

Reading Practice
for Junior High
Students

中考英语



阅读训练

主编：韩宝成
编者：Lynelle Rose (英)

外语教学与研究出版社
FOREIGN LANGUAGE TEACHING AND RESEARCH PRESS

中考英语阅读训练
READING PRACTICE FOR JUNIOR HIGH STUDENTS

主编：韩宝成
编者：Lynelle Rose (英)

外语教学与研究出版社

FOREIGN LANGUAGE TEACHING AND RESEARCH PRESS

北京 BEIJING

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

中考英语阅读训练 / 韩宝成编. — 北京: 外语教学与研究出版社, 2005. 9
ISBN 7-5600-5018-2

I. 中… II. 韩… III. 英语—阅读教学—初中—习题—升学参考资料 IV. G634.415

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字 (2005) 第 107433 号

出版人: 李朋义

责任编辑: 王禹 王海龙

封面设计: 涂俐

出版发行: 外语教学与研究出版社

社址: 北京市西三环北路 19 号 (100089)

网址: <http://www.fltrp.com>

印刷: 北京京科印刷有限公司

开本: 787×1092 1/16

印张: 10.5

版次: 2006 年 3 月第 1 版 2006 年 3 月第 1 次印刷

书号: ISBN 7-5600-5018-2

定价: 14.80 元

* * *

基础英语教育事业部:

地址: 北京市西三环北路 19 号 外研社大厦 基础英语教育事业部 (100089)

咨询电话: 010-88819666 (编辑部); 88819688 (市场部)

传真: 010-88819422 (编辑部); 88819423 (市场部)

网址: <http://www.nse.cn>

电子信箱: beed@fltrp.com 或登陆 <http://www.nse.cn> (留言反馈)栏目

购书电话: 010-88819928/9929/9930 (邮购部)

购书传真: 010-88819428 (邮购部)

* * *

如有印刷、装订质量问题出版社负责调换

制售盗版必究 举报查实奖励

版权保护办公室举报电话: (010)88817519

CONTENTS

Module 1

Unit 1 Temba Tsheri	3
Unit 2 An amazing brain	4
Unit 3 Share your ideas and experiences!	6
Unit 4 Does reading really matter?	8

Module 2

Unit 1 The greatest in the world	10
Unit 2 Eurostar	12
Unit 3 Salisbury Plain	14
Unit 4 Young novelist	16

Module 3

Unit 1 Hunters	18
Unit 2 The race to the Moon	20
Unit 3 A trip to Disneyland	22
Unit 4 Vancouver	24

Module 4

Unit 1 Food in space	26
Unit 2 Sebastian Clover	28
Unit 3 On two wheels in a green land	30
Unit 4 Giant squid	32

Module 5

Unit 1 Mobile dangers	34
Unit 2 The Bermuda Triangle	36
Unit 3 Animal senses	38
Unit 4 Understanding the human body	40

Module 6

Unit 1 The yeti	42
Unit 2 The real Robinson Crusoe	44
Unit 3 Working together	46
Unit 4 The Pharaonic Village	48

Module 7

Unit 1 Atlantis	50
Unit 2 Tom's diary	52
Unit 3 "Strange" food	54
Unit 4 Gold	56

Module 8

Unit 1 TV guide	58
Unit 2 Juliane Koepke	60
Unit 3 El Dorado	62
Unit 4 Football	64

Module 9

Unit 1 Come to the White House Hotel!	66
Unit 2 Languages around the world	68
Unit 3 The Mary Celeste	70
Unit 4 The English dictionary	72

Module 10

Unit 1 New Line Cinema	74
Unit 2 The tomb of Tutankhamun	76
Unit 3 I'm in London now.	78
Unit 4 Pompeii	80

MODULE

Module 11

Unit 1 Music Now Festival programme	82
Unit 2 Space travel	84
Unit 3 Tell me your problem	86
Unit 4 Scotland and Wales	88

Module 12

Unit 1 London markets	90
Unit 2 Spanish rules	92
Unit 3 Brighton	94
Unit 4 Roberto Carlos	96

Module 13

Unit 1 Tate Modern Art Gallery	98
Unit 2 Aliens!	100
Unit 3 Hero of the Highlands	102
Unit 4 Solar panels	104

Module 14

Unit 1 Landing card	106
Unit 2 I'm crazy about pop music	108
Unit 3 The older the better	110
Unit 4 Recycling around the world	112

Module 15

Unit 1 <i>Mulan II</i> (2005)	114
Unit 2 Looking you in the eye	116
Unit 3 Pen friends	118
Unit 4 Mirrors in the sky	120

Module 16

Unit 1 What's in a name?	122
Unit 2 Barndale High School Report	124
Unit 3 Life in the twenty-first century	126
Unit 4 Love of the game	128

Module 17

Unit 1 Water Safety	130
Unit 2 John Lennon	132
Unit 3 A clever way to catch a thief	134
Unit 4 Why will the Sun die?	136

Module 18

Unit 1 Ferdy's Fast Food	138
Unit 2 The pyramids	140
Unit 3 All about bullfighting	142
Unit 4 Lost at sea	144

Module 19

Unit 1 What's on?	146
Unit 2 The Olympic Games	148
Unit 3 Big city – Love it or hate it?	150
Unit 4 Talking to computers	152

Module 20

Unit 1 Canbury Youth Hostel	154
Unit 2 The story of the telephone	156
Unit 3 How to make your own Internet page	158
Unit 4 Mystery	160

Answer key 162

阅读理解，作为考查学生英语能力的主要题型，在中考试卷中，无论是从篇幅上还是从分值上都占有非常重要的地位。可以这样讲，阅读理解部分的好坏直接影响到中考英语成绩的高低。因此，有针对性地进行大量阅读理解训练是提高中考英语成绩的重要途径之一。

有针对性的训练取决于两个方面。一是阅读材料要新，难易度符合中考要求；二是阅读题目的设置符合中考英语命题要求。近年来，国内教辅市场质量参差不齐，材料老化，很多阅读短文用来用去，毫无新意，许多教师迫切需要高质量的阅读材料。有鉴于此，我们聘请国外编写英语教材的专业作者按照中考阅读材料的要求和特点精心编写了本书。

总结历年中考阅读理解题会发现，题目的设置大致有四种类型：一是直接性题目。这种题目比较简单，只要通读全文，了解文中所叙述的重要事实或细节，即可做出解答，有的甚至可以从文章的原句中直接找到答案。二是理解性问题。要求对文中个别难词、关键词、词组或句子做出解释。解答这类题目需要结合上下文甚至整篇文章的内容才能做出正确答案。三是推断性题目。考生不能直接从文中找到答案，需根据上下文及其相互间的关系或对整篇文章进行深层理解，有时甚至还需考虑作者观点、倾向等因素加以推理，才能获得正确答案。四是概括性题目。要求考生在阅读和理解全文的基础上对文章做出归纳、概括或评价。本书阅读理解题目完全围绕以上命题思路进行编写，以期全面提高学生英语阅读理解能力和应试能力。

全书由20个模块组成，每个模块有4个单元，每个单元1篇短文，每篇短文长度约150—350个单词，难易度与中考相符。本书的主要特点是：

一、材料新颖，语言精确地道。所有短文均为国外编写英语教材的专业作者编写。

二、文章题材多样，有故事、科普常识、日常生活知识等，涉及政治经济、社会文化、风俗习惯、历史地理等各个方面；体裁丰富，有记叙文、说明文、议论文、应用文以及新闻报道、广告、通知、操作说明、表格等，符合中考命题趋势。

三、针对性强。本书紧扣初中英语教学大纲，并从中考要求出发，具有很强的针对性和实用性。

四、题型设计活泼多样，配合插图，趣味性强。

本书可供初三学生自读自测使用，也可作为中考阅读教材及强化训练之用。读完一个模块所需时间与中考要求相符，因而作为中考阅读专项训练教材来说可谓名副其实，大有裨益。

MODULE 1

UNIT 1

◆ Temba Tsheri ◆

Temba Tsheri is from Nepal. He looks like an ordinary young man, but he has made an amazing journey. He has already climbed to the top of Mount Qomolangma, the highest mountain in the world.

Climbing Qomolangma was always Temba's dream. At the beginning of 2000 he started to climb with his father and his brother. He was only fifteen years old. It was a very slow and dangerous journey. They climbed in strong wind and deep snow, but the weather became worse and worse. They stopped high on the mountain and made a camp. They waited for weeks in their camp for the bad weather to end. It was May when they continued their journey. But there were problems. The weather became very bad again. Temba was very tired and they didn't have much food. When Temba stopped to tie his boots, he took off his gloves and his hands got very cold. Soon he realised that he had frostbite (冻伤) in his fingers. They stopped trying to climb the mountain and returned home. Temba went to hospital, but it was too late – he lost four fingers.

The next year Temba decided to try again. This

time he didn't fail. He reached the top of the mountain on 22nd May. He was only sixteen. "When I reached the top, it was a great view," Temba said. "I remembered my friends and family. It was quite a difficult climb. It was cold and tiring but I didn't lose hope. And I succeeded! Now I'm going back to school."



☾ 回答下列问题，在正确选项前加“√”。

1 What is special about Temba Tsheri?

- A He is from Nepal.
- B He made a camp on a mountain.
- C He was 16 when he climbed Mount Qomolangma.
- D He appears to be very ordinary.

2 What had Temba always wanted to do?

- A To climb Mount Qomolangma.
- B To climb in strong wind and deep snow.
- C To camp on a mountain.
- D To see a great view.

3 Why did Temba make a camp on Mount Qomolangma?

- A Because he didn't have any food.
- B Because his father was old.
- C Because the weather got much worse.
- D Because he is a slow climber.

4 What happened to Temba in 2000?

- A He climbed the tallest mountain in the world.
- B He fell over in the snow and went to hospital.
- C He lost his gloves because of the strong wind.
- D He lost four fingers because of the cold weather on Mount Qomolangma.

5 What did Temba do on 22nd May, 2001?

- A He started to climb with his father and brother.
- B He went to hospital.
- C He climbed to the top of Mount Qomolangma.
- D He went back to school.

◆ An amazing brain ◆

The most difficult thing for university student Ted Rogers is opening his classroom door. Ted can't do this without help because he's only six years old. He's the youngest person ever to study at Rochester University in New York. Ted began reading at two, and by four he knew a lot about many subjects from astronomy to zoology (动物学). By the age of five, he was regularly talking to university professors about his ideas. He has just completed his first book which will come out in a few months, shortly after his seventh birthday. "I love learning," says Ted. "My hero is the scientist Albert Einstein because he never brushed his hair or wore socks."

Psychologists (心理学家) have found it difficult to test Ted's cleverness because they do not have high enough scores for him. Ted's mother first knew her son was different when he kept crying at play school because he was bored with the children's games. She started teaching him at home after finding that local schools were not prepared for children who learnt at Ted's speed. Now Ted is studying geography at Rochester University and using the Internet to complete his high school studies.

However, some psychologists warn that too much study can stop a child from growing up in a healthy way. "I don't care how clever the kid is, six-year-olds have to play with their friends," says Dr Brian Wood. Mrs Rogers doesn't agree that her son's time is completely taken up by school work. "He loves the violin and has many outdoor interests, such as camping, fishing and swimming, just like other boys of his age."



☾ 回答下列问题，在正确选项前加“√”。

1 What does Ted need the most help with at university?

- A Talking to professors.
- B Reading books.
- C Opening the door.
- D Studying astronomy.

2 How old was Ted when he wrote his first book?

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

3 Why did Ted's mother decide to teach him at home?

- A Because she couldn't find the right school for him.
- B Because his school wouldn't let him use the Internet.
- C Because his teachers were unkind and made him cry.
- D Because he didn't get on with the other children.

4 What does Dr Wood think about Ted?

- A He isn't really cleverer than other six-year-olds.
- B He should spend more time having fun with other children.
- C He will have to study harder to succeed at university.
- D He can help his friends to do better at school.

5 What does Ted's mother think about him?

- A He should have started university when he was four.
- B He cannot make friends with other children.
- C He likes to play with his friends.
- D Ted is a healthy child with many hobbies.

UNIT 3

The screenshot shows a web browser window with a toolbar containing icons for Back, Forward, Stop, Refresh, Home, AutoFill, Print, and Mail. The address bar contains a search engine input field with the text "搜索" and a "帮助?" button. The page content is an email from Christina Baum, a 14-year-old German student, discussing an environmental project at Hermann Stein School. The email text is as follows:

Share your ideas and experiences!

Hi, my name is Christina Baum. I'm a fourteen-year-old German student. I'm writing to tell you about an experiment we are doing at school with our Science teacher. At the beginning of this school year, Frau Keller showed us films and we read articles about problems in the environment. One day she said: "I want to know what you think. Please don't tell me what we should do or must do. Tell me what each of you will do to protect the environment."

She asked us to choose a topic, make a weekly plan and tell the class about it. Then we had to do things to be "green" (绿色的, 环保的) and write a report about our achievements. Some students said that they thought it was impossible for a single person to contribute to the protection of the environment. Someone else said that scientists should work harder to find new ways to produce energy.

Frau Keller said that it is everyone's job to care for the health of the planet. After the first week everybody in class was excited about the project and wanted to continue to improve their results. Someone suggested telling the other classes in the school. Now all 768 students at Hermann Stein School are working on the project. At the end of the year, our class will write a report about what we have achieved.

Next week I'll think about how not to waste water or make it dirty. I'm planning to try and use less water every day, and also not use so much of the things that make it dirty. Every time I turn on the tap (水龙头) I must think about how much water and soap I use.

To use less water, this is what I'll do:

- take a shower instead of baths;
- turn off the tap while brushing my teeth;
- use less washing-up liquid when washing dishes.

If you want to know more or join us, please write an email to the following address:
k.keller@hermannsteinschool.de

The browser window also shows a sidebar on the left with links for Favorites, History, Search, Scrapbook, and Page Holder. The status bar at the bottom indicates "Internet zone".

☾ 回答下列问题，在正确选项前加“√”。

1 Why is Christina working on the project?

- A Because the Science teacher asked them to.
- B Because she wanted to be “green”.
- C Because it will help to find new ways to produce energy.
- D Because she uses too much water at home.

2 What does the word “green” mean in paragraph 2?

- A To make films on the environment.
- B To make scientists work harder.
- C To write articles on the environment.
- D To be kind to the environment.

3 What do the students have to do for the experiment?

- A Do things that use water and write a report.
- B Do things that are bad for the environment and write a report.
- C Do things that help to protect the environment and write a report.
- D Do things that are exciting and write a report.

4 Which topic did Christina choose for the project?

- A Finding new forms of energy.
- B Letting students know about the environment.
- C Saving water and keeping it clean.
- D Improving class results.

5 What will Christina do to stop wasting water?

- A Reduce the number of baths and showers she takes.
- B Take showers instead of baths.
- C Brush her teeth in the shower.
- D Reduce the number of taps in her house.

◆ Does reading really matter? ◆

Some people say that today, reading is not as important as it was. These days we have photographs, films, radio, and television. Why read a description of something when you can look at a photograph? Why read a novel when we can see a film? Why read a newspaper when the latest news is brought to us every hour on radio and TV?

Photography was certainly a wonderful invention. Photographs can give a very clear idea of places and of people that we have never seen. An encyclopedia (百科全书), for example, is always better when it has good illustrations (插图). But we also need words to explain the photographs and drawings. A photograph of an elephant may give us a very good idea of what an elephant looks like, but it tells us nothing about the different sorts of elephants there are and where they are found, their exact size and weight, how they can be useful to man and so on.

In the same way, a good film has action, movement, colour, and maybe music. These are things we do not find on the printed page. But

reading a novel has certain advantages over watching even an excellent feature film. Reading a novel requires imagination. Each of us imagines a story differently.

Watching news on television can certainly be exciting. But we need newspapers as well. Some important news stories happen when there are no cameras around. More importantly, a newspaper does not just report the news. It explains why something has been happening. It also contains interesting articles on different subjects. Newspapers are an important part of our lives, if we want to understand what is going on in the places we live as well as in other parts of the world.

Reading is very important for information and pleasure. We need to be good readers to enjoy a full life as human beings. Reading is a skill and like other skills, it needs practice. The more we read, the better readers we become. And the better readers we become, the more we enjoy reading! The secret is to get the reading habit. Read at least a little every day.

☾ 回答下列问题，在正确选项前加“√”。

1 What does the author think photographs can give us?

- A Enough information about people and places.
- B No information about things.
- C Some information about things but not enough.
- D The wrong information about things.

2 What does the author think newspapers can give us?

- A More information than television.
- B Less information than television.
- C More news from other countries.
- D Less information about important events than TV.

2 What does the word “illustrations” mean in paragraph 2?

- A Inventions.
- B Pictures.
- C Words.
- D Ideas.

4 What are the advantages of a novel over a feature film?

- A There are more interesting subjects in novels.
- B We do not hear any music in a novel.
- C Novels always explain what is happening.
- D Novels make us use our imagination.

5 What does the author think about reading?

- A It is a wonderful invention.
- B It is an important part of our lives.
- C It requires no practice.
- D It is not as important as television.

MODULE 2

UNIT 1

The greatest in the world

Edson Arantes do Nascimento was born in Brazil in 1940. At school he was called “Pelé”. He says he does not know why, or even what the name means. But the name Pelé soon became world famous. Many people believe that Pelé was the greatest footballer of all time.

He started playing for the local club when he was only 10 years old. Aged 15, he moved to Santos, a big city club. At 16, he was playing for his country. In 1958, still only 17, he was in the winning World Cup team (the youngest ever World Cup player). In 1970, he was in the team that won the World Cup for Brazil again. He finally stopped playing in 1977. In 1994, he was made Brazilian Minister for Sport.

Pelé was certainly an excellent player. He had wonderful control over the ball. Brave, clever, and able to run very quickly, he could kick with the same amount of skill with either foot. Not only that, when you watched him play, you could always see how much he enjoyed playing.

Pelé became very rich by the time he was 22, but he was shy and modest (谦虚的). He was

always polite, and he was loved by both his teammates and the players in other teams. He worked hard to develop the game and to encourage young and often poor boys to work hard and do well. There is no better example for sportsmen and women today to copy.



☾ 回答下列问题，在正确选项前加“√”。

1 What does the name “Pelé” mean?

- A Born in Brazil.
- B We do not know.
- C World famous.
- D A young footballer.

2 What does paragraph 2 mainly tell us about?

- A Pelé’s character.
- B Pelé’s skill as a footballer.
- C Pelé’s life as a footballer.
- D Pelé’s country.

3 What did Pelé do when he was 16?

- A He moved to a club called Santos.
- B He played for his first team.
- C He played for Brazil’s national team.
- D He won the World Cup for Brazil.

4 How many years did Pelé play football?

- A 27 years.
- B 17 years.
- C 22 years.
- D 20 years.

5 What does the writer want to tell us?

- A Only Brazilians can play football.
- B Sports people can learn from Pelé.
- C Footballers should have unusual names.
- D Sports people should not be too clever.

UNIT 2

Eurostar

One of the fastest and most modern passenger trains in the world is the Eurostar, which covers the distance between London and Paris in just over two and a half hours – a journey which used to take five or six hours and always involved a slow boat crossing. If you take the Eurostar, you can leave London Waterloo at 4 o'clock on a Friday afternoon and be in the centre of Paris at 6:35, in time for dinner. The train also goes to other places, such as Calais, Lille, Disneyworld Paris, and Brussels.

One of the most exciting things about the Eurostar is that it goes through a tunnel under the sea. This is called the Channel Tunnel, and goes between Folkestone in England and Sangatte in France. The tunnel is 31 miles long, and cost \$21 billion to build. This part of the journey takes about 20 minutes and you don't

really notice what is happening, but some people choose not to travel by the Eurostar because the idea of it worries them. The tunnel has been made as safe as possible, however, and there are two other tunnels that people can get out of quickly if there is a fire or an accident.

It is also possible to drive through the tunnel, but this takes much longer than the high-speed train. The trains have a top speed of 180 mph (300 kph), and run on special tracks. These tracks allow the train to go much faster.

The trains are very comfortable and there is plenty of food and drink in the restaurant car. There is just one thing that some people might be a little unhappy about though – the train travels so fast, especially on the French side where it speeds up quite a lot, that you can't really see anything out of the window.

