

中学英语

300

训练系列

十年畅销

全新拓展

本册主编◎姚 东 金保罗

上海市中考英语题型专练

首字母填空 + 选词填空



ENGLISH CLOZE TESTS



上海交通大学出版社
SHANGHAI JIAO TONG UNIVERSITY PRESS

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参编◎孙 芳 詹洁蓉 崔霁霞 陈 娟 沙赛斐 汪忆茹
王曦雯 王 磊 朱赞瑜 丁 波 范丽君 翁 峻
钟工一 徐 峰 李友宝 何雪娟 钱红叶 李 莹



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内容提要

本书是“中学英语 300 训练系列(拓展版)”之一,针对上海市中考英语题型中的难点首字母填空和选词填空编写设计的 300 篇训练题目。本书可为读者备战中考,熟悉最新中考题型提供备考资料。

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前言

首字母填空和选词填空,都是英语学习中对语言综合运用能力的一种训练方式和测试形式。这两种题型都是以考查篇章阅读能力为基础,兼顾词汇灵活应用能力的。阅读的训练分为三个层面:首先是对文章整体意义和主题的把握;其次是对句子与句子之间,段落与段落之间逻辑关系的把握;最后是对句子内部结构的把握。实际上,做首字母填空和选词填空题型的第一关便是阅读理解整个篇章,或者说阅读理解是首字母填空和选词填空测试的一部分内容,所检测的阅读理解能力渗透在每一小题的解题过程中。因此,做好首字母填空和选词填空题不仅要具有阅读理解的能力、驾驭语法结构的能力、辨析词义的能力,而且还要具有较强的逻辑思维、分析和判断能力;同时对各类词法、句法、上下文逻辑关系、语义搭配以及写作技巧等都还需具有较强的运用能力。

《上海市中考英语题型专练——首字母填空+选词填空》是根据《上海市中小学英语学科课程标准》中的英语课程的主题内容,精心设计、选材和编写的训练材料,贴近学生的生活,覆盖面广,富有时代气息;并在题目设计上紧扣上海市中考英语试卷中首字母填空和选词填空的命题要求,使学生在扩充课外阅读量,增长课外知识的同时,了解中考英语题型的命题特点和难度水平,以使学习知识与备战中考有机地结合起来。

由于时间仓促,编者水平有限,不足之处敬请读者批评指正。

编者

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上海市中考英语题型专练——首字母填空 + 选词填空

首字母填空





Earth and Nature



What do we know about the sea? We know that it looks very beautiful when the sun is s 1 on it. We also learn that it can be very t 2 when there is a strong wind. What other things do we know about it?

The first thing to remember is that the sea is very big. Look at the map of the world, there is more sea than l 3. The sea covers three q 4 of the world.

Some parts of the sea are very shallow. But some places are very deep. There is one place near Japan. It is n 5 11 kilometers deep. The highest mountain in the world is about 9 kilometers high. If we put the mountain into the sea at that place, there would be 2 kilometers of water a 6 it!

The sea is salty. There is one sea called the Dead Sea. It is very salty. It is so salty that swimmers cannot s 7! Fish cannot live in the Dead Sea.



Last Friday a storm tore through two villages in the New Territories, destroying fourteen homes. Seven of them were so badly damaged that their o 1 had to leave them, and some others had broken windows or torn roofs. One person was k 2, several were badly injured and taken to the hospital, and a n 3 of others received smaller injuries. A 4 over two hundred people were homeless as a result of the storm.

A farmer, Mr. Tan, said that the storm began early in the morning when he was in the kitchen with his wife and children. The storm l 5 for over an hour.

Soldiers helped to bring people out of the flooded a 6 and the Welfare Department provided food, c 7 and shelter.



Plants grow and animals live on the ground. The ground is c 1 with soil. Soil has

some living things and non-living things in it. Organic m 2 like plants are living things in soil. Small rocks, s 3, and clay are non-living things. Soil is made up of layers. Topsoil is on top of the layers. It has small and d 4 colored bits. Subsoil is below topsoil and has w 5 and minerals. It has big and l 6 colored bits. Bedrock is below subsoil. It is made up of solid rock. There are many different kinds of soil on the Earth. So that's why different t 7 of plants can grow.



Popular belief has held Mars (火星) to be the planet most l 1 to sustain (维持) life.

It's the fourth planet from the Sun, after Mercury, Venus and the Earth, but it's only h 2 the size of the Earth, measuring 4,200 miles in diameter.

Its mass is also smaller — only 10 percent of the size of Earth in volume. That means that the surface gravity (地心引力) is smaller, only 37 percent of what we have on this planet. So you would be a 3 to jump three times higher on its surface than on Earth's.

The good news is that water does exist on Mars; the bad news is that it's not in l 4 form but vapour or ice. That's because the atmosphere is too thin, being 95 percent carbon dioxide.

There's also the p 5 of Mars having no ozone layer, which means it is exposed to the full force of ultraviolet radiation (紫外线) from the Sun.

Mars is v 6 with the naked eye (肉眼) and has been documented for 4,000 years.

The reason Mars looks red, and called the Red Planet, is because of the red oxide in the soil. This is a fine talc-like powder, formed on Mars's metallic rocks, which are effectively rusting (生锈).

Mars's crust (地壳) is much t 7 than Earth's and is just one piece, not a series of overlapping plates. So at least there aren't so many earthquakes.

Nobody has ever landed on Mars, but the US is planning a manned landing for the mid 2030s.



Wind is the great maker of waves. There are exceptions, such as the tidal (潮汐的) waves and huge waves produced by e 1 under the sea. But the waves most of us know are produced by winds blowing over the sea.

Now before constructing an imaginary life history of a typical wave, we need to know certain p 2 things about it. A wave has height, from trough (low point) to crest (high

point). It has 1 3 — the distance from this crest to that of the following wave. The period of the wave means the time it takes for succeeding crests to pass a fixed point. None of these things stays the same — for all d 4 upon the wind, upon the depth of the water and many other m 5.

The water that makes up a wave does not advance with it across the sea. Each drop of water turns around in a little circle with the passing of the wave, but returns very nearly to its original position. And it is fortunate that this is so. For if the huge masses of water that make up a wave actually moved across the sea, sailing would be i 6.

If we want to find the speed of a wave, we may use the following way:

$$S(\text{speed}) = W(\text{wavelength}) \times F(\text{frequency})$$

Here, wavelength is the distance between two high points (crests), frequency means the number of cycles per s 7.



Did you know that bacteria (细菌) live everywhere?

They live in the soil and the water. They live in plants and every living thing. They e 1 live on and in the bodies of animals and people.

Can you find and p 2 at the bacteria on your body now?

No way! You can't see these tiny single-celled living things without a microscope (显微镜).

However, you know they are there. Sometimes, bacteria in the water or soil can be h 3. They cause diseases in people, plants, and animals. In h 4, bacteria can cause sicknesses like ear infections (感染). In plants, bacteria work as decomposers (分解体). However, bacteria can be h 5 too. Some scientists h 6 bacteria in the environment to do good things. For example, they put bacteria into polluted environments to get r 7 of industrial waste. And bacteria are used to clean up sewage and oil spills.



All sounds make waves.

When you hear your friend's voice, these sound waves go into your e 1 and you can identify (识别) your friend's voice.

U 2, we cannot see sound waves but we can if we use some simple m 3. Put a piece of tissue (纸巾) close to your l 4 and speak. Then you can see the tissue moving when you speak. If you speak loudly, the tissue moves more, and if you speak softly, the

tissue moves less. This happens because the sound waves have vibration (振动).

In s 5, there are names for different sound waves. When the sound vibration is s 6, we call this a low-pitch (低音调) sound. But when the sound vibration is fast, we call this a high-pitch sound. Pitch d 7 how high or low a sound is. When the sound has less energy, we say it has a soft volume (音量). But when the sound has more energy, we say it has a loud volume. Volume is a measure of how loud or soft a sound is.



Stepping into a pool of water is common enough, but who could ever imagine stepping into a pool of fish? In February of 1974, Bill Tapp, an Australian farmer, saw a rain of fish that covered his farm. How s 1 he must have been!

What c 2 this strange occurrence? This is a question that has long puzzled people who study fish. The answer t 3 out to be a combination of wind and storm.

When it is spring in the northern part of the world, it is fall in Australia. T 4 the autumn season, terrible storms arise and rains flood the land. The strong winds s 5 over Australia like huge vacuum cleaners, collecting seaweed, pieces of wood, and even schools of fish. Strong winds may carry these bits of nature for many miles before dropping them on fields, houses, and astonish people.

Although they seem u 6, fish-falls occur frequently in Australia. When Bill Tapp was asked to describe the scene of fish, he remarked, "They look like millions of dead birds falling down." His statement is not surprising. The wonders of the natural world are as common as rain. Nature, with its infinite wonders, can c 7 waterfalls that flow upward and fish that fall out of the sky.



Lise woke suddenly and felt the floor shaking under her bed. She could hear a roaring noise, like a hungry lion, or like thunder. But there aren't any lions in Switzerland, and the sky was quite clear.

She jumped out of bed and ran to the window. Half a metre of snow had f 1 in the night. It almost blocked her view of the Matterhorn, a beautiful mountain.

Just o 2 the house was a steep snowfield. A huge mass of snow was sliding down the slope. Trees in its path broke like matchsticks. Sometimes, big r 3 came down in the snow. The roaring noise was terrifying.

It looked as if it was coming s 4 towards Lise's house, but in fact, there was a

n 5 valley between it and the slope. The snow fell into this valley with a noise like exploding bombs.

Lise's little brother came into the room and watched with her. They had seen avalanches (雪崩) before, but this one was the biggest. But in a few minutes, the roaring stopped, and the mountain went back to being a s 6 and majestic giant.

Lise and Stefan were alone in the house. Their parents were visiting their grandparents in the city. Lise liked being in c 7, and deciding what to cook. Today, she was going to make a big pizza. But she needed lots of things from the shop in the village.

10

Every 30 seconds there is an earthquake. But don't worry because most are so w 1 that they can't be felt. Only a few big ones h 2 people.

1) If you are indoors during an earthquake, h 3 under a desk. Stay away from windows and anything that could fall on you.

2) If you are outdoors, move to a c 4 place. Try to be away from trees, buildings and street lights. These could fall on you.

3) If you are at home and you s 5 gas, open the windows and get out of the buildings as quickly as you can. A gas line in your house may be broken. This could be very dangerous.

4) When an earthquake has ended, be careful because aftershocks may still happen. They are just as dangerous as the earthquake i 6. So stay under the desk until you make sure it's s 7 to get up.

11

The earthquake affects the students of the destroyed areas in many ways: losing patents, being scared (恐惧的) and feeling lonely. W 1 worse, it will affect the teenagers mentally a lot after the earthquake. They will have feelings of fear, a 2 and feel they are not safe. They will find it hard to focus (集中注意力). They will tend to cry and shout and tremble (发抖). And they might be a 3 to be alone. If the teenagers are not helped, they will find it hard to live in a balanced way. If things get worse, they might not be able to focus on their studies. They might give up in life. So it's very n 4 to help them overcome (战胜, 克服) these problems. The first thing is to build up trust with them. Show your sympathy (同情心) and s 5, and be their friend. Then you have to give them a sense of s 6. Tell them that there's a s 7 to every problem. Thirdly, try to satisfy

their psychological (心理上的) needs. Be a good listener if he or she needs to talk.



Once upon a time the colors of the world quarreled.

All thought that they were the best and most beautiful.

Green said: "Clearly I am the most important. I am the s 1 of life and of hope. I'm the color of grass, trees and leaves. Without me, all animals would die."

Blue interrupted: "Don't just think about the Earth. What is the color of the sky and the sea? Isn't water the most important thing for life?"

Yellow laughed: "You are all so serious. I bring laughter, h 2 and warmth into the world. Every time people look at a yellow sunflower, they start to smile. Without me there would be no f 3."

Orange said at the top of his voice: "I am the color of health and strength. I carry the most important vitamins (维生素). Think of carrots, pumpkins and oranges. When I f 4 the sky at sunrise or sunset, everyone is shocked at my beauty and nobody gives another thought to any of you."

Red could stand it no l 5, so he shouted: "I am the color of danger and of bravery. I am willing to fight for a cause. I bring fire into the blood."

And so the colors went on quarreling. Their voices became louder and louder. The thunder got a 6 and the rain started to pour. When the colors began to cool the rain said, "You foolish colors. Don't you know that each of you is unique? J 7 hands and follow me."

They did what they were told and together made the most beautiful rainbow.



Birds do not always make their nests in trees or bushes. They don't always use birdhouses. Some birds build their homes in s 1 places.

One bird used a mailbox to make its home. The letter carrier first found the nest when p 2 a letter into the box.

Children sometimes help birds find homes. One bird was living in a baseball glove. The child had left the glove hanging in a nearby barn (谷仓). Another bird was making its home in a pocketbook. The pocketbook had been left o 3 on the ground.

A nest was once found in the pocket of a suit. The suit had been left on the w 4 line. Another bird made its nest inside an old tin can. The home for one bird was the top of

a train. Each time the train moved, the bird got a f 5 ride!

Nests are sometimes made of more than just s 6 and mud. One nest was found with a bubble-gum wrapper inside. Another bird used tinsel (金属箔) from a Christmas tree. One bird even used money to make its home. A dollar bill was used to line its nest. It doesn't m 7 where it is or what it's made of. "There's no place like home," say the birds.

14

Did you know that there's a kind of bird that can sew (缝制)? This called tailor bird uses its m 1 as a needle. It sews l 2 together in the shape of a cup, then it adds a layer of straw to the inside of the cup and l 3 its eggs there. Each bird species (种类) builds its own special kind of nest. The most common materials used for nests are g 4, branches and feathers. A bird must weave (编织) these materials into a nest. Just imagine building a house without cement (水泥) or nails to hold together.

Another bird is called the weaver bird. The weaver bird builds a nest that looks like a basket, the nest shaped like a pear with a hole in the middle. The hole is the door of the nest.

A third bird is called the oven bird. The oven bird makes a nest that is very solid. The nest is made of mud. The oven bird forms the mud into the shape of an oven and then let it d 5 in the sun. The sun b 6 the mud making it very hard.

Not all birds make their homes in branches. Some birds build their nests on the ground, while others bury their eggs u 7 the ground. And some birds do not build nests at all. So when you look for nests and eggs in branches of the trees and bushes, remember that some nests may be right below your feet.

15

There was once a man in South America who had a parrot, a pet bird that could imitate (模仿) human speech. The parrot was unique (珍奇的). There was no other bird like him in the whole world. He could learn to say any word e 1 one. He could not say the n 2 of his native town, Ketunnel. The man did everything he could to teach the parrot to say Ketunnel, but he never s 3. At first he was very gentle with the bird. But gradually, he lost his temper. "You s 4 bird. Why can't you learn to say that one word? Say Ketunnel or I will kill you." But the parrot would not say it. Many times the man screamed (尖声喊叫), "Say Ketunnel, or I'll kill you." But the bird would never r 5 the name. Finally, the man gave up. He picked up the parrot and threw him into the chicken house. "You are

even more foolish than the chickens.” In the chicken house, there were four old chickens, waiting to be killed for Sunday’s d 6 .

The next morning, when he went into the chicken house, the man opened the door. He was shocked by what he saw. He could not believe his eyes and ears. On the floor l 7 three dead chickens. The parrot was screaming at the fourth, “Say Ketunnel, or I’ll kill you.”



The red kangaroo is a famous Australian animal. It moves by jumping on its long hind (后面的) legs. Its long, heavy tail helps it keep its b 1 . If it is run after, a large kangaroo can reach a s 2 of 40 kilometers an hour. One jump may be 8 meters long and up to 3 meters high.

The red kangaroo is found m 3 in the dry grasslands of Australia. It usually travels in small groups. Each group has about 12 kangaroos.

When a baby red kangaroo is born, it weighs only 28 grams! After being born, it crawls (爬行) through the mother’s fur to her pouch (育儿袋). In hard times, the mother kangaroo can s 4 the baby from being born till there is enough grass for her to eat.

The mother feeds the baby with milk from her body. The baby kangaroo will spend at least a year in the pouch.

If a kangaroo is being run after and cannot run away, it will turn and f 5 . It will lean back on its tail and kick with its hind legs. These legs are very, very s 6 and have large claws (爪). The front legs are used to hold, not to box with, as you often see in cartoons.

Kangaroos can live for up to 20 years. A kangaroo never stops growing bigger, so an old kangaroo can be very large. There are probably m 7 of kangaroos of all types in Australia. They were a very important food for Aborigines (土著居民).



Can animals be made to work for people? Some s 1 think that one day animals may be trained to do a number of simple jobs instead of people. They say that at a circus (杂技场), for example, we may see e 2 , monkeys, dogs and other animals doing quite skillful things. P 3 you have seen them on the television or in a film. If you watch c 4 , you may find that the trainer always gives the animal some sugar or a piece of fruit as a reward (报酬). They say that many different animals may be trained to do a lot of simple things if

they know they will get a reward for doing that.

Of course, as we know, dogs can be trained to look after a house, and soldiers in both old and modern times have used geese to give w 5 by making a lot of noise when an e 6 comes near. And also it may be p 7 to train animals to work in families or factories.

18

If we observe carefully, we can find that most of the flowers in nature are red, orange and yellow. If we have seen a black flower, it's a c 1 in a million. People have made a r 2 to colors of more than four thousand kinds of flowers and discovered that only eight of them are black. Why are black flowers so rare (稀罕的)?

As we know, sunlight is formed by seven different colored lights. The wave l 3 of each light varies, so the quantity of heat in each light varies, too. Flowers, especially their petals (花瓣), are very tender (嫩的) and easy to be harmed by a high t 4. So black flowers can take all the light waves which get the flowers to d 5 up. So black flowers can rarely live on in the sun. On the other hand, red flowers, orange flowers and yellow flowers can protect t 6 from sunlight by throwing back the red light, orange light and yellow light, each of which holds a large quantity of heat in itself.

That is why red, orange and yellow flowers are very c 7 in nature, while black flowers are so difficult to find.

19

Unless you have visited the southern United States, you probably have never heard of Kudzu. Kudzu is a super-powered weed (野草). It is a strong climbing plant. Once it gets started, Kudzu is almost i 1 to stop. It climbs to the t 2 of the tallest trees. It can cover large buildings. Whole barns and farm houses will disappear from v 3. Wherever it grows, its thick twisting stems (茎) are extremely hard to remove. Kudzu was once thought to be a h 4 plant. Originally found in Asia, it was brought to America to help protect the land from being swallowed (淹没) by the sea. It was planted where its tough roots (根) which grow to five feet long could help hold back the soil. But the plant soon s 5 to places where it wasn't wanted. Farmers now have to fight to keep it from killing other plants. In a way, Kudzu is a s 6 of labor (劳动) shortage in the south. Where there is no one to work the fields, Kudzu soon takes over. The northern United States faces no threat (威胁) from Kudzu. Harsh winters kill it off. The plant loves the w 7 of the

south, but the south surely doesn't love it. If someone could invent some use for Kudzu and remove it from southern farmland, his or her fortune would be assured (保证).



You can tell the age of a tree by counting its rings, but these records of trees' life really say a lot more. Scientists are using tree rings to learn what's happening on the sun's surface for the last ten thousand years. Each ring represents a year of g 1. As the tree grows, it a 2 a layer to its trunk taking up chemical elements from the air. By looking up the elements in the rings for a given year, scientists can tell what elements were in the air that year. Doctors Stevenson is analyzing (分析) one element — carbon-14 in ring from both living and d 3 trees. Some of the rings go back almost ten thousand years to the end of the Ice Age. When Stevenson followed the carbon-14 trail back in time, he found carbon-14 levels change with the intensity of solar burning. You see the sun has cycles. Sometimes it b 4 fiercely and other times it's relatively calm. During the sun's violent (剧烈的) periods, it throws off charged particles (粒子) in fast moving strings called solar winds. The particles interfere (互相碰撞) with the formation (群系) of carbon-14 on earth. When there's more solar wind activity, l 5 carbon-14 is produced. Ten thousand years of tree rings show that the carbon-14 level r 6 and falls about every 420 years. The scientists have c 7 that the solar wind activity must follow the same cycle.



People and Life



Gilbert joined the Science Club last summer. One day he was handed a piece of paper, a block of wood and four w 1; he was told to go home and give them all to "dad". However, Gilbert's mom knew that his dad wasn't good at making things and decided that she would read the instructions and let Gilbert do the work. A few days later the block of wood was t 2 into a car that Gilbert p 3 named "Blue Lightning". Then he and his mother went to a car race together. But when they got there, Gilbert found that his car was the only one that had not been made by a "father-son" partnership (合作).