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●尹福昌 主编

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(初中卷)

阅读全解

上海交通大学出版社



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前 言

在英语听、说、读、写、译各种语言技能的教学中,阅读理解能力培养占有极其重要的地位。教育部颁布的、现行的全日制高级中学《英语教学大纲》明确指出:“在高中英语教学中,听、说、读、写要进行综合训练,在进一步提高听说能力的同时,侧重培养阅读能力。阅读是理解和吸收书面信息的能力,有助于扩大词汇量,丰富语言知识,了解英语国家的社会文化背景。要指导学生查阅词典、语法书等工具书,鼓励学生根据上下文猜测词义,使学生逐渐获得独立阅读的能力。因此,在教学中应尽可能加强听读训练,特别要注意增加泛读的训练。”

对于英语学习者来说,听、说、读、写、译五种能力中,读是最基本的要求。在一般人心目中,读似乎应比其他四会容易。掌握 2000~3000 个词汇,借助词典阅读较浅易的文章,确实比听电台的英文广播、用英文和别人交谈或通信要容易一些。但要真正流畅地阅读英文原著,没有庞大的词汇和广博的背景知识,或未曾经过大量的阅读训练,则很难实现。阅读报刊等一般性文章约需 5000~7000 个词汇,阅读文学作品则需要 10000 个或 10000 个以上词汇,涉及到各种专业的题材,又须掌握一批特定的词汇,可见词汇是造成阅读困难的一大原因。目前中学里所学到的 3000 个左右词汇是远远不够的,因此我们有一个努力扩大词汇的任务。反之,熟练地掌握 2000 个甚至 3000 个词汇,我们就可以和英美人交谈和通信,如果有了 4000~5000 个词汇,我们就能大体上听懂英美电台的一般性节目。这岂不证明其他三会比阅读有容易的地方,词义变化多端,再加上西方人的行文习惯和幽默,往往使中国读者在许多地方理解失误,因此透过表面深入内涵亦是阅读理解的训练任务。

我国中学的英语教学有一种偏颇,即太注重精读而忽视了泛读。一篇课文慢咀嚼,一学期还学不完一册书。如果仅限于此,中学毕业估

计总共念了4万字英文。因此有必要大量补充阅读,至少应读完10倍于课本的文字,也即40万字。英美学生或中国在英美的留学生,往往每天要完成老师布置的100页以上的阅读任务,如此大的量,不进行快速阅读怎么行。精泛读结合是刻不容缓的当务之急,凡有志于学好英文的人,应每天抽一定时间,哪怕十分钟于阅读,聚沙成塔,集腋成裘,不断提高自己的阅读速度,锻炼自己的理解能力。

阅读贵在聚精会神。有时虽逐字逐句读一篇文章,却因心不在焉而不知所云,这时还不如快速扫视,反而能略知其要;有时为了训练默不出声地快读,虽眼睛扫描着文字,脑中却未形成印象,这时宜暂且放慢速度,至少要稍微缓慢一点地读开首段落和每段的开首句,得其脉络后再开始扫描。读书应该是有目的的活动,即使是随手翻翻,也包含着一定的寻求。专心致志才能读得快、吸收得多。因此凝神贯注是快速有效阅读的精髓所在。

本书所选的阅读材料难度基本上相当于中考英语试卷,检测题型和上海中考卷一致,所选文章的题材也是根据上述考试阅读理解部分的要求而确定的,有政治、经济、文化、教育、天文地理、交通运输、生态环境、文史哲学、科普、社会生活、人物传记及风土人情等方面的文章。其中以自然科学、文化教育、社会风俗、心理行为等方面的文章居多。很多题材都反映了当今社会各种新的社会现象和科技新发展,有助于读者开阔视野,扩大知识面,加深对世界的了解,借鉴和吸收外国优秀的文化精华,提高文化素养。总之,所选材料集知识性、趣味性、科学性、可读性于一体,也是进行素质教育的理想读物。

本书由尹福昌主编。参加本书编写的还有许曼华,尹颖,李征,陈明,王丽敏,张明华,江涛,郑萍,李江,黄铭吉等。

由于编者水平有限,缺点在所难免,敬请读者批评指正。

编者

2006年6月

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Step 1

(A)

Complete the following dialogue with proper sentences in the box (选出适当的句子完成下列对话):

- A) *Motorola* is more popular, I think.
B) I want one, newer but not too expensive.
C) I have to ask for 900 yuan. D) Can I help you?
E) What type would you like? F) My mobile phone is *Motorola*.
G) How much is it?

- A: Good morning. 1
B: Yes, please. I'm looking for a mobile phone, but I have no idea
A: We've got all kinds of mobile phones here. Which do you prefer, *Siemens*, *Nokia* or *Motorola*?
B: I really know little about them. Which one sells best these days?
A: Mm... 2
B: How much is a *Motorola*?
A: 3 The newer, the more expensive.
B: 4
A: What about this one? It looks nice and works well.
B: 5
A: 1000 *yuan*.
B: Any discount? How about 850 *yuan*?
A: 6 That's the best we can do. OK?
B: OK. I'll take it.
A: Thank you.

(B)

It was winter. Everywhere was covered with snow. Finding food was a hard job, but Tony, a fox, was not worried. He knew that he

would find food for his family without trouble.

Suddenly a truck was coming. "There may be something to eat. Let me try my luck," thought the fox, and he had an idea. He went to a higher place where he could get a better view of the truck. After the truck had passed him, he found there were two baskets full of fish at the back of the truck. "Well, good luck!" the fox decided to carry out his idea. First, he tried his best to run as fast as he could on a shortcut in order that he could get far ahead of the truck. Then he lay down in the middle of the road and pretended to be dead, waiting for the truck. The truck moved slowly down the road. Soon the men in the truck saw the fox. "Look! A fox!" the driver said to the other. "He's dead. We can have its fur. It's expensive. Throw him into the truck."

The truck stopped. One of the two got off, picked up the fox and threw him into the truck. The fox was now together with the basket of fish. He was very happy, but he tried not to show it and closed his eyes like a dead fox. When the truck went on and the two men were talking, the fox opened one eye looking. When he was sure that they did not notice him, he began to help himself to the fish.

The fox had a very nice meal in the truck. When the truck slowed down to turn, he quickly took a big fish with him and jumped onto the road. "Hey there!" he called to the men, "thanks a lot for these nice fish. I'm going to keep my fur and the fish." The two men were fooled. They didn't know what had happened.

True or False(判断下列句子是否符合短文内容,符合的用“T”表示,不符合的用“F”表示):

7. "Without trouble" here means that the fox could do something easily.
8. The fox ran to a higher place in order to find out how much meat in the truck.
9. The fox tried his best to go ahead earlier than the truck.
10. The men in the truck thought that the fox was dead.
11. The fox was glad because he stayed together with the fish.
12. The two men were so foolish that they were fooled.

(C)

Emily Mason and George Peters have lived next door to each other

as long as they can remember. When they were little children, they used to play together. They were good friends though they sometimes fought over toys or quarreled about what game they would play. As they grew older, they played together less. Emily preferred to be with girls, and George preferred to play with boys. When they were about fifteen years old, they almost stopped speaking to each other, not because they had disagreed with each other about anything, but just because they belonged to different groups. For one thing, Emily was developing into a very good student, while George was more interested in sports. Emily had begun to study French, and she liked French so much that she began to write short plays in French. She also liked television programmes, and for some reason, she enjoyed watching football games very much. Her mother used to say, "Emily, I've never heard of a girl who likes football as much as you do." Mrs. Mason simply did not approve of her daughter's interest. Football, she felt, was for men and boys.

While Emily was working on her French lessons or watching football games on TV, George was working for his father in his store after school. He liked selling things to people. Mr Peters found George so helpful that he thought about offering him a higher pay. When George wasn't working at the store, he would like to be with a group of his boy friends who were organizing a sports team.

In fact, it was football that brought Emily and George back together. When George was going home one afternoon, he looked in the window of Emily's living-room and he saw that she was watching a football game on TV. He walked up and knocked at the door. Emily was surprised to see him, but she asked him to come in, and they watched the rest of the game together. At some time during the afternoon, George looked at Emily, and he noticed that she had become a very pretty young lady. Emily and George are good friends again. They still have different ideas about things sometimes, but they agree with each other that football is the world's best game. Mrs. Mason doesn't seem to disapprove of her daughter's interest in football as much as she used to.

Choose the best answer (根据短文内容, 选择最恰当的答案):

13. When Emily and George were little children, they _____.
A. lived close to each other B. never fought over toys
C. usually quarreled D. didn't speak to each other
14. Emily and George played together less as they grew older because _____.
A. they didn't like each other B. they belonged to different groups
C. their parents didn't let them D. they went to different schools
15. When they grew older, _____.
A. Emily worked as an assistant in a store
B. Emily became a good student
C. George began to learn French
D. George wrote short plays in French
16. While Emily was watching football games on TV, George was _____.
A. working on his French lessons B. running a store
C. working part-time for his father D. in charge of a sports team
17. Why didn't Mrs. Mason approve of her daughter's interest in football?
Because _____.
A. she thought football was for men and boys
B. she didn't want her daughter to quarrel with George
C. she wanted Emily to go on learning French
D. she wanted her daughter to get a higher pay
18. Which of the following is NOT TRUE?
A. Football made Emily and George good friends again.
B. Emily and George have different interests, but they both agree football is the world's best game.
C. George was a good helper to his father.
D. Mrs. Mason approves of her daughter's interest in football now.

(D)

From a plane you can see the fields, cities, mountains or rivers below. If we go into space, we see more and more of the earth. People and man-made satellites are sent out into space to look at the earth, the stars and other planets and learn more about them.

The moon is our nearest neighbour in space. It is our satellite and

men have visited it already. It is smaller than the earth. There is neither air nor water on it. Plants can't grow there.

The sun is shining on the side of the moon that faces us and the moon looks like a great round ball. The moon shines back its light and it looks bright. We can't see the moon when the sun is shining on the side of the moon that faces away from us.

In fact, the moon is not as near as it looks. It is three hundred and eighty thousand kilometres away from the earth. Of course we can fly to the moon in a spaceship which can fly at about eleven kilometres a second. It only takes more than three days to get to the moon.

Answer the questions(根据短文内容回答下列问题):

19. What are people and man-made satellites sent into space for?

They're sent there _____.

20. Why can't plants grow on the moon?

21. When does the moon look like a great round ball?

The moon looks like a bright, round ball when the sun _____.

22. Why does the moon look bigger than the sun?

23. How do people get to the moon?

24. What is our nearest neighbour in the space?

Step 2

(A)

Complete the following dialogue with proper sentences in the box (选出适当的句子完成下列对话):

- | | |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| A) It's nearly seven. | B) I've forgot my watch. |
| C) OK. I'm ready. | D) The exam is nothing to me. |
| E) I'll have to get my money. | F) My mother says that, too. |
| G) One minute, please. | |

Annie: Come on, Peter! 1

Peter: I'm almost ready.

Annie: We'll be late if you don't hurry.

Peter: 2 I'm packing my things.

Annie: The teachers won't let us in if we are late.

Peter: 3

Annie: Come on, then.

Peter: Oh, 4

Annie: You don't need money when you are having the exam, do you?

Peter: Of course not. OK. Let's go... Oh, my God. 5

Annie: You'll forget your head if you're not careful.

Peter: 6

Annie: I hope you'll be more careful in the exam.

(B)

Robots seem very new to most people. But they have a long history. The first one was made by a Greek inventor. You may have seen robots in some films. The robots in these films are stronger, faster and cleverer than people. In real life, most robots are used in factories. They are used to do many dangerous, difficult or boring jobs. Some

people can't see. Many of these people use a dog to help themselves move around. This dog is called a guide dog. Scientists are making a robot to help them. In the future, robot dogs might take the place of these guide dogs.

Robots are also used in American hospitals. At one hospital, a robot takes meals from the kitchen to the sick people's rooms. It never loses its way because it has a map of the hospital in its computer system.

In the future, robots will work in space. But robots will never take the place of human help. They can, however, help us in a lot of different ways.

True or False(判断下列句子是否符合短文内容,符合的用“T”表示,不符合的用“F”表示):

7. The first robot was invented by a Greek.
8. Robots can only be seen in films.
9. Robots can help some people look after themselves.
10. Today's robots have quite a few different uses.
11. A robot cooks meals for the sick people at an American hospital.
12. Robots can help humans a lot both now and in the future.

(C)

In the 13th century, the famous Italian traveller, Marco Polo, travelled a long way to China. During his stay in China, he saw many wonderful things. One of the things he discovered was that the Chinese used paper money. In western countries, people did not use paper money until the 15th century. However, people in China began to use paper money in the 7th century.

A Chinese man called Cai Lun invented paper almost 2,000 years ago. He made it from wood. He took the wood from trees and made it into paper. He then put these pieces of paper together and made them into a book.

Now paper still comes from trees. We use a lot of paper every day. If we keep on wasting so much paper, there will not be any trees left on the earth. If there are no trees, there will be no paper. Every day, people throw away about 2,800 tons of paper in our city. It takes 17

trees to make one ton of paper. This means that we are cutting nearly 48,000 trees every day. Since it takes more than 10 years for a tree to grow, we must start using less paper now. If we don't, we will not have enough time to grow more trees to take the place of those we use for paper.

So how can we save paper? We can use both sides of every piece of paper, especially when we are making notes. We can choose drinks in bottles instead of those in paper packets. We can also use cotton handkerchiefs and not paper ones. When we go shopping, we can use fewer paper bags. If the shop assistant does give us a paper bag, we can save it and reuse it later.

Everyone can help to save paper. If we all think carefully, we can help protect trees. But we should do it now, before it is too late.

Choose the best answer(根据短文内容,选择最恰当的答案):

13. When he was in China, Marco Polo _____.
 - A. discovered Cai Lun invented paper
 - B. learned to make paper
 - C. saw many wonderful things
 - D. read a lot of books
14. People in western countries first used paper money in the _____ century.
 - A. 17th
 - B. 15th
 - C. 13th
 - D. 7th
15. About _____ tons of paper are thrown away every day in our city.
 - A. 1,700
 - B. 2,000
 - C. 2,800
 - D. 48,000
16. Which of the following is NOT the way of saving paper?
 - A. To use both sides of every piece of paper.
 - B. To use the paper bags from shops more than once.
 - C. To use cotton handkerchiefs instead of paper ones.
 - D. To grow more trees.
17. Which of the following is NOT TRUE?
 - A. If we keep on wasting paper, we will have no paper to use.
 - B. The Chinese used paper money much earlier than the people in western countries.

- C. About 48,000 trees can be used to make 2,800 tons of paper.
D. It is never too late to plant trees for paper.
18. Which is the best TITLE of the passage?
- A. Saving Paper
B. The History of Paper
C. Cotton Handkerchiefs Back Again
D. Cai Lun, the Great Inventor

(D)

Scientists want to find out things. They ask many questions.

Have you ever looked at a star and wondered, "How does it stay in the sky?" Have you looked at an ant, hurrying about, and wondered, "Where can it be going?" Have you ever looked at your own hand and wondered, "What is it made of?" These are the kinds of questions that scientists ask.

Scientists don't just wonder about something interesting and then forget it. They do something about it. Scientists work by their plans.

Sometimes a scientist has to watch or observe something for a long time before he has an answer to a question. Often he has to do so many experiments before he can find the right answer to his question. He must record all the information that he finds as he experiments and observes.

The work of a scientist is to collect information and put it in order. Then he uses the information to answer his question. He must work slowly and carefully.

Scientists have helped us find out about life and the world around us since ancient times. All the information they have gathered is called science.

Answer the questions (根据短文内容回答下列问题):

19. Scientists are used to asking different kinds of questions, aren't they?

20. What do scientists work by?

21. When must a scientist do many experiments?
He must do many experiments before _____.