

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

# 中考英语完形考前训练

## ——首字母填空+选词填空

300

ENGLISH CLOZE TESTS



上海交通大学出版社  
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中学英语 300 训练系列(拓展版)

# 中考英语完形考前训练

## ——首字母填空+选词填空

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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 2012 年最新中考题型选词填空编写设计 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,都是英语学习中对综合运用语言能力的某种训练方式和测试形式。

这两种题型都是以阅读为基础的。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,首字母填空和选词填空的第一关便是阅读理解,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。

《中考英语完形考前训练——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》中的外语课程的主题内容,精心设计、选材和编写训练材料,贴近学生的生活,覆盖面广,富有时代气息;健康向上,充满情趣,有创造性和启发性,显示内容的语言不是孤立的,而是与其他学科紧密相关。本书还紧扣《英语学科教学基本要求》(简称《考纲》),涵盖《考纲》基本词汇表的单词和词组百分之九十左右,此外,初中英语语法的基本要求也在各篇文章中有所体现和测试。

完形填空中的首字母填空一直是历年来学生考试解题中最薄弱的环节,选词填空是近年中考的新题型,本书针对这两个题型,精心编写和设计了 300 篇选文,以更有效地帮助考生应对中考难题和新题。

由于编写时间比较仓促,难免有疏漏和错误,请使用本书的教师和学生批评和指正,以便我们修订和完善,不胜感谢!

编 者

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# Earth and Nature



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.



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.



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 v 4: “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 fill 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 (雷) 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.



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.



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).

## 12

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.

## 13

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.