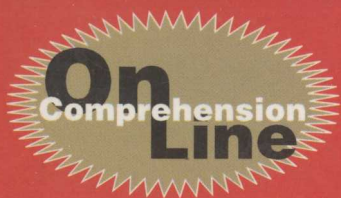


英语考试阅读在线系列 — Comprehension On-Line



中考英语阅读在线

李红强 主编

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Comprehension On Line

中考英语阅读在线

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前 言

随着中学考试改革的逐步深入,英语试题的难度逐年递增。要想在这一“战斗”中获胜,必须提高英语水平。而英语阅读理解能力是高中入学考试考查的一项重要内容。阅读理解部分试题的分数占总分的40%,因此,英语能否过关,阅读至关重要。

阅读理解能力的培养并非一日之功。许多考生只是一味地大量做题,并未深入到文章中的语言难点和语篇结构中去,导致考试结果未尽如人意。提高阅读速度,开拓视野,显然需要大量泛读;突破语言难点,以实力获得考试成功,必须进行从严的精读。为此,我们特意编写了这本《中考英语阅读在线》,其根本目的是帮助考生把握近几年来中考试题的特点,了解命题变化的最新动向,通过大量的练习和注释的引导,培养考生实际应用语言的能力。

本书使用说明:本书中文章均选自经典题库,内容丰富,时效性强,涉及科普、经济、社会生活、教育、人文等各个方面。无论从文章体裁,还是文章篇幅来看,都特别贴近中考阅读理解试题。因此,考生如果能够将泛读和精读有效地结合,每做一单元就精读一篇,用以提高全篇分析能力,这样不仅可以大幅度提高高中入学英语考试的成绩,也可以大幅度地提高自己的英语阅读水平。

本书不仅试图为读者提高应试英语阅读理解能力提供练习的素材,而且文章选材涉及的面相当广,希望在扩充知识方面对读者有一定的益处。

本书的特点:

针对性强:本书所选的文章和题目的难度至少等于或略高于

高中入学英语考试阅读理解部分的文章和试题的难度。

题裁广泛:涉及科普、经济、社会生活、教育、人文等各个方面。

注释详尽:本书对文章的理解做了详尽的注释。注释中不仅指出了试题的类型,而且阐明了解题思路。

难句分析:对原文中的部分难句进行了句法分析并给出了汉语译文。

本书适用于参加中考的学生复习使用,也可作为英语阅读教材,供具有相应英语水平的读者使用。

全书由李红强主编,丁妍、张伟、乔旭、高永、王华、刘建斌、赵伟明、杜涛、吴淇、周静静、宁强、吕凤萍等同志参与了本书的编写和审读工作,由于作者水平有限,修订时间仓促,书中难免有疏忽和错误之处,敬请广大读者指正。

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《英语考试阅读在线》系列

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第一部分 阅读基础

第一章 中考阅读理解方法及技巧

阅读理解在中考英语试卷中历来占有很大的分值(以2000年中考试卷为例,占到了30%),能否在阅读理解中得到很好的分数,对于英语试卷的得分起着关键作用。一般说来,中考阅读理解所涉及的短文词汇量小,句式也不复杂,易于理解,只要在阅读和答题的过程中稍加留意就不难拿到高分。常用的答题技巧有:找准关键词(句)、不符点排除、最优选择、整体概括以及顺势推导等。

1. 找准关键词(句)。短文后的问题大都是针对文中提及的时间、地点等提问,很容易得分。

2. 不符点排除。这种方法常用于 True or False(正误辨析)一类的题目,难度稍大。

3. 最优选择。这类题目其选项一般文中都有涉及,如何从中选出正确答案,就需要花点心思,前后推敲。

4. 整体概括。往往会有至少一道题目会涉及到整篇短文的大意,有的时候会问到相关的背景和文章题材,这时就要根据整体阅读的情况来进行选择。平时广泛的阅读和练习对于此类题目的完成极有帮助。

当然还有其他的一些方法。此外,即便是以上四种也不是完全分割的,在实际的运用中,往往需要综合使用。有时候,一道题做出来究竟是用找关键词的方法还是排除了不符点是无法明确说明的。但无论怎样,我们最终的目的是将题目完整清晰地作出来,只要达到了这个目的,是不用在方法上纠缠不清的。另外要说明的一点是,平时应该多进行相关的阅读,注意培养英语的语感,这对于完成阅读理解乃至整个英语的学习都有着积极的帮助。

具体阅读步骤如下:

首先通读全文,以了解文章的大致内容及风格,作到心中有数。

在第一次速读的过程中,应该对全文的结构布局及段落大意有所了解,

并找到每段的中心句(关键句)。英语短文中稍长的段落(除一些纯描述性质的)一般都会围绕这个中心句展开论述。

开始阅读试题。中考阅读理解的题目大致有三种类型。

第一种完全根据原文的细节进行提问。对这类问题答案的选择只要细心即可得分,问题的排列顺序也是根据原文安排的,答题的时候最好和原文进行对照,以免白白丢分。

第二类问题是根据原文的情节或所列举的事实进行逻辑推理,比较晦涩,需要对原文有准确透彻的理解才能够得到正确的答案,一般见于议论文和科技说明文。

第三类提问是针对文章整体进行的。或询问事件、确定文体,或判断讲述人、文章出处,还有要求给原文加标题的。这类提问主观性较强,是对答题者阅读经验及应变能力的考察,需要平时有丰富的阅读积累,得分相对也比较容易。

在两遍阅读原文的基础上答题,而后对照原文进行第一次检查,修正明显的错误。如果对自己的答案还有疑虑,没有十足的把握,不要着急,在题目上作一下标记,先做后面的题目。作完全套试卷后,再返回来仔细推敲原文,慎重选择。

有些同学习惯于一拿到阅读理解部分就先看问题,接着根据问题到原文中去找答案,一些教师也鼓励学生这样做,因为初中阅读理解的问题大多属于上文提到的第一种类型,用这种方法答题速度较快。但这种方法有很大的弊端。往往学生答完题目也不清楚原文讲的是什么,尤其遇到后面两种类型的题目时,常常是瞠目结舌,不知所问,不得不重新看过原文,这不但得不到要领,反而耽误了时间。更严重的是,长此以往将养成不良的阅读习惯,不利于理解能力的培养。

综上所述,对原文的解读是阅读理解答题的关键,完整的答题过程一般需要对原文进行3~5遍阅读。通常的解题步骤为:通读原文、读题、答案选择、检查、试卷完成后的检查这五个必要环节。

第二章 2000 年全国中考试题阅读部分分析讲解

2000 年 6 月天津市初中毕业高中招生考试

Passage 1

The summer vacation is over. It's true that time always flies fast. During the vacation, the weather was hot and I could not do much work, but I lived happily.

As the afternoon was hot, I did my work in the morning. I used to get up at 6:30 and take a walk in the garden for half an hour. After breakfast, I began reading English and Chinese and did some exercises in maths. Those took me three hours or more. I worked quite hard and made good progress (取得进步).

I spent the afternoon outside. I went to swim and it was funny. I would not go home until it was about five or six o'clock. Sometimes a friend would come to see me and we would spend some hours listening to music.

In this way I spent my vacation happily. And I not only studied well but also became a good swimmer. Now I am in good health and high spirits(精神).

1. What does the text tell us?
 - A. How the writer spent his summer holidays.
 - B. What the weather was like in that summer.
 - C. When the writer got up in the morning.
 - D. Where the writer took a walk.
2. How long did it take the writer to do this homework?
 - A. half an hour
 - B. three hours or more
 - C. only one hour
 - D. two hours and a half
3. The writer spent most of the afternoon _____.
 - A. listening to music
 - B. visiting his friends
 - C. walking in the garden

D. swimming

4. The writer had very good summer holidays because he _____.
- A. worked very hard and made good progress
 B. learned to swim and did his work well
 C. got up early and went home late
 D. liked swimming better than studying
5. Which of the following is NOT true?
- A. The writer made progress in his lessons.
 B. The writer took a walk for half an hour before breakfast.
 C. The writer began studying as soon as he got up.
 D. The writer spent more time swimming than listening to music.

Passage 2

Some people remember the things by writing notes to themselves. Then they leave the notes in obvious (明显的) place, such as on the table or on the floor in the middle of the living room. I don't think I like to write notes to myself. Most of the time I lose them or forget to look at them until it's too late. I prefer to use an alarm clock (闹钟) to tell me what I should do. I have ten alarm clocks in my house. They could tell me about things. For example, if I have to make a telephone call at a certain time, I'll set an alarm clock to go off a few minutes early and put the alarm clock by the telephone. Or if I want to watch a certain television program, I'll set an alarm clock at the right time and put it on the top of the TV set. I can remember those anything if I use my clocks. However, sometimes an alarm clock goes off and I don't know what it means. I always remember setting it, but not why I set it. If the clock is by the telephone, I know I may have set it to tell me to call someone, but I can't be sure. I might have it to tell me that somebody was to call me at a certain time.

6. Some people like to write notes to themselves so that they can _____.
- A. leave them in obvious places
 B. remember what to do at a certain time
 C. watch a certain program
 D. make a phone call at a certain time
7. I don't like to write to myself because _____.

- A. they are to lose or forget to look at
 B. I don't know where to put them
 C. my handwriting is poor
 D. It gives me too much trouble
8. I often use _____ to help me remember things.
 A. a notebook
 B. a computer
 C. telephone calls
 D. alarm clocks
9. Sometimes an alarm clock can't help me because _____.
 A. I put the clock in the wrong place
 B. the clock goes wrong
 C. when the clock goes off
 D. I'm not sure whom I should call
10. In this passage, 'go off' means _____.
 A. start off
 B. get off
 C. go away
 D. make a sudden noise

Passage 3

We have rather a small house, with only two bedrooms. You can think our alarm (恐慌), then when Aunt Clara wrote to say that she was coming to stay with her family for the weekend. Her family, I should say, has four boys, all under the age of twelve.

I sent off a telegram (电报) at once, and explained in it that our house was too small. Aunt Clara called us up the next morning. "I forgot to explain," she said in her sweetest voice, "the boys will be bringing a couple of tents (帐篷)."

Even so my wife couldn't make free from fear (害怕). It was true that a large garden, but there was still be the problem of feeding (喂养) four growing boys.

"And what if it rains?" she asked.

But Saturday morning turned out to be bright and clear when I went to the

station to meet Aunt Clara. I tried to squeeze (往车里塞) three of the boys, together with the luggage (行李), into the back of the car. The youngest sat in front, with Aunt Clara and me.

"I didn't see the tents among your luggage." I turned to David, the eldest boy.

"The tents!" said Aunt Clara. 'oh! We let them in the luggage van (行李车厢)。

11. From the story, we know that the main problem was _____.
 - A. food
 - B. time
 - C. space
 - D. noise
12. Aunt Clara _____ after she received the telegram.
 - A. wrote another letter
 - B. phoned
 - C. sent a telegram
 - D. came round to see them
13. The boys were going to sleep _____.
 - A. outside
 - B. with friends
 - C. downstairs
 - D. on the floor
14. The man's wife _____.
 - A. was looking forward to the visit
 - B. started cooking
 - C. moved into the garden
 - D. was still worried
15. Aunt Clara arrived by _____.
 - A. car
 - B. plane
 - C. Train
 - D. boat

北京市海淀区 2000 年初中毕业、升学统一考试

Passage 1

The students were having their chemistry (化学) class. Miss Li was telling the children what water was like. After that, she asked her students. "What's

water?" No one spoke for a few minutes. Miss Li asked again, "Why don't you answer my question? Didn't I tell you what water is like?"

Just then a boy put up his hand and said, "Miss Li you told us that water has no color and no smell. But where to find such kind of water? The water in the river behind my house is always black and it has a bad smell." Most of the children agreed with him.

"I'm sorry, children." Said the teacher, "Our water is getting dirtier and dirtier. That's a problem."

- The students were having their _____ class.
A. English B. Chinese C. chemistry D. maths
- Miss Li was telling the children what _____ was like.
A. water B. air C. earth D. weather
- A boy said, "The water in the river behind my house is always _____."
A. white B. black C. clean D. clear
- Most of the children _____ the boy.
A. agreed with B. wrote to
C. heard from D. sent for
- The water in the river has color and smell because it is getting _____.
A. more and more B. less and less
C. cleaner and cleaner D. dirtier and dirtier

Passage 2

"Cool" is a word with many things. Its old meaning is used to express a temperature that is a little bit cold. As the world has changed, the word has had many different meanings.

"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 favorite 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, "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 colorful as the word "cool"? I can. And I think they are also very cool.

6. We know that the word "cool" has had _____ .
- A. only one meaning B. no meanings
C. many different meanings D. The same meaning
7. In the passage, the word "express" means " _____ " .
- A. see B. show C. know D. feel
8. If you are _____ something, you may say, "It's cool."
- A. interested in B. angry about
C. worried about D. careful with
9. 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
10. 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 colorful
D. may not be as cool as it seems

Passage 3

A friend of mine named Paul received an expensive car from his brother as a Christmas present. On Christmas Eve when Paul came out of his office, a street urchin 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. "You mean your brother gave it to you and it didn't cost you nothing? Boy, I wish..." He hesitated.

Of course Paul knew what he was going to wish for. 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, and 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 driving in front of my house?"

Paul smiled a little. He thought he knew what the boy wanted. He wanted to show his neighbors 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 the steps. Then in a short while Paul heard him coming back, but he was not coming fast. He was carrying his little crippled 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. 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 window 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 holiday ride.

注: urchin 顽童 hesitate 犹豫 neighbor 邻居 crippled 残疾 cent 美分

11. 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
12. 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
13. The urchin asked Paul to stop his car in front of his house _____.
 - A. to show his neighbors 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

14. We can infer(推断)from the story that _____ .
- Paul couldn't understand the urchin
 - the urchin had a deep love for his brother
 - the urchin wished to have a rich brother
 - the urchin's wish came true in the end
15. The best name of the story is _____ .
- Christmas Present
 - A street Urchin
 - A Brother Like That
 - An Unforgettable Holiday Ride

北京市东城区 2000 年初中毕业、升学统一考试

Passage 1

Alan worked on an office in the city. He worked very hard and really wanted to take a holiday.

He usually went to the seaside, but one year he saw an ad(广告)in a newspaper "Enjoy country life. Spend a few weeks at Willow Farm. Good food, fresh air, horse riding, walking, fishing. Good prices(价格).

"This sounds like a good idea." He thought, "I'll spend a month at Willow Farm. I'll enjoy horse riding, walking and fishing. They'll make a change from sitting by the seaside.

Four days later he returned home.

"What's wrong with Willow Farm?" his friend Jack asked him, "Didn't you enjoy country life?"

"Country life was fine," Alan said, "but there was another problem."

"Oh, what?"

"Well, the first day I was there a sheep died, and we had roast lamb(烤羊肉)for dinner."

"Fresh meat is the best."

"I know, but on the second day a cow died, and we had roast beef for dinner."

"Lucky you!"

"You don't understand," Alan said, "on the third day a pig died and we had toast pork for dinner."

"A different roast every day." Jack said.

"Let me finish," Alan said, "on the fourth day the farmer died and I didn't dare to stay for dinner!"

1. Where did Alan work?

- A. on a farm
- B. at a school
- C. in a restaurant
- D. in an office in a city

2. Where did Alan usually go to spend his holiday?

He usually spent his holiday _____ .

- A. by the seaside
- B. in the country
- C. in the mountains
- D. on an island

3. Why did Alan decide to spend his holiday at Willow Farm?

Because _____ .

- A. he live near there
- B. he had a good friend there
- C. he thought it would make a change from sitting by the seaside
- D. he wanted to enjoy the fresh air in the country

4. How many days later did he return?

- A. Few days later.
- B. A week later
- C. Three days later
- D. Four days later

5. What made Alan return so soon?

- A. He felt ill.
- B. The air there was not fresh
- C. The prices were too high.
- D. He was afraid that would have the dead man for dinner.