

中学英语学习文库

# English

## 初中英语

# 阅读

★  
★  
★  
★

### 小题库



- 朱震一 主编 瞿海瑛 曾蓓蓓 编
- “朱震一名师工作室”组织编写  
实在、实用、实战

上海科学技术出版社

中学英语学习文库



# 初中英语 阅读小题库

朱震一 主编  
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## 内 容 提 要

《中学英语学习文库》丛书目前分高中 8 册,初中 7 册,旨在通过对学生的有效指导和训练,达到逐步提高学生英语水平的目的。本书是此套丛书中的一本。

本书通过全国历年中考真题的解析,对初中阶段常见的阅读理解题型,如判断题型、单项选择题型以及回答问题型,分析如何进行应答。同时,全书精选了各种类型的阅读理解共 100 篇供学生拓展阅读面,并对其的一些重点和难点题目作了解答分析和说明。学生通过题库中的练习,对中考阅读理解的复习可起到事半功倍的效果。

本书供初中学生选用,以及英语爱好者自学自测用或广大教师参考用。

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### 图书在版编目(CIP)数据

中学英语学习文库. 初中英语阅读小题库/朱震一主编.

—上海:上海科学技术出版社,2010.6

(中学英语学习文库)

ISBN 978-7-5478-0257-1

I. ①初… II. ①朱… III. ①英语—阅读教学—初中—习题 IV. ①G634.415

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2010)第 065858 号

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责任编辑 吴 玥

上海世纪出版股份有限公司 出版、发行  
上海科学技术出版社

(上海钦州南路 71 号 邮政编码 200235)

新华书店上海发行所经销 □□□□□□□□印刷

开本 850×1168 1/32 印张 8.5 字数 209 000

2010 年□月第 1 版 2010 年□月第 1 次印刷

定价: 00.00 元

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如发生质量问题,读者可向工厂联系调换

# 前 言

十七年前,儿子七岁时,我写了一本称之为“Raw Material”的英语语法小题库。如今,儿子已经是个可以为本套书做归纳和整理的助手了。

在这十七年中,“小题库”因其使用得心应手、内容针对性强,值得一读、值得一做,深受广大教师和中学学友的喜爱,历经二十七次再版印刷。

然而,这些年来,我一直想将“一本书”做成“一套书”。上海市徐汇区“朱震名师工作室”同仁们的共同努力,使愿望变成了现实。在我这个工作室,有十二位勤奋好学、语言能力强、有着十几年一线教学经验的好老师。他们获奖屡屡、论文篇出,他们把多年的教学经验和积累的看家资料贡献给了我这套丛书。

本着“实在、实用、实战”的想法,丛书仍以“题库”的形式出现,但有大量的注释和讲解。希望能成为切合实际、能解决具体问题、能举一反三、能通过自学就学到知识的参考书,为广大学习者提供方便。

本套丛书可供初一、初二同学在日常词汇、语法、阅读、翻译、写作练习基本功使用,亦可供初三同学系统复习时使用,更可供广大教师教学时参考,甚至可作为教材在课堂上使用。此外,丛书也

能为非在校英语爱好者自学自测所用。

感谢沪上英语教学大师陈锡麟先生为本丛书作审阅和修改。

感谢美国文教专家 Ms. Amy Hutchinson 为本丛书提供的宝贵见解。

愿本书为大家带来求知和进步的喜悦。

朱震一

2010年4月18日

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学校生活、科技信息、社会热点、环境保护、自然揭秘、体育文艺、饮食保健、娱乐休闲等各个方面的阅读材料有什么特点？在看记叙文、说明文、议论文和应用文时要注意什么？“概括性原则、针对性原则和醒目性原则”是怎么回事？“遇到生词千万不要查字典”对吗？

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# Chapter 1 历年中考英语阅读理解试题

## Part 1 判断正误题型

判断正误型(True or false)的题目是若干个陈述句,要求学生根据原文所给信息,判断每个陈述句是对还是错。这一题型多属于事实细节类的考题。一般可以直接从文章中找到明确的答案,难度较小,属于浅层理解题。其主要作用是培养学生快速而准确查找信息的能力,引导学生熟悉文章内容。在做这类题目时,学生要针对性地对文章进行扫读,对有关信息进行快速定位,再将相关信息进行分析对比,有根据地作出正确判断。

一般我们可以按照以下步骤来解题:

1. 先看题目,了解题目大意,并找出题目中的关键词;
2. 快速阅读文章,一行行扫视,根据关键词在文中定位,找到与题目相关的一句或几句话;
3. 仔细阅读这一句或几句话,与题目进行仔细比较分析,确定是 True 还是 False;
4. 答完所有题目后,再读一遍全文,在基于整体理解的基础上,再对某些没把握的题目反复比较推敲。

判断为 True 的题目一般是原文的同义表达,通常用同义词或同义结构,而有些题目是根据原文中的几句话做出的推断或归纳。判断为 False 的题目表现为题目所包含的信息与原文直接相反,或不完全一致,或未在原文中提及。

A 14-year-old boy from the USA was described as a hero yesterday after he saved the life of a woman in another country.

Dean Bluey from Dallas, Texas, was a school boy who was interested in the computer. One day, he was sending an e-mail to a friend on the Internet. Suddenly he received a message saying “Help! Pain! Help!” The message was from Finland (芬兰), thousands of kilometers away from the USA.

“I didn’t know what I should do,” Dean said to a reporter afterwards. “It was really difficult to tell if the message was real.” So Dean did nothing at first. But the message kept coming.

“By then it was easy to see that someone was in trouble,” Dean explained and discovered that the sender was a 20-year-old student called Tarja, who was alone in a university library. She was very ill. What was worse, there was no phone around her. Her only way of communication with the world was by e-mail.

Dean got in touch with the Texas police. The police immediately realized that the situation was quite serious. They found it necessary to telephone the police in Finland. Then an ambulance rushed to the university, and soon doctors found Tarja. Luckily, she was still alive and was quickly sent to the hospital.

“I’m glad she’s OK,” Dean said, “It’s hard to believe, but e-mail saved her life.”

1. Dean Bluey was a 14-year-old boy from Dallas, Texas, the USA.
2. When he was sending an e-mail, Dean heard someone calling outside.

3. Dean didn't know whether the message was real when he first got it.

4. Tarja was a university student in the USA, thousands of kilometers away from Dean.

5. At that time in the library, Tarja was able to ask for help in many ways.

6. Dean made a phone call to the police in Finland and told them about Tarja's trouble.

7. From the story we know that the Internet played an important part in saving Tarja's life.

(上海市中考试题)

Key:

1. T 2. F 3. T 4. F 5. F 6. F 7. T



分析:

第1题: 文章里明确说了: A 14-year-old boy from the USA was described as a hero yesterday after he saved the life of a woman in another country. Dean Bluey from Dallas, Texas, was a school boy who was interested in the computer. 所以是 T。

第2题: When he was sending an e-mail, Dean heard someone calling outside. 这里的 outside 错。文章里说: Suddenly he received a message saying "Help! Pain! Help!" 所以本题是 F。

第3题: 文章里明确说了: "I didn't know what I should do," Dean said to a reporter afterwards. "It was really difficult to tell if the message was real." So Dean did nothing at first. 所以本题是 T。

第4题: 文章里明确说了: The message was from Finland, thousands of kilometers away from the USA. Tarja 不在美国。所以本题是 F。

第5题：文章里明确说了：... the sender was a 20-year-old student called Tarja, who was alone in a university library. She was very ill. What was worse, there was no phone around her. Her only way of communication with the world was by e-mail. 所以本题是 F。

第6题：文章里明确说了：Dean got in touch with the Texas police. The police immediately realized that the situation was quite serious. They found it necessary to telephone the police in Finland. Dean 和德州的警方联系后，警方认为事情严重，所以警方打电话和芬兰警方联系。所以本题是 F。

第7题：文章告诉我们，是 Dean 收到了 Tarja 的 e-mail，然后发生了一系列的营救故事。所以本题是 T。

## 2

I am an e-mail user. When I first started to use the e-mail system, I used to read all my e-mail. I didn't have much mail. I was very excited about receiving any e-mail. I gave my friends my e-mail address. Soon I had more mail than I wanted. Some of the mail was junk mail (垃圾邮件). I was worried. I didn't want my mail to control me.

I've tried some methods to help me get control of my mail. First, I check my mail at the same time every day. Also I try to allow myself only 15~20 minutes every day to process my e-mail. This doesn't always work, but I try. Sometimes I save the messages. Sometimes I just read them, maybe answer a few, and then delete them.

Sometimes I'm not at all interested in a message, so I don't even open it. I delete it right away. This is very much the way I

go through the mail that the postal service delivers to my home.

These methods are very simple. I have some friends who are very clever with computers. From time to time, they teach me new tricks for managing my e-mail. I've also learned to transfer (转存) some messages to a disk so they don't fill up my mail files (文件夹). Then I can read them later and maybe use them in my work. I'm still amazed at what e-mail can do for me! I'm still worried, however, about having too much to read.

1. The writer used to read all his e-mail because he didn't have much mail.

2. After giving his friends his e-mail address, the writer had more mail than he wanted.

3. Sometimes the writer checks his mail in the morning and sometimes in the evening.

4. The writer always spends less than 15 minutes processing his e-mail.

5. Sometimes the writer doesn't open the mail because he is not at all interested in it.

6. The writer teaches his friends how to manage their e-mail.

(上海市中考试题)

Key:

1. T 2. T 3. F 4. F 5. T 6. F



分析:

第1题: 文章开头说: When I first started to use the e-mail system, I used to read all my e-mail. I didn't have much mail. 因

此本题是 T。

第 2 题：文章中说：I gave my friends my e-mail address. Soon I had more mail than I wanted. 因此本题是 T。

第 3 题：文章中说：I check my mail at the same time every day. 可见作者是在固定的时间收邮件，并不是有时早上有时晚上。因此本题是 F。

第 4 题：文章中说：Also I try to allow myself only 15 - 20 minutes every day to process my e-mail. 可见并不是少于 15 分钟，因此本题是 F。

第 5 题：文章中说：Sometimes I'm not at all interested in a message, so I don't even open it. 因此本题是 T。

第 6 题：文章中说：I have some friends who are very clever with computers. From time to time, they teach me new tricks for managing my e-mail. 可见是朋友教作者而不是作者教朋友，因此本题是 F。

### 3

Lives of children are not the same around the world. Children in rich countries like Germany live differently from children in poor countries like Sierra Leone in Africa.

A good German breakfast consists of rolls, jam, cheese, hard-boiled eggs, cold meat and milk. Lunch is the main meal of the day and it is the heaviest! Dinner is thought to be a lighter meal than lunch.

German children start their education at a young age. Subjects are taught in German but children also study English as their second language. In addition, many German children study a third language such as French.

In Germany, cycling and swimming are popular activities among children. Families also like to go for walks in the forest in warmer seasons. In winter, they often go skiing or take a holiday in a country with warmer weather.

In contrast, the poor children in Sierra Leone live mainly on rice. They do not always have meat or eggs. The children also have to wake up around three o'clock in the morning to fetch water.

Many children in Sierra Leone, especially the girls, do not go to school. Most families are so poor that only the boys get to attend school. After school, the boys also have to help parents with housework.

Most girls do not go to school as they are needed at home. They must cook and do other housework. Families in Sierra Leone are usually very large and older girls are expected to care for their younger brothers and sisters.

1. In Germany, dinner is the heaviest meal of the day.
2. German children study French as their second language.
3. Children in Germany are fond of cycling and swimming.
4. Children in Sierra Leone live mainly on meat and eggs.
5. Most girls in Sierra Leone stay home instead of going to school.
6. Both boys and girls in Sierra Leone help their parents with housework.

(上海市中考试题)

Key:

1. F 2. F 3. T 4. F 5. T 6. T



### 分析:

第1题: 文章里说: Lunch is the main meal of the day and it is the heaviest! Dinner is thought to be a lighter meal than lunch. 因此一天中最丰盛的是午餐而不是晚餐。本题答案为 F。

第2题: 文章里说: Children also study English as their second language. In addition, many German children study a third language such as French. 因此孩子们学英语作为第二语言, 法语是作为第三语言。所以本题答案为 F。

第3题: 文章里说: In Germany, cycling and swimming are popular activities among children. 骑车和游泳受德国学生欢迎, 也就是说德国学生非常喜欢这两项活动。因此本题答案为 T。

第4题: 文章里说: The poor children in Sierra Leone live mainly on rice. They do not always have meat or eggs. 因此本题答案为 F。

第5题: 文章里说: Most girls do not go to school as they are needed at home. 也就是说大多数女孩不能上学, 得在家做家务。因此本题答案为 T。

第6题: 文章提到: Most girls do not go to school as they are needed at home. They must cook and do other housework. 说明女孩需要做家务。文章里还提到: After school, the boys also have to help parents with housework. 说明男孩也需要做家务。因此本题答案为 T。

## 4

On my first day of high school, I saw a boy from my class walking back home after school. His name was David. He was carrying his books. As I was walking, I saw a group of kids

running toward him, knocking all his books out of his arms. And then they ran away. David fell down and his glasses went flying. He looked up and I saw sadness in his eyes. I helped him to look for his glasses and said, “The kids with bad manners should be punished.” There was a big smile that showed real gratitude (感激) on his face.

From then on, we became friends. The more I got to know David, the more I liked him. Over the next four years, we always studied, played together and had a happy time.

On graduation day, I could see that he was nervous about his speech. So I said, “Hey, you will be the best!” Then he began, “Graduation is a time to thank those who helped you succeed through those difficult years, our parents, our teachers, but mostly our friends. Being a friend to someone is the best gift you can give them. I’ll tell you a story ...” I just looked at the handsome popular boy in amazement as he told the story of the first day we met.

Everyone was surprised to hear all about his hardest moment. I saw his Mom and Dad looking at me and smiling that same thankful smile. Not until that moment did I realize its deep meaning.

Never underestimate (低估) the power of your actions. With one small action, you can change a person’s life. As you can see, “Friends are angels to make us rise when our wings have problems flying.”

1. The writer and David were classmates.
2. The kids with bad manners were punished by the writer

when they knocked David down.

3. Everyone was surprised to hear all about David's hardest moment.

4. The writer realized that one small action could change a person's life before hearing David's speech.

5. The underlined sentence at the end of the passage means "A friend in need is a friend indeed."

(哈尔滨市中考试题)

Key:

1. T 2. F 3. T 4. F 5. T



分析:

第1题: 文章开头说: On my first day of high school, I saw a boy from my class walking back home after school. 可见他们是同学, 因此本题是 T。

第2题: 作者只是说: The kids with bad manners should be punished. 并没有真的惩罚他们, 因此本题是 F。

第3题: 文章中说: Everyone was surprised to hear all about his hardest moment. 因此本题是 T。

第4题: 作者是在 David 的演讲之后意识到这点的, 不是之前, 因此本题是 F。

第5题: 结尾句指的是“朋友是在你翅膀不能飞的时候帮你飞行的天使”, 这和“患难见真情”表达的是同一个意思, 因此本题是 T。

## 5

Pearl S. Buck was a very popular American writer of her day. She was famous for her books about China. Pearl S. Buck