



中央教科所、北京师范大学著名教育专家先进思想整合沉淀

优学系列
YOUXUE

新浪考试
特别推荐

中考英语 专顶全解

总策划：顾之川
总主编：顾之川
副主编：张建良
副主编：陈纪兰

新颖 系统 丰富 完备 名师编撰 实用权威

阅 读 理 解

本书主编：张泰来



中国教育电视台主持人
优学丛书代言人

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专项突破

丛书直接针对中考,对英语备考从词汇、语法、阅读理解、完形填空、书面表达五个板块,重点突破,全面备考。

词 汇

按新课标要求,对中考考查词汇全面解析,项目有:音标、词性、词义、词组、用法举例、相近相关词语比较分析等。内容全面,解析透彻,例句丰富,巧妙记忆。此既为英语学科必备小词典,又为中考词汇学习与记忆的实用工具书。书中既有对中考词汇考查的精要分析,又有备考方法指导;书中词汇训练突破 800 题更能让备考复习跃上新的台阶。

语 法

按语法项目科学归纳,条分缕析,从语法要点到具体运用,从典型示例到变化比较,完全把握语法要点,举一反三,灵活运用。

阅读理解

细致分析中考阅读理解的考查要求与命题特点,归纳提炼有效训练与备考方法,精析精练。选材范围广泛,涉及历史、地理、自然、社会、生活、文化、环保等各个方面,情景丰富,训练规范。

完形填空

全书包括两大部分,一是完形填空,二是补全对话。题型全面、新颖,注重创新,围绕中考要求,进行专题性突破。

书面表达

着眼应用,引导写作,话题丰富多彩,范例典型精美,既有利于欣赏品读,更有利于借鉴积累,此为备考的基础储备。

栏目设置

考点透视

对中考考查要求及命题特点全面解析,帮助考生全面把握中考要求,明确备考目标。

解题指导

结合中考要求归纳总结有效学习方法与备考经验,提纲挈领,咀嚼反思,深度挖掘,提升思维,实现学习到备考的全面升华。

真题再现

精选近年重点省市中考典型命题,详析详解,在解题过程中归纳方法技巧,在解题分析中渗透命题预测。试题新颖、典范、丰富,大容量。

强化训练

精心选编备考训练题,进行考前强化训练。这是考前的实战演练,有利于考生快速进入临战状态,树立必胜信念。

本丛书在中考备考前夕出版,内容更丰富,信息更准确,最新,最全,最实用。

编者

2006 年 11 月于北京

词
语

汇
法

要点完备, 详解详析, 例句丰富, 巧妙记忆

阅读理解
完形填空

巩固词汇, 测试语法, 启迪思维, 培养能力

书面表达

着眼应用, 引导写作, 多彩话题, 精美范例

本套图书为编辑作品, 编写时作者广泛参阅了多种资料, 由于有些原作者的个人资料难以查证, 加之时间紧张, 成书之前未能和他们一一取得联系, 我们对此深表遗憾, 并对他们的劳动诚致敬意。如有作者发现自己的大作被我们收入采用, 恳望及时致信, 我们将尽快奉上稿酬。来信请寄: bingbingzh2008@126.com。

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备考方略

中考英语阅读理解突破

一 新课标对初中阶段英语阅读的要求

阅读理解是综合语言运用能力的一个重要方面,在中考中所占比重越来越大,这是拉开档次的题目。根据教育部制定的英语课程标准,初中毕业生应达到五级综合语言运用能力。

阅读理解五级的目标部分描述如下:

1. 能根据上下文和构词法推断、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. 能找出文章中的主题,理解故事的情节,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. 除教材外,课外阅读量应累计达到15万词以上(上海的要求更高一些,30万词以上)。所谓阅读能力是指视读能力、理解能力和对所读材料的评价能力。

二 阅读理解在中考中的位置

“阅读理解”题的题量大、分值高,是考查学生综合运用语言能力的重点题型,是中考试卷中的压轴题,占有举足轻重的地位。

三 中考英语阅读理解主要考查学生哪些方面的能力?

中考英语“阅读理解”题主要是考查考生综合运用所学语言知识的能力,包括阅读能力、理解能力、归纳概括能力、逻辑推理能力以及对材料的评估能力等。

四 历年中考阅读理解题选材有什么特点?

中考试题中的阅读文章题材多样,体裁形式丰富,这就需要考生在平时对各方面的知识都有所积累,积极迎合中考命题趋势。

题材	体裁
时政要闻、社会文化、人物生平、风俗习惯、历史地理、科学技术等	记叙文、说明文、议论文、应用文、新闻报道、广告、通知、操作说明、表格等

五 中考英语阅读理解有哪些设题方式及题型?

从最近几年各地命题看,中考英语阅读理解的设题类型主要有:单项选择类、判断正误类、阅读填词类、回答问题类、任务型阅读类等。

从问题设置上可以总结为四种类型:

1. 直接题目:这种题目比较简单,只要通读全文,了解文中所叙述的重要事实或细节,就可以解答出来,有的甚至可以从文章的原句中直接找到答案。

2. 理解性问题:要求对文中个别难词、关键词、词组或句子做出解释。解答这类题目时需要有关的上下文,甚至整篇文章的内容建立准确、立体的理解才能做出正确答案。

3. 推理性题目:这种题目考生往往不能直接从文中找到答案,而需要根据上下文及其相互间的关系或对整篇文章进行深层理解后,才能找到答案。有时甚至还得考虑作者的主旨、倾向等因素加以推理,才能获得正确答案。

4. 概括性题目:要求考生在阅读和理解全文的基础上对文章做出归纳、概括或评价。解这种题目时,不能只凭文中的只言片语而断章取义,比如涉及文章的标题、主题、结论、结局等有关问题,都需要在细读全文的基础上,结合所学语言知识、背景知识、生活常识、专业知识进行逻辑思维推理判断,从而获取文章中内含的信息。

六 近几年中考英语阅读理解试题的特点和命题趋势

认真分析近几年各地中考英语试题,我们可以看出,“阅读理解”题的题量在增大、难度在增加,分值在增高,是考查学生综合运用语言能力的重点题型。当前的选材特点是:内容时尚,紧紧围绕现代科技、社会热点、校园生活等选材;题材新颖,体裁多样,命题巧妙,不仅要理解一般性的何时、何地、何人、何事等方面的要点,而且要从深层挖掘,理解弦外之音,话外之意,要理解作者的意图以及文章对读者、社会产生的诸多影响;要求学生能迅速理解文章主旨大意、段落细节,并能准确选

出正确答案。所以,我们要强调的是,老师和学生都要重视平时阅读量的增加。

七、做阅读理解有哪些常见的困难及应对策略?

阅读理解一直是学生失分较多的一个题目,学生在阅读理解方面主要有以下三个困难:

1. 词汇量缺乏。有相当一部分同学的词汇十分贫乏,由此导致了阅读的困难。可以想象,一个考生绝对不可能看懂一篇对他来说满篇都是生词的文章。学生应尽可能熟记英语课程标准中所列出的五级要求的全部词汇。从解答阅读题的角度看,学生只需记住这些词汇的中文意思及词性,但从应试的角度来看,熟记大量常用词的拼法也是十分必要的。

2. 知识面狭窄。任何一种考试都是一次综合能力的检测,阅读更不例外。纵观历年中考阅读题,选材十分广泛,内容涉及到政治、历史、地理、社会习俗等方面。因此,学生在平时有必要抽出时间读报、看杂志及各类课外书籍,有意识地积累各方面的知识。

3. 语法知识不足。众所周知,文章提供信息来源,因此,看懂每个词组及句子是解题的先决条件。为测试考生的语言能力,命题者往往还会在一些结构较复杂的句子或会产生歧义的句子设置问题,缺乏分析句子能力的考生往往会在这类问题上栽跟头。

八、针对阅读理解,平时应怎样训练才最有效?

1. 学会猜测词义

生词是影响阅读速度和阅读理解的主要原因。在平时的阅读训练中,不要一碰到生词就查词典。要培养自己猜测词义的能力。同学们可以根据构词法、词性、上下文来猜测词义。如果一时猜不出,也不要产生惧怕心理,多看几遍,会帮助理解。

2. 分析长句难句

要根据学过的句法,分析长句、难句。一定要看懂句子的意思,理解句意很重要。

3. 浏览短文大意

要在阅读短文时,学会浏览,进而掌握了解大意。还有,要学会找主题句,它能帮助你理解语段的意思。

4. 寻读细读并举

要能快速地在短文中寻找信息,并把握文章的细节。要提高解题的正确性。

5. 领会作者意图

要能抓住短文的要点,进行适当的推理和判断,领会作者的意图。避免用自己个人的印象、观点去判断和推理。

九、做好阅读理解有哪些实用技巧?

1. 先快速浏览全文,了解文章的大意及大致内容,不要过多考虑某些词句的意义,更不要进行详细的语法分析。

2. 接着,细看文章后所列出的问题与选项,并带着问题查读文章。目光要自上而下、一目数行地寻找与题目有关的词句,找到有关范围后再采用研读的办法逐句琢磨。对于涉及面广的题目或者列在首位的主旨题,可选择放在最后做,涉及面广的细节题与推论题在孤立的句子或段落里不一定能找到答案,因此需要在关键的地方结合上下文认真思考。对于较长的文章可采用先读问题与选项,后阅读文章的方法,此方法也可运用于有较高难度的文章。

3. 答完所有题目后,可以再快读一遍文章,逐一校对各题的答案。查看各题答案是否前后照应,与原文有无矛盾,文中是否有疏忽的重要线索等。

第一章

单项选择题

考点透视

“单项选择题”阅读理解题的特点

阅读理解的题型有多种,在各种测试中最常见的是单项选择题型。

一般说来,“单项选择题”阅读理解题主要针对如下方面:①文章的个别词或句子;②文章的某一细节或情节;③文章的主题;④文章的知识背景;⑤文章的结论或结局;⑥文章内涵的隐意或寓意等。

“单项选择题”阅读理解题的命题规律

1. 考查掌握所读材料的主旨和大意的能力。

此类考查主旨和大意的题大多数针对段落(或短文)的主题思想、标题或目的,其主要提问方式有:

- 1) Which is the best title of 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。

此类考查事实和细节的题目大多数是针对文章的细节设计的,其主要提问方式有:

- 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的意义的的能力。

此类猜测词义的题目要求考生根据上下文确定某一特定的词或短语的准确含义。其主要提问方式有:

- 1) The word “ * * * ” in the passage probably means _____.
- 2) The underlined word “It” in the passage refers to _____.

3) In this story the underlined word “ * * * ” means _____.

4) Here “it” means _____.

4. 考查对阅读材料全篇逻辑关系的理解,对文章各段、各句之间的逻辑关系的理解能力。

此类题目主要考查的是句与句之间、段与段之间的逻辑关系,其主要提问方式有:

- 1) Many visitors come to the writer's city to _____.
- 2) Some shops can be built 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。

此类题目文章中没有明确的答案,需要考生在理解全文的基础上进行推理和判断。其主要提问方式有:

- 1) We can guess the writer of the letter may be a _____.
 - 2) We can infer 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 _____.
 - 5) What would be happy if...?
6. 考查推断作者意图和态度的能力。
- 1) How did the writer feel at Vienna station?
 - 2) The writer writes this text to _____.
 - 3) The writer believes that _____.
 - 4) The writer suggests that _____.

解题指导

“单项选择题”阅读理解的解题技巧

1. 首先看短文的开头和结尾,从而确定短文的题材,预测其内容。每段的第一句话往往会提供重要的信息,可以帮助我们搜索各段落乃至整篇文章的大意。

2. 速读全文,整体理解短文大意,阅读时要抓住关键词语,把握它们之间的相互联系,弄清文章的大意。

3. 根据已知的短文内容,着手解题。可先将后面的选择题看一下,然后带着问题再去阅读,边阅读边解题,这样做一方面有助于对文章的进一步理解,另一方面可以有针对性地从文章中寻找答案。

4. 迅速复读短文,检查自己的理解是否正确,所选答案是否前后矛盾。通过全面考虑,最后确定答案。

真题再现

第1篇

(2006·河北省) People in different countries have different ways of doing things. Something that is polite in one country may be quite impolite in another. In Britain, you mustn't lift your bowl to your mouth when you are having some liquid (液体) food. But it's different in China. And in Japan you even needn't worry about making noises when you have it. It shows that you are enjoying it. But it is regarded as bad manners (礼貌;方式) in Britain. If you are a visitor in Mongolia, what manners do they wish you to have? They wish you to give a loud "burp" (打嗝) after you finish eating. Burping shows that you like the food.

In Britain, you should try not to put your hands on the table when you're having a meal. In Mexico, however, guests are expected to keep their hands on the table during a meal. But in Arab countries you must be very careful with your hands. You mustn't eat with your left hand. Arabs consider it very bad manners eating with left hands. So, what should you do if you are on a visit in another country? Well, just do in Rome as the Romans do. You can ask the native (本土的) people to help you or just watch carefully and follow them.

1. According to the passage, making noises when you have liquid food isn't bad manners in _____.
A. China B. Japan
C. Britain D. Mongolia
2. _____ is bad manners in Britain.
A. Eating food without making noises
B. Putting liquid food in the bowl
C. Having soup directly with a bowl

D. Keeping hands off the table

3. From the passage, we can infer (推断) that _____.
A. Mongolian people burp when they are eating
B. Japanese people all make noises when drinking
C. Chinese people never make noises at table
D. few Arabs eat with left hands
4. "Do in Rome as the Romans do" means "_____".
A. Do as the native people do
B. Do as you do at home
C. Ask the native people to do it
D. Watch the native people doing it
5. The passage mainly (主要) tells us _____.
A. some table manners in Britain
B. some different table manners
C. different ways of having liquid food
D. to have good manners



答案与分析

1. B 细节理解题。从第一段 And in Japan you even needn't worry about making noises when you have it. 一句看出, 正确答案为 B。
2. C 细节理解题。从第一段 In Britain, you mustn't lift your bowl to your mouth when you are having some liquid (液体) food. 得出正确答案为 C。
3. D 推理判断题。可从 Arabs consider it very bad manners eating with left hands. 推断得出答案。
4. A Do in Rome as the Romans do 是一句俗语, 意思是“入乡随俗”。
5. B 主旨大意归纳题。这篇短文的大意是介绍世界各地的一些餐桌礼仪。选 B 正确。

第2篇

(2006·包头市) Thanksgiving Day is always celebrated on the fourth Thursday of November. It is the most traditional American holiday. Thanksgiving Day began with the English in Plymouth Colony. As far back as 1621, after a long hard winter, the immigrants wanted to give thanks to God for the first harvest. They invited their Indian friends to join them in a big feast.

The first national holiday was declared (宣布) by President Washington for November 26, 1789. President Lincoln revived (恢复) the custom in 1863. It was not until 1941 that the US Congress made a decision, setting the fourth Thursday of November as an annual (每年的) Thanksgiving Day. It began as a religious celebration and became a nationwide holiday. Now it is usually a family day, celebrated with friends and family members to share a big meal. Schools are closed on Thanksgiving Day.

For Americans, Thanksgiving Day is one of the few days of the year when the whole family gets together. Everyone is glad to see everyone else and there is a very busy exchange of greetings. The women soon disappear into the kitchen to help prepare the dinner. The men settle down to watch a football game on TV, or to discuss business or politics. Some of the more athletic men go outside to play ball with the children. Then everyone will sit down to dinner, in which traditional Thanksgiving foods such as roast turkey, sweet potatoes, chestnuts and pumpkin pie are served. After dinner, people will sit around and talk.

- Thanksgiving Day was first celebrated in 1621 by _____ of the Plymouth Colony.
A. English settlers B. American settlers
C. the local Indians D. President Washington
- Since _____, the fourth Thursday of November has been set as a nationwide holiday.
A. 1863 B. 1941
C. 1621 D. 1789
- The basic traditional food on Thanksgiving Day is _____.
A. milk B. sweet potatoes
C. coffee D. roast turkey
- President Lincoln is mentioned because _____.
A. he made Thanksgiving Day as a regular national holiday

- B. he once took part in the celebration of Thanksgiving Day
- C. he introduced the Indian holiday to the Americans
- D. he is the first US President

- _____ serves as the best title for the passage.

- "Thanksgiving Dinner"
- "Thanks God for a Good Harvest"
- "Thanksgiving Foods"
- "Thanksgiving, a National Holiday"



答案与分析

- A 细节理解题。从第一段 As far back as 1621, after a long hard winter, the immigrants wanted to give thanks to God for the first harvest. 可得出答案。
- B 细节理解题。从第二段 It was not until 1941 that the US Congress made a decision, setting the fourth Thursday of November as an annual (每年的) Thanksgiving Day. 可得出结论。
- D 细节理解题。从最后一段 Then everyone will sit down to dinner, in which traditional Thanksgiving foods such as roast turkey, sweet potatoes, chestnuts and pumpkin pie are served. 可得出结论。
- A 细节理解题。从第二段的叙述可得出正确答案。
- D 主旨大意归纳题。这篇短文的大意是介绍感恩节。

第3篇

(2006·天津市) From the time we were babies we have been taught manners. We are taught how to hold a knife and fork and not to talk with our mouths full. We are taught how to shake hands and when to stand and when to sit and the way to introduce people.

Sometimes good manners in one place are very bad manners somewhere else. Almost everywhere eating together means that people are very friendly to each other. But in parts of Polynesia (波利尼西亚) it is bad manners to be seen eating beside each other. So they politely turn their backs to each other when they are taking food.

Some East Africans spit four times as a kind of blessing (祝福). They do it to show that they want a sick person to get well, or to bless a new-born baby. In most other places, spitting means something completely different. It usually shows an unhealthy habit. In many countries, it may mean

that you hate someone.

When we go to visit someone we say "Hello!" or "How are you?" or things like that. But if you are visiting an East African village, everyone will be very careful not to pay attention to you. The polite thing there will be for you to go quietly, without speaking to anyone, and sit beside your friend. You should wait until he has finished what he is doing and then he will begin talking to you.

In a village in Arab, a visitor will walk behind all the tents until he gets to the one he wants to visit. If he passes in front, he will be invited into each tent and asked to eat. It is rude to refuse.

- From this passage we know _____.
A. it's good manners to use a knife and fork to eat
B. it's bad manners to stand and talk
C. it's good manners not to talk with our mouths full
D. how to shake hands when we introduce people
- In many places, spitting may mean _____.
A. you give a new-born baby the blessing
B. you want a sick person to get well
C. you hate someone
D. you show your love to your relatives or friends
- If you visit an East African village, you _____.
A. should say "Hello!" or "How are you?" to others
B. should talk to the villagers quietly
C. should be very careful and not to pay any attention to others
D. must wait until your friend has finished his work and then begin to talk to him

ceived 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. "You mean your brother gave it to you and it didn't cost you nothing? Sir, I wish..." He hesitated (犹豫). Paul thought of course he knew what the boy wanted, but what the boy said surprised him 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 to." The boy answered.

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 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. 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 holiday ride.

- The street urchin was very surprised when _____.
A. he met Paul
B. Paul told him about the car
C. Paul received an expensive car
D. he was walking around the car
- 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



答案与分析

- C 细节理解题。从第一段 We are taught how to hold a knife and fork and not to talk with our mouths full. 可得知正确答案。
- C 细节理解题。从第三段 In many countries, it may mean that you hate someone. 可得知正确答案。
- D 细节理解题。从第四段 You should wait until he has finished what he is doing and then he will begin talking to you. 可得知正确答案。

第4篇

(2005·天津市) A friend of mine named Paul re-

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

- A. to show he had a rich friend
- B. to show his neighbours the big car
- C. to let his brother ride in the car
- D. to tell his brother about his wish

4. We can find from the story that

- A. the urchin wished Paul to give his car to Buddy
- B. the urchin wished to have a rich brother
- C. the urchin had a deep love for his brother
- D. the urchin's wish came true in the end

5. The best title of the story is

- A. A Christmas Present
- B. Paul, a Kind-hearted Person
- C. A Brother Like That
- D. An Unforgettable Holiday Ride



答案与分析

1. B 细节辨认题。从第二段开头可以看出。
2. A 推理判断题。从第二段人物对话中可以推断出。
3. D 分析推理题,从男孩的话语中可以看出。
4. C 分析推理题,仍然从男孩的话语中可以看出,还有 The shining-eyed older brother 也是很好的注释。
5. C 归纳主旨题,要求归纳短文大意,根据文章内容大意加标题。

第5篇

(2006·青海省) It is well-known that it will take travelers only 48 hours by train to go from Beijing to Lhasa, the capital of west China's Tibet on July 1 this year. Travelers can enjoy the beautiful views during the 48 hour train ride.

The new railway line will be controlled by the Beijing's West Railway Station from July 1, 2006. The most important part of the line, the Qinghai-Tibet Railways, has been completed.

The Qinghai-Tibet part of the railway is the world's highest railway. About 960 kilometers of the train tracks are 4,000 meters above sea level. The highest parts reach 5,072 meters.

The railway is the world's longest plateau railroad which is 1,956 kilometers long, from Qinghai's capital Xining to

Lhasa in Tibet. The Golmud-Lhasa part is 1,142 kilometers long and goes across the Kunlun and Tanggula mountain ranges.

The trains running on the Qinghai-Tibet Railway have very good conditions. If the passengers feel hard to breathe, they will be provided with oxygen masks, because all of the trains have oxygen supplying equipments.

1. It will take people 48 hours by train to go to Lhasa from Beijing

- A. from now on
- B. next July 1
- C. from July 1, 2006
- D. from July 1, 2005

2. When we talk about the Qinghai-Tibet part of the railway, we say

- A. the railway is well-known
- B. the railway is the highest
- C. it is easy to operate
- D. it was completed easily

3. The highest parts of Qinghai-Tibet Railway reach meters.

- A. 960
- B. 4,000
- C. 5,072
- D. 1,956

4. In the last paragraph, the phrase "oxygen masks" means

- A. 氧气面罩
- B. 望远镜
- C. 热水
- D. 药品

5. The best title of the passage is

- A. Travel from Beijing to Lhasa
- B. Qinghai-Tibet Railway
- C. Train with Best Conditions
- D. Well-Known Railway

答案: 1-5 CBCAB



答案与分析

1. C 细节理解题。从第一段中 it will take travelers only 48 hours by train to go from Beijing to Lhasa, the capital of west China's Tibet on July 1 this year 可以得出答案。
2. B 细节理解题。从文中 The Qinghai-Tibet part of the railway is the world's highest railway. 一句可得出答案。
3. C 细节理解题。从文中 The highest parts reach 5,072 meters. 一句可得出答案。
4. A 词义理解题。oxygen masks 是“氧气面罩”的意思。
5. B 主旨大意归纳题。这篇短文主要介绍了青藏铁路,所以短文标题应为“青藏铁路”。



第6篇

(2005·北京统考) Sometimes, people are not clear about what kind of food is healthy, and what kind of food may do harm to our health. The USDA has prepared a food guide to help people learn about which kind of food is the healthiest to eat. The food guide describes six main food groups: meat (like fish and chicken), dairy (like milk and cheese), grains (like bread and rice), fruit, and vegetables. The last group is fats and sweets. The USDA also suggests (建议) how much of each food group is healthy to eat daily. Though this guide was prepared by the US government, it is very useful for people all over the world.

As a result of years of study, we know that too much animal fat is bad for our health. For example, Americans eat a lot of meat and only a small amount (量) of grains, fruit and vegetables. Because of the way they eat, they have a high rate (率) of cancer (癌症) and heart disease. In Japan, people eat large amounts of grains and very little meat. The Japanese also have a very low rate of cancer and heart disease. The Japanese live longer than anyone else in the world. However, when Japanese people move to the US, the rate of heart disease and cancer goes up as their eating habit changes. And as hamburgers, ice creams and other high-fat foods become popular in Japan, the rate of heart disease and cancer is going up there as well. People are also eating more meat and dairy food in other countries, in which the disease rate is going up along with the change of the way people eat. Doctors everywhere suggest people eat more grains, fruit and vegetables and less meat and dairy food.

Eating healthily is important for children as well as their parents. When parents have poor eating habits, their children usually do, too. After all, children eat the same way as their parents. When parents eat healthy food, the children will learn to enjoy it, too. Then they will develop good eating habits. Doctors suggest parents give their children healthier food such as fruit, vegetables and juice.

Everyone wants to live a long, healthy life. We know that the food we eat affects (影响) us in different ways. For example, doctors believe that fruit and vegetables can really protect people from many different diseases. On the other hand, animal fat can cause diseases. We can change our eating habits now and enjoy many years of healthy living.

1. What is the USDA in the passage?
A. A group of doctors in the US.
B. An office of the US government.
C. A report on diseases in the US.
D. An order given by the US president.
2. The second paragraph mainly tells us that _____.
A. Japanese are always healthier than Americans
B. living in the US is not good for people's health
C. if you eat too much fat you will have cancer
D. the way we eat may cause some health problems
3. Which of the following is true according to the passage?
A. More and more people have good eating habits now.
B. Parents' eating habits are important to their children.
C. Good eating habits develop only when you are young.
D. The more fruit and vegetables we eat, the longer we will live.
4. The greatest help the passage give us is _____.
A. to introduce a food guide to the world
B. to provide us with knowledge of six food group
C. to suggest a way of eating for a healthy life
D. to find the main course of some serious diseases



答案与分析

1. B 细节理解题。由第二行的信息可知, USDA 是政府的一个部门推荐给人们一种健康食品指南。
2. D 段意归纳题。段落的第一句通常是主题句, 本段的主题就是第一句。bad for your health 也就意味着 health problems
3. B 细节推断题。此题易错选 D, 文章指出如果父母有健康的饮食习惯, 自然会影响到孩子。根据文章第三段可得出答案选 B。
4. C 意义推断题。完成此类概括全文大意题多用排除法, 文章主要介绍健康饮食, 所以选 C。

第7篇

(2005·北京统考) These strategies (策略) will help you learn how to take tests and show what you know.

MULTIPLE-CHOICE (选择题) TEST

Mark the best answer from a list of choices for a multiple-choice test.

Read Test Directions Carefully Directions tell what you need to do. Words like best, always, only, all, and never

will help you find the correct answer. Sentences with those words are usually not true.

Directions: Read each question. Circle the best answer.

4. Which is the fastest way of traveling?

- A. By train. B. By ship.
C. By plane. D. By bus.

Plan Your Time Pass over hard questions. If you have time, you can go back to them later.

Read Items(题干) Again If you are not sure about an answer, read the item again. Think about all the answer choices. Which one seems best?

SHORT - ANSWER TEST

In a short-answer test, write a word, a group of words, or a sentence to answer a question. Look for key words like who or what that tell you what to write in the answer.

12. What do people have to take when they travel around?

Food, water and money.

PASSAGE - WRITING TEST

For a passage-writing test, write one or more paragraphs to answer one question.

1. Study the Item and key words. Read the question two times or more. Look for key words that tell you exactly what to do. You might see prompts(提示) like these:

- Discuss the problems in traveling.
- Think of some ways to make it better.

2. Plan Your Answer Think about the key words and the topic. Write everything you know about the topic on a piece of your own paper. This can help you organize your writing.

3. Write the Passage Use the words in the prompts to write a beginning. Then use what you know about the topic to write your passage.

- Write a topic sentence for each paragraph.
- Write the important information in the body.
- Read your passage before you hand it in.

1. How many kinds of tests are talked about in the passage?

- A. One. B. Two.
C. Three. D. Four.

2. When you take a short-answer test, you should _____.

- A. write words to answer a question
B. circle the best answer from the choices
C. write some paragraphs for a question

D. underlined right sentences in a passage

3. While you are taking any of the tests, you should think carefully about _____.

- A. key words B. each paragraph
C. every choice D. topic sentences

4. In the passage, the writer mainly wants _____.

- A. to show us the differences between the tests
B. to help us to learn how to do well in tests
C. to teach us how to find the key words in the items
D. to introduce the ways to choose the best answers



答案与分析

1. C 直接理解性题目。从文章的第一句可知此篇文章是说明文。再从文章中三个大写字标题和文章内容可知,三个大写字标题就是所提到的几种测试题型。所以答案选 C。

2. A 直接理解性题目。根据题中信息可知,此题答案到大写字 Short-answer test 后去寻找,根据第一句中 write a word, a group of words or a sentence to answer a question 可以很容易找到答案 A 或用排除法也易得到此题答案,因文中未提 circle, write some paragraphs 或 underline。

3. A 逻辑推理性题目。要准确完成此题,需要找到完成三种测试都合适的一个。后两种方法中都提到了 key words,所以可以判定 key words 的可能性较大,再回头看第一种方法,可以找到这样的信息: words like best, always, only, all, and never will help you find the correct answer. 它和 words 也有关。所以此题应为 A, key words。

4. B 主旨归纳性题目。文章的第一句通常是主题句,而此篇文章的这个特点更加明显。本题易错选 D, D 的句意为介绍选择最佳答案的方法,但文中第二、第三种测试都不是选择题,所以做题时应细心。

第 8 篇

(2006 · 河北省) Little Mike's grandma died weeks ago.

He missed her very much. One afternoon Mike went to the city park, where his grandma used to go. There he saw an old lady. She looked very kind. She was sitting there, watching pigeons (鸽子). Little Mike went up and sat next to her. He took out his food and drinks and gave some to her. She smiled at him. Her smile was so sweet that Mike wanted

to see it again. She seemed to understand him, so once again she smiled, Mike was very glad.

They sat there all the afternoon, eating and talking. As it grew dark, Mike got up to leave. Before he left, he hugged (拥抱) the old lady and she gave him her sweetest smile.

When Mike got home, his mother was surprised by the look of joy on his face. "I met a granny in the park. Her smile was like the kind of smile I had seen on Grandma's face."

The old lady also returned to her home happily. She told her son that she had had food and drinks with a little boy. "He was as lovely as Brittany," she said. Her son was surprised, because he had never seen her so happy since Brittany, her grandson, died weeks ago.

1. Little Mike went to the park and
 A. played with pigeons
 B. fed pigeons
 C. met an old lady
 D. saw a friend of his grandma's
2. The old lady's smile showed that
 A. she had hoped to meet the boy
 B. she wanted to get some drinks
 C. she missed her grandson
 D. she liked the little boy
3. Mike felt very glad because
 A. he gave the granny food and drinks
 B. the old lady was as kind as his grandma
 C. he had seen his grandma
 D. he had a loving family
4. Mike and the old lady
 A. were good to each other
 B. knew each other well
 C. often met in the park
 D. did nothing that afternoon
5. What can we learn from the story?
 A. When one feels unhappy, he must go to a park.
 B. Old people are always kind and happy.
 C. Children and old people should get on well with each other.
 D. When people are kind to each other, they will feel happy.



答案与分析

1. C 细节考查题。从第一段 There he saw an old lady. 可得出答案。
2. D 意义推测题。老奶奶朝他微笑,说明她很喜欢他。
3. B 意义推测题。我们也可以从 She looked very kind. 直接得出答案。
4. A 意义推测题。从第一段的字里行间我们可以看出两人之间的友好和默契。
5. D 主旨归纳题。本文的主要意思是讲人与人之间要有爱心,要建立和谐的关系。

第9篇

(2006·天津市) Henry was a carpenter (木匠) of our village. Once I asked him to make a dining table for my wife. He made it just the right size to fill the space between the two windows. When I arrived home that evening, Henry was drinking a cup of tea and writing out his bill for his work.

My wife said to me, quietly, "That's his ninth cup of tea today." But she said loudly, "It's a beautiful table, dear, isn't it?"

"I won't decide about that until I see that bill." I said.

Henry laughed and gave me his bill for the work. It said:

BILL	
One dining table	June 10, 1995
Cost of wood	17.00
Paint (油漆)	1.50
Work 8 hours (1 an hour)	8.00
Total (总计)	36.50

When I was looking at the bill, Henry said, "It's been a fine day, hasn't it? Quite sunny."

"Yes," I said. "I'm glad it is only the 10th of June."

"Me, too," said Henry. "You wait—it'll be a bit hotter by the end of the month."

"Yes. Hotter and more expensive. Dining tables will be 20 more expensive on June 30th, won't they, Henry?"

Henry looked hard at me for half a minute. There was a little smile in his two blue eyes. I gave his bill back to him.

"If it isn't too much trouble, Henry," I said, "Please add it up again. You can forget the date."