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根据最新《英语课程标准》编写

初中英语 双向 追分

顾问: 贾元科 主编: 蒋树业 本册主编: 汪玉美 李景莉



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推荐辞

双向追分，为中考加分

2 闪亮英语的备考宣言——

1 做你备战中考的贴心伴侣，让你在最短时间内学得最多！

一直以来，闪亮英语的策划原则都定位于“一切为了读者”。我们的专家、编辑和作者永远都是从学生的角度出发来编写图书。现在，要编写一套备战中考的图书，大家斗志昂扬，同时，更难免战战兢兢。备考何其重要，一定要做出一套实用、高效、准确的书来才好。考虑到备考对学习效率的高度要求，闪亮英语具体定位于“双向追分”。这一理念突出了“1+1”的概念，希望能帮助学生在最短的时间内掌握最多的知识！

相信，这也是你想要看到与得到的。

2 双向追分的出发点与落脚点——

1 无论是出发点还是落脚点，都是你！还有，最新《英语课程标准》和考试大纲！

很久以来，考试用书都把学生束缚在应试教育的框架里，完全依靠题海战术，结果使学生的负担愈加沉重，丧失了学习的主动性。

自最新《英语课程标准》推行以来，以学生为本，关注学生的实际需求、个性特点及情感体验的教学模式得到了推行。同时，中考英语试题更呈现出这样的命题趋势：不仅考查语言知识，更注重考查实际语言应用能力和综合运用听说读写技能的能力。试题贯彻了新课标的理念，体现了时代性、教育性和科学性。

“双向追分”就是孕育于这样的环境当中，它不排斥考试，强调学生个人的努力，同时，更强调合理的解题技巧、学习方式，以及对权威预测的重点关注。力争使学生能够实现最高效的学习，在中考中取得成功。

2 本书的备考特色——

1 更讲究学习方法，更注重勤奋练习，更注重自我检视，更张弛有度！

① 双向内容，将阅读理解与完形填空，书面表达与短文改错，单项选择与语法知识点各自融合在一册当中，实现一本书两个专项。

② 充分注重训练，每个专项都收录了最大限度的训练题，真题+新题+原创题+模拟题+预测题……将训练渗透在每寸角落。

③ 将方法与技巧运用到极致，第*日秘籍+淘金心得+实例讲解+攻关练习……无论是独立章节，还是文中栏目，全书渗透了大量的技巧，强化效率。

④ 重视权威预测，单独设立了一个章节的权威预测，将命题方向与考查要点和命题预测一网打尽，完全从学生角度出发，具有人文价值。

⑤ 由权威专家把关，从国内专家到外国专家，从权威调研人士到一线教师，全书获得了众多专家的专业支持！

当然，无论是教材还是教辅用书，都只是学习的工具。建议你不要机械性地迷信书本，而应结合自身情况，创造性地使用本书。衷心祝愿你能够通过“双向追分”，为中考加分！

蒋树业

2008年9月

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Part 1

第 1 部 分

突破阅读理解

第

1

章

命题分析与权威预测

命题特点

阅读是理解和吸收书面信息的手段,理解是对有效的信息进行处理,阅读理解就是通过阅读把以文字、图像等为载体的信息输入大脑,大脑经过接收、分析和猜想来解决问题,提取并输出有效的信息。

《全日制义务教育英语课程标准》要求学生具备的综合阅读能力包括语篇领悟能力和语言解码能力,强调多学科知识的贯通,注重培养学生的语篇分析能力、判断能力以及根据语义进行逻辑推理的能力,提高阅读速度,增加阅读量和扩大词汇量。

《全日制义务教育英语课程标准》的第三部分——内容标准中提出了下列几项语言技能五级目标:

- 1 能根据上下文和构词法推理、理解生词的含义;
- 2 能理解段落中各句子之间的逻辑关系;
- 3 能找出文章的主题,理解故事情节,预测故事情节的发展和可能的结局;
- 4 能读懂常见体裁的阅读材料;
- 5 能根据不同的阅读目的运用简单的阅读策略获取信息;
- 6 能利用词典等工具书进行学习;
- 7 除教材外,课外阅读量应累计达到 15 万词以上。

阅读材料的文字都负载着一定的信息,在阅读过程中,要分配好自己的注意力,不要对每个文字、语段都给予同样的关注,而要抓住关键词语和句子,快速而准确地捕捉到所需要的重要信息,达到提高阅读速度和阅读效率的目的。

命制原则

阅读题目的命制原则:

- 1 考查学生在阅读中准确捕捉信息的能力;
- 2 要求学生既理解具体的事实,也理解抽象的概念;既理解文章的表层意思,也理解文章的深层含义,包括作者的态度、意图等“弦外之音”;
- 3 要求学生既理解某句、某段的意义,也理解全篇的逻辑关系,并据此进行推理和判断;
- 4 要求学生既能根据材料提供的信息,也能结合自己应有的常识进行理解。

考查内容

阅读理解考查的主要内容:

- 1 考查掌握所读材料的主旨和大意的能力。类似题目设计如:

- 1) Which is the best title for the passage?
- 2) Which of the following is this passage about?
- 3) In this passage the writer tries to tell us that _____.
- 4) The passage tells us that _____.
- 5) This passage mainly talks about _____.

- 2 考查把握文章的事实和细节的能力。类似题目设计如:

- 1) Which of the following is right?
- 2) Which of the following is not mentioned?
- 3) Which of the following is Not True in the passage?
- 4) Choose the right order of this passage.
- 5) From this passage we know _____.

- 3 考查根据上下文猜测生词含义的能力。类似题目设计如:

- 1) The word “strategies” in the passage probably means _____.
- 2) The underlined word “it” in the passage refers to _____.
- 3) In this story the underlined word “gained more weight” means _____.
- 4) Here “it” means _____.

- 4 考查对阅读材料全篇、各段、各句之间的逻辑关系的理解能力。类似题目设计如:

- 1) Many visitors come to the writer's city to _____.
- 2) Some shops can be built beside Dongfeng Square so that they may _____.
- 3) Air pollution is the most serious kind of pollution because _____.
- 4) Why did the writer get off the train two stops before Vienna station?

- 5 考查依据短文内容和考生应有的常识进行推理和判断的能力。类似题目设计如:

- 1) We can guess the writer of the letter may be a/an _____.
- 2) We can infer(推测) from the text that _____.
- 3) From the letters we've learned that it's very _____ to know something about American social customs.
- 4) From the story we can guess _____.

6 考查推断作者意图和态度的能力。类似题目设计如:

- 1) The writer writes this text to _____.
- 2) The writer believes that _____.
- 3) The writer suggests that _____.

权威预测

阅读是获取信息、增长知识的重要途径之一,培养阅读能力是英语教学的重要任务。阅读能力影响并制约着听、说、读、写能力,《新课程标准》把培养阅读能力作为一个主要的教学目标。近年来,注重对初中生阅读理解能力的考核已成为中考的一大趋势。各地中考英语试卷中阅读理解题的分值占的比例最大,除了个别省市的试卷以外,绝大多数中考英语试卷中阅读理解题的分值占试卷总分值的20%~33%(不含完形填空),阅读理解部分每小题的分值大多为2分,是试卷中最重要、最具有区分度的部分。

随着信息时代的到来,中考英语阅读理解题的文章变得体裁多样、题材各异。文章的内容突破了单一的故事、寓言等题材,社会实用性愈来愈强,而且更趋于信息化、时代化、生活化和知识化,涉及新闻、广告、科普、医疗、教育等;文章的体裁也从记叙文扩大到产品说明、逻辑推理及实际应用等文体。记叙文阅读主要要求考生能抓住四大要素:时间、地点、人物和事件的起因、发展与结果,其中人物要素包括理解人物之间的关系、表现,甚至要求从中分析他们的思想品质、性格特征等;议论文是阐明作者立场和观点的文章,即对人或事的好坏进行判断,要求考生在阅读时必须正确把握文章的论点和论据,理清论证思路后再进行逻辑推理得出结论;说明文和应用文是最贴近日常生活的文体,它们包括科普知识介绍、说明书、通知、广告、便条、节目表等,形式多样,题材各异,如图示、表格、地址、网址等,阅读这类文体的文章要求简明扼要地抓住所需信息从而理解文章内容。

据不完全统计,近一两年全国各地中考英语阅读理解题中,叙事性的文章(幽默故事类)与往年相比有所减少,已降到了总篇数的30%左右;应用文体的比重有所增加,约占总篇数的25%;而说明文与散文、随笔的比重与往年相比变化不大,各占总篇数的20%和25%左右。

中考阅读理解题不仅考查考生对整篇文章的把握能力,而且考查其快速捕捉信息、准确理解特定细节以及复杂句子的能力。考生不仅要理解文章的表层意思,还要通过文章的表层去合理推断、挖掘文章的隐含、延伸意义,是对考生能力、智力、心理的一个综合检验。

阅读理解题成绩的好坏在很大程度上决定着英语考试的成败,而中考阅读理解中的生词率直接决定题目的难度。中考一般要求考生能阅读生词率不超过3%的文章,有些词即使已经学过,但同一个词在不同语境中含义也不尽相同。传统中考英语阅读理解题对大纲规定的词汇以外的生词一般都有中文注释,而近几年的考查趋势是对部分生词不作解释,需要考生通过一定的阅读技巧去理解这些单词的含义。大多数中考英语阅读理解题中都有1~2道词汇理解的测试题。

一、细节理解题

包括计算、识图、事实识别、排列次序等。这类题目一般均可直接从短文中找到可用的信息。阅读图表的题目更是如此。这些问题一般都涉及到“5W”和“1H”，即 who（人物）、when（时间）、where（地点）、what（事件）、why（原因）、how（方式）。题目设计大多都是直截了当的，但命题者有时会通过利用同义词、反义词、构词法、句式转换等手段增加试题难度。例如，在回答问题时，有时通过反意疑问句 He was not happy, was he? 或 He was unhappy, was he? 等句式，在考查考生是否理解的同时，还考查其对基本语法的运用能力。

二、逻辑推理题

包括对人物的观点、态度及发生在短文前或后的内容进行推理。这些题目的答案一般是不会直接从文中找到的，需要根据上下文及其相互关系甚至对整篇短文的理解、判断、归纳和概括，才能得出结论。比如，家里来了客人，但你又很忙，一般你不会对客人说：“你走吧！我真的很忙。”相反，你可以通过反复地看手表来暗示客人。根据这一情景，考试的问题可能就是“作者为什么反复看手表？”

1. 根据常识、知识推断

在一些非故事性题材和少量的故事性题材中，很多题目的设计与常识或多或少有联系。在回答这类问题时，需要考生结合自然科学、社会科学等方面的知识进行综合考虑，进而推断出正确答案。语言是知识的载体，理解语言就是理解各学科的知识。如：

Suddenly, when she woke, she found there was a fire downstairs in the street. So she quickly picked up her telephone. Then she woke up her husband and ran downstairs into the street...

Question: Why did she use her telephone?

回答这一问题，需要调用自己的认知图式。看到火灾，自然要报警。如果没有别的特别说明，对这个问题的回答应该是：Because she wanted to call the police/tell the police that there was a fire in the street.

又如：

It would be Christmas tomorrow. I had to go and buy a lot of Christmas presents for my children...

Question: What was the date when the writer went shopping?

回答这一问题，首先需要知道 Christmas 是几月几日，这样才能答出 December 24th.

2. 根据计算判断

一些涉及时间、速度、距离、比例、面积、体积、倍数等问题，需要在理解的基础上做一番运算。

3. 根据情节推断

根据短文中的基本事实、故事情节发展的逻辑关系，如时间、因果、条件、比较、转折、让步等，对文章进行深层理解，然后在此基础上分析题目。在逻辑推理题中，这类题目是最难做的，要注意一些隐喻、转喻、引申等修辞手法。

实例讲解

Whitebridge was a small lonely village where many old people came to live. Many of them had lots of old furniture(家具), some of which they didn't want to keep. This was because there was not enough room for it. Every Saturday morning they put out what they didn't need and other people came and took it away if they wanted it.

Mr. and Mrs. Morton's children had grown up. The old couple moved to this small village just as many others did. The elderly in this small village were all suffering from loneliness, because they were hard to meet their children.

Every Saturday Mr. and Mrs. Morton had put out a very ugly(丑的) old bear's head at the side of their gate, but nobody wanted it. Last Saturday they wrote "I'm very lonely here." on a piece of paper and put it near the bear's head.

After a while, they found there was another bear's head put beside theirs, with another of paper. It said, "I'm lonely, too."

- When you visit Whitebridge, you can _____.
 - find some old furniture at the gate of some small houses every morning
 - see many lonely old people there
 - take away any old furniture
 - see a bear's head in front of each house
- Which of the following is true according to this passage?
 - The Mortons had a lot of bear's heads they didn't need.
 - The Mortons were very glad when they found another bear's head beside theirs.
 - Both the two bear's heads felt lonely in front of the Morton's gate.
 - The ugly bear's head was a kind of furniture.
- The Mortons wrote the sentence "I'm very lonely here." It meant _____.
 - they wanted someone to find another bear's head for it
 - they wanted someone to take the bear's head away
 - they might suggest(可能暗示) they were lonely in the village
 - both B and C
- Who do you think put another bear's head in front of Mr. Morton's house?
 - A young man who made fun of the Mortons.
 - The Mortons' next-door neighbor.
 - Another old man who decided not to let the Mortons' bear's head alone.
 - Another old man whose bear's head was not needed, either.
- Which of the following do you think is the best title(标题) for this passage?
 - A Village for Old People
 - A Place Where You Can Take Old Furniture Freely
 - I Am Lonely, Too
 - The Ugly Bear's Head

答案·解析

1. B 根据文章第一句 Whitebridge was a small lonely village where many old people came to live, 可直接得出答案。
2. D 根据文章第一段可知:一些老人有许多因没地方摆放而不想保存的旧家具。每个周六的上午他们便将这些旧家具摆放在自家的门外。再根据第三段开头 the Mortons 的行为可推断出此答案。
3. D 根据文章第二段可知:在这个小村子里的所有老人都很孤独,他们很难与子女见面。the Mortons 想以此来表达自己内心的孤独,同时他们也想把这件旧家具处理掉,故选 D。
4. D 本题可采用排除法:这个村子是以孤独老人为主的居住群体,故选项 A 错;若是他们隔壁的邻居,不可能那么多个星期以后才有此举动,故选项 B 错;选项 C 是指另一位老人决定不让 the Mortons' bear's head 孤单;选项 D 是指另外一位老人的旧家具也不需要了。根据短文的中心意思,可判断出选项 D 正确。
5. C 本题考查找关键句和选标题的能力。短文的关键句常位于开头和结尾,把握住关键才能对短文有整体或深层的理解。文章的最后一句话即为本文的关键句。

攻关练习

A

This dictionary tells you about English words and how to use them in reading, writing and speaking. It not only gives the meaning of words, but can help you with spelling, word-building, grammar and pronunciation.

To use your dictionary correctly, you need to understand how the dictionary works. In the front of the book, you will find some exercises to help you make the most use of your dictionary.

If you look up the word “color”, you will find two spellings for this word. “colour” is used in British English, while “color” is used in American English. When there are differences between British and American spelling, the dictionary shows it with the word “BrE” for British English and “AmE” for American English.

The dictionary also helps you pronounce words correctly. We use a special alphabet(特殊字母表) to show pronunciation. If you turn to the inside back face, you will see all the phonetic letters(音标) with some words to show you how they are pronounced. Just look at the inside back cover when you're not sure how to say a word.

The most important reason for using a dictionary is to find out the meaning of a word — its DEFINITION.

In this dictionary, the definitions have been written using only 2,000 words. This means that the definitions of even the most difficult words are simply explained(简单解释) and easy to understand.

When a word has more than one meaning, read all the meanings until you find the one that correctly tells the use of the word you are looking for.

Most of the words in this dictionary can be used by people in all parts of the world.

1. This dictionary cannot help you with _____.
A. singing B. grammar C. spelling D. pronunciation

2. _____ of the words in the dictionary have two spellings.
A. All B. One C. Few D. Some
3. The AmE spelling of the Chinese word “颜色” in this dictionary is _____.
A. colar B. colour C. color D. corner
4. The phonetic alphabet helps you _____ each word correctly.
A. understand B. write C. say D. know
5. The Chinese meaning of “definition” here is _____.
A. 词性 B. 词条 C. 词义 D. 词库
6. How many words are there in this dictionary? _____.
A. Two thousand B. One thousand C. One hundred D. We don't know
7. The dictionary explains _____.
A. some of the difficult words B. all the words in a simple way
C. all the easy words D. the words of two meanings

B

One evening Mr. Harris was on duty when the phone rang. He went to answer it. It was Mrs. Green. “Please, Sir, come to my house. I had 5,000 dollars stolen.”

Mr. Harris hurried to her house. He asked Mrs. Green, “When did you find the money missing?”

“At seven, I put my money on the table in the living room. Then I went to wash my hair. I came back at seven thirty and the money was gone.”

“I see,” Mr. Harris said, “Were you alone in the house?”

“No. My sister's daughter, Nancy, was here, too.”

“Let's talk to Nancy,” said Mr. Harris. They went to Nancy's room.

Mr. Harris sat on the only chair in the room. The chair was cold. Mrs. Green and Nancy sat on the bed. Mr. Harris saw some books on the floor near the chair.

“What have you been doing this evening?”

“I've been studying because I shall have a test tomorrow. I've been sitting on that chair reading all the time. I never got up and never left my room. But at about seven fifty I heard a sound, like someone closing the door. I didn't go out to have a look, for I was too busy. Maybe someone came into the house and took my aunt's money.”

After hearing that, Mr. Harris was quite clear. He said to Mrs. Green, “Well, you won't have to be worried, and you'll find the 5,000 dollars just in this room.”

1. In which order did the following happen?
- Nancy went back into her room.
 - The money was stolen.
 - Mrs. Green washed her hair.
 - Mrs. Green put the money on the table.
 - Mrs. Green gave Mr. Harris a phone call.
 - Mrs. Green returned to the living-room.
- A. e-d-c-b-a-f B. d-b-c-a-f-e
C. d-c-b-a-f-e D. a-b-c-d-f-e

2. The chair was cold. This suggested(暗示)that the chair was cold.
- A. there was another chair in Nancy's room
B. Nancy did not tell the true facts
C. Nancy forgot to close the windows in her room
D. it was cold that evening
3. Mr. Harris paid attention to all the facts except the fact that the chair was cold.
- A. Nancy and her aunt sat on the bed
B. some books were on the floor
C. there was only one chair in the room
D. the chair was cold
4. Which of the following is the most probably true?
- A. Mr. Harris was a policeman.
B. Mrs. Green found Nancy stole the money between 7 and 7:30.
C. The money was hidden in Nancy's bed.
D. What Nancy said sounded reasonable.
5. Which of the following do you believe?
- A. The thief broke into the house, stole the money and left the house with the money.
B. Nancy was preparing for the test.
C. Someone closed the door at 7:50.
D. Nancy stole the money.

淘金心得

阅读理解重理解，顺藤摸瓜找细节，
上下文中有暗示，关键词语细品味，
再读题目明要求，排除选项找答案。
推理判断有难度，常识情节都用到，
读出字里行间义，逻辑计算分是非。
主旨大意为文意，作者往往不明讲，
细枝末节易障眼，首末句子给提示，
揣测判断要谨慎，英美文化为功底。

参考答案

- A1. A 本题可用排除法，B、C、D 三项在文中都提到过，只有 A 项的 singing 未提及，故选 A。
2. D 词典中有相当一部分单词有英美两种拼法，所以用 all, one, few 都不对。
3. C 文中提到 color 是美国英语的拼法。
4. C 文中提到“音标列表”是帮助读出正确发音的，C 项 say 在此处作“pronounce”解。
5. C 文中的 definition 是指词的定义，文中第五段“The most important reason for using a dictionary is to find out the meaning of a word — its DEFINITION.”解释了 definition 的含义。
6. D 文中并未提到这本词典一共有多少个单词，所以选“We don't know.”
7. B 根据第六段中的“This means that the definitions of even the most difficult words are simply explained and easy to understand.”可知该词典介绍词的方式，即“The dictionary explains all the words in a simple way.”
- B1. C 细节理解题。解题时要精读原文，顺藤摸瓜。在读懂短文的基础上，先理解 a 到 f 这六个细节，再看选项。选项 A 将 e 放在首位，显然不符合逻辑。Mrs. Green 给 Mr. Harris 打电话是报警。这应是这些事件中的最后一件。选项 D 的错误也较明显，关键是要理解偷钱的嫌疑人是 Nancy。
2. B 逻辑推理题。要注重语境，理清思路，仔细推敲。房间里的椅子是 the only chair in the room，而 Nancy 却说“I've been sitting on that chair reading all the time.”由此可以推断她显然是在说谎。
3. A 逻辑推理题。所涉及的四个细节均是事实，均已在文中提到。这四个细节中，哪一些是值得警察注意的破案线索？哪个细节是无关紧要的？答题时要从这些问题着手，重视语境，要依据上下文，联系文章主旨，最后做出推断。
4. A 逻辑推理题。短文首句说 Mr. Harris was on duty，他接到电话后去做事了，而这事是他的 duty。要依据全文对 Mr. Harris 的描述来判断他的职业。
5. D 逻辑推理题。本题是对发生在短文中的内容，即“弦外之音”进行推理。要纵观全文，抓住要点，特别是对“the chair was cold”与 Nancy 说的“I've been sitting on that chair reading all the time.”之间的矛盾展开推理。

第2

日秘籍

主旨大意题

主旨大意题包括对短文主题、作者意图等的理解。其测试的要求在理解全文的基础上,对短文进行概括。其测试的难点在于既要基于细节,又不能拘泥于细节。同时,要正确理解短文的主旨,还必须明确作者的语气、态度、意图和短文的表現手法等。

► 通常,下列题干要求归纳短文的主旨大意:

The title of this passage is/can be _____.

The writer tells us _____.

From the story we can see/learn _____.

The main idea of this passage is _____.

Which of the following is (NOT) true?

Why did the write give us the example of Mr. Lee?

What is this passage about?

► 获取段落的主旨和大意最有效的办法是找出主题句。

1. 主题句在段首

All living things on the earth need other living things to live. Nothing lives alone. Most animals must live in a group, and even a plant grows close together with others of the same kind. Sometimes one living thing kills another, one eats and the other is eaten. Each kind of life eats another kind of life in order to live, and together they form a food chain (食物链). Some food chains become broken up if one of the links disappears.

2. 主题句在段末

If you buy some well-made clothes, you can save money because they can last longer. They look good even after they have been washed many times. Sometimes some clothes cost more money, but it does not mean that they are always better made, or they always fit better. In other words, some less expensive clothes look and fit better than more expensive clothes.

实例讲解

Save the Children Federation

48 Wilton Road,

Westport, Connecticut 06880

Dear Ms. Reader,

Think about an 11-year-old child spending her days washing clothes, looking after a baby brother, doing hard work on the farm.

Think about a little girl, she knows there will not be enough food for dinner, and has no water to drink because it is not clean. She has watched her father, brother and sister lose their lives because the family has no money to send for a doctor.

Hard to believe? For Maria Pastora, these are the facts of life.

Maria would gladly walk miles to school, but her mother, now alone, needs her badly at home. Maria had to leave school, because of her poor family.

But for just 52 pennies a day, you can help out a child like Maria. Show her that somewhere, someone will help her. Through Save the Children, you can help Maria's mother get better crops from

their farm, and make the money so that she can buy clothes and things for school.

To help Maria most, your money is to put together with other helpers, so hardworking people can help themselves. Build a school... a hospital bring in clean water. This is what "Save the Children" have been about since 1932.

For you there are many returns. You can write letters to each other, get photos and study reports to know you are helping and saving another human being. That's how "Save the Children" works. But without you, it can't work. Please take a moment to fill out the paper below to help a child like Maria and her village.

It can make such a difference... in her life and yours.

For the children

David L Guyer

Executive Director

1. What is this letter about?

- A. To know about poor people.
C. To show out pity to them.

- B. To make some money for them.
D. To make people help them.

2. Maria's father, brother and sister died because they _____.

- A. were too poor to send for a doctor
C. they were too ill

- B. didn't know where the doctor was
D. they were too sad

3. How can you help Maria?

- A. By writing to her.
C. By visiting her.

- B. Through Save the Children.
D. By asking her to come to your house.

4. Which of the following returns can't you get from Maria?

- A. Maria will give you a lot more when she grows up.
B. You can often get some pictures from her.
C. You can get her letters very often.
D. You can often be told how she is getting along.

5. If you help Maria, it will _____.

- A. do no harm to you
B. change Maria's life, but not yours
C. change not only Maria's life, but yours
D. do a little harm

答案·解析

本段短文是来自 Save the Children Foundation 的一封信。与中国的“希望工程”相联系,考生也许可以更好地理解其内容。5道阅读题目中,第2、3和5题都可以直接从文中找到答案,只是第5小题的答案中要理解 not only... but... 这一结构。第1小题是主旨

大意题,询问作者写这封信的意图。四个选项中,To make some money for them (the poor children) 与 To make people help them 的区分度很低,易弄错。第4

小题需要我们对信息进行分类。

1~5 DABAC