

来自南通教育一线的教研成果

通城
学典



中学英语

完形填空与 阅读理解

★丛书主编：朱海峰 ★本册主编：陈志祥



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丛
本

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前 言

Preface

阅读训练是英语学习的重难点,阅读题型是英语考试中的重头戏。阅读能力的提升,是一个日积月累、循序渐进的过程,离不开平时大量的课外阅读训练实践。为了配合初中英语阅读教学,帮助广大教师和家长解决课外阅读材料选择和命题方面的烦恼,我们精心策划编写了这套《中学英语完形填空与阅读理解》(周计划)丛书。

本丛书按初中各年级上下册编写,共六册,与其他同类书相比,本丛书具有以下几个鲜明的特点:

一、理念全新,体系科学。本丛书紧紧围绕“周计划”理念编排,每周一至周五期间,每日配置完形填空、阅读理解、任务型阅读这三种题型中的两种进行阅读训练,双休日则侧重于解题技巧讲解及美文赏析。每册书各设置12周,便于学生同步进行各阅读题型的练习与检测。每册书之间、每册书内形成较为科学、完整的内在知识体系,契合各年级段学生的阅读目标和认知水平。

二、讲练结合,注重实效。本丛书各册以练习为主,在突出训练的同时,注重阅读技法的引领。每段材料前都设有“阅读提示”,以帮助学生迅速进入阅读状态,降低阅读难度。每周末设置“教你一招”及“美文赏析”,系统梳理和提炼相关的阅读技法,解读学习英语的方法及技巧,便于学生举一反三,逐步实现由知识到能力的突破,全面提升解题能力和综合运用能力。

三、选文考究,设题精当。课外阅读训练的选文是关键。本丛书不仅做到了选文精美、文体多样,而且还体现出时尚、鲜活的特点,在文章篇幅上与各年级段学生的接受能力相匹配,其主题选择则力求与相应教材的单元主题相适应。题目命制难易适中、梯度合理,适应最新中考命题趋势。另外,本书每道题目均设有较为详尽的答案与解析,便于学生进行自主学习。

古语云:“操千曲而知音,观千剑而识器。”相信通过本书的使用,同学们一定能够知课外阅读之“音”,识课外阅读之“器”,最终在中考英语课外阅读考查中收获满意的成绩。

衷心希望本书能成为同学们课外阅读训练的良师益友!

编 者

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Week One

Monday 星期一

一、完形填空

The importance of keeping clean

保持清洁的重要性

阅读提示:

无论你生活在城市还是农村,为了能健康生活,请保护你身边的环境吧!

Today more and more people live in cities, so there is usually 1 in a city to grow food. Most land in a city is used 2 homes, shops, roads and parks. Most food for city 3 is grown in the country. It is often brought to the city by truck, train and plane. Some food 4 comes into the city by car.

Do you live in a city? If you 5, think of all kinds of food you eat in a day. All of the food 6 the country. The wheat for your bread is grown on the farm in the country. So are vegetables.

Water is 7 thing that cities get from the country. Everyone needs water every day. We use a little of it for 8. But we use even more to 9 bath-tubs(浴缸), run showers and wash clothes.

The water used by cities comes mostly from rain. But people 10 use the rain that falls on cities. The rain 11 dirty as it falls 12 dirty air. Once it hits buildings or streets in cities, the rain will 13 more dirt. It isn't good for drinking or bathing.

So cities must reach out to the country for 14 water. There, the rain falls through air onto trees and grass. The fallen rain runs 15 rivers and lakes. So it is important to keep both cities and countries clean.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|----------------|------------------|------------------|
| ()1. A. no rooms | B. little room | C. a small place | D. a little room |
| ()2. A. of | B. for | C. by | D. from |
| ()3. A. people | B. women | C. person | D. men |
| ()4. A. ever | B. once | C. still | D. even |
| ()5. A. are | B. live in | C. don't | D. do |
| ()6. A. makes in | B. comes from | C. brings to | D. takes to |
| ()7. A. one | B. other | C. others | D. another |
| ()8. A. using | B. drinking | C. washing | D. watering |
| ()9. A. make | B. fall | C. full | D. fill |
| ()10. A. needn't | B. mustn't | C. may not | D. cannot |
| ()11. A. becomes | B. seems | C. changes | D. looks |
| ()12. A. across | B. by | C. through | D. past |
| ()13. A. pull up | B. catch up | C. put up | D. pick up |
| ()14. A. warm | B. tidy | C. clear | D. clean |
| ()15. A. down | B. into | C. in | D. along |

二、阅读理解

We are no longer babies

我们不再是婴儿了

阅读提示:

中国的父母给了他们孩子太多的关爱,几乎包揽了一切,这其实并不利于孩子的成长。

Some parents are used to doing almost everything for their children. They see their older children or sometimes even adults as babies! It can be a very common problem in China, because most parents only have one child. Some parents care so much about the safety of their children that they are afraid to let them go anywhere or do anything by themselves. As a result, their children fail to learn social skills and come to depend more on them!

In fact, no children really enjoy being looked after by their parents all the time. No parents would be happy knowing that. As a result of too much care, their children don't know anything about the world! Children need their own time to grow into adults and to learn how to deal with problems. Too much care spoils their fun when they are growing up. And when suddenly they cannot depend on their parents, these children will be in big trouble!

It is nice that parents show their care to their children; it is nice that children know that their parents' care is out of love; and it will be nicer if the children let their parents know how much love they really need, and how much love is too much.

- () 1. In the passage, the common problem in China is _____.
- A. parents in China only have one child
B. older children or even adults look like babies
C. parents do almost everything for their children
D. parents don't care for their children too much
- () 2. According to the passage, children fail to learn social skills because _____.
- A. they are too lazy to learn these skills
B. their parents don't teach anything to them
C. they have no chance to do anything by themselves
D. there are not any subjects about these skills at school
- () 3. The underlined phrase 'deal with' means '_____' in Chinese.
- A. 放弃
B. 处理
C. 提出
D. 计算
- () 4. What does the writer want to tell us?
- A. Children should depend on their parents.
B. Parents shouldn't let children learn anything.
C. Parents should teach their children some social skills.
D. Too much love of parents is not good for their children.

● 休闲时光

A great man

Teacher: Would Shakespeare be a great man if he were still alive today?

Student: Of course. He must be a great man, for so far nobody has lived up to over 400 years.

一位伟人

老师:如果莎士比亚还活着,他会是一位伟人吗?

学生:当然。他肯定是一位伟人,因为到目前为止,还没有人能活 400 多岁。

Week One

Tuesday 星期二

一、阅读理解

The four ages

四大时代

阅读提示:

你了解人类历史上的四大时代吗? 各个时代的特征又是什么呢?

There were four ages in the history of human beings. They are the Golden Age, the Silver Age, the Bronze(青铜) Age and the Iron Age.

The Golden Age was the best of all. Generous nature met all the needs of men.

The Silver Age was one in which the human race was less valuable in body and mind. It lasted a hundred years. Men spent time in ignorance(无知) and evil. However, the race of the Silver Age was not totally lack of goodness.

During the Bronze Age, men became much worse. Dressed in bronze and armed with weapons of bronze, they lived in the houses of bronze. Cruel and heartless, they delighted in war and died in endless struggle.

The Iron Age was the last age. It was one of continual care and sadness. There was no family love, no sense of duty or friendship. There was no truth. Evil was widespread and the flames of war burnt everywhere on the earth.

The four ages are a part of Greek culture. Knowing them can help us understand Greek culture better. In this way, we can further improve ourselves to be people with far sight and all-around knowledge.

() 1. _____ was the best of all four ages.

A. The Golden Age

B. The Silver Age

C. The Bronze Age

D. The Iron Age

() 2. The Silver Age lasted _____.

A. ten years

B. fifty years

C. a hundred years

D. two hundred years

() 3. The underlined word 'continual' means ' _____ ' in Chinese.

A. 一瞬间的

B. 停止的

C. 漫长的

D. 连续的

() 4. According to the passage, which of the following sentences is about the Iron Age?

A. Men lived a happy life and were forever young.

B. There was no family love, no sense of duty or friendship.

C. The period lasted a hundred years.

D. People were dressed in bronze and armed with weapons of bronze.

二、任务型阅读

Police protect the students

警察保护学生

阅读提示：

校园安全问题已引起了全社会的关注，警察已到校园里来保障学生的生命安全。

There have been attacks made against young schoolchildren in China. The government is now paying more attention to campus security(校园安全) and has improved it.

In Chongqing, there are police teams at all kindergartens(幼儿园), primary and middle schools. Police can shoot any person who is attacking students on campus. Police will also check people who live near schools. They will closely watch people who have mental problems.

Other cities are taking the same measures.

In Guangzhou, at least one police car will be at every school in the downtown area. Schools will check every visitor.

In Beijing, the police have given large steel(钢的) forks to nearly 100 schools. They teach teachers how to use the steel forks to keep attackers away from students.

‘We want to make sure students are safe,’ said Zhang Xinxiong, a teacher in Beijing. ‘Nowadays every family has only one child, so of course parents are worried.’

‘The security measures are good,’ said Liu Xingwu, the grandfather of a 7-year-old girl. ‘But we’ve also told our kid to be careful. If there are some problems, call the police.’

But some parents think the security measures are overdone.

‘Those attacks don’t usually happen,’ said Li Bin, 37, a company manager. ‘There shouldn’t be so many policemen at the school. It makes students nervous.’

Some people think that security measures are not enough to stop the attacks. They think the government should take more measures to deal with social problems, such as the gap(差距) between the rich and the poor. Those might be the reasons behind these attacks against children.

根据短文内容，完成表格。

Cities	Measures against attacks	People's opinion	
Chongqing	_____ 1 _____ at all schools Can _____ 2 _____ any person who attacks students _____ 3 _____ people who live near schools _____ 4 _____ people who have mental problems	For	the measures are good tell kids to _____ 9 _____
Guangzhou	At least one _____ 5 _____ will be at every school Check every _____ 6 _____	Against	make students _____ 10 _____
Beijing	Give _____ 7 _____ to schools _____ 8 _____ how to use them		

1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____ 4. _____ 5. _____
 6. _____ 7. _____ 8. _____ 9. _____ 10. _____

Week One

Wednesday 星期三

一、完形填空

Finding another way

另辟蹊径

阅读提示:

当你遇到伤心事时,你能否转换思绪,另辟蹊径,开导自己呢?

I was waiting for the bus when I met the woman. 'You look 1. Come and sit here,' she said. '2 are you going?'

'I don't know. I just want to catch a 3 and see what it will be like at the end.'

'I'm afraid you'll see 4 there. Why don't you enjoy the sights on the way?'

'How can I do that while my heart's 5?' I asked sadly. My best friend had left me.

The woman seemed to understand my feeling. 'Don't cry, little girl. I've had a similar experience to you. Thirty-five 6 ago, my husband left our three children and me. I was deadly sad. I decided to kill myself and the children, so I took 7 to the sea. 8, they seemed to know what would happen, so they 9 loudly. Their cry suddenly woke me 10. How could I 11 my hope to live for one of life's problems? After that, I worked hard to raise the children. Now they all live 12 and one of them has his own family.'

Then the woman gave me a 13, 'We should never wait for the door to 14 before us. We should find the key to the 15 or try to find another way.'

The bus came and I got on it with a smile.

- | | | | |
|----------------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|
| () 1. A. tired | B. excited | C. happy | D. well |
| () 2. A. What | B. How | C. Where | D. When |
| () 3. A. train | B. bus | C. boat | D. plane |
| () 4. A. nothing | B. everything | C. something | D. anything |
| () 5. A. smiling | B. breaking | C. singing | D. dancing |
| () 6. A. days | B. weeks | C. months | D. years |
| () 7. A. her | B. them | C. him | D. it |
| () 8. A. So | B. Or | C. Besides | D. However |
| () 9. A. laughed | B. talked | C. spoke | D. cried |
| () 10. A. in | B. out | C. up | D. down |
| () 11. A. give away | B. give up | C. get up | D. stand up |
| () 12. A. happily | B. sadly | C. badly | D. hopelessly |
| () 13. A. cry | B. shout | C. hit | D. smile |
| () 14. A. open | B. close | C. lock | D. mend |
| () 15. A. classroom | B. office | C. door | D. shop |

二、阅读理解

Boarding guide

登机指南

阅读提示:

本文是一篇乘飞机时有关行李规定的说明,读后将对你乘机旅行有很大的帮助。

When you travel by air, you have a lot of things to take. You must follow the instructions made by the airlines.

Each full-fare or half-fare first-class and business-class passenger can have two pieces of free baggage allowance and the sum(LWH) of each piece must not be bigger than 62 in (158 cm).

Each economy-class and discounted tourist-class passenger can also have two pieces of baggage for free, and the sum(LWH) of each piece must not be bigger than 62 in (158 cm), but the sum(LWH) of the two pieces of baggage must not be bigger than 107 in (273 cm); the weight of each piece must not be heavier than 32 kg.

A child paying 10% of the adult fare is allowed one piece of free baggage, and the sum(LWH) must not be bigger than 45 in (115 cm). In addition, a baby handcart is allowed to be carried free.

- () 1. When you travel by air, you have a first-class seat, then the sum of your two pieces of baggage can't be _____.
- A. 125 in (317 cm) B. 107 in (273 cm) C. 62 in (158 cm) D. 45 in (115 cm)
- () 2. What does 'LWH' mean?
- A. L — low, W — white, H — high. B. L — length, W — width, H — height.
- C. L — left, W — weight, H — heavy. D. L — low, W — wide, H — high.
- () 3. A baby handcart is _____.
- A. not allowed to be carried on board
- B. allowed to be carried on board, but should be paid
- C. free to be carried on board
- D. allowed to be carried on board, but it should be put away



● 休闲时光

Who is the laziest?

Dad: Well, Tom, I talked to your teacher today, and now I want to ask you a question. Who is the laziest person in your class?

Tom: I don't know, Dad.

Dad: Oh, yes, you do! Think! When other boys and girls are doing and writing, who sits in the class and only watches how other people work?

Tom: Our teacher, Dad.

谁最懒?

爸爸:哎,汤姆,今天我跟你们老师谈过,现在我想问你个问题。你们班上谁最懒?

汤姆:我不知道,爸爸。

爸爸:啊,不对,你知道!想想看,当别的孩子们都在做作业、写字时,谁在课堂上坐着,只是看别人做功课?

汤姆:我们的老师,爸爸。

Week One

Thursday 星期四

一、完形填空

A new and special treatment to anxiety disorders—Robot helmet

治疗焦虑症的新方法——机器人头盔

阅读提示:

患有焦虑症的孩子如今有了新的治疗方法了。

Today, many children have anxiety disorders. These children are only willing to speak with a small 1 of people. Some teachers worry that when they grow up, they will even have 2 in talking with others.

Doctor Shi Minshan says that patients may be at first mistaken 3 shyness, but finally it will cause many 4. As these children refuse to speak with others, it will seriously 5 forming relationships with others. What is 6, treatment is difficult.

7, a new and special treatment has come to help these children. Doctors say these patients will only need to 8 a helmet. It is a new kind of robot. By listening to the 9 of the robot, they can learn to speak with others and overcome(克服) the anxiety.

The 10 is like this. At first, the patients are asked to wear the helmets and left 11 in the room. Then the therapist(治疗专家) in another room will talk 12 the instruments(器械) with the patients. The patients will only hear the sound of the helmets. They will try to talk with themselves, and gradually get 13 to talking with people in a conversation. With the 14 of the robot helmet, they will feel more 15 to talk with others. In this way, their anxiety disorders can be cured.

- | | | | |
|----------------------|-----------------|--------------|----------------|
| () 1. A. kind | B. place | C. number | D. size |
| () 2. A. difficulty | B. happiness | C. joy | D. comfort |
| () 3. A. to | B. for | C. under | D. from |
| () 4. A. questions | B. diseases | C. problems | D. treats |
| () 5. A. affect | B. produce | C. develop | D. fear |
| () 6. A. better | B. worse | C. more | D. less |
| () 7. A. Sadly | B. Surprisingly | C. Happily | D. Fortunately |
| () 8. A. dress | B. wear | C. throw | D. put |
| () 9. A. voice | B. noise | C. sound | D. sign |
| () 10. A. act | B. part | C. treatment | D. role |
| () 11. A. still | B. happy | C. lonely | D. alone |
| () 12. A. for | B. through | C. in | D. on |
| () 13. A. used | B. called | C. asked | D. required |
| () 14. A. road | B. type | C. help | D. cause |
| () 15. A. terrible | B. hard | C. easy | D. comfortable |