

中学英语应考金钥匙丛书

# 初中英语短文类 常考题型解析

主编 徐守平

词汇、语法是构成语言的两大要素，中学英语大纲中明确要求学生掌握词汇及语法知识，提高英语的综合运用能力，几乎所有考试题型都要运用这两项知识去读题、解题。可以说词汇与语法是英语学习的两大法宝。因此建议同学们务必牢固掌握“词汇”、“语法”这两本书中的知识，以不变应万变。而“短文类”一书是典型的考前综合指导用书，同学们在本套书的学习中，可将其安排在最后，也可作为对前两本书学习情况的检查自测。

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阅读理解

完形填空

书面表达

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完形填空 · 书面表达

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**初中英语**

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## 前 言

本书主要为准备参加中考的考生而编写，也可作为初中各年级学生平时学习的参考书。

本书主要侧重于短文类测试题的解析。全书分阅读理解、完形填空、书面表达三部分，每一部分均由讲解、练习、解答等几项内容组成。讲解时尽可能用初中学生能够接受的语言，介绍短文类测试题的命题意图、题型分类、解题步骤和解题技巧，使读者对英语短文类测试题有一个总体的认识，解题时能有一个较高的视点。书中提供的模拟试题尽量靠近标准化考试，难度以高中入学考试为准。由于在模拟题后配有译文和解答，读者可以将模拟题当作练习来做，也可以当作短文来阅读，从而提高英文水平和解题能力。书面表达部分重点介绍情景会话，并提供了大量的情景会话的实用句型、词汇和实例，这对了解和掌握情景会话的特点，提高完成情景会话的能力会大有帮助。

希望本书能真正起到一把金钥匙的作用，帮助读者打开通往成功的大门。

编 者

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## I 阅读理解

在英语学习的基础阶段，阅读能力的高低，标志着语言水平的高低。因此，在各类考试中，阅读理解占据十分重要的地位。

对于初中学生来说，应以大学入学考试为基本导向，适当了解命题意图和常考题型，逐渐熟悉解题步骤和解题技巧，这些都有助于提高阅读理解能力。

### 一、命题意图及题型简介

#### 阅读理解的命题意图

阅读理解的命题意图是为了测试考生的阅读速度和对阅读短文理解的准确程度，检测考生灵活运用语言等方面知识的能力。

#### 阅读理解的题型

阅读理解的题型主要有信息题、词语解释题、概括题、推断题等。

#### 1. 信息题

信息题即要求根据短文所提供的事实，回答问题或将句子补充完整。

【例】Tom's birthday is on March 15th. Two weeks before his birthday he was writing a letter to his aunt Rose

when his mother came into the room.

“What are you doing, Tom?” she asked.

“I’m writing to Aunt Rose.” Tom answered.

Tom’s mother was very surprised because Tom never wrote letters to any one.

“Are you inviting her to your birthday party?” his mother asked.

“No, I’m not,” Tom said. “Aunt Rose never comes to my birthday parties.”

“What have you written, then?” his mother asked. “Will you read me the letter?”

“All right. But I’ve written only two lines (行). I’ll read them to you. Listen,” Tom went on. “Dear Aunt Rose, thank you very much for your birthday present. I hope ...”

His mother stopped him and said, “But Tom, Aunt Rose hasn’t sent you a birthday present, has she?”

“I see,” Tom answered. “I’m not thanking her for this year’s present. I’m thanking her for last year’s!”

(1) When did Tom write a letter to his aunt? \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. On March 29th
- B. At the beginning of March
- C. At the end of March
- D. On Tom’s birthday

(2) What do you think of Tom’s letter of thanks? It was \_\_\_\_\_ for Tom to write to his aunt Rose.

- A. too soon
- B. too early

C. too slow

D. too late

**【解析】**

(1) B 因为短文的第二句话是: Two weeks before his birthday he was writing a letter to his aunt ..., 而他的生日是 3 月 15 日, 因此写信日期是 3 月初。这一题要求根据短文的第一、第二句所提供的信息来回答问题。

(2) D 因为 Tom 是在去年生日时收到他婶婶的礼物的, 而感谢信在今年生日的前两周才写, 所以写得太迟了。这一题要求考生根据全文所提供的信息, 把答句中不完整的部分补充完整。

**2. 词语解释题**

词语解释题即要求根据所给短文的上下文, 正确判断某一词或短语的含义。

**【例】**The United States has long been known as a melting pot (熔炉) because so many people from all over the world make up its population. The first immigrants in American history came from England and the Netherlands. Immigrants from many other countries then began arriving and are still coming. The greatest numbers came in the years 1880 to 1914. Between 1820 and 1973, the United States admitted over 46 million immigrants. Most came from Europe, but many also came from Latin America, Asia, Africa, Australia and Canada.

(1) The word "immigrants" in the third line means \_\_\_\_\_.

A. Indians

B. foreigners

C. people coming into a country from abroad to make their home there

D. people going out of their motherland

(2) The expression "make up" in the third line means:

A. understand with difficulty

B. form

C. become friends again

D. collect together

【解析】

(1) C 意思是“移民”。阅读理解的短文中允许有少量的生词出现，考生可以根据上下文及常识去推测其词义。在该题中，如果考生没学过 immigrants 这个词，那么就要根据这个词前面出现的“熔炉”和后面出现的“来自英国、荷兰、亚洲、澳大利亚”等词句来推断这个词的大概含义。

(2) B 意思是“构成”。

词语解释类的题目，要求考生能牢固掌握英语词汇、短语的含义。在遇到一词多义的情况下，能正确判断某个词在所出现的上下文中的确切含义。此外，考生要培养用英语解释词语的习惯，善于根据上下文和常识去推测一个生词或短语的意思。

### 3. 概括题

概括题即要求根据全文，总结出文章的主题大意，点出文章的标题、题材、文体等。

【例】You speak, write a letter, make a telephone call. Your words carry a message. People communicate (交际) with words. But do you think you can communicate without

words? A smile on your face shows you are happy and friendly. Tears in your eyes tell others that you are sad (悲伤). When you raise your hand in class, the teacher knows you want to say something or ask questions. You shake your head, and people know you are saying "No". You nod (点头), and people know you are saying "Yes". Other things can also carry messages. For example, a sign (标志) at the bus stop helps you to know which bus to take. A sign on the door tells you where to go in or out. Have you ever noticed that there are a lot of signs around you and that you receive messages from them all the time?

People can communicate in many other ways. An artist can use his drawing to tell about beautiful mountains, about the blue sea and many other things. Books are written to tell about all the wonderful things in the world and also about people and their ideas.

Books, magazines, TV, radio and films all help us communicate with others. They all help us to know what is going on in the world and what other people are thinking about.

(1) The main idea of this passage (短文) is that people communicate \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. with words only
- B. in many different ways
- C. in letters and with drawings
- D. with smiles, tears, and hands

(2) The best title (标题) for this passage is           .

- A. Signs Carry Messages
- B. The Importance of Communication
- C. Words, Signs and Drawings
- D. Ways of Communication

**【解析】**

(1) B 本文中的三段文字，都是关于不同的交流方式的。

(2) D 理由同(1)。

概括题要求考生能把握住文章的主旨，不能以文中所提到的只字片语为依据，而是要求概括出全文各段的意思。

#### 4. 推断题

推断题即要求根据文章的字面意思，推断出隐含的意思；有时还要求判断作者的态度、观点、意图、语气等。此外还可能要求考生推断所节选的短文的前一段或后一段的大致内容。

**【例1】**I work in London at a large hospital as a nursing officer. It's what a lot of people call a male nurse, which I think is the most ridiculous term (可笑的说法) I've ever come across. It implies that a nurse ought to be female and that by being male I'm different. The other thing is that people always say "I suppose you really wanted to be a doctor", just because I'm a man. They can not imagine that I really wanted to be a nurse and that it isn't just that I failed to be a doctor. And what they don't realize is the work is completely different, you know. As a male nurse you've much

more contact with the patients. There's no way I'd want to be a doctor. Well, except for the money of course.

(1) The author implies (暗示) that \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. he is a nursing officer
- B. he likes to be called a male nurse
- C. he doesn't like to be called a male nurse
- D. he doesn't like to be called a nursing officer

(2) From the passage, we can infer (推断) \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. doctors have more contact with patients
- B. doctors have enjoyed a higher pay than nurses
- C. nurses are better paid than doctors
- D. the author failed to be a doctor

**【解析】**

(1) C 意为：“作者不喜欢被称为男性护士。”因为文中作者把 male nurse 看作为一种“荒唐可笑的说法”(a ridiculous term)，所以，可以推断他不喜欢这种说法。

(2) B 短文的最后说：“There's no way I'd want to be a doctor. Well, except for the money of course.”意思是：“当医生没什么可以吸引我的。当然除了钱之外。”从这句话我们可以看出，在作者眼里，医生除了比护士钱多以外，并没有什么可以吸引他的。

**【例 2】** When I was told in Africa that people in a western city could be lonely (孤独), I didn't believe it. I imagined London, for instance, with ten million people, which was double the total population of Zambia (赞比亚), where I grew up. I imagined that if anyone felt lonely he would sim-

ply walk out and talk to people. After three years in London, I have come to discover it is not that simple.

- (1) The purpose of this passage is \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. to prepare himself for an account (叙述) of a new discovery
  - B. to tell the readers his feelings
  - C. to show his imaginations (想象力)
  - D. to show his doubt
- (2) The paragraph (段落) that follows this passage is most probably about \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. his childhood in Zambia
  - B. his childhood in London
  - C. his new discovery (发现) in Zambia
  - D. his new discovery in London

**【解析】**

(1) A 本文一开头用的是过去时，说：“以前别人告诉我西方的城里人会感到孤独，我不相信。”短文的结尾处指出他现在的观点与以前不一样了。因此，这是一篇介绍态度转变过程的文章，所选的一段只是开头，是为下面的叙述作准备的。

(2) D 他以前的态度是在赞比亚形成的，已经作过介绍。下文将要介绍的是促使他新态度形成的事件。

推断题要求学生短文有较深的理解，难度较大。高中入学考试的阅读理解题中，绝大多数属于前三类试题。

## 二、解题步骤与解题技巧

### 解题步骤

解题步骤可以是先阅读，后看题；可以是先看题，后阅读；也可以一边看题，一边阅读。一般来说，如果短文后的问题较少（仅两三个）时，可以先看题，然后有针对性地去阅读文章，这样阅读时可以跳过与问题无关的内容，从而节省时间。如果短文后所提的问题较多，覆盖的内容较广，则可以先看文章后看题，或者一边看题一边看文章，尽量提高效率。

### 解题技巧

根据题目类型，确定解题方法。

#### 1. 信息题的解题技巧

解信息题可采用“查读”(scanning)的方法，即带着问题去阅读短文，找到相关的部分，仔细读；而与本信息题无关的文字可暂不去读。

【例】Almost everyone knows the meaning of Mr, Mrs and Miss. Mr is used before the names of men. Mrs is for married women and Miss is for single (单身的) women. But what is Ms?

For some time, businessmen in the United States have used Ms before a woman's name when they do not know whether the woman is married or not. Today many women like to use Ms better than Mrs or Miss. The word Mr does not tell us whether or not a man is married. Many women

think this is an advantage (优势) for men. They want to be equal (平等的) with men in this way. These women feel that it is not important for people to know whether they have married or not.

There are some problems with Ms. Not all women like it. Some like the older ways of doing things. Some find it difficult to pronounce (Ms sounds like "miz"). Generally (一般地说), young women like it better than older women do. It is difficult to know whether Ms will be used by more American women in the future (未来).

(1) Businessmen in the United States have used Ms before a woman's name because \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. they want to make women equal with men
- B. they like to use Ms
- C. they don't know if the woman has a husband
- D. they want to make the women happy

(2) Many women like Ms because \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. they want to be equal with men
- B. they feel it is important for people to know their ages
- C. they all like the word Ms
- D. the word Ms can be used before an unmarried woman's name

(3) Which is not a problem with the word Ms?

- A. Some women like the older ways of doing things.
- B. Some women find it difficult to pronounce.
- C. Not all women like it.

D. Men don't like it.

### 【解析】

以上三题均属信息题。

(1) C 解这一题，只要注意去寻找与 businessmen 有关的信息即可。在本短文中，第二段第一行就提供了这方面的信息，足以解这一道题，所以可以不去读其他内容。

(2) A, (3) D 解这两题时，我们仅需要找到与 many women 和 problem 有关的信息即可。

在阅读理解题中，大多数是信息题。短文中有些词句可能很难，看不懂，但只要与所需的信息无关，就可以绕过去。

## 2. 词语解释题的解题技巧

如果对所要求解释的词语较为熟悉，我们只需作出选择即可。而实际情形中，要求解释的词语往往是我们不熟悉的，或者属于我们学过的词语，但在本文中不同于我们所学过的用法。这时就需根据上下文作出一个聪明的猜测。在设计这种题目时，设计者就预先考虑到文中所提供的线索是否在客观上有可能让考生猜出某一生疏的词语的含义。只要方法得当，一般来说，我们都能猜出要求解释的词语的含义。没有线索的生疏词语是不会要求考生解释的。常见的线索有以下几种。

1) 文中所给的线索可能是一个英文句子，而该句子即这个词语的定义或解释。

例如在上面的一篇短文中，作者自问：But what is Ms? 接下来，作者作出了解答：For some time, businessmen in the United States have used Ms before a Woman's name when they do not know whether the woman is married or not. 这

样，我们就知道了“Ms”一词的含义：它常被置于一位不知是否已经结婚的女子的姓名前。

如果短文后有这样的问题：

The word Ms

A. doesn't tell us whether the woman is married

B. tells us that the woman is not married

C. tells something about the woman's family

D. tells us that the woman is equal with men

我们不难作出选择：A。

2) 文中所给的线索可能是同位语，或 that is, or 等引出的解释。

例如：When in college, he began to be interested in geophysics, the study of the movements and activities of the earth. 如果让我们解释 geophysics，我们根据其后的同位语就可以知道它指的是“研究地球运动和活动的学问”。

再如：The egg should be hard-boiled, or cooked until the inside is firm. 如果让我们解释 hard-boiled 一词的意思，我们可以根据其后的 or cooked until the inside is firm (也就是说煮到里面变硬)，我们大致可以猜出 hard-boiled 意为“煮得老一些”。

又如：He's very fat, that is, he weighs 273 pounds. (他很胖，说得精确些，他重达 273 磅。) that is 一般用于解释前面所说的话。如果我们认识 that is 以前的词语，而不认识 that is 之后的某个词，我们可以根据它们之间互相解释的关系，大致猜出这个词的含义。

3) 根据例子或类别来判断一个生词的含义。