

任森 豆豆/策划

英语完形填空 与阅读理解 标准化训练

上

中国 社会 出版 社

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京新登字022号

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中国社会出版社出版发行

北京西黄城根南街9号 邮政编码 100032

北京仰山印刷厂印刷

新华书店北京发行所经销

开本: 787×1092毫米 1/32印张: 4.75 字数: 106千字

1992年6月第一版 1992年12月第二次印刷

印数: 10,001—20,200册 定价: 2.80元

ISBN 7-80088-220-9/G·81

前 言

完形填空(cloze test)、阅读理解(reading comprehension)是国外英语测试的常见题型,近年在我国各级各类英语考试中,也已普及使用,如高考MET,这两类题占总分65%;全国各省、市的中考,这两类题也一般占总分30—40%。这两类题难度较大,综合性较强,已成为中学生最费时间、丢分最多的“拦路虎”。

许多初中学生反映,这两类题如不经过系统训练,即使单词记得再牢、课文再熟、语法再清,也没有很大把握做好。他们苦于教材没有专门讲述,缺少必要的训练,迫切希望编辑出版一本相当初中毕业英语程度的完形填空与阅读理解指导书。

为了满足广大初中师生的强烈要求,作者根据北京市1991年中考标准化要求精心设计,并从1990年全国各省、市中考及重点中学期考上百套试卷中精选出一批典型试题,经过筛选、加工,共编88道试题:完形填空30题、阅读理解58题(其中阅读判断正误、30题选择答案28题)。

这88篇短文及配套习题,难度适中,体裁多样,题材广泛,文字生动,短小精悍,体例规范,完全符合中考要求。

当然,只有牢固地掌握基础知识、强化训练效果才显著。由本书编者精心编写、北京第二外国语学院语言专家审订、旅游教育出版社将于1992年2月出版的《中考英语90分对策》,非常细致地总结归纳了中考英语易忘、易混的核心知识。若与本书配合使用,会使你的复习收到神奇的效果!

编 者

1991年9月1日于北京大学

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第一章 完形填空标准化训练

【题型分析】

完形填空 (cloze test) 近年来逐渐成为中考英语的必考题型之一。1991年北京市中考, 完形填空共有20小题, 每小题0.5分, 共10分, 占全卷10%。由于它集选择填空与阅读理解于一体, 具有较大难度。除了要求考生各方面基础知识牢固外, 还必须讲究解题技巧与速度。

请看北京市1991年中考英语试卷第六大题“完形填空”:

完形填空 (共20小题, 每小题0.5分)

通读下面短文, 掌握其大意。然后从短文后各题所给的A、B、C、D 4个选项中选择一个最佳答案。

Hundreds of years ago, life was 55 than 56 today. People didn't have modern machines. There 57 modern medicine, 58.

Life today 59 new problems. One of the biggest is pollution (污染; 污染物). Water pollution has 60 our rivers and lakes dirty. It kills our fish and affects (影响) our drinking water. Noise pollution makes us 61 louder and 62. Air pollution is the most serious kind of pollution. It affects 63 living

thing in the world.

Cars, planes and factories all pollute (污染) our air every day. Sometimes the pollution is so 64 that it is like a quilt 65 a city. This kind of quilt 66 smog (烟雾).

Many countries are making new laws (法律) to fight pollution. Factories must now clean their water 67 away; they mustn't blow dirty smoke into the air.

We need to do many other things. We can put waste things in the dustbin (垃圾箱) and 68 throw it on the ground. We can go to work by bus 69 with our friends 70. If 71 people driving, there will be 72 pollution.

Laws are not 73. Every person must 74 pollution.

- | | |
|------------------|---------------------|
| 55. A. more hard | B. more harder |
| C. much harder | D. much more harder |
| 56. A. they are | B. they were |
| C. it was | D. it is |
| 57. A. were not | B. was no |
| C. were | D. was |
| 58. A. either | B. too |
| C. also | D. neither |
| 59. A. bring | B. have |
| C. have got | D. has brought |
| 60. A. made | B. let |
| C. taken | D. changed |

61. A.say B.talk
C.tell D.spoke
62. A.feel happy more quickly
B.get angry much easier
C.become angry more easily
D.feel sad more slowly
63. A.most B.all
C.one D.every
64. A.thin B.thick
C.hard D.light
65. A.around B.on
C.in D.over
66. A.calls B.is seen
C.is called D.is like
67. A.before they are thrown
B.when they are thrown
C.after it is thrown
D.before it is thrown
68. A.not B.not to
C.to not D.no
69. A.and B.or
C.but D.if
70. A.in the same car
B.go to our office
C.in different cars
D.go home
71. A.there will be fewer

形容词比较好，hard是单音节词，其比较级加-er，即harder，不能再在前面加more，但可以加much，表“……得多”，以示强调。

56. 选D，it = life，be动词因today（今天）用is。

57. 选B，There be no + 名词，表示“没有什么……”，no = not a/any。

58. 选A，either用于否定句尾，表示“也”。

59. 选D，bring带来，用现在完成时。

60. 选A，make sb./sth. adj.，使……变得……，此处用被动语态。

61. 选B，talk (vi.) 谈论。

62. 选C，从句意上讲，应选B、C，从结构上讲，应该用副词，故C合适。

63. 选D，living thing是单数，所以只能选C、D，但从意义上讲，它影响的不只一种生物，而是世界上每一种生物，故选every。

64. 选B，空气污染厚得像quilt一样，显然选thick较合乎情理。

65. 选D，用over表示像quilt一样笼罩在城市上空，十分形象。

66. 选C，is called被称为被动语态。

67. 选D，水被倾倒之前须净化，应用before，用it代替water。

68. 选A，can的否定式是加not，接动词原形。

69. 选B，or表示选择，并列两种方式。

70. 选A，坐在同一辆车里，不必人人自己买车，车少了，污染就减少。

71. 选D, 72选B, the fewer ... the less ... 越少……越少, people是集体名词, 指“人们”, 用few修饰, 比较级用fewer; pollution是抽象名词, 不可数, 用little修饰, 比较级用less。

73. 选C, 光制定法律不够以防止污染, 必须把公众动员起来。

74. 选C, must后接动词原形, help后接不定式。

【标准习题】

本章精选精编了30篇完形填空, 请通读每篇短文, 掌握其大意, 然后从短文后面各题所给的选项中选择最佳答案。

1

What do you 1 about the sea? We have 2 it. Some of us have swum or washed in it. We know that it 3 very nice when the sun is 4 on it. We also know 5 it can be very terrible 6 it's windy. What other things do we know about it?

The first thing to 7 is that the sea is very big when you look at the map 8 the world. You will 9 there is more sea 10 land. The sea covers three-quarters 11 the world.

If you have swum 12 the sea, you know that it is salty. You can taste the salt. 13 go 14 the sea and carry salt from the land into the sea. Some parts of the sea are more salty than 15 parts. Do you know the Dead Sea? 16 is very salty. It is 17 salty that people can not 18! Fish can not 19 in

the Dead Sea! 20 strange sea!

- | | |
|-------------|------------|
| 1. A.know | B.knew |
| C.known | D.knowing |
| 2. A.look | B.see |
| C.looked | D.seen |
| 3. A.looks | B.looked |
| C.look | D.looking |
| 4. A.light | B.lighting |
| C.shine | D.shining |
| 5. A.this | B.that |
| C.where | D.which |
| 6. A.what | B.that |
| C.where | D.when |
| 7. A.forget | B.hear |
| C.see | D.remember |
| 8. A.out | B.to |
| C.in | D.of |
| 9. A.look | B.think |
| C.known | D.find |
| 10. A.then | B.than |
| C.that | D.over |
| 11. A.in | B.on |
| C.of | D.at |
| 12. A.in | B.at |
| C.over | D.down |
| 13. A.River | B.Rivers |
| C.Water | D.Lake |

- | | |
|----------------|-----------|
| 14. A. off | B. of |
| C. in | D. into |
| 15. A. another | B. other |
| C. others | D. one |
| 16. A. That | B. It |
| C. What | D. Which |
| 17. A. very | B. much |
| C. so | D. such |
| 18. A. to sink | B. sink |
| C. sank | D. sunk |
| 19. A. life | B. live |
| C. to live | D. living |
| 20. A. So a | B. How a |
| C. What a | D. When a |

2

Do you remember what a true story about someone's life is called? Yes, it is called a biography (传记) 1 he writes a biography of a person, an author (作者) must 2 a lot of research 3 facts about the person. Do you know an author might go to find facts about 4 ?

After he has collected 5 facts, the author must then put them 6 and make an interesting story. In order to 7, the author must 8 guess what the person said and 9 he thought 10.

Then he must sometimes make up (虚构) some

talks 11 the person and other people and he 12 make up some actions (活动) of the person.

But authors 13 that these parts agree with (和 一致) 14 actions talks of the person. 15 a biography is true story of a person's life, 16 parts of it 17 made up by the author.

A true story about a person's life may not be a 18. It can be an autobiography (自传). An autobiography is true story about a person's life 19 it 20 be written by that person himself.

- | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------|
| 1. A.As soon as | B.After |
| C.Before | D.whether |
| 2. A.go | B.do |
| C.take | D.get |
| 3. A.to look for | B.and to look for |
| C.to collect | D.and to collect |
| 4. A.a person's research | |
| B.an author's research | |
| C.an author's life | |
| D.a person's life | |
| 5. A.much | B.enough |
| C.a lot | D.a great deal of |
| 6. A.together | B.into |
| C.away | D.all |
| 7. A.put this | B.collect this |
| C.guess this | D.do this |
| 8. A.then | B.at first |

- | | |
|--------------------|--------------------|
| C.first | D.at last |
| 9. A.what | B.why |
| C.which | D.how |
| 10. A.at that time | B.at this time |
| C.in time | D.on time |
| 11. A.by | B.with |
| C.among | D.between |
| 12. A.has to | B.is able to |
| C.is going to | D.gets to |
| 13. A.try to sure | B.tries to be sure |
| C.try to be sure | D.tries to sure |
| 14. A.another | B.the other |
| C.others | D.other |
| 15. A.Through | B.Though |
| C.Thought | D.Taught |
| 16. A.all | B.some |
| C.most | D.no |
| 17. A.is always | B.are never |
| C.is often | D.are often |
| 18. A.diary | B.true story |
| C.biography | D.report |
| 19. A.if | B.and |
| C.or | D.when |
| 20. A.must | B.may |
| C.can | D.mustn't |

One day a small boy was walking 1 the street in London. His name was Tom. It was a cold winter day in 1900. 2 he could not have breakfast 3 lunch. He wanted to buy some bread, but he didn't 4 any money.

His father 5 when he was very young. His mother was often very sick, so she could not 6 Tom and his brother, Mike. 7 had to work to help their 8 mother.

He was small but his dream (梦想, 抱负) was very big. His wish was 9 a great man in the world of films. So he worked very hard to sing and dance 10. Then, a man came to him and asked, "11 for my film?" "Certainly," he answered. And he did his 12 in it. Many people said, "we have never seen 13 interesting film."

Thirty years 14, this same day the boy was 15 the most famous people in the world. He make many interesting films. A lot of people liked them.

- | | |
|---------------|---------------|
| 1. A.along | B.among |
| C.for | D.with |
| 2. A.This day | B.That day |
| C.Today | D.To this day |
| 3. A.and | B.or |
| C.also | D.either |
| 4. A.got | B.gets |

- | | | |
|-----|--------------------|------------------|
| | C. has | D. have |
| 5. | A. was death | B. was died |
| | C. died | D. had been died |
| 6. | A. take care | B. took care |
| | C. take care of | D. took care of |
| 7. | A. Both of them | B. All of them |
| | C. Neither of them | D. None of them |
| 8. | A. starve | B. sick |
| | C. illness | D. badly |
| 9. | A. become | B. became |
| | C. becomes | D. to become |
| 10. | A. well | B. good |
| | C. wonderful | D. excellent |
| 11. | A. Are you work | B. Will you work |
| | C. Would you | D. Will you |
| 12. | A. good | B. better |
| | C. best | D. good deed |
| 13. | A. such | B. a such |
| | C. such a | D. such an |
| 14. | A. before | B. about |
| | C. later | D. after |
| 15. | A. among | B. between |
| | C. together | D. down |

4

(Mr. Brown was driving from Capitol City to Newtown. A policeman on a motor-cycle stopped him.)