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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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EAST CHINA UNIVERSITY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY PRESS

高分专练

初中英语 阅读理解与完形填空

150篇 中考

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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,因而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。

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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

[2014 福建福州 · C篇]

National parks are large areas of public land. They give a safe home for local plants and animals. They help keep the air and water clean. They also give us the best trips. Today, there are nearly 7,000 national parks around the world. *Forbes* has listed 12 of the most beautiful ones in the world that will surprise you with their amazing landscape, geographic wonders and colorful plants and animals.

The Grand Canyon (大峡谷) National Park of the US is one of the Seven Natural Wonders of the World. It is best known for its size and depth. It is 446 kilometers long, up to 29 kilometers wide, and 1.6 kilometers deep. The immensity of the canyon makes people think big. Every year, about 5 million people visit here. Taking a tour in the South Rim offers visitors the park's full views, while the North Rim shows beautiful wild flowers.

If you love animals, you'll like the Serengeti National Park in Tanzania. The "Big Five" live here. They are the lion, African elephant, African leopard, black rhinoceros and African buffalo. The name "Big Five" came from the five animals that were the hardest to catch. Now they are what people most want to see in the wild. If you visit the park, you should never miss the *migration* (迁徙) of over 1.5 million *wildebeests* (角马) and 250,000 zebras every year. This is the most famous site of the park.

1. Which is NOT right about national parks according to Paragraph 1?

- A. A national park is public land that covers a large area.
- B. Wild plants and animals are protected in national parks.
- C. *Forbes* has listed twelve of the world's largest national parks.
- D. National parks are attractive because of their natural beauty.

2. The underlined word "*immensity*" refers to _____.

- A. great size
- B. natural wonder
- C. colorful view
- D. unusual beauty

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初中英语
阅读理解
与完形
填空
(10篇)
(中考)

3. _____ kinds of animals are mentioned in the passage.
A. Five B. Six C. Seven D. Eight
4. The best title for the passage may be “_____”.
A. Taking a Tour in the Grand Canyon
B. Travelling to the Serengeti National Park
C. Seven National Wonders of the World
D. Stepping into the Wonders of the Wildlife
5. If the writer continues the article, he would most likely write about _____.
A. ways to keep the air and water clean
B. more national parks in the world
C. his wonderful trip to the Grand Canyon
D. famous historic wonders in Africa

B

[2016 浙江金华 · C篇]

For many years, scientists have known that laughing is good for the health of our minds and bodies. Now we are learning that it's not just laughter. Having fun and playing are also good for us! Researchers have found that play is good for people of all ages. Play actually leads to the growth of more nerve connections in the brain and gives us more brain power.

Play is necessary during childhood. As children play, they learn how to make friends and relate to others. They develop their imaginations and become more creative. Kids carry these qualities with them as they grow older.

Amy Whitcomb teaches maths at a school in San Francisco. For several years, she has used games to teach maths. In one class, students play a game with small bags of candy to figure out how many pieces in the bags are red. When they get the correct answer, they can eat the candy! Amy says, “If it's not fun, they're not going to want to be there. They're not going to want to learn.”

The spirit of playfulness continues through the teenage years into *adulthood* (成人期). The famous company Google, for example, keeps a lot of toys and games at different places in their offices and encourages people to use them. Their motto is “Work hard. Play hard.” They know that people often get their best ideas when they are just “playing around” and let their imaginations go wild.

So next time you have to solve a difficult maths problem or can't think of a topic for an article, take a short play break. Do a little dance, or play a quick game. Then come back to it. Maybe you'll be surprised at what your brain can do.

- The example of the company Google is given to show that _____.
A. play is also fit for adults B. everyone there works hard
C. they have a lot of toys and games D. it is very famous in the world
- The underlined expression “*figure out*” in Paragraph 3 probably means _____.
A. look after B. solve the problem of
C. draw a picture of D. play a joke on d
- According to the passage, you need to play if you _____.
A. want to make friends with others B. have to do some homework
C. fail to think of a topic for an article D. find a job in a big company
- Which of the following can be the best title for the passage?
A. A Maths Lesson B. How Children Grow
C. The Power of Play D. Work Hard, Play Hard



[2016 广东深圳 · C篇]

Students at a primary school in Fuzhou, East China's Fujian Province were required to clean the school toilets to help them develop good habits. But some parents are strongly against the idea. They can't see the advantages of students doing such *chores* (杂事). They think that the school should provide students with a proper education, not the chance to be school cleaners.

In fact, parents, schools and society play an *equally* (同等地) important role in developing the character of students. It is good for schools to give students such tasks, because few of the students will do them at home. Their parents want them to do homework only.

In recent years, some parents will make mountains out of molehills when students are asked to do some chores in schools. Some complain to the teachers if their kids get hurt in schools; some even challenge the schools' teaching methods and management. As a result, many primary schools, especially those in big cities, do not let students join in outdoor activities during breaks, fearing that they might get hurt. This is bad for the development of students' best qualities.

What the primary school in Fuzhou is doing is worth praising. Doing chores can put a sense of responsibility into students' minds and teach them the spirit of rules as well as teamwork. Also, it can make students' in-school experiences more meaningful.

1. A primary school in Fuzhou required the students to _____.
A. do homework only B. finish homework at school
C. clean the playground D. clean the school toilets
2. Some parents think that the school should provide students with _____.
A. a proper education B. a chance to be cleaners
C. a chance to be teachers D. more housework
3. The underlined phrase “*make mountains out of molehills*” means _____.
A. 愚公移山 B. 山穷水尽 C. 小题大做 D. 眉飞色舞
4. What is the main idea of the passage?
A. Students shouldn't do any chores in school.
B. Parents require students to do some chores in school.
C. Some parents think doing some chores is harmful to students.
D. Doing some chores can develop students' good qualities.



[2015 浙江杭州 · C篇]

Are you shy? If you are, you are not alone. In fact, close to 50 percent of people are shy. Almost 80 percent of people feel shy at some point in their lives. These days, shyness is becoming more and more common. Now, scientists are trying to understand shyness. They have some interesting ideas about why people are shy.

Is it possible to be born shy? Many scientists say yes. They say 15 to 20 percent of babies behave shyly. These babies are a little quieter and more watchful than other babies. Interestingly, these shy babies usually have shy parents. As a result, scientists think that some shyness is genetic.

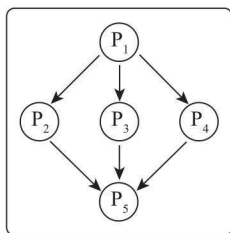
Family size might cause people to be shy as well. Scientists at Harvard University studied shy children. They found that 66 percent of them had older brothers and sisters. As a result, they became shy. At the same time, children with no brothers and sisters may be shy as well. Growing up alone, they often play by themselves. They are not able to learn the same social skills as children from big families.

You may also be shy because of where you were born. When scientists studied shyness in different countries, they found surprising differences. In Japan, most people said they were shy. But in Israel, only one of three people said so. What explains the difference? One scientist says the Japanese and Israelis have different opinions of failure. In Japan, when people do not succeed, they feel bad about themselves. They *blame* (责备) themselves for their failure. In Israel, the opposite is true. Israelis often blame failure on outside reasons, such as family, teachers, friends, or bad luck. In Israel, freedom of opinion and risk taking

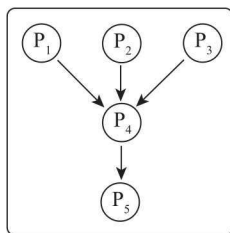
are strongly supported. This may be why Israelis worry less about failure and are less shy.

For shy people, it can be difficult to make friends, speak in class, and even get a good job. But scientists say you can get over your shyness. They suggest trying new things and practicing conversation. And don't forget—if you are shy, you are not the only one.

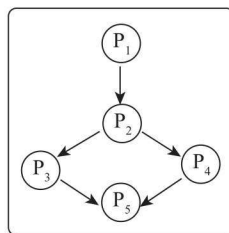
- What is the passage mainly about?
A. Happiness. B. Shyness. C. Kindness. D. Loneliness.
- What does the underlined word “*genetic*” in Paragraph 2 probably mean?
A. Passed down from parents. B. Learned from friends.
C. Taught by teachers. D. Made up by brothers.
- What can be learned from the passage?
A. Most little babies are born shy and quiet.
B. If you are shy now, you will be shy forever.
C. Many shy children have older brothers and sisters.
D. Most Israeli people are shy of expressing opinions.
- We can learn from the passage that _____ may cause shyness.
A. genetics, grown-ups and birthplace B. genetics, family size and birthplace
C. family size, grown-ups and failure D. genetics, family size and freedom
- Scientists suggest that shy people can get over their shyness by _____.
A. blaming their failure on outside reasons
B. trying new things and practicing conversation
C. getting themselves away from their shy parents
D. trying to understand reasons for their shyness
- Which of the following shows the *structure* (结构) of the passage? (P= Paragraph)



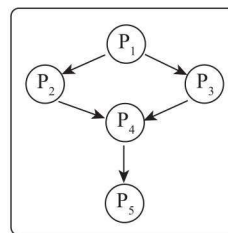
A.



B.



C.



D.

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 浙江杭州]

Bo, a golden retriever, won this year's Dog Hero Award from the Ken-L Ration dog food company. Bo acted 1 last June. Bo and his owners, Rob and Laurie Roberts, were going down the Colorado River in a 16-foot boat. The June 2 was Bo's first time in a boat.

Laurie Roberts said, "Things were fine 3 a 6-foot wave broke in front of us and filled the boat with water. Another big wave caught us from the back and turned the 4 over." Rob was thrown clear, but Laurie and Bo were unable to move out 5 the boat "Every time I tried to 6, my head hit the boat," Laurie said "I hit the bottom of the river several times. I 7 I was *drowning* (溺水)."

Rob picked up the story. "I reached the land and 8 Laurie," he said. "I saw Bo swim out from under the *overturned* (翻转的) boat. Then he 9 and dived. Soon he came back up, pulling Laurie by the hair." Laurie, who was 10 and breathless, tried to catch Bo. But the dog stayed out of reach as if knowing 11 of them would drown if Laurie pulled him under. 12 Laurie caught Bo's tail. He 13 her 30 yards to the land. Laurie was cut and bleeding, but she was 14.

"If it hadn't been for Bo, 15 wouldn't be here," Laurie told everyone at the Dog Hero awards dinner.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|------------------|---------------|----------------|
| 1. A. bravely | B. strangely | C. quietly | D. politely |
| 2. A. meeting | B. match | C. trip | D. prize |
| 3. A. since | B. though | C. unless | D. until |
| 4. A. dog | B. wave | C. boat | D. foot |
| 5. A. in | B. behind | C. under | D. above |
| 6. A. get out | B. get down | C. get off | D. get along |
| 7. A. promised | B. suggested | C. described | D. realized |
| 8. A. looked after | B. looked for | C. looked at | D. looked into |
| 9. A. went ahead | B. turned around | C. jumped out | D. stood up |
| 10. A. sad | B. sorry | C. afraid | D. angry |
| 11. A. both | B. all | C. neither | D. one |
| 12. A. Already | B. Often | C. Besides | D. Finally |
| 13. A. followed | B. pulled | C. led | D. pushed |
| 14. A. busy | B. calm | C. safe | D. hurt |
| 15. A. I | B. she | C. you | D. it |



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 江苏常州 · B篇]

When was the last time you saw three men running down a forest *trail* (小径) in the rain wearing *flip-flops* (拖鞋)? That's what my friend Brandon, Josh and I were doing last autumn. We were looking for a *waterfall* (瀑布). We didn't have much time to get to the waterfall and back, so we were running. We were wearing flip-flops to prevent our shoes getting dirty.

It was raining, but lightly. It kept us cool as we climbed over giant stones and through a *shallow* (浅的) stream. We followed red *arrows* (箭头) and crossed that stream several times, walking on toward the promised waterfall. Time was not on our side, however, and we were forced to turn around. As we started back, we looked at the shallow stream we had just crossed. Where did this rushing river come from? That was when we realized a flash flood was around!

In a few minutes the water rose at a fast speed. Now there were no big stones to be seen—only what looked like *lumps* (隆起) covered with rushing water. We had no choice but to move our way back carefully in the rushing water—in flip-flops. We had crossed the stream not once or twice, but six times in search of a waterfall that we never even reached.

With most of the crossings, we needed each other's help if we didn't want to be washed away by water. Wet all over, we felt relaxed after we made the last crossing. !

"My dad always told me to keep off a river when travelling in the rains," Josh said as we hurried back down the path.

"Why didn't you tell us that earlier?" I laughed. s

"Would it have made a difference?" came the reply.

He had a point.

1. Why were there no big stones to be seen in the stream when they came back?

- A. The big stones were moved away by someone else.
- B. They were running too fast to notice the big stones.
- C. The big stones were covered with rushing water.
- D. The big stones were washed away by rushing water.

2. Why didn't they find the waterfall in the end?
 - A. Because they were short of time.
 - B. Because they were wearing flip-flops.
 - C. Because Josh kept warning them not to go any further.
 - D. Because the flood prevented them from going forward.
3. We can infer from the passage that the writer and his friends _____
 - A. were crazy about outdoor activities
 - B. made full preparations before the trip
 - C. crossed rushing water easily in the end
 - D. had much experience in travelling in the rain

B

[2014 福建福州 · D篇]

Smartphone, Poor Sight

Look around and you'll see people busy on their smartphones. Smartphones do make our lives easier. But have you ever thought about what they mean to your eyes?

According to a study, half of the British people own smartphones and they spend an average of two hours a day using them. There has been a 35% increase in the number of people in the UK who suffer from *shortsightedness* (近视) since smartphones were introduced there in 1997.

Staring at smartphones for long time gives you dry eyes. When looking at something in the distance, your eyes automatically *blink* (眨眼) a certain number of times. However, when you look at things closer to your face, the blinking slows down. This reduces the amount of tears and causes discomfort in your eyes. Another bad habit is using smartphones in dark rooms before going to sleep. If you look at a bright screen while your *pupils* (瞳孔) become larger, too much light enters your eyes. This can do harm to the eyes and cause a disease called *glaucoma* (青光眼).

While you're probably not going to stop using your smartphone, there are a few things you can do to protect your eyes. Hold your phone at least 30 centimetres away from your eyes when using it. Take a break every hour and try the following: look at something at least five meters away from you and then focus on the tip of your nose. Repeat this several times. It should reduce the discomfort in your eyes.

1. The article is mainly about _____.
 - A. the rules to obey when using smartphones
 - B. the harm that smartphones do to users' eyes
 - C. the reason why teenagers get shortsightedness
 - D. the advantages and disadvantages of smartphones
2. From Paragraph 2, we learn that _____.
 - A. half of the British people began to use smartphones 17 years ago
 - B. each of the British people spends two hours a day on smartphones
 - C. more British people have suffered from shortsightedness since 1997
 - D. the number of British people who own smartphones increases by 35%
3. According to Paragraph 3, using smartphones improperly may cause _____.
 - A. too many blinks
 - B. more tears in the eyes
 - C. smaller pupils
 - D. dry eyes and glaucoma
4. Which of the following is suggested by the writer?
 - A. Don't use the phone for over an hour without a break.
 - B. Hold the phone at least half a meter away from the eyes.
 - C. Turn off your phone for a couple of hours every day.
 - D. Look at something green far away for several minutes.
5. This article is written to advise people _____.
 - A. not to buy smartphones
 - B. to stop using smartphones
 - C. to make full use of smartphones
 - D. to use smartphones properly



[2015 广东广州 · A篇]

This is a tale of two friends—one is blind, the other has no arms. On their own, the two are “disabled”. But together, they are a powerful team that has changed part of their village in North China's Hebei Province into a rich, green forest. Meet 53-year-old Jia Haixia and Jia Wenqi!

Their story began in 2000, when Haixia, who was already blind in his right eye, lost his left one after an illness. Wenqi lost his arms in an accident when he was just three. Neither could find a job, so the two decided to team up. They rented some poor land and began to plant trees. In return, the local officials paid them a small fee. Haixia and Wenqi never imagined that they would end up creating an environmental paradise. Their forest now has over 10,000 trees, hundreds of birds and many other wild animals. In addition, it saves the village from river flooding during the rainy season. When the friends work together, they focus on their strengths not their disabilities. Their day begins at 7 a.m. when the sightless

Haixia carries Wenqi across the river to get to their worksite. Since they cannot afford to buy young trees to plant, the two use branches from existing trees. Haixia climbs to the tree-top and with Wenqi's direction, selects the perfect branch. He then digs a hole and carefully plants it. Finally Wenqi waters the area.

Though working hard, the men don't make much money. But as Wenqi puts it, "We stand on our own feet, so the fruits of our work taste sweeter."

Neither Haixia nor Wenqi cares about money. Together, they already have everything they need—a perfect pair of eyes, two strong hands, and the best friendship in the world!

- Why did Haixia and Wenqi start working together?
 - Haixia needed someone to help him.
 - They both needed a way to make money.
 - They wanted to improve the environment.
 - They were required to do so by local officials.
- Haixia and Wenqi's forest has helped the village by _____.
 - stopping floods in the rainy season
 - increasing the number of tourists
 - making the villagers richer
 - providing more farmland
- Why do Haixia and Wenqi plant tree branches?
 - They are easy to get.
 - They do not cost money.
 - They can grow very quickly.
 - They are preferred by animals.
- In Paragraph 3, when Wenqi says "*We stand on our own feet, so the fruits of our work taste sweeter*", he means that "_____".
 - they hope to make the forest even better
 - the fruits from their trees are very sweet
 - they are proud not to depend on others
 - they are able to do any difficult work
- What can we learn from this story?
 - Never give up and you will succeed.
 - We should help the disabled to work.
 - Try your best when facing difficulties.
 - We can achieve more with teamwork.



Your brain controls everything you do. It makes it possible for you to think, learn, create and feel, to blink and breathe and for your heart to beat—this fantastic control center is your brain. It is so amazing that a famous scientist once called it “the most *complex* (复杂的) thing we have yet discovered in our universe”.

Can this small grey *organ* (器官), which weighs less than one and a half kilos, really do so much? Amazingly, your brain contains about 100 billion *neurons* (神经元)—it would take you over 3,000 years to count them all. Believe it or not, the activity in your brain never stops. Your neurons create and send more messages than all the phones in the world. And although one neuron creates only a little electricity, all your neurons together can produce enough electricity to power a *light bulb* (灯泡).

So exactly how fast does your brain work? Well, imagine this: a bee lands on your foot. Neurons in your skin send this information to your brain at a speed of more than 240 kilometers per hour. Your brain then uses other neurons to send the message back to your foot to shake the bee off quickly. These neurons can send this information at more than 320 kilometers per hour. No computer has your brain’s unbelievable ability to deal with the amount of information coming from your eyes, ears and other sensory organs.

But how does your brain allow you to learn things that you will use in the future? The *structure* (结构) of your brain changes every time you have a new thought, remember or learn something. For example, riding a bike seems impossible at first, but soon you are able to do it. How? As you practice, your brain sends “bike riding” messages again and again. Soon, the actions are learnt and you are able to ride a bike easily from then on.

1. From the passage we know that neurons _____.
A. receive messages very slowly B. are only found in your skin
C. send messages to your brain D. need electricity to work
2. In Paragraph 3, the writer mentions computers to _____.
A. compare them with the human brain
B. show how fast they have become
C. say that computers have no abilities
D. ask people to use computers more
3. When you have a new thought, _____.
A. your brain will power a light bulb

- B. your heart beats faster
- C. you remember something
- D. the structure of your brain changes

4. The article is mainly about _____.

- A. all the steps when your brain learns things
- B. what an unbelievable organ the human brain is
- C. how the brain makes people smarter than computers
- D. the things you can do to make your brain work faster

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 广东广州]

When Rebecca was a middle school student, she was often *bullied* (欺凌). At that time, she didn't want to tell others. However, she now thinks people who are bullied should talk about their 1.

Rebecca says that many people who are bullied 2 in silence. She says that although she 3 heard a lot about bullying when she was in primary school, she never thought it would happen to her.

Rebecca told us that the bullying began when she went to middle school. People started making fun of her for being a 4 student and knowing all the answers.

She went on to say that every time she answered a question correctly in class, everyone would start shouting and saying that she was too 5 for them.

She told us that by the end of the year, she was very 6 about the bullying and became ill. She began to hate school. But 7 she had a friend who she could talk to, and she told their head teacher about her problem. She believes that talking to the teacher 8 her a lot. They found ways to deal with the problem, and the bullying finally 9.

Her 10 is, don't see yourself as the problem. Nobody should be bullied. But if you don't tell anyone what is going on, nobody will know that you need help.