**八年级英语阅读理解专项练习题（10篇）**

**01**

In England (英格兰人) nobody under eighteen years old is allowed (允许) to drink in a bar (酒吧)．

Mr Thompson often went to a bar near his house．But he never took his son, Tom, because he was too young．Then when Tom had his eighteenth birthday, Mr Thompson took him to his usual bar for the first time．They drank for an hour．Tom drank a bit．Then Mr Thompson said to his son,“Now, Tom, I want to teach you a useful（有用的） lesson．How do you know when you’ve had enough（足够的）? Well, I’ll tell you．Do you see those two lights（灯） at the end of the bar? When they seem（好象） to become four, you’ve had enough and should（应该） go home．”

“But, Dad,”said Tom,“I can only see one light at the end of the bar．”

1．Young people \_\_\_\_\_\_ allowed to drink in a bar until eighteen．

A．is not    B．are not    C．many    D．must

2．When Tom was a child, his father often went to a nearby bar\_\_\_\_\_\_ taking him．

A．by        B．for        C．with    D．without

3．On Tom’s eighteenth birthday, he drank together with his father in that bar for \_\_\_\_\_\_． A．the first time          B．once

C．many times              D．eighteen times

4．Father wanted to tell his son \_\_\_\_\_\_．

A．the time to drink       B．something about the light

C．when to stop drinking   D．something about the bar

5．In fact (事实上), there \_\_\_\_\_\_ at the end of the bar．

A．was one light          B．were two lights

C．were three lights      D．were four lights

**02**

In 1620, about half the USA was covered（覆盖） by forests． Today the forests have almost gone． A lot of good land has gone with them, leaving only sand（沙地）． China doesn't want to copy（抄） the USA's example． We're planting more and more trees． We've built the " Great Green Wall" of trees across northern（北部的） part of our country．The Great Green Wall is 7,000 kilometres long, and between 400 and 1,700 kilometres wide． It will stop the wind from blowing the earth away． It will stop the sand from moving towards the rich farmland（农田） in the south． More "Great Green Walls" are needed． Trees must be grown all over the world． Great Green Walls will make the world better．

根据短文内容，选择正确答案。

1．In 1620, about \_\_\_\_\_\_ the USA was covered by forests．

A．a third    B．half    C．two thirds    D．a fourth

2．A lot of good land has gone with \_\_\_\_\_\_．

A．sand       B．water   C．wind          D．forests

3．The Great Green Wall in China is \_\_\_\_\_\_ long．

A．7,000 kilometers      B．1,700 kilometers

C．7,000 meters          D．400 kilometers

4．Trees must be grown in \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A．China      B．the USA     C．some countries    D．every part of the world

5．\_\_\_\_\_\_ will make the world better．

A．The Great Wall       B．Tall buildings

C．Great Green Walls    D．Flowers and grass

**03**

“Cool”is a word with many meanings．Its old meaning is used to express （表达）a temperature that is a little bit cold．As the world has changed，the word has had many different meaning．

“Cool”can be used to express feelings of interest in almost anything．

When you see a famous car in the street，maybe you will say，“It’s cool．”You may think，“He’s so cool，”when you see your favourite footballer．

We all maximize（扩大） the meaning of“cool”．You can use it instead of many words such as “new” or “surprising”．Here’s an interesting story we can use to show the way the word is used．A teacher asked her students to write about the waterfall（瀑布）they had visited．On one student’s paper was just the one sentence（句子），“It’s so cool．Maybe he thought it was the best way to show what he saw and felt．

But the story also shows a scarcity（缺乏）of words．Without “cool”，some people have no words to show the same meaning．So it is quite important to keep some credibility（可信性）．Can you think of many other words that make your life as colourful as the word “cool”？ I can．And I think they are also very cool．

1．We know that the word“cool has had \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A．only one meaning     B．no meanings

C．many different meanings     D．the same meaning

2．In the passage，the word“express”means“\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_”.

A．see     B．show      C．know      D．feel

3．If you are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ something，you may say，“It’s cool．”

A．interested in        B．angry about

C．afraid of            D．unhappy with

4．The writer takes an example to show he is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the way the word is used．

A．pleased with         B．strange to

C．worried about        D．careful with

5．In the passage，the writer suggests（暗示）that the word “cool”\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_．

A．can be used instead of many words B．usually means something interesting

C．can make your life colourful D．may not（可能不） be as cool as it seems

**04**

A friend of mine named Paul received（收到） an expensive car from his brother as a Christmas present．On Christmas Eve when Paul came out of his office，a street urchin(顽童) was walking around the shining car．“Is this your car，Paul？”he asked． Paul answered，“Yes，my brother gave it to me for Christmas．”The boy was surprised（惊奇）．“You mean your brother gave it to you and it didn’t cost you anything？Boy，I wish…”He hesitated(犹豫)．

Of course， Paul knew what he was going to wish for（希望）．He was going to wish he had a brother like that. But what the boy said surprised Paul greatly.

“I wish,”the boy went on，“that I could be a brother like that．”Paul looked at the boy in surprise, then he said again, “Would you like to take a ride in my car？”

“Oh yes，I’d love that．”

After a short ride，the boy turned and with his eyes shining，said，“Paul，would you mind （介意）driving in front of my house？”

Paul smiled a little．He thought he knew what the boy wanted．He wanted to show his neighbours that he could ride home in a big car. But Paul was wrong again. “Will you stop where those two steps are？ the boy asked．

He ran up to the steps. Then in a short while Paul heard him coming back, but he was not coming fast. He was carrying his little crippled（残疾的） brother. He sat him down on the step and pointed to the car.

“There she is, Buddy, just like I told you upstairs. His brother gave it to him for Christmas and it didn’t cost him a cent（美分）. And some day I’m going to give you one just like it…then you can see for yourself all the nice things in the Christmas windows that I’ve been trying to tell you about.”

Paul got out and lifted the boy to the front seat of his car. The shining-eyed older brother climbed in beside him and the three of them began an unforgettable（难忘的） holiday ride.

1．The street urchin was very surprised when \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_．

A．Paul received an expensive car

B．Paul told him about the car

C．he saw the shining car

D．he was walking around the car

2．From the story we can see the urchin \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_．

A．wished to give his brother a car

B．wanted Paul’s brother to give him a car

C．wished he could have a brother like Paul’s

D．wished Paul could be a brother like that

3．The urchin asked Paul to stop his car in front of his house \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_．

A．to show his neighbours the big car

B．to show he had a rich friend

C．to let his brother ride in the car

D．to tell his brother about his wish

4．We can infer（推断）from the story that \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_．

A．Paul couldn’t understand the urchin

B．the urchin had a deep love for his brother

C．the urchin wished to have a rich brother

D．the urchin’s wish came true in the end

5．The best name of the name story is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_．

A．A Christmas Present

B．A Street Urchin

C．A Brother Like That

D．An Unforgettable Holiday Ride

**05**

"Dreams (梦 ) may be more important than sleep. We all need to dream," some scientists say.

Dreams take up（占据） about one quarter of our sleeping time. People have several dreams each night. Dreams are like short films. They are usually in colour. Some dreams are like old films. They come to us over and over again. That may be because the dreamer is worrying about something. Dreaming may be a way of trying to find an answer.

Some people get new ideas about their work from dreams. They may（可能） have been thinking about their work all day. These thoughts can carry over（携入） into dreams.

Sometimes we wake up with a good feeling from a dream. But often we can't remember the dream. Dreams can disappear (消失) quickly from memory (记忆).

Too much dreaming can be harmful (有害的). The more we sleep, the longer we dream. The mind is hard at work when we dream. That is why we may have a long sleep and still wake up tired.

1. It may be less important to sleep than to\_\_.

A. think    B. dream    C. work    D. study

2. Dreams and films are usually \_\_\_\_.

A. very long            B. in colour

C. about work           D. very sad

3. Why do some people often dream about their work?

A. Because they are tired in the daytime.

B. Because they are not interested in their work.

C. Because they may be thinking about their work all day.

D. Because they have too much work to do.

4. The main idea of the story is that \_\_\_\_.

A. what dream is

B. people like to sleep

C. dreams are like films

D. we always remember dreams

**06**

**A Faithful（忠实的） Dog**

More than seven hundred years ago, the Prince of Wales had a very big and brave dog called Gelert.

One day the Prince wanted to go hunting（打猎） with his men. He told his dog to stay at home and look after his baby son. The baby was in a wooden cradle（摇篮）, which was like a small bed.

When the Prince came back from hunting, Gelert ran out to meet his master. He wagged（摇） his tail（尾巴） and jumped up to put his paws（ 手爪 ）on the Prince's chest. Then the Prince saw the blood（血） on Gelert's jaws（颚） and head.

"What have you done?" the Prince said. He rushed into his house and looked for his baby son. The cradle was lying on its side on the floor. The clothes were torn and there was blood on them.

"So you have killed my son?" the Prince said angrily. "You unfaithful dog!" He took out his sword（剑） and killed the dog. Just as Gelert was dying, he managed（设法） to bark. Then the Prince heard a baby call to the dog.

The Prince ran out of the house and saw his son lying on the ground unhurt（没受伤）. Near him was a dead wolf. Then the Prince knew that Gelert had defended（保卫） the baby and killed the wolf.

The Prince ran back into the house but he was too late. Gelert was dead. The Prince was very sad indeed. Tears ran down his face when he realized 'he had killed his faithful friend. The Prince carried the body of his brave dog to the top of a mountain and buried（埋葬） him there. After this, the Prince never smiled again. Every morning at dawn, he walked up the mountain and stood by the dog's grave for a few minutes.

If you go to Mount Snowdon in Wales, people will show you where Gelert is buried. There is a sign by his grave. It reminds people of a brave and faithful dog.

1. Gelert was the dog of the Prince of \_\_\_.

A. Scotland    B. England C. Ireland     D. Wales

2. The Prince told the dog to \_\_\_\_\_ when he was leaving.

A. watch the door

B. take care of his baby at home

C. welcome his friends

D. stop the strangers

3. The dog was very \_\_\_\_ when his master came back from hunting.

A. glad    B. fearful  C. afraid   D. tired

4. The Prince was surprised to see blood on Gelert's \_\_\_\_.

A. jaws    B. paws     C. head     D. Both A and C.

5. The Prince never smiled again because \_\_

A. the wolf was killed by Gelert

B. he had buried the dog on the top of mountain

C. he had killed his faithful friend Gelert

D. Gelert had killed his baby son

**07**

Most people have flown a kite or have seen one ride and dip(下降) in strong spring wind. Not so many people know that kites were first made in China thousands of years ago. The ancient (古代的) Chinese were making and flying kites even before they were writing.

A long time ago, the Chinese made kites to use in wars. They would fly these war kites in the dark. The kites were fixed (固定) so that they made strange sounds. Men who were at war with them would hear these sounds and run away. They thought those strange sounds were made by gods(神) in the sky.

The ancient Chinese also flew kites to bring good luck and to make their crops（农作物） grow rich and tall. Sometimes they tied long strings (细绳) and hooks (钩) to their kites. Then they would fly the kites over water, letting the hooks hang down to catch fish.

The Chinese use sticks（树枝）, strings（线） and paper for their kites. Some of these kites look like animals or trees. Others look like birds or houses.

1. The main idea of the first paragraph（段落) is that

A. kites were first made in China

B. most of us have flown or seen a kite

C. the ancient Chinese were making kites before they were writing

D. the ancient Chinese were good at making kites

2. In ancient China kites could be used for \_\_\_.

A. catching fish              B. helping people fly

C. watering the crops         D. helping people walk in the dark

3. The ancient Chinese used kites in wars because the kites \_\_\_\_.

A. could bring good luck      B. looked like animals

C. could help them win a war  D. could fly high

4. The Chinese usually use \_\_\_\_ for their kites.

A. sticks, strings and grass  B. strings, hair and wood

C. paper, strings and sticks  D. paper, ropes and hooks

5. What is the best title (题目) of this passage?

A. Lucky Kites.               B. Strange Kites.

C. Beautiful Kites.           D. Chinese Kites.

**08**

We are all busy talking about and using the Internet (因特网), but how many of us know the history of the Internet?

Many people are surprised when they find that the Internet was set up in the 1960s. At that time, computers were large and expensive. Computer networks (网络) didn't work well. If one computer in the network broke down, then the whole network stopped. So a new network system (系统) had to be set up. It should be good enough to be used by many different computers. If part of the network was not working, information（信息）could be sent through another part. In this way computer network system would keep on working all the time.

At first the Internet was only used by the government (政府), but in the early 1970s, universities (大学), hospitals and banks (银行) were allowed (允许) to use it too. However, computers were still very expensive and the Internet was difficult to use. By the start of the 1990s, computers became cheaper and easier to use. Scientists had also developed software (软件) that made "surfing" (浏览) the Internet more convenient (方便).

Today it is easy to get on-line (上网) and it is said that millions of people use the Internet every day. Sending e-mail (电子邮件) is more and more popular among students.

The Internet has now become one of the most important parts of people's life.

1. The Internet has a history of more than \_\_\_ years.

A. sixty    B. ten    C. thirty    D. twenty

2. A new network system was set up to \_\_\_\_.

A. make computers cheaper

B. make itself keep on working all the time

C. break down the whole network

D. make computers large and expensive

3. At first the Internet was only used by \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. the government         B. universities

C. hospitals and banks    D. schools

4. \_\_\_\_\_\_ made "surfing" the Internet more conve-nient.

A. Computers   B. Scientists    C. Software    D. Information

5. Which of the following is true?

A. In the 1960s, computer networks worked well.

B. In the early 1970s, the Internet was easy to use.

C. Sending e-mail is now more popular among students than before.

D. Today it's still not easy to get on-line.

**09**

**Pollution（污染）**

The world itself is becoming much smaller by using modem traffic and modern communication means (通讯设备). Life today is much easier than it was hundreds of years ago, but it has brought new problems. One of the biggest is pollution (污染). To pollute means to make things dirty. Pollution comes in many ways. We see it, smell it, drink it and even hear it.

Man has been polluting the earth. The more people, the more pollution. Many years ago, the problem was not so serious because there were not so many people. When the land was used up（用完） or the river was dirty in one place, Man moved to another place. But this is no longer true. Man is now slowly polluting the whole world.

Air pollution is still the most serious. It's bad for all living things in the world, but it is not the only one kind of pollution. Water pollution kills our fish and pollutes our drinking water. Noise pollution makes us angry more easily.

Many countries are making rules (法规) to fight pollution. They stop people from burning coal (煤) in houses and factories in the city, and from putting dirty smoke into the air.

Pollution by SO2 is now the most dangerous kind of air pollution. It is caused (引起) by heavy traffic. It is sure that if there are fewer people driving, there will be less air pollution.

The earth is our home. We must take care of it. That means keeping the land, water and air clean. And we must take care of the rise in population at the same time.

1. Our world is becoming much smaller \_\_\_.

A. because the earth is being polluted day and night.

B. thanks to science development

C. because of the rise in population

D. because the earth is blown away by the wind every year

2. Thousands of years ago, life was \_\_\_\_ it is today.

A. much easier than      B. as easy as

C. as hard as            D. much harder than

3. Pollution comes in many ways. We can even hear it. Here "it" means \_\_\_\_.

A. water pollution       B. air pollution

C. noise pollution       D. rubbish (垃圾)

4. Air pollution is the most serious kind of pollution because \_\_\_\_.

A. it's bad for all living things in the world

B. it makes much noise

C. it makes our rivers and lakes dirty

D. it makes us angry more easily

5. Which of the following is NOT true?

A. Many countries are making rules to fight pollution.

B. The pollution of the earth grows as fast as the world's population does.

C. If people could go to work by bus or bike instead of car or motorbike it would be helpful in fighting against the problem of SO2.

D. The problem of pollution is not so serious because there are not so many people living on the earth.

**10**

Long, long ago there were only a few thousand people in the world. These people move form place to place over the land, hunting animals for food.

No one knows how or when these people learned about growing food. But when they did, their lives changed. They did not have to look for food any more. They could stay in one place and grow it.

People began to live near one another. And so the first village grew. Many people came to work in the villages. These villages grew very big. When machines appeared(出现), life in the villages changed again. Factories were built. More and more people lived near the factories. The cities grew very big.

Today some people are moving back to small towns. Can you tell why?

1. The best title(题目)of the text should be \_\_\_.

A. Cities or Villages        B. Back to Towns

C. How Cities Grew           D. People and Animals

2. The underlined word "they" in the second paragraph refers to(指的是) \_\_\_.

A. villages    B. animals    C. cities    D. people

3. When factories were built, \_\_\_.

A. more people live near the factories

B. people began to live in the factories

C. many people began to work in villages

D. many machines appeared in big factories

4. We can learn from the text that \_\_\_.

A. people like to work only in big cities

B. some people don't like to live in big cities

C. there will be no small towns in the future(将来)

D. it is better to live in cities than in villages

5. In what order did people do the following things?

A. Worked in villages B. Lived near the factories.

C. Learned to grow food. D. Built factories.

E. Began to live near each other.

A. d, b, a, e, c           B. e, a, c, d, b,

C. c, e, a, d, b           D. a. c. d. e. b

**01----10参考答案:**

001: 1．B 2．D 3．A 4．C 5．A

002: 1．B 2．D 3．A 4．D 5．C

003: 1．C 2．B 3．A 4．C 5．D

004: 1．B 2．A 3．D 4．B 5．C

005: 1. B 2. B 3. C 4. A

006: l. D 2. B 3. A 4. D  5. C

007: AACCD

008: CBACC

009: 1. B  2. D  3. C  4. A  5. D

010: 1. C 2. D 3. A 4. B 5. C