



名校优师教育联盟  
MING XIAO YOU SHI JIAO YU LIAN MENG



山西省

# 2017中考英语阅读 蓝皮书

◎主编：张学卫

·权威 ·高效 ·优质

山西出版传媒集团



山西人民出版社



山西省

# 2017中考英语阅读 蓝皮书

主 编：张学卫

副主编：周 菁 赵宏伟

编 委：张学卫 周 菁 赵宏伟

王蜀晋 代政东 胡亚荣

王小秀 文 涛 董彩萍

张瑞庆 平剑侠 温 涛

张 青

山西出版传媒集团



山西人民出版社

图书在版编目 ( C I P ) 数据

2017 中考英语阅读蓝皮书 / 张学卫主编. -- 太原: 山西人民出版社, 2017. 1

ISBN 978-7-203-09874-4

I . ① 2… II . ① 张… III . ① 英语 — 阅读教学 — 初中 — 升学参考资料 IV . ① G634.413

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字 (2017) 第 013362 号

## 2017 中考英语阅读蓝皮书

---

主 编: 张学卫

责任编辑: 魏美荣

装帧设计:

---

出 版 者: 山西出版传媒集团·山西人民出版社

地 址: 太原市建设南路 21 号

邮 编: 030012

发行营销: 0351-4922220 4955996 4956039 4922127 ( 传真 )

天猫官网: <http://sxrmcbs.tmall.com> 电话: 0351-4922159

E-mail: [sxskcb@163.com](mailto:sxskcb@163.com) ( 发行部 )

[sxskcb@126.com](mailto:sxskcb@126.com) ( 总编室 )

网 址: [www.sxskcb.com](http://www.sxskcb.com)

---

经 销 者: 山西出版传媒集团·山西人民出版社

承 印 厂: 山西力新印刷科技开发有限公司

---

开 本: 787mm × 1092mm 1/16

印 张: 9

字 数: 180 千字

印 数: 1—10000 册

版 次: 2017 年 1 月 第 1 版

印 次: 2017 年 1 月 第 1 次印刷

书 号: ISBN 978-7-203-09874-4

定 价: 32.80 元

---

如有印装质量问题请与本社联系调换



## 使用简介

本书受众为迎战 2017 年中考的九年级师生家长。编者力求通过这样一本书，让每一位使用者对“突出语篇、强调应用、注重交际”的国际语言学测试原则，由感知体验到实践操练，稳步提升获取信息、理解信息、分析信息、处理信息、转化信息的能力，最终实现阅读水平的大幅提高！

### 本书三大特点：

**独占鳌头：**本书紧密围绕“英语学科核心素养”所包括的语言能力、文化品格、思维品质和学习能力四个维度。恪守新时代新考改背景下的学科育人理念。在语篇阅读的同时，既注重基础知识与基本技能的训练，更强调对学生全面发展和终身学习能力的培养。

**传承经典：**本书着力体现“面向学生、面向生活、面向时代”的取篇选材原则。所呈现的文本类素材语言地道，表述精准，图表类素材准确清晰，客观科学。同时，紧扣《英语课程标准》五级阅读要求，设题巧妙，考查全面，力求与 2017 年中考英语试题无缝对接。

**高效实用：**本书共编排十八个单元，建议在中考前每周一单元，循序渐进地强化“得阅读者得天下”的视野及能力。每单元所编排的六篇文体不同、话题各异、难易均衡的阅读素材，均出自近年来省级权威专家和顶尖名师之手，着实为英语阅读类教辅的饕餮盛宴。

目 录

1 第一单元····· 1—7

2 第二单元····· 8—13

3 第三单元····· 14—19

4 第四单元····· 20—27

5 第五单元····· 28—35

6 第六单元····· 36—42

7 第七单元····· 43—49

8 第八单元····· 50—56

9 第九单元····· 57—63

## 目录

10 第十单元····· 64—70

11 第十一单元····· 71—77

12 第十二单元····· 78—84

13 第十三单元····· 85—91

14 第十四单元····· 92—98

15 第十五单元····· 99—105

16 第十六单元····· 106—111

17 第十七单元····· 112—117

18 第十八单元····· 118—124

19 参考答案····· 124—136



## I. 完形填空

阅读下列短文, 掌握其大意, 然后从每小题所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中, 选出一个最佳选项, 并将其字母标号填入题前的括号内。

Once a king got two nice falcons from his son. He had never seen such 1 falcons before. He loved them so much and he ordered the best falconer to train them to fly.

After several 2, the king came to see how the training was going on. He found that one falcon had already been able to fly high in the sky, while the other was staying on the branch of a tree 3, just keeping still.

The king called all his falconers together and ordered them to try every way they could to make the other falcon fly. But none of them 4. One day, while the king was taking a walk in the forest, an idea came to his mind. Maybe someone who knew the natural environment well could solve this problem. He sent for a farmer who lived in the forest into his palace to train 5 at once.

The next morning, the king saw the other falcon flying 6 in the sky freely. "It is unbelievable!" shouted the king. "7 could you make it happen?"

The farmer replied, "It's very easy. I just 8 the branch where the falcon rested."

It is 9 the same to human beings. We all have "two flying wings" in our hearts as well, 10 we often seem not to notice them and stay where we just for safety and comfort. We won't realize we can fly so high and freely until the "branch" we are resting on breaks.

- |                    |             |              |
|--------------------|-------------|--------------|
| ( ) 1. A. ugly     | B. honest   | C. beautiful |
| ( ) 2. A. hours    | B. months   | C. minutes   |
| ( ) 3. A. quietly  | B. quickly  | C. politely  |
| ( ) 4. A. failed   | B. punished | C. succeeded |
| ( ) 5. A. it       | B. him      | C. them      |
| ( ) 6. A. under    | B. above    | C. beside    |
| ( ) 7. A. How      | B. What     | C. Why       |
| ( ) 8. A. take off | B. put off  | C. cut off   |
| ( ) 9. A. always   | B. seldom   | C. sometimes |
| ( ) 10. A. and     | B. but      | C. because   |



## II . 阅读理解 (一)

阅读下列短文,从每小题所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中,选出一个最佳选项,并将其字母标号填入题前的括号内。

In some English-speaking countries, people list the most popular names. In the United States, the most popular names for girls are Emily, Emma and Madison. For boys, they are Michael, Joshua and Mathew. In Britain parents are likely to name their little girls Grace, Jessica or Ruby and Jack, Thomas or Oliver will go for boys.

Parents choose names for their children for some reasons. The names are always meaningful. For example, if parents name their daughter Joy, it means the parents wish their daughter to be joyful and bring joy to others. Ruby is also a girl's name. It means red precious stones. Pearl has a similar meaning to Ruby. When parents give names like those to their daughter, we can guess they cherish their daughter and wish her to be beautiful in the future.

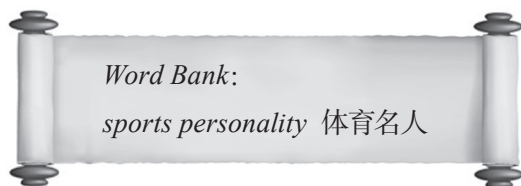
Next, parents often pick names that can be shortened so that they can speak to their kid in a personal way. For example, William is a popular name in English-speaking countries. William can be shortened to Will, Willy. The same is true of the favorite names for a girl. For example, Elizabeth can be shortened to Beth, Liza and Liz.

Besides the two reasons, parents sometimes name their children after famous persons such as an actor, pop star or sports personality. David becomes a popular name in Britain. It may be because David Beckham is a famous football star over the world.

- (     ) 11. What are the most popular names for girls in America?
- A. Emily, Emma and Madison.  
B. Michael, Joshua and Mathew.  
C. Grace, Jessica or Ruby and Jack.
- (     ) 12. What do parents wish the child if they name their daughter Joy?
- A. They wish their daughter to be joyful to others.  
B. They wish their daughter to bring joy to herself.  
C. They wish their daughter to be beautiful in the future.
- (     ) 13. What does the underlined word "cherish" probably mean?
- A. 怀有                      B. 珍爱                      C. 思念



- ( ) 14. Which of the following is TRUE according to the passage ?
- A. The names parents choose are always meaningless.  
B. People with short names can be famous in the future.  
C. William is a popular name in English-speaking countries.
- ( ) 15. What do parents think about when they choose names for their children?
- A. The spelling of the name.                      B. The meaning of the name.  
C. The safety of the children.



### III . 阅读理解 (二)

#### (A)

根据短文内容,从方框内所给的选项中选出能填入空白处的最佳选项,并将其字母标号写在题后横线上。有两项为多余选项。

Jack's father died when he was six. Later on he lost his mother. An old woman felt sorry for the poor boy and often helped him. Of course he had no money to go to school. He had to work for a rich farmer. 16 But the boy didn't lose heart. He found some old books near the school and taught himself to read and write.

There was a narrow path between two mountains. 17 One morning people found there was a big stone on it. It stopped them from going to the town. They had to move it away, or they had to cross the mountain if they had something to do in the town. But the stone weighed thirty tons at least and the strongest young men couldn't do that. 18 Jack looked at it carefully for a while and said, "I have a way to move it away." But few men believed him. Some farmers even laughed at the boy. Night fell and people went home. 19

To their surprise, the villagers found the stone was gone the next morning. They didn't know which spirit had moved it away. The old woman said Jack had done it all by himself. "How could he?" the rich farmer called out. "He's only fifteen! He couldn't move it at all!"

"He dug a big hole beside the stone," said the old woman, "And then he could easily pull it into the hole!"

20

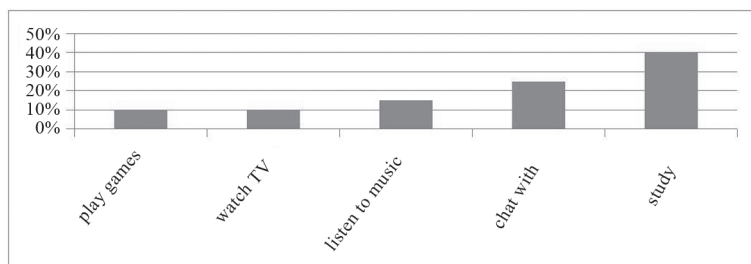


- A. Only the boy stayed there.
- B. It connected the village and the town.
- C. The boy hoped to help the old woman one day.
- D. The man paid him nothing except food and clothes.
- E. There seemed to be nothing strange in the village.
- F. Looking at each other, the farmers couldn't say a word.
- G. They discussed for a long time, but nobody knew what to do.

16. \_\_\_\_\_ 17. \_\_\_\_\_ 18. \_\_\_\_\_ 19. \_\_\_\_\_ 20. \_\_\_\_\_

(B)

阅读下面的图文, 简要回答所给问题, 并将答案写在题后的横线上。



(Activities done online)

Millions of children now use the Internet, and millions more are coming online each year. Children get interested because they can make things happen with the Internet. Computers will change how children learn, communicate and play.

Some people believe that schools will no longer be necessary in the near future. They said that because of the Internet, there is no longer any need for school buildings, classes and teachers. Perhaps this will be true one day, but if the world has no schools, I can't imagine how our society will be. In fact, we should learn how to use new technology to make schools better. We should invent a new kind of school that is connected to libraries, museums, science centers, labs and even companies on the Internet. Companies should make learning programs for schools. Scientists or professors could give talks through the Internet. TV stations could develop learning programs for students. Labs could set up websites to show new technology so students could see it on the Internet.

How will this new kind school change the usual way of learning? It is too early to be sure, but it is very exciting to think about it. We are sure that technology will change the way we learn;



schools will change as well.

21. What percent of the children study on the Internet?

---

22. Why do children get interested in the Internet?

---

23. When will schools no longer be necessary according to some people?

---

24. How could scientists or professors give talks?

---

25. What's your opinion about this new kind of school?

---

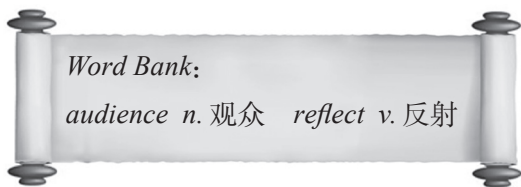
#### IV. 词语运用

根据语篇内容,用方框中所给词的正确形式填空,使短文通顺、连贯,并将答案写在题后的横线上。方框中有两个词为多余项。

*I      but      other      many      although      without*  
*get      how      make      much      invite      student*

I used to think education was the most important thing in my life. Recently my attitude has begun to change, 26 I still hold that it is necessary for everyone in the world today. As a top junior student in my college, I 27 to make a speech on how to learn English well. Standing in front of the audience and facing so many teachers and 28, I was trembling. I didn't remember any word that I had prepared. I ran out of the meeting room 29 finishing my speech, leaving everyone puzzled. I cried that night in my room, feeling that I was a loser. Studying takes up so much of my time that I feel unable to really develop 30. I am just storing knowledge, yet I fail to communicate with 31. I have received many awards in school, but they don't necessarily reflect anything about me. I don't know 32 to adapt to the social life. When I leave school I fear I will be of no use to society.

I realize that everyone has his own way of living. I want to change my lifestyle. Of course I will keep studying. Yet I plan to look for a part-time job, which might turn out to be a good chance 33 to know society. I believe that I will probably learn 34 than valuable lessons from it than from school. I still believe that working my hardest 35 me happy. I will still stay on in college. But I will not allow it to protect me from the real world.

*Word Bank:**audience n. 观众 reflect v. 反射*

26. \_\_\_\_\_ 27. \_\_\_\_\_ 28. \_\_\_\_\_ 29. \_\_\_\_\_ 30. \_\_\_\_\_  
 31. \_\_\_\_\_ 32. \_\_\_\_\_ 33. \_\_\_\_\_ 34. \_\_\_\_\_ 35. \_\_\_\_\_

## V. 阅读新视野

阅读下面的短文, 根据短文内容完成表格中所缺信息, 每空一词。

We all need a healthy environment, but we produce waste every day and it's not good to our environment. Though we are young, we can still do something to help. In fact, even the simplest daily activities can make a real difference to the environment. Here are some ideas for you to live green life.

Remember these three words: reduce, reuse and recycle.

Reduce means "use less". Don't waste things. This saves money and reduces pollution and waste going into the environment. Before we buy something new, think if it is really necessary or maybe the old one will be just as good! When we do buy things, choose local products if possible, and try not to buy too many things from abroad.

Reuse means "use again". Use things for as long as possible. When we buy things, make sure that they last a long time. We should take care of them so that they will last, and we should repair them if we can instead of throwing them away and buying new ones. Don't use a paper cup or a paper bag. It's better to use a china cup and a lunch box because you can use them again.

Recycle means "change things into something else". Although it takes energy to change something into something else, it's better than throwing things away or burning them. Find out what can be recycled in your neighborhood and take part in recycling programmes. We should also buy products made from recycled materials, such as recycled paper, to help save trees.

Title: 36. _____ to Live a Green Life		
We produce waste every day and it is 37. _____ to us. We can do something to help.		
Ideas	Does	Don'ts
To reduce	* Try to 38. _____ something.	*Don't buy too many things from foreign 39. _____.



To reuse	* Use 40. _____ for as long as possible. * Take care of things or 41. _____ the old things.	*Don't use 42. _____ cups or bags.
To recycle	*Join 43. _____ recycling programmes. *Buy 44. _____ made from recycled materials.	*Don't 45. _____ things away or burn them.



## 第二单元

### I. 完形填空

阅读下列短文, 掌握其大意, 然后从每小题所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中, 选出一个最佳选项, 并将其字母标号填入题前的括号内。

One cold winter night in Shanghai, I was walking home alone in the morning after long tiring work. I was having trouble with my job in the bank. As I walked, I thought   1   about giving up living there. City life became too much for me.

As I walked down empty streets, I felt very small and cold. I   2   running, both to keep warm and to keep away from any possible danger. Very few people were still out except a few sad-looking people who are   3  . Perhaps they have no houses at all.

Suddenly, I heard a sound   4   me. I turned back quickly, all I saw was a shining streetlight. Still, the noise had made me nervous, so I started to run faster. When I reached home, I   5   what the noise had been. It had been my wallet falling to the sidewalk.

Now I wasn't cold or tired anymore. I ran back to where I'd heard the noise.   6   I searched carefully for fifteen minutes, my wallet was nowhere to be found.

Just as I was about to   7   the search, I heard the garbage truck come to me. When a voice came from the inside, "Alisa Chen?" I thought I was dreaming. How could this man know my name? The door   8  , and a small red-haired man jumped out. "Is this what you're looking for?" he asked, holding up a small square shape. It's   9  .

It was nearly three a. m. by the time I got into bed. But I had got my wallet back. I also had got back some   10   of city life. I realized that the city couldn't be a bad place as long as people were willing to help each other.

- |                        |             |              |
|------------------------|-------------|--------------|
| (     ) 1. A. actively | B. happily  | C. seriously |
| (     ) 2. A. hated    | B. began    | C. stopped   |
| (     ) 3. A. careless | B. helpless | C. homeless  |
| (     ) 4. A. behind   | B. before   | C. beside    |
| (     ) 5. A. forgot   | B. realized | C. noticed   |
| (     ) 6. A. Though   | B. Unless   | C. Because   |
| (     ) 7. A. give up  | B. give in  | C. give out  |



- ( ) 8. A. closed                      B. broke                      C. opened  
( ) 9. A. its                              B. his                              C. mine  
( ) 10. A. achievement              B. enjoyment                      C. development

## II. 阅读理解(一)

阅读下列短文,从每小题所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中,选出一个最佳选项中并将其字母标号填入题前的括号内。

Mrs. Baker's sister was ill. She asked someone to look after her from Monday to Friday, but not at the weekend, so every Friday evening Mrs. Baker used to go off to spend the weekend with her at her home in a town nearby. But as Mr. Baker could not cook, she asked his sister to come over and spend the weekend looking after him at their home.

This meant that Mr. Baker had a busy time when he came home from work on Friday evening. First he had to drive home from the railway station. Then he had to drive his wife to the station to catch her train. And then he had to wait until his sister's train arrived, so as to take her to his house.

Of course, on Sunday evening he had to drive his sister to the station to catch her train back home, and then wait for his wife's train, so as to bring her home.

One Sunday evening, he had seen his sister off on her train and was waiting for his wife's arrival when a worker, who had often seen him at the station, came over and spoke to him, "You are having a lot of fun," he said, "But one day one of those women is going to catch you with the other, and then you will be in real trouble!"

- ( ) 11. When did Mrs. Baker leave for her sister's home?  
A. On Friday evening.      B. On Saturday morning.      C. On Sunday evening.
- ( ) 12. Why did Mr. Baker's sister come to his home at the weekend?  
A. Because Mr. Baker was ill.      B. Because Mr. Baker missed her.  
C. Because Mr. Baker could not cook.
- ( ) 13. Where did Mr. Baker spend the weekend?  
A. At home.                      B. At the station.                      C. In his office.
- ( ) 14. How did Mrs. Baker go to their sister's home?  
A. On foot.                      B. By car.                      C. By train.
- ( ) 15. What does the worker mean?  
A. Mr. Baker is making fun of the two ladies.  
B. The two women are both Mr. Baker's girl friends.  
C. The two ladies are playing games with Mr. Baker.



III . 阅读理解(二)

(A)

根据短文内容,从方框内所给的选项中选出能填入空白处的最佳选项,并将其字母标号写在题后的横线上。有一项为多余选项。

16 We all like to feel close to someone. It is nice to have a friend to talk, laugh and do things with. Surely, there are times when we need to be alone. We don't always want people around. But we would feel lonely if we never had a friend.

17 Sometimes friends don't get along well, which doesn't mean that they no longer like each other. Most of the time they will go on being friends. Sometimes friends move away, and then we feel very sad. We miss them much, but we can call them and write to them. Maybe we would never see them again, and we can make new friends. It is surprising to find out how much we like new people when we get to know them. 18 Many places are named after men and women, if they are friendly to people in a town. Some libraries are named this way. 19 We think of these people when we go to these places.

There's more good news for people, if they have friends. These people live longer than those people if those don't have friends. Why? It could be that they are happier. 20 Or it could be just knowing that someone cares, if someone cares about you, you take better care of yourself.

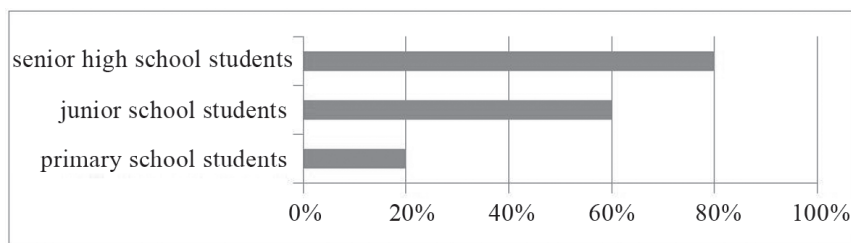
- A. So are some schools.
- B. Everyone needs friends.
- C. No two people are the same.
- D. Few people like to make friends.
- E. Being happy helps you stay well.
- F. Families sometimes name their children after a close friend.

16. \_\_\_\_\_ 17. \_\_\_\_\_ 18. \_\_\_\_\_ 19. \_\_\_\_\_ 20. \_\_\_\_\_



## (B)

阅读下面的图文, 简要回答所给问题, 并将答案写在题后横线上。



(Chinese students myopia percentage)

There are more and more nearsighted students in primary and middle schools. Recently eye doctors in Shanghai found out that the nearsightedness has something to do with the color of the paper in their textbooks and notebooks.

The doctors thought that yellow paper should be used instead of the white one. According to their research the experts found out white paper reflects too much light and easily tires a person's eyes. The yellow paper, however, doesn't look so sharp to a person's eyes. In other words, it is much better to the eyes of students who may do reading or writing for hours.

The experts' research findings were based on first-hand information and a number of scientific experiments including a recent study among the students from different schools. To make the students understand the truth, Shanghai Education Development Co., Ltd. has produced textbooks and exercise-books made of yellow paper. The books will be used in the whole city soon.

21. What percent of the junior school students are nearsighted according to the chart?

---

22. Who found that the color of the paper had an influence on the eyes?

---

23. Which is better to the nearsightedness, the white paper or the yellow paper?

---

24. What does the research mainly want to tell us?

---

25. What do you think we should do to protect our eyes?

---