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高分专练

初中英语

阅读理解与完形填空



刘弢 吕春昕 / 主编

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初中英语

阅读理解与完形填空

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看着市场上浩如烟海、质量参差不齐的中学英语教辅图书,有一个想法在我们心中由来已久,那就是编写一套真正内容扎实、效果明显、让同学和家长们的每一分钱都不虚掷的中学英语阅读理解和完形填空丛书。经过精心选编和无数次推敲、取舍,现在,这套丛书终于完稿了,以下是它们的几个主要特点,希望对您有所帮助。

一、内容最新。 所有篇目均选自最近三年的中考真题,尤其选取了命题质量较高的江苏、浙江、上海、北京及部分全省统一命题或省会单独命题的中考试题,同时淘汰了大量内容重复或雷同的篇目。中考真题的权威性毋庸置疑,演练这些试题无疑具有更好的效果。

二、题型标准。 本套丛书仅保留标准的四选一型的阅读理解和完形填空,可供全国所有省区使用。各类任务型阅读和首字母填空则另外分别成书,考生可根据本地区中考题型酌情选用。这样就避免了大杂烩式的针对性差的问题。

三、循序渐进。 我们将所有中考真题按难度分级,分别编入初一至初三。学生从初一开始就接触中考真题,并随时间推移逐步了解命题形式和规律,到了中考时自可得心应手。需要说明的是,本丛书总体难度略高于同类书,因而更适合中等以上水平的学生使用。

本丛书的出版离不开华东理工大学出版社编辑们的策划和支持,正是由于他们专业的建议和严谨的敬业精神,这套书才得以更佳的面貌呈现,在此,我们深表谢意。

囿于作者水平,不足之处敬请读者指正。

Contents

目录

Test ❶	1	Test ❶❹	98
Test ❷	7	Test ❶❺	104
Test ❸	13	Test ❶❻	110
Test ❹	19	Test ❶❼	117
Test ❺	25	Test ❶❽	123
Test ❻	31	Test ❶❾	129
Test ❼	38	Test ❷❶	135
Test ❽	45	Test ❷❷	141
Test ❾	51	Test ❷❸	148
Test ❿	58	Test ❷❹	154
Test ❶❶	65	Test ❷❺	160
Test ❶❷	72	Test ❷❻	166
Test ❶❸	79	Test ❷❼	173
Test ❶❹	85	Test ❷❽	179
Test ❶❺	91	Test ❷❾	185
参考答案		191	

T e s t 1

一、阅读理解：根据短文内容，从每题所给的四个选项中，选出最佳选项。

A

[2016 浙江宁波 · A篇]

If you like peanut butter, you'll love this recipe. The steps are easy, and there's nothing to cook. You can make it all by yourself!

DIY Recipe from the Kitchen

What you need:

- 2 cups *graham cracker* (全麦粉)
- 2 tablespoons sugar
- 1/2 teaspoon *cinnamon* (肉桂皮)
- 2/5 teaspoon *nutmeg* (豆蔻)
- 1/2 cup peanut butter
- 1/3 cup *corn syrup* (玉米糖浆)
- 1 cup powdered sugar

What you do:

First, mix together the graham cracker, sugar, cinnamon, and nutmeg in a bowl.

Next, add the peanut butter and corn syrup. Mix well.

Then, roll the mixture into balls. Place them on a large plate covered with wax paper. Leave the plate in the fridge for an hour.

Finally, take peanut butter balls out of fridge. Put powdered sugar in a small bowl. Roll each ball in the powdered sugar until it is covered.

1. How much peanut butter shall we prepare?

- A. 1/3 cup. B. 1/2 cup. C. 1 cup. D. 2 cups.

2. To make this recipe, you must use _____.

- A. a blender B. a knife C. an oven D. a fridge

3. How many steps are mentioned in this recipe?

- A. Three. B. Four. C. Five. D. Six.

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初中英语
阅读理解
与完形
填空
(8 年 级)

A team is a group of people with a common goal. A school's football team has two goals. One goal is to win. That is what the team wants to do. The other goal is to build character. Character is what a person values, how a person gets along with others. That is why schools have football teams. They want to help students build good values.

Each team member builds character. They learn to cooperate. They learn to make good decisions. They work hard. They practise every day. They learn to follow the rules.

Each team member has a position. Each position is part of winning. No one player has the ability to win the game for the team. Only if the team works together does a team win. People often say, "There is no I in TEAM."

Whether the team wins or loses, at the end of the game they congratulate the other team. That is called sportsmanship. While they fight to win during the game, it is just a game. They cannot be angry with the other team. If they are, they'll hear from their coach.

_____ makes sure the team reaches the school's goal. The coach cares about the whole team. The coach gives each player advice. When the team wins, everyone celebrates. And the coach is glad. But after the season is over, the coach is still happy. The coach gets to see the players as they go to school every day. The character they have built is part of their success in school, too.

Some coaches say that if you go into a classroom at their school you'll be able to tell the players. It is not that they are bigger than the other students. It is the ones who are helping other students work. Teamwork is part of their lives.

- Schools build football teams mainly to help students _____.
A. get good grades B. become leaders
C. build good values D. improve football skills
- What does the underlined sentence "*There is no I in TEAM.*" in Paragraph 3 mean?
A. I never take part in the game. B. I am not a member of the team.
C. A famous star is the key to success. D. Teamwork comes first during the game.
- Which of the following can be put in the blank in Paragraph 5?
A. The captain B. The coach C. The headmaster D. The monitor
- Some coaches think football players are different from others because they are _____.
A. taller B. bigger C. more helpful D. more talented



[2014 浙江金华 · B篇]

Lance Armstrong, a world-famous cyclist, was already a professional athlete at the age of 16, taking part in courses of long distance swims, bike rides and runs.

In his high school years, Lance decided to train cycling. Within a few years he was a member of the 1992 US Olympic Team. Over the next years, he went on to win many cycling races worldwide.

In October 1996, shortly after *competing* (参加比赛) in his second Olympic Games, Lance was faced with the worst news. Medical tests showed that he had a cancer. Doctors told him that he only had a 40% chance to live. With two operations, Lance was not sure that he would ever ride a bicycle again. Luckily, the operations and treatments were greatly successful. In February 1997, the doctors *announced* (宣布) that Lance was a healthy man again.

Just five months after the treatments, Armstrong was back doing what he loved—cycling. He began a strict training timetable with hopes of a comeback. His goal was to compete in the 1999 Tour de France, which is thought to be the world's hardest bicycle race—a 23-day cycling competition through the mountains and fields of France.

Lance went on to win the Tour de France for five years. This is thought to be the greatest achievements in sports history. His success is not just about cycling races, but winning at life itself.

- Lance Armstrong is a _____ according to the passage.
A. teacher B. doctor C. coach D. sportsman
- The right order of the following is _____.
a. Lance became healthy again after treatments.
b. Lance competed in his second Olympic Games.
c. Lance began a strict training timetable for Tour de France.
d. Lance became a member of the 1992 US Olympic Team.
A. d a b c B. b c a d C. d b a c D. b a c d
- From the passage, we know that Lance is a(n) _____ man.
A. helpful B. strong C. honest D. friendly
- What can we learn from the passage?
A. Never give up. C. Seeing is believing.
C. Love me, love my dog. D. Practice makes perfect.

二、完形填空：根据短文内容，从每题所给的四个选项中，选出可以填入文中空白处的最佳选项。



[2016 浙江宁波]

Think Before We Speak!

It was a sunny and enjoyable day. Everyone in the 1 station was waiting for the train to arrive. Among the crowd, there was a group of young friends who were on board for vacation.

It was a 2 station with a lot of people and some juice shops, coffee and tea stalls, newspaper shops, etc. The train was arriving and everyone prepared to 3 the train to their seats.

The group of friends made loud noise to 4 the train as it moved into the station. They ran to get their seats 5 anyone entered the train.

The empty seats were 6 and the train *whistled* (鸣汽笛) to move. An old man with a young boy aged around 15 had their seats just next to the friends' group. The young boy was so 7 to see everything. He cheered, "Dad, the train is moving and the things are moving backward."

His father 8 and nodded his head.

As the train started moving fast, the young boy again *screamed* (尖叫), "Dad, the 9 are green in color and run backward very fast." His father said, "Yes, dear," and smiled.

Just like a kid, he was watching everything with great 10.

A fruit seller passed selling apples, bananas and oranges. The young boy asked his dad, "I want to eat 11." His father bought some for him. He said, "Oh, this apple looks a lot sweeter than it tastes. I love this color."

The group was watching all the 12 of this boy and asked the boy's father, "Is your son having any problem? Why is he behaving so 13?"

"His son is mad, I think," a friend from the group made fun of him and shouted.

The father of the young boy, with patience, 14 the friends' group, "My son was born 15. Only a few days ago he was operated. He is seeing different things in his life for the first time."

The young friends became very quiet.

- | | | | |
|---------------|-------------|------------|---------------|
| 1. A. railway | B. bus | C. police | D. television |
| 2. A. dark | B. silent | C. busy | D. lonely |
| 3. A. get off | B. get down | C. get out | D. get into |

- | | | | |
|-----------------------|----------------|---------------|-----------------|
| 4. A. break | B. welcome | C. push | D. leave |
| 5. A. after | B. until | C. before | D. as |
| 6. A. washed | B. moved | C. filled | D. carried |
| 7. A. surprised | B. afraid | C. sorry | D. proud |
| 8. A. shouted | B. smiled | C. cried | D. refused |
| 9. A. skies | B. trees | C. rivers | D. houses |
| 10. A. interest | B. doubt | C. courage | D. sadness |
| 11. A. apples | B. bananas | C. oranges | D. strawberries |
| 12. A. fruits | B. words | C. clothes | D. activities |
| 13. A. happily | B. differently | C. quietly | D. quickly |
| 14. A. quarreled with | B. waited for | C. replied to | D. pointed at |
| 15. A. normal | B. deaf | C. mad | D. blind |



一、阅读理解：根据短文内容，从每题所给的四个选项中，选出最佳选项。

A

[2014 江苏盐城 · B篇]

Tomorrow is Garfield's birthday. He first appeared in a comic strip on June 19, 1978. Garfield is well known all over the world. Lots of Garfield books have been turned into 26 languages. Garfield products are sold in 69 countries.

Jim Davis is Garfield's creator. Jim was born on July 28, 1945 in Indiana. He grew up on a farm where his dad raised cows. Jim and his brother Dave helped with the farm work. They had 25 cats. Their room always made sure there was plenty of food for the cats.

As a boy, Jim was in poor health. When he had to spend time resting, he drew pictures. He added words to his pictures to make them funny.

After college Jim worked a few years at an advertising company. In 1969, he got a job to help a cartoonist. Jim noticed that there were many comic strips about dogs but few about cats. He thought that was strange since the world is full of cat lovers.

He remembered the 25 farm cats he grew up with. They gave him ideas for a cat comic strip. In the comic strip, Garfield became the central character in daily difficult experiences with Jon, his owner, and other characters. He is lazy, funny and hungry.

Jim Davis has received many awards for his work. Twice he was given the Best Humor Strip Cartoonist of the Year Award. He has won four *Emmys* (艾美奖) and other honors.

1. How old was Jim when Garfield first appeared in a comic strip?
A. 33. B. 26. C. 25. D. 24.
2. Who does the underlined word "He" refer to in the fifth paragraph?
A. Jim. B. Jon. C. Dave. D. Garfield.
3. According to the passage, which of the following is true?
A. Jim Davis created Garfield with the help of his brother.
B. Garfield products are available in all countries of the world.
C. The cats his family raised made no contributions to his creation.
D. There were few comic strips about cats until Jim created Garfield.

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初中英语
阅读理解
与完形
填空
(50篇)
(八年级)

4. The writer's main purpose of writing the passage is _____.

- A. to tell us to watch more comic strips
- B. to show us how to become a cartoonist
- C. to introduce some information about Jim Davis
- D. to prove Garfield the most popular cartoon character



[2016 浙江温州 · A篇]

Wikipedia is an online free *encyclopedia* (百科全书). There are more than 38 million articles about society, history, culture, music, science, technology, geography and so on. On this website, people can find articles about almost everything in the world. Wikipedia has also developed 292 language versions for people to read in their own languages.

Jimmy Wales and Larry Sanger started this encyclopedia project on 9th March, 2000. It was called Nupedia at first, and all the articles were written and checked by experts. Wales thought that the website should be a place where its users could not only find information but also share what they knew. So they tried to use a wiki system (wiki is a Hawaiian word “wee kee wee kee” which firstly meant “quick”). On 10th January, 2001, they began a new project to improve Nupedia. On 15th January, 2001, the new online encyclopedia named Wikipedia was set up. Wikipedia achieved a great success.

According to the *Alexa Traffic Rank* report on 22nd May, 2016, Wikipedia is the seventh most popular website in the world. Every single user helps to make this free encyclopedia popular.

1. Wikipedia is _____.

- A. a book
- B. a library
- C. a report
- D. a website

2. Wikipedia was set up on _____.

- A. 9th March, 2000
- B. 10th January, 2001
- C. 15th January, 2001
- D. 22nd May, 2016

3. What can people use Wikipedia to do?

- A. To read novels.
- B. To search for information.
- C. To listen to music.
- D. To read *Alexa Traffic Rank*.



Some English words have more than one meaning. These are called multi-meaning words.

Multi-meaning words have the same pronunciation with different meanings. For example, let's look at the word "ball". You could have a "ball" which means you would have a good time. You could toss a "ball" which means you throw an object. You could be on the "ball" which means you know what is happening. You could go to a "ball" which means a dance.

_____ Take the word "can". You "can" ride a bike which means you are able to ride a bike. You have a "can" of soup which means the soup is in a round-shaped holder. You can do the "can-can" which is a dance from the 1920s. And you might get "canned" if you do a poor job at work, which means you might lose your job.

How about "fly"? You can "fly" an airplane or you can hit a "fly" that is on your food in your house. Or, you can "fly by the seat of your pants" which means you don't make a plan before taking an action. And, you know that the "fly" of a *zipper* (拉链) is the top part of the zipper.

There are hundreds of words that are multi-meaning words. The word "set" has more meanings than any other word in the English language. When you have time, why don't you try to think of all the ways the word "set" is used?

If you look at the title of this book *Can a Fly Fly?*, you know that the answer is "Yes" because you have seen an insect named "fly" go up in the air and move around through the air, which is what "fly" means. *Can a Fly Fly?* Of course, it can!

1. If Tom is often late for work and fails to finish his tasks, he will _____.
A. do the can-can B. get canned C. be on the ball D. go to a ball
2. According to the passage, the word "_____" has the most meanings in the English language.
A. ball B. can C. set D. fly
3. Which of the following is the best sentence to fill in the blank in Paragraph 3?
A. Let's try another word. B. Let's make a word list.
C. Here's a survey report. D. Here's the guessing game.
4. The writer writes the passage in order to _____.
A. tell a story about learning English words
B. introduce a book on learning English words
C. share an experience in learning English words
D. present different pronunciations of the same word

二、完形填空：根据短文内容，从每题所给的四个选项中，选出可以填入文中空白处的最佳选项。



[2016 浙江绍兴/义乌]

When I was a child, my father had to do three jobs for a family of seven. Every time I saw him come back late, looking tired, I promised myself that someday I would show my 1 to my father for what he had done.

Over the next twenty years, my father worked hard to 2 our big family and suffered a lot from a heart problem. One morning, my father's old car 3 and he asked me to pick him up after his medical examination. He had 4 refused when I offered to *replace* (取代) his old car. He said that he did not want something that he was unable to pay himself.

As he stepped out of the doctor's office, he looked unusually 5. We drove in silence and he made me promise to keep the medical report as a 6. I did this with a heavy heart.

At that time, I was 7 a new car. I asked my father to go with me to pick one out. 8 I started talking with the salesman, I noticed my father admiring a brown car. I 9 chose a white car. My father took one final look at the brown car and seemed kind of 10 before leaving. I heard him *muttering* (嘀咕) to himself, "Really like that car. Wish I could 11 it."

Several days later, I asked my father if he could go with me to pick up 12 new car. As we arrived, the salesman 13 him a key to his new car—the brown one—and explained that it was for him, 14 me. My father looked at me in great 15. I explained it was my childhood promise and smiled at this man, who had given up everything for his family.

- | | | | |
|----------------|--------------|---------------|----------------|
| 1. A. thanks | B. dreams | C. talents | D. regrets |
| 2. A. build | B. save | C. protect | D. support |
| 3. A. set off | B. came back | C. broke down | D. went by |
| 4. A. strongly | B. rudely | C. shyly | D. happily |
| 5. A. angry | B. moved | C. serious | D. friendly |
| 6. A. fact | B. secret | C. decision | D. suggestion |
| 7. A. testing | B. designing | C. checking | D. expecting |
| 8. A. Unless | B. When | C. Since | D. Because |
| 9. A. finally | B. suddenly | C. simply | D. immediately |
| 10. A. worried | B. pleased | C. sorry | D. proud |

- | | | | |
|-----------------|-----------|------------|-------------|
| 11. A. borrow | B. afford | C. collect | D. choose |
| 12. A. my | B. your | C. his | D. her |
| 13. A. returned | B. showed | C. handed | D. posted |
| 14. A. to | B. from | C. with | D. for |
| 15. A. fun | B. pain | C. trouble | D. surprise |

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初中英语阅读理解与完形填空150篇(八年级)