

卓越英语

SUPER ENGLISH

卓越英语 追求卓越

CLOZE + READING

COMPREHENSION

(FOR MIDDLE SCHOOL)

专项突破

初中完形填空+阅读理解

丛书主编 艾群

审 读 Elaine Wren Padbury [美]
Msafiri Sinkala

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SPECIAL
FOR MIDDLE SCHOOL
LEARNING

双色版



COLOUR EDITION

SUPER



吉林教育出版社

CHINA JI LIN EDUCATION PUBLISHING HOUSE

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主 编 王 强

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王艳萍 王 勤

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编者的话

篇章类试题在中考英语试题中可谓是重中之重。随着中考内容和形式的改革，近两年的完形填空和阅读理解试题都发生了变化。完形填空注重整体理解，不再设置语法题项，短文以夹叙夹议的记叙文为主，但也可能出现说明文；阅读理解篇数无论是单篇文章的字数，还是整个题组的字数都有了较大的增加，而且文章的内容不再是叙事性的趣味短篇，而是以说明文和议论文为主。

阅读是理解和吸收信息的手段，也是英语学习的主要目的之一。侧重培养学生的阅读理解能力是高中阶段英语教学的重要任务，阅读理解能力也是中考的考查重心所在。

完形填空在篇章中考察学生的语言综合运用能力，得高分的前提是要有较好的阅读能力，而阅读理解更是直接考查阅读理解能力的题型。

本书意在帮助学生进行考前强化训练，提高同学们的阅读能力，集中突破完形填空和阅读理解两大题型。

全书按诊断篇—指津篇—突破篇—自信篇的结构编排。

诊断篇：选取中考全真试题，对同学们的实际英语语言运用能力进行检测诊断，以帮助大家准确定位，有的放矢地进行训练。

指津篇：指导学法，点拨解题技巧。

突破篇：精编完形填空 100 篇，阅读理解题 140 篇，进行强化训练。

自信篇：选取中考全真试题，让同学们感受中考题的难度以及自己的临考实力，以必胜的信念迎考。

我们反对病急乱投医或者恶补一气的作法。本书的结构以及其中的试题量是编者根据本人多年来的教学实践并且广泛调查研究各地做法之后而定的。全书共有完形填空 118 篇，阅读理解题 150



篇。书中试题都经过精心选编，完形填空短文的体裁，短文的长度和难度，以及空白的密度等与中考一致，阅读理解文章的题材和体裁力求多样化，文章的内容新颖，注重综合能力渗透，字数与近年中考一致，绝对不选片面追求形式、只有片言只语的语言材料。

建议同学们使用本书时进行限时训练，并且将得分记下，了解体验自己的 progress，总结、反思自己在解题中存在的问题和成功经验，以期一步一个脚印地提高阅读理解能力和解题的 skill。

编 者



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CHAPTER 1

完形填空

概 述

完形填空有多种形式，但它在基本设计原则上都是一致的，都是从短文中删去若干词，让学生根据上下文填入适当的词。中考中完形填空的题型一般可见到：一、阅读短文，从短文后所给的四个选项 A、B、C 和 D 中选出能填入相应空白处的最佳选项。二、根据短文内容及所给的首字母，在每个空白处填写一个适当的词，完成下列短文。三、用方框中所给词的适当形式填空，使短文正确、通顺（每个词语限用一次）。

完形填空要求学生不仅要会运用自己学过的词汇和语法知识妥善地处理好每个单句，理解语义，还要处理好单句之间以及单句与全文之间的内在关系，选出适当的词填上，以达到恢复全文原貌的目的。

完形填空题要求填入的词主要有：构成各种时态、语态和用法区别的动词及短语动词；名词和介词；根据上下文意思及结构必须填入的形容词、副词、代词和连词；同义词、近义词等易混词。考查以实词为主，兼顾虚词和语法结构。难点集中在根据上下文作出正确判断的词的用法上。

完形填空旨在测试考生的综合应用语言能力。因此要做好完形填空题，不仅要具备一定的词法、句法和句型等语法知识，而且还要具备阅读理解能力、综合分析能力和运用语言知识的实践能力。



Section 1



诊断篇

Passage 1

Score: _____

I'll Have to Bear till Tomorrow

Mr. King works in a factory. He's 1 than any other worker and so he's paid 2. He's always angry about it. But he is afraid to be 3, so he has to go on working.

One afternoon Mr. King 4 to mend a machine. After a while he felt tired and wanted to 5. He looked around and found the foreman (工头) had 6. He sat down in a corner of the shop and soon fell 7. When the foreman was coming back, another worker 8 him up. He hurried to the machine and 9 his arm against the wall. But he didn't notice (注意到) it.

That 10, when the Kings were having supper, Mrs. King found there was some blood (血) on her 11 shirt.

"What's the matter, my dear?" asked the woman. "Something is 12 with your arm, isn't it?"

At that moment Mr. King felt his arm 13. He took off his shirt and found a wound (伤口).

"Go to see a 14 at once!" called out the woman.

"It was hurt when I was 15." said the man. "I'll have to bear (忍受) it till tomorrow morning."

阅读短文，掌握其大意，从 1—15 各题所给的四个选项中选出一个最佳答案。

1. A. better B. abler C. lazier D. stronger
2. A. much B. the most C. little D. the least
3. A. sent away B. paid for C. heard of D. looked after
4. A. told B. was told C. asked D. was asked
5. A. have a rest B. do some shopping
- C. read a book D. do some washing



- | | | | |
|------------------|--------------|--------------|----------------|
| 6. A. come | B. entered | C. died | D. left |
| 7. A. behind | B. down | C. asleep | D. over |
| 8. A. looked | B. woke | C. got | D. help |
| 9. A. put | B. showed | C. threw | D. hit |
| 10. A. morning | B. afternoon | C. evening | D. night |
| 11. A. husband's | B. brother's | C. friend's | D. workmate's |
| 12. A. trouble | B. wrong | C. terrible | D. happened |
| 13. A. cut | B. pained | C. changed | D. beat |
| 14. A. nurse | B. policeman | C. doctor | D. soldier |
| 15. A. at work | B. at home | C. at school | D. in hospital |

Passage 2

Score:

A Dollar

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"Jane, please let me borrow a dollar." Jenny asked as they stood in the school lunch line, "I have only one in my pocket, but I don't want to 1 and lose my place."

"OK," agreed Jane.

Jane waited all day for Jenny to 2 back the dollar she borrowed, but Jenny always seemed to be 3. "She's just forgotten," thought Jane. "I don't 4 to make her angry." Still, her money didn't go 5. Some classmates, like Jenny, were 6 five dollars a week.

Weeks went by. At last Jane got up enough courage (勇气) to tell her about the 7.

"Oh, Jane, I 8 !" Jenny said. "I'll bring the money tomorrow."

The next day Jenny seemed to have forgotten again. During the noon hour Jane saw her 9 sweets for Mary and Ann. Jane saw Jenny looking at her. 10 she said something in a low voice (低声) to the other two girls. Jane felt 11 and asked her teacher if she could go back to the 12.

In the classroom, Jane saw two new pencils in Jenny's desk. An 13 came to her.

"Jenny's not 14 lately, and anyway, she really owes (欠) me. Besides (此外), she has 15 money to buy more. A dollar doesn't mean anything,



but it means a lot to me."

阅读短文，掌握其大意，从 1—15 各题所给的四个选项中选出一个最佳答案。

- | | | | |
|-----------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|
| 1. A. stay | B. wait | C. leave | D. take |
| 2. A. return | B. lend | C. take | D. pay |
| 3. A. busy | B. happy | C. free | D. sad |
| 4. A. want | B. mind | C. know | D. think |
| 5. A. up | B. on | C. far | D. back |
| 6. A. losing | B. getting | C. finding | D. asking |
| 7. A. money | B. lunch | C. place | D. classmate |
| 8. A. used | B. forgot | C. understood | D. thought |
| 9. A. borrowing | B. making | C. selling | D. buying |
| 10. A. Even | B. Again | C. Then | D. Instead |
| 11. A. alone | B. bad | C. hungry | D. lucky |
| 12. A. office | B. classroom | C. shop | D. school |
| 13. A. end | B. answer | C. idea | D. example |
| 14. A. busy | B. pleased | C. healthy | D. kind |
| 15. A. little | B. enough | C. many | D. all |

Passage 3

Score: _____

根据短文内容及所给的首字母，在每个空白处填写一个适当的词，完成下列短文。

I'm Not Working Now

Mr. Brown has a big shop in the centre of the town. As an a (1) man, he manages (管理) it well. He tells his employees (雇员) to go to work and l (2) the shop on time and to be f (3) to everybody. So he's got a lot of m (4) and become one of the r (5) men in the town.

But Robert, Mr. Brown's only son, often w (6) the old shop-keeper. The young man likes n (7) except playing. So he wasn't good at his l (8) when he was at school. Last month, with his friends' h (9), the young man finished middle school. Now he stays at home and wouldn't do any h (10). At first Mr. Brown found some w (11) for him, but



neither he would do, nor he can do. He s (12) much time in watching TV at home or going to the c (13).

One morning Mr. Brown left something i (14) in his bedroom. He had to fetch (去取) it. It was ten to twelve, his s (15) was still lying in bed. He became a (16) and made him get up at once.

"You m (17) find work and get some money, Robert," said the man. "if you h (18) to get rich."

"I can't agree with you, Dad," said the young man. "I don't think I'm p (19) now."

"You won't work if you have much money."

"I'm not working now t (20) I have no money!"

Passage 4

Score:

根据短文内容及所给的首字母，在每个空白处填写一个适当的词，完成下列短文。

Weather Satellites

Now satellites are helping for forecast (预报) the weather. They are in space and they can r (1) any part of the world. The satellites take photos of the atmosphere (大气层), because the weather forms there. They s (2) these photos to the weather stations, so scientists (科学家) can s (3) the weather of any part of the world. From the photos, the scientists can often say h (4) the weather will change.

Today, plenty of weather stations in many c (5) receive satellite photos. When they receive new photos, the scientists begin to compare (比较) them with e (6) ones. Perhaps they may find that the clouds have changed during the last few hours. This may m (7) that the weather on the ground may soon change, too. In their n (8) weather forecast, the scientists can say this.

The weather satellites are also u (9) for other work.

So satellites can help the scientists with their weather forecast. Before satellites were i (10), the scientists could forecast for about 24 or 48 hours. Now they can make good forecast for three or five days. Soon, perhaps, they



will be able to forecast the weather for a week or more ahead (在前面).

Passage 5

Score: _____

根据短文内容及所给的首字母, 在每个空白处填写一个适当的词, 完成下列短文。

Tea in the World

All around the world, people drink tea. But tea does not m (1) the same thing to e (2). In different countries people have very different i (3) about drinking tea.

In China people always have tea t (4) with their friends. They may drink tea at any time of the day. They only put tea leaves in their cups. They p (5) the tea with n (6) else in it.

Tea is also i (7) in Japan. It is very p (8) there. People drink tea every day. But they have it in a way different from that in China.

In the USA people drink tea at breakfast or after m (9). They usually use tea bags to make their tea. Making tea with tea bags is faster and e (10) than making tea leaves in teapots.

Passage 6

Score: _____

用方框中所给词的适当形式填空, 使短文正确、通顺 (每个词语限用一次)。

Looking for the Cat

tell, find, try, be, look for, but, so, at, animal, in, happy, not, you, and, heavily

Mrs. Margaret had a young cat, and the woman liked it very much. It was the cat's first winter. One evening it (1) outside when it began to snow (2). Mrs. Margaret (3) everywhere and shouted its name, (4) she didn't find it. (5) she telephoned the police (6) said, "I have lost a small black cat. Has anybody (7) one?"

"No, madam," said the policeman (8) the other end, "But cats are really very strong (9). They sometimes lie (10) the snow for a few days, and when somebody find them, they are quite all right."

Mrs. Margaret felt (11) when she (12) this. "And," she



said, "our cat is very clever, she almost talks."

The policeman was getting rather tired. "Well, then," he said, "Why (13) put down (14) telephone? Perhaps your clever cat is (15) to telephone you now."

Passage 7

Score: _____

用方框中所给词的适当形式填空，使短文正确、通顺（每个词语限用一次）。

Mr. White at Home

better, mending, heard, no, brought, on, instead, off, what, down

Mr. white came home from work at six in the afternoon. He felt tired. As soon as he sat (1) on a chair, Mrs. White (2) him a cup of tea.

"Thank you, dear." said Mr. white.

"Have you (3) from Mr. Green?" she asked.

"Yes," Mr. White said. "His leg is getting (4)." Mr. White drank the tea and turned (5) the television. "Um, what's wrong with it? There's (6) programmes on any channels."

"I'm afraid it needs (7)," Mrs. White turned (8) the TV.

"Never mind. I'll see (9) I can do with the TV this weekend," said Mr. White. "Now let's listen to the radio (10)."

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GO AHEAD!



Section 2 指津篇

这些年来,完形填空题越来越受到重视,在日常练习和测试中所占的比例很大,成为各种考试的重头戏。它是对基础知识应用能力和阅读能力的测试,其中包括对语法、句型、惯用语的运用,对词汇、句子以及文章的理解,对作者的意图的掌握的综合考查。多年来,笔者在中考评卷过程中,发现初中学生在解完形填空题时存在很多问题,失分比阅读理解多得多。因此,提高完形填空的解题能力是提高英语成绩的关键因素之一。

完形填空有多种形式,但它的基本设计原则都是一致的,都是从短文中删去若干词,让学生根据上下文填入适当的词。中考中完形填空的题型一般可见到:一、阅读短文,从短文后所给的四个选项 A、B、C 和 D 中选出能填入相应空白处的最佳选项。二、根据短文内容及所给的首字母,在每个空白处填写一个适当的词,完成下列短文。三、用方框中所给词的适当形式填空,使短文正确、通顺(每个词语限用一次)。

下面根据不同的题型,简要阐述一下解题技巧和方法。

题型 1: 阅读短文,从短文后所给的四个选项 A、B、C 和 D 中选出能填入相应空白处的最佳选项。

完形填空考查形式有多种,但最为常见的是在给出的一篇文章中,挖去 1~15 个关键词语。这些词多为动词、名词、形容词、副词等一些常用的实词,要求学生从四个选项中选出一个与文章内容相符的选项填空,使文章完整,即还文章的本来面目。完形填空与单项填空和阅读理解有相似之处,但又不同于这两种题。它不同于单项填空之处在于,它不能局限于理解某一个句子,根据其语法或句法功能来选择正确的选项,而是通过对整篇文章的理解,来确定正确的选项。但它与阅读理解也不一样,因为它是以一篇不完整的文章出现,它要求考生还文章的本来面目,要做题者根据文章的内容,排除三个错误选项的干扰,用正确的选项填补所缺的词语,使文章完整与通顺。

要做好这类题,掌握解题技巧是十分重要的。

1. 通读全文 领会大意

完形填空题不同于单项选择填空题。单项填空题所给的是一个或两个句子,根据本句或前后句就可以判定所选的答案。而完形填空题所给的是一篇



意思完整的短文，所选的答案处在整段或整篇文章之中。所以在做题前，必须先浏览全文，了解短文的大意，这是绝不可省的一步。

每篇短文总有一定的主题思想，段落之间必然承上启下，前呼后应，句与句之间也一定紧密相连，形成一个有机的整体。因此通读全文时要一气呵成，不要中断思路，只要能了解短文的大意就可。某些细节不理解可以跳过。如果不影响答题，可以置之不理。如果与答题有关，可到第二步填空时再琢磨解决。另外，在阅读时要特别注意一篇文章的开头和结尾，因为它们能提供主要的信息，帮助了解全文所描述的事件或文章的中心议题。

完形填空实际上是一种障碍性阅读理解题。因此，在解题之前，先要把文章通读一遍，对文章有个全面的了解，弄清其中心思想和大意。然后对留空的句子进行分析，看它在该句所处的位置和作用，再从所给的选项中找出要填写什么词。例如：

The car badly hit the old man and he _____ to a hospital.

- A. went B. hurried C. was sent D. sent.

从表面上来看，went, hurried 都可以选，但从前面一句所说的“The car badly hit the old man”，他不可能自己去医院；由于老头被撞成重伤，只会由别人送他去医院，D 也不能选。经过这样的排查，只有 C 是正确选项了。由此可见，如果对文章没有一个全面的了解，就不可能选择正确的词语填空。

2. 前后呼应 上下贯通

在做完形填空时，往往会出现这样的问题：乍一看，所给的四个选项似乎都可以选。这是由于解题时仅理解留空的句子，而对上下文不予重视，或把这类题当做单项填空来做。有时候，要选对一个选项，仅对前后的句子的理解是不够的，而要依赖对全文的掌握，这就要求从文章中找出一个与该句关系紧密的关键句子。就某个句子而言，好像要填写的词语很多，但一定要与整篇文章协调，不能与上下文相矛盾。比方说下面的一篇文章就是如此：

Mrs. Cook heard a great noise in the room. She _____ 1 _____ and turned on the lamp. She found the cake on the table was _____ 2 _____. So she was sure there was a mouse (老鼠) in her bedroom.

1. A. woke up B. fell asleep C. went to bed D. stood up
2. A. bad B. broken C. gone D. found

从表面上看，第 1 题的四个选项，动词时态都是对的，所给的短语也没有问题，好像都可以选。但从后面的“...and turned on the lamp.”就能看出，



她是被从梦中吵醒的，那只有 A 才是正确的选项。如果我们不管上下文，那么第 2 题中的四个选项也都能选，我们再看后面的一句 “So she was sure there was a mouse in her bedroom.” 就能得知，老鼠把蛋糕拖走了，当然只能选 C。

3. 知识梳理 正确运用

完形填空所要填写的大都是常用的一些单词或短语，以动词、名词等实词为主，单纯考查语法的题，尤其是那些不用看上下文就能选出正确答案的题很少出现，这就增加了试题的难度。这种题主要考查学生对惯用语和句型等是否掌握，对同义词、近义词的区分，对词的搭配的熟悉程度以及灵活运用英语的能力。有时候，试题所提供的选项迷惑性很大，如不认真分析辨别，就容易选错。这就要求学生在学习过程中，重视对基础知识的学习和归纳，多做这类练习，以提高解题能力。

4. 反复推敲 认真复查

当一篇完形填空做完以后，要反复读几遍，检查所填写的词语是否与文章相符，文章是否通顺，前后是否呼应，有无句型结构及语法错误。如果某个空白无法填写，可将四个选项一一去试，直到语句通顺为止。

下面给一篇完形填空题，请同学们根据以上要领练习。然后对照答案及分析，找出自己所存在的问题，力求在考试过程中避免错误。

【注意】(1) 有些比较容易的题，毋需通过上下文就可以得出结论的，就不必反复推敲。以免耽误过多的时间。例如：

Debbie got up early last Saturday morning. She wanted 1 in Green Park with some of her friends.

1. A. goes to skate B. go skating
C. going to skate D. to go skating

我们从该题所给的四个选项来看，它们都是同一个短语，这说明它要考查的，不是对文章内容的理解，而是针对动词 want 的用法而设题的。want 只能后接动词不定式，那么只能选 D。

(2) 在某些省市的中考试题中，对一些常用的词，虽然没有学过，也不加注释，这就要求考生根据上下文的意思加以猜测，来确定它的词义。例如：

The summer vacation is over. It's true that time flies fast. During the vacation, the weather was 1 and I could do much work, but I lived happily.

1. A. warm B. hot C. cool D. cold