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刘决生 主编

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初中英语

阅读理解  
与  
完形填空

满分训练150篇

附答案详解

七年级

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上海社会科学院出版社  
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# 前言

## PREFACE

纵观上海卷历年中考英语试题，阅读理解与完形填空所占的试题比例最大、分值最高（分值高达 58 分）。因此，熟悉上海卷中考英语阅读理解与完形填空命题特点，并进行有针对性的系列强化训练，是中考英语学科获得高分的关键。

上海卷历年中考英语试题阅读理解与完形填空涵盖以下五种题型，在试题中依次出现：

**1. Complete the following passage with the words in the box. Each can be used only once. (将下列单词填入空格。每空格限填一词，每词只能填一次) (共 8 分)**

该题型分两个部分，在两个方框里分别提供 5 个选项，要求考生五选四填空。共 8 题，每题 1 分。虽然本题属于词汇题考点，但实际是完形填空题型，与高考的语法填空题类型类似。

**2. Choose the best answer. (根据以下内容，选择最恰当的答案) (12 分)**

这是传统的阅读理解题型，在一篇阅读文章后设计 6 道四选一的选择题，每题 2 分。

**3. Choose the best answer and complete the passage. (选择最恰当的选项完成短文) (12 分)**

这是传统的完形填空题型，把一篇阅读文章挖出 6 个空，设计 6 道四选一的选择题，每题 2 分。

**4. Fill in the blanks with proper words. (在短文的空格内填入适当的词，使其内容通顺。每空格限填一词，首字母已给) (14 分)**

这是完形填空的主观题型，把一篇阅读文章挖出 7 个空，同时每个空格前提供了首字母提示，要求考生根据语境填写出合适的单词。共 7 题，每题 2 分。

**5. Answer the questions. (根据以下内容回答问题) (12 分)**

这是阅读理解的主观题型，在一篇阅读文章后设计 6 个问题，要求考生根据文章内容回答问题。一般最后一题为开放性问题，答案不唯一。共 6 题，每题 1-3 分不等，总分 12 分。

本书根据上海卷中考命题特点编写，上海卷特色鲜明。同时结合七年级学生的实际水平，以上海各区近年模拟试题为基础，恰当选材。希望考生通过对本书的训练，能尽快熟悉上海市中考英语阅读理解与完形填空的命题特点，提前进入中考状态，为

获得平时考试及最后中考英语阅读理解与完形填空的最高分奠定坚实的基础；同时本书提供了详细的答案与解析，力图直击考点、授之以渔。

当然，本书高质量的选文、难度有提升的设计使其绝不局限于只在上海适用，全国各地的学生均可选用本书。而且不仅是七年级学生，初中其他年级的学生都可以根据自己的实际情况选用本书。

本书编者既有毕业于华东师范大学外语学院从事高考英语测试研究的专家，又有多年奋战在中考一线的英语教学名师。刘少贵、吴素萍、孙时萍、张祥英和刘梦沅等参与了本书的编写。上海社会科学院出版社的编辑们为本书的出版付出了辛勤的劳动，在此一并致谢。

由于编写时间有限，书中不足之处还望读者不吝指出，以便再版时修正。

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# Test 1

## Passage 1

Complete the following passage with the words in the box. Each can be used only once. (将下列单词填入空格。每空格限填一词，每词只能填一次)(共8分)

A) everywhere      B) any more      C) walk      D) sit down      E) full of

One day, Dorothy finds the road easily and she and Toto start their long journey to the Emerald City. She doesn't feel sad   1  . It's a sunny day and the birds are singing. There are pretty blue fences along the road. There are fields of yellow corn. She can see the small, round houses of *the Munchkins* (芒奇金人)   2  . They're blue too.

Dorothy and Toto walk for a long time along the yellow brick road. They don't meet anyone. Dorothy is very tired.

"Let's stop and rest for a few minutes, Toto," she says. "It's a long way to the Emerald City." They   3   on the grass next to a field of yellow corn. There's a *scarecrow* (稻草人) on a pole in the middle of it. Its head and body are   4   straw. It's wearing an old blue hat, old blue clothes and a pair of old blue boots. Dorothy looks at it for a long time. The Scarecrow looks at her. Then it *winks* (眨眼) at her slowly.

A) a big smile      B) across      C) happy      D) replies      E) angry

Dorothy's very surprised. She stands up and walks   5   the field to it.

"Good afternoon!" the Scarecrow says with   6  .

"Oh! Can you speak?" Dorothy says.

"Of course," he   7  . "Can you take me off this pole, please? It isn't very comfortable. I can't move."

Dorothy takes the Scarecrow off the pole and puts him on the ground. He's very   8  . He moves his arms and legs and shakes his head. Straw flies everywhere.

"Thank you very much," he says. "I feel wonderful now."



- B. Jerry would not come back to life
  - C. her parents refused to donate more
  - D. her parents had donated her organs instead
- ( ) 6. What can you learn from the last paragraph “More money...the little American girl”?
- A. People all over the world are rich.
  - B. Donation is a good business.
  - C. It’s fun to raise a lot of money.
  - D. Love comes from all over the world.

**Passage 3**

**Choose the best answer and complete the passage. (选择最恰当的选项完成短文)**  
**(12分)**

Coconut Island is a beautiful island with, of course, *coconut palms* (椰子树), golden beaches and clear blue sea. I’m sorry, I made a   1   there. Coconut Island was a beautiful island. There are still coconut palms, golden beaches and clear blue sea but not like before. So, what happened?

Well, I have a friend who was there five years ago. Her photo album is full of wonderful pictures of empty beaches. Also she has pictures of small, wooden *bungalows* (小屋) on the beach. No need to book, she said, just   2   and you have the place to yourself—very basic, cheap, quiet and peaceful.



Not anymore! The beach is   3   empty—it’s crowded all day! There is music from the cafes, children are shouting and screaming, and the hotels are very expensive. Most of the hotels are full of holidaymakers who booked their trip months ago. I’m lucky to have a small room at the back of one hotel, and it’s still expensive.

But perhaps this is   4  ? Not only are the roads better but there is also a new medical clinic. The local kids now speak English “Mister, mister, you want T-shirt?” and there are many new businesses opening all the time.   5   I see an old woman trying to cross the road from her house to the shops. It’s no longer a small, quiet road but a large and very busy one. She looks nervous and waits for someone to walk with her. The children no longer ride bicycles but race around the island on motorbikes. It’s not so   6   either—my friend stayed in a bungalow on the beach that had no lock. Now the hotel room says it’s a good idea to put things in the safe box.

Are things getting better or worse?

- ( ) 1. A. decision            B. noise            C. living            D. mistake  
 ( ) 2. A. show up            B. look up            C. wake up            D. take up  
 ( ) 3. A. even            B. never            C. ever            D. also  
 ( ) 4. A. danger            B. history            C. progress            D. travel  
 ( ) 5. A. Generally            B. Again            C. Especially            D. Then  
 ( ) 6. A. comfortable            B. awful            C. safe            D. boring

### Passage 4

Fill in the blanks with proper words. (在短文的空格内填入适当的词,使其内容通顺。每空格限填一词,首字母已给)(14分)

As a child, I learnt how to make paper *masks* (面具) from newspapers and old magazines. Later I used coloured cardboard. Making masks seemed like a popular art activity. After we made the masks, my classmates and I would put them on and pretend to be people that we were not. By hiding our faces   1   the masks, it did not seem *ridiculous* (荒谬的) to pretend to be an old man or a baby. Immediately, the mask helped us to step into the shoes of a   2   character.

A mask allows a person to take on different characters, to pretend and make-believe. Have you ever   3   what the actual face of the *clown* (小丑) at the *circus* (马戏团) is like? The clown's mask, with white smiling mouth and the round red cheeks, covers whatever the clown   4   looks like.



Masks can also be used to hide what we do not want people to see. For example, *the Phantom of the Opera*, tells the story of a man who fell in   5   with a beautiful woman. However, one side of his face was ugly and terrible to show anyone. Thus, he wore a mask to hide that part of his face.

Adults, more than children wear different masks every day. These are not actual masks like the types that are made in art classes in schools. These masks refer to the person's ability to hide his real thoughts and feelings. He will behave in different ways no matter what he is actually feeling   6  . Sometimes, we will put on a happy face even though we are   7  . We wear masks because we do not want people whom we do not know well to know what we are actually thinking and feeling.

1. \_\_\_\_\_      2. \_\_\_\_\_      3. \_\_\_\_\_      4. \_\_\_\_\_  
 5. \_\_\_\_\_      6. \_\_\_\_\_      7. \_\_\_\_\_

**Passage 5**

**Answer the questions. ( 根据以下内容回答问题 ) ( 12 分 )**

Going camping is the best fun in the world if we know how to do it. Every healthy boy and girl, if possible, should enjoy living outdoors for a week or two like an Indian every year.

A party of four boys makes a good number for a camping trip. They will probably agree better than two or three. They can do much of the camp work in pairs. No one need to be left alone to look after the camp while others go fishing or hunting or to some nearby town for food and drinks.

It is always better to take along someone who has “camped out” before. If he cannot be found, then make your plans, decide what you will do and how you will do it, take a few cooking lessons from your mother or someone else.

First, choose a leader, not because he is any more important than the rest but because if someone goes ahead and gives directions, the life in camp will run much more easily and everyone will have a better time.

If it is your first experience in camping, you had better go somewhere near home. The best place is one that can be reached by car. If we have to carry our supplies on our backs or in a canoe, the amount we can take will be much less.

After you have had some experience near home you can safely try the other way. Where you go is of little importance. Near every large city there are some lakes or rivers where you can find a good camping site. Campers always have more fun if they are near some water, but if such a place is not easily found where you live, go into the forest. Try to get away from towns or villages. The wider place is, the better.

1. Is it a good idea for children to go camping for a week or two every year?  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. How many boys make a good number for a camping trip?  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. Who can you learn from before you go camping?  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. What does a leader usually do for the life in camp?  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. Where should you go if it is your first time to go camping?  
\_\_\_\_\_
6. Where will you go camping, near a river or in the forest? Give your reasons (at least two).  
\_\_\_\_\_

## Test 2

## Passage 1

Complete the following passage with the words in the box. Each can be used only once. (将下列单词填入空格。每空格限填一词, 每词只能填一次) (共 8 分)

A) playing      B) nothing      C) feared      D) at all      E) easily

Ken hopped off the bus. He was carrying his math homework in one hand and the *saxophone* (萨克斯管) that his mother had asked him to bring home in the other. He wasn't sure what he   1   more, the homework or his mother's special "assignment".

Ken loved   2   the saxophone in the school band. The songs came so   3   to him that he didn't have to practise outside of the school studio. But now his mother wanted him to play some old jazz songs from the 1940s, and he wasn't interested   4  . The songs sounded nothing like the popular songs that he listened to on the radio.

A) calm      B) in his hand      C) finished      D) by      E) poems

Marcus climbed off the bus, with his "secret" notebook. He was Ken's elder brother and a good student. He always put a lot of efforts into his work and always   5   his assignment on time, sometimes even early.

His notebook held all of the song *lyrics* (歌词) and   6   that he had written. Very few people had ever seen them, and no one had heard them, except for Marcus himself. Unlike his brother, he liked music that was   7   and meaningful. He was too shy to sing, but he could hear how the songs would sound   8  . He has taken piano lessons since first grade, so he knew how to write out the music notes, too.

## Passage 2

Choose the best answer. (根据以下内容, 选择最恰当的答案) (12 分)

In English, when someone is very angry we say this person "sees red", like a *bull* (公牛)

goes wild after seeing a red cloth. Now it turns out that “seeing red” is not just an expression for angry people, but also a scientific fact.

Researchers at North Dakota State University in the US found that there is a connection between the color red and anger. Angry people really do “see red” where others don’t. And a preference for red over blue may even suggest a more hostile personality.

The study includes a number of experiments. In the first, researchers asked a group of people which color they preferred, red or blue. *Participants* (参加者) then did personality tests. Results showed that those who chose red tended to be more hostile.

During a second test, participants looked at faded images that could be regarded either red or blue. Those who saw red scored 25 percent higher on hostility in the personality test.

“Hostile people have hostile thoughts; hostile thoughts are connected with the color red, and therefore hostile people see this color more frequently,” the researchers told *The Independent*.

Finally, the participants were told about imaginary situations in which they could take different actions. Results showed that in these situations, red-preferring people were more likely to show that they would harm another person than those who preferred blue.

“An important message from this research is that color can send *psychological* (心理的) meaning,” the researchers said.

Where does this connection between the color red and anger come from? Scientists said it might be a matter of *evolution* (进化). In ancient times, poisonous plants and insects could cause wounds and bleeding. So it may have become *instinctive* (本能的) for people to link the color red with danger and threats.

- ( ) 1. “Seeing red” is not just an expression for angry people, but also a \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. legend story      B. funny joke      C. scientific fact      D. useful suggestion
- ( ) 2. The underlined word “**hostile**” in the second paragraph means \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. unfriendly      B. popular      C. upset      D. cheerful
- ( ) 3. During a second test, those who saw red scored 25 percent \_\_\_\_\_ on hostility in the personality test.
- A. lower      B. higher      C. more      D. cheerful
- ( ) 4. In the final test, the participants were told about \_\_\_\_\_ in which they could take different actions.
- A. faded images      B. the true information  
C. the same experience      D. imaginary situations
- ( ) 5. Which of the following is **NOT** true about the study?
- A. Participants did personality tests in the study.

- B. Participants took three tests in the study.  
 C. Participants were tested on seven different colors.  
 D. Blue-preferring people were less likely to harm others.
- ( ) 6. What does the last paragraph mainly talk about?  
 A. It tells us scientists' new findings.  
 B. It explains why red is connected to anger.  
 C. It tells us the importance of evolution.  
 D. It shows us the poor living conditions of ancient people.

### Passage 3

Choose the best answer and complete the passage. (选择最恰当的选项完成短文)  
 (12分)

Do you know who Lewis Carroll is? Yes! You are right. He is the writer of the famous story—*Alice's Adventures in Wonderland* (《爱丽丝漫游奇境记》). Many people described Lewis Carroll as shy. He wasn't very good at social situations. He didn't talk much. One of his college students even said his classes were extremely 1. But children thought very differently of him. When he was with children, he was funny and *imaginative* (富有想象力的). He 2 puzzles and games, and created stories that children loved. Those children included Alice, the daughter of a colleague, and her two sisters, Lorina and Edith.



It seems that Lewis Carroll was a wild flower that only *bloomed* (开花) when children were around. “Tell us a 3, please, Mr. Dodgson,” the three girls asked.

“Alice was beginning to get very 4 sitting by her sister on the side of the river and of having nothing to do. She wanted to do something new and happy. Suddenly, a white rabbit with pink eyes ran close by her,” he began. He continued for a few minutes, and then stopped. That's all until next time.

The girls *complained* (抱怨), so he offered to go on. That day the stories came out 5. He seemed relaxed in his role as a storyteller and told many stories.

Lewis Carroll included Alice and her sisters in the stories with Alice as the most important character. That day, in particular, Lewis Carroll's stories were really interesting.

Later, Alice begged Lewis to write the stories down, and he agreed. 6, it wasn't until two and a half years later that Lewis finally gave her a dark, green leather notebook—*Alice's Adventures in Wonderland*.

- ( ) 1. A. simple                      B. boring                      C. pleasant                      D. helpful  
 ( ) 2. A. invented                      B. played                      C. solved                      D. found  
 ( ) 3. A. poem                      B. song                      C. book                      D. story  
 ( ) 4. A. angry with                      B. excited about                      C. tired of                      D. fond of  
 ( ) 5. A. one after another                      B. again and again                      C. with great care                      D. sooner or later  
 ( ) 6. A. Especially                      B. Instead                      C. Immediately                      D. However

**Passage 4**

**Fill in the blanks with proper words.** (在短文的空格内填入适当的词,使其内容通顺。每空格限填一词,首字母已给)(14分)

Once, a king had a great highway built for his people. Just before it was opened to the public, the king decided to have a contest. He i 1 his people to take part in the contest. Their challenge was to see w 2 could travel the highway the best.

On the day of the contest, some people came to the highway in fine clothing; some had fancy hairstyles or brought great food. Some young men came in their sports clothes and ran along the highway. People traveled the highway all day. But every one c 3 to the king that there was a large pile of stones in the way that had blocked his or her travels.

At the end of the day, a lonely traveler crossed the finishing line and walked over to the king. He was tired and d 4, but he showed the king great r 5 and handed him a bag of gold. He explained: "I stopped along the way to clear a pile of tones that was blocking the road. This bag of gold was under it all. I want you to return it to its rightful owner."

The king replied: "You are the rightful owner. You've earned this gold, for you won my contest."

The man won the contest just b 6 he was the only one who stopped to make the road smoother. Sometimes, the greatest prize comes not from helping y 7, but from helping others.

1. \_\_\_\_\_                      2. \_\_\_\_\_                      3. \_\_\_\_\_                      4. \_\_\_\_\_  
 5. \_\_\_\_\_                      6. \_\_\_\_\_                      7. \_\_\_\_\_

**Passage 5**

**Answer the questions.** (根据以下内容回答问题)(12分)

There has been a lot of talk about Chinese bicycle-sharing recently. Shared bikes are nowadays becoming the center of attention in our WeChat friend circle. Many of our friends post photos of themselves riding bikes, especially during the weekends in natural parks, and we can see people logging in and out of shared bike apps. But are people really



*drawn to* (被……所吸引) the idea of exercise and green transportation all of a sudden?

Some people have tried Mobikes lately, and they didn't particularly like Mobikes. They think the first generation Mobikes, the ones without baskets, are designed for athletes. They are very hard to ride, and the seat is not *adjustable* (可调节的). Then, they tried the yellow ofo bikes. They are easier to ride than Mobikes, but they don't usually have baskets, and you need to enter the password by hand, instead of scanning a QR code and having the lock open automatically like with Mobikes.

We appreciate that there are shared bikes on the roads. They have saved us a lot of time during *emergency* (紧急) situations, and on beautiful, clear days. We do enjoy riding them outside the city. But from what we've seen in our friend circles, people have been giving them endless praises, while we still saw some obvious *flaws* (缺陷).

In our experience, there has never been a *unanimous* (一致的) decision on anything in public opinion. It makes us wonder whether these people really like riding shared bikes or are just saying this to agree with others. When we asked them individually, a friend of us, Lisa, secretly told us she tried the bikes to *fit in* (融入朋友圈). She doesn't like bikes and finds city's roads too *harsh* (拥堵) for bike riding. But the only way to *hang out* (出去闲逛) with her friends was riding out of town together. To join in social activities, she had to pick up bike riding again. Another young man, Simon admitted that he started talking about and *forwarding information* (转发信息) on shared bikes to appear cool and fashionable to friends. He started paying attention when Mobikes first *launched* (推出). These views will give us something new to think about when we ride bikes again.

1. Are shared bikes very popular in our cities nowadays?

---

2. You don't have to scan a QR code when using Mobikes, do you?

---

3. What do you need to do when you want to ride a ofo bike?

---

4. Why did Lisa sometimes ride a shared bike?

---

5. How did Simon show his coolness and fashion to his friends?

---

6. Why do many people like to ride shared bikes?

---

# Test 3

## Passage 1

Complete the following passage with the words in the box. Each can be used only once. (将下列单词填入空格。每空格限填一词，每词只能填一次)(共8分)

- A) clean    B) lamp    C) changed    D) special    E) On the other hand

There have been some strange laws in the past. In the times of Peter Great in Russia, rich people weren't allowed to have *beards* (胡子). If they wanted to keep their beards, they had to pay a   1   *tax* (税) to the government.

In eighteenth-century England, people had to pay "window tax" for each window in their houses. However, this law was finally   2   because many people chose to live in houses without windows so that they didn't have to pay!

In the nineteenth century, *female* (女性的) teachers in the USA couldn't get married, or even go out with men. If they got *engaged* (订婚), they had to give up their jobs immediately.   3  , male teachers could get married and have children without any problems!

If you travelled in any motor vehicle in nineteenth-century Britain, the law said that there must be someone in front of you, waving a red flag, or at night time a red   4  . This meant, in practice, that you couldn't travel at more than about eight kilometers per hour!

- A) only    B) problem    C) hot    D) leave    E) stayed

In the Midwest of the USA in the 1880s, you were not allowed to eat ice cream sodas on Sunday. Restaurant owners solved this   5   by serving ice cream without soda, which became known as a "Sunday" or "sundae".

Also there are some more unusual laws from around the world. In Singapore, people who like to chew *gum* (口香糖) must   6   Singapore. The government really wants to keep the city clean and will fine you for chewing gum.

In Thailand it's against the law to drive a car or motorcycle without a shirt on, no