]

(B)

Today people can use the phone to talk with others almost anywhere on the earth. But when you use the phone, you don't see the person you are talking with. That may change in the near future.

Today some people are using a kind of telephone called the picture phone or vision phone. With it, two people who are talking can see each other.

Picture phones can be useful when you have something to show the person you're calling. They may have other uses in the future. One day you may be able to ring up a library and



- C. sits on her seat without words  
 D. meets them with a smile
2. After she learned Janie's story, the writer thought of \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. her father's death  
 B. her mother's pain  
 C. the ache of her own heart  
 D. the pain of Janie's parents
3. Why did the writer feel selfish? Because \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. she had never had Janie as anything except a driver  
 B. she had made only a few friends in the school  
 C. she had hardly thought of herself  
 D. she had never listened to others
4. In this passage the writer tries to tell us that \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. losing parents makes people sad and helpless  
 B. understanding the people around us takes time  
 C. we should try to look deeper into the people around us  
 D. it's not right to judge the people around us by their clothes

[2002 北京海淀]

(D)

One of the things I always believe is that no matter how bad something is, you can take something positive out of it. The one time I wasn't sure of that was on September 11.

I usually wake up at 6:30 or 7:00 in the morning. That day, I happened to wake up earlier. I turned on the TV and I saw that a plane had crashed(撞击) into the North Tower of the World Trade Center. My first reaction(反应) was that it was a terrible accident. Then I saw another plane fly into the South Tower and I realized that I was witnessing(目击) an act of terrorism.

My wife and I spent the day watching the terrible pictures over and over again. When I watched family members looking for their loved ones, the pain in their eyes was something I would never forget. I couldn't understand how something this terrible could have happened.

It wasn't until a few weeks after September 11 that I began to see that perhaps some good did come from this tragedy(悲剧). People seem different now, more understanding, more tolerant(宽容的). Little things that seemed to be such a trouble before are no longer big things. Personally, I am more tolerant than I was. I realize life is too short, and too precious(珍贵的), to let myself get worried over small things. I've learned also that you can't take things for granted(认为...是当然的). Things change in the blink of an eye. People go to work and don't come back. One moment they're living and the next minute they're not. And, it doesn't matter who you are, there is nothing you can do about it. We never know when our time here will be over, so we all need to make the most of every minute we have.



You try to learn from what happened. You can't be used up by it. You can't live by it.  
All you can do is just live.

1. The word "positive" in the passage probably means \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. terrible                      B. bad                      C. good                      D. real
2. What did the writer see after he turned on the TV that morning?  
A. A fire starting.                      B. A plane flying.  
C. A terrible accident.                      D. An act of terrorism.
3. Since September 11, the writer has realized that \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. people should make the most of every minute they have  
B. he has become less tolerant towards others  
C. he should get worried about little things  
D. life is too short to care about others
4. What's the best title(题目) of this passage?  
A. A Report about September 11  
B. The Tragedy of September 11  
C. September 11 and My Family  
D. September 11 and My Turn