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21世纪新英语

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21st

CENTURY

ENGLISH

初中英语 阅读理解

单项系列

丛书主编：孙金冠宇

主 编：杨福惊 李冬菊



山西教育出版社

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复 审 李少霖

终 审 张金柱

装帧设计 陶雅娜

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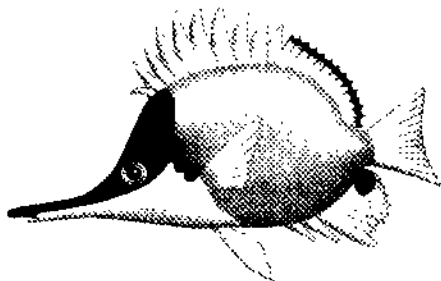
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前言



阅读理解是初中生毕业升学统一考试中最主要的题型之一，此题型在试题中占的比例逐年加大，考生在此题型中失分较多。

阅读理解不但是考查学生英语能力的一种很好的检测手段，同样也是学好英语，获得阅读能力和交际能力的很好的方法。本书依据九年义务教育教学大纲的规定，参照各省、市中考考纲的要求，组织国内多所重点中学知名教师及专家精心设计和编写而成。

本书分为三个部分：第一部分是阅读理解指导与阅读技巧；第二部分为典型阅读理解例题及分析；第三部分是阅读理解训练，以加强阅读能力的训练，提高阅读速度和水平。

每篇阅读理解训练的短文，除了考查学生基本的阅读能力外，还注意考查学生的分析、归纳、判断、推理、概括和总结等能力，并对相关学科的知识进行考查，如地理、历史、自然科学等方面的知识，尤其注重素质教育。

我们特别精选了2005年各地阅读理解中考真题，使本书更具有权威性、资料性。

总之，本书短文体裁多样，语言地道流畅，贴近现代生活实际，命题规范，符合测试学的理论要求，适合中学生的实际需要；练习布局合理，针对性、实用性强，是参加中考的学生及想打好英语基础的学习者平时训练、检测、自测的一本好书。

本书在编写过程中，参考了近几年出版的优秀英语书籍、专业杂志及相关报纸等，在此表示谢意。

由于编者水平所限，在书中可能有不足之处，请同行和同学们指正。

编者



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阅读理解题型的考查方式与答题技巧



考查方式与答题技巧

阅读理解题型是中考英语试卷中非常重要的一部分,也是试卷中分值最大的一种题型。它主要考查学生对阅读材料的分析理解能力、推理判断能力和概括归纳能力。纵观历届中考试题,出现的短文题材比较广泛,有人物、故事、生活常识、名人轶事和新闻报道等。解答本题目既要理解文章各句的字面意思,又要注意理解文章中字里行间的言外之意,以发现作者要表达的真实意图。

所以,一方面,要求考生自己平时广泛而大量地阅读与教材难易程度相当的读物,另一方面,解题方法和技巧的临场发挥也起着重要的作用。为了帮助同学们走出迷谷,中考取得好成绩,本文将从阅读理解题的考查内容、阅读方法、答题技巧、注意事项及典型的阅读理解题的分析等方面加以论述,供同学们学习时参考。

● 阅读理解题的考查方式 ●

1. 文章主旨和大意的考查

这类试题主要是考查考生对文章的理解程度,考查内容包括作者的写作目的、文章的中心思想等内容。考生只有读懂全文,才能在四个备选项中选出正确答案。

2. 细节和事实考查

考生答此类试题时,一定要抓住文中事件发生的时间、地点、人物、发展过程和结局等方面,所选答案一定要符合原文,切不可望文生义或主观臆造。

3. 词义或句义考查



这些词句往往不只是体现其表层含义,而是具有深层意义,要求考生或根据文中的上下文来判断其意义,或根据句子的语法关系分析其含义,或透过表层意义来理解其深层意义。因此,考生答题时,要根据文章的上下文寻求正确答案。

4. 结论或推论性考查

这类考题答案的选择往往无所谓正确与错误之别,而是最佳与非最佳之差。考生需读懂通篇文章,弄清作者的写作要旨,按照文章事件发生的内容过程和逻辑关系,得出符合原文逻辑或主旨的结论或推论,才能选出最佳答案。

5. 拟选题目考查

一篇文章究竟应加一个什么样的题目为最佳,这不但取决于文章的内容,也取决于标题的特点。英语文章标题的特点一般是省略冠词、be 动词或作定语用的人称代词,且多以短语或简单句为主。选择标题的一般原则是:一要切题,即能够概括出全文的主旨;二要简洁,即文字要简单明了。

阅读理解答题技巧

一、阅读理解能力测试的主要要求

1. 掌握所读材料的主旨和大意,以及用来说明主旨和大意的事实和细节。
2. 既要理解具体的事实,也要理解内在的抽象的含义。
3. 既要理解字面意思,也要根据具体语境理解深层含义。其中包括作者的态度、意图,也就是理解作者言外之意,话外之音。
4. 既要理解某句、某段的意义,也要理解全篇的逻辑关系,并据此进行推理、判断及分析,得出文章的结论。
5. 既能根据材料所提供的信息去理解,也能结合中学生应有的常识去理解。

二、阅读理解试题的类型

- | | |
|-------------|-----------|
| 1. 直接解答 | } 属于浅层次试题 |
| 2. 常识性解答 | |
| 3. 同义词转换题 | |
| 4. 理解性解答题 | 属于中层次试题 |
| 5. 分析判断性解答题 | } 属于高层次试题 |
| 6. 归纳推理性解答题 | |

三、做阅读理解题的方法

做阅读理解题,一般来说有两种方法:一是先看文章,再看试题;另一种是先看一下试题,再去看文章。这两种方法各有利弊,因人而异。

1. 先看文章,再看试题

用这种方法做题,一般可以采用以下步骤:首先快速浏览全文,大致了解文章大



意及中心思想;然后再去看后边的几道小题,将问题及问题的选项略读一遍,大致了解问题的内容以及在原文中的出处;最后带着问题进行细读,特别注意要细读与问题有关的词和句子。这种方法优点在于阅读视野广阔,心中有数,主次分明,阅读重点突出。但这种方法要求快速阅读技巧质量要高,在短时间内通过关键词语找到中心内容,否则会因反复查找的次数多而耽误时间。

2. 先看试题,再看文章

用这种方法可采用以下步骤,首先看几个问题及选项等,从中先将细节题和中心思想分开,先做细节试题;第二步是带着这些细节题到原文中快速找到有关词和句子,然后做出判断;最后,再通过阅读全文,把握文章中心,完成中心思想题。这种方法优点是快速、直接、阅读目的性强,可减少无关信息的阅读时间,但缺点是做题时对全局顾及少,不能借助中心内容的把握判断选项的对错。另外,孤立看试题比较易忘记,往往看文章后还要看试题,此做法对记忆力的要求较高。

无论哪种方法,首先要了解其特点,还要了解自己的能力的长短处,通过平时有意训练,找出适合自己的方法,才能取得最佳的效果。希望同学们利用后边的强化训练找到最适合自己的解读阅读理解题的方法。

四、做阅读理解试题的步骤

1 扫读

扫读是通览全文,把握文章中心意思,也就是说对文章进行快进阅读把握住文章内容的读法。它也是平时快速阅读训练的主要方法。具体说即是快进阅读后,弄清文章的中心思想,以及文章中通过什么或哪几方面来说明和阐述的这个中心。扫读时可以忽略细节,快进读句子中的关键词语,重点看文章首尾段及每段的首尾句子,才能捕捉到中心意思。下面举例说明怎样把握住中心内容,中心内容把握到什么程度。

A

In Britain the weather never gets too hot or too cold. There is not a great difference between summer and winter. Why is this?

Britain has a warm winter and a cool summer because it is an island country. In winter the sea is warmer than the land. The winds from the sea bring warm air to Britain. In summer the sea is cooler than the land. The winds from the sea bring cool air to Britain.



The winds from the west blow over Britain all the year. They blow from the southwest across the Atlantic Ocean (大西洋). They are wet winds. They bring rain to Britain all the year. Britain has a lot of rain all the year. The west of Britain is wetter than the east. The winds must blow across the high land in the west. The east of Britain is drier than the west.

看完这篇文章,要善于找出文中的主题句,这对理解文章是很有帮助的。主题句通常出现在首段的第一句,也有的在下一段的末尾,个别在段中;若短文的中心意思在中间或含而不露,首尾不足以表达时,也就是说没有主题句,此时就需要自己去从中归纳总结了。

读完此文首先明确这篇文章是讲英国不列颠的气候及成因的。文章第一句就点明了文章的中心:不列颠的气候不冷不热: In Britain the weather never gets too hot or too cold. 经过快速阅读,抓住关键词语 Britain, weather, never, hot, cold, 然后往下读第二段,抓住关键词 warm winter, cool summer... because, island. Winter... sea... warmer than land. Sea bring warm air. Summer, sea, cooler than land. Sea... cool air to Britain.

第三段关键词语 wet winds... rain all the year. 通过以上的主题句、关键词、重点词了解了不列颠不冷不热的气候及原因,这样就清楚了文章的大意及中心思想。

对于这篇文章可以这样考查同学们对文章中心的理解:

The text tells us _____.

- | | |
|---------------------------|-------------------------|
| A. the seasons in Britain | B. the rain in Britain |
| C. the weather in Britain | D. the winds in Britain |

答案选 C. 因从本文主题句: In Britain the weather never gets too hot or too cold. 中可看出,谈 seasons, rain 及 winds 等都是片面的、不完全的。

还可以这样考查中心思想:

Which is the topic sentence of this passage?

- A. In Britain the weather never gets too hot or too cold.
 B. There is not a great difference between summer and winter.
 C. Britain has a warm winter and a cool summer.
 D. The winds from the west blow over Britain all the year.

此试题答案为 A. 因为 B、C、D 都是 A 其中的一方面,也就是说是支持 A 观点的几个方面的分述。当然在回答此题时如掌握相关学科——地理知识就更容易选对此题。

再看这样一篇文章:

B

One day, I happened to (碰巧) talk to a stranger (陌生人) on the bus. When he



found out that I was from Chicago, he told me that one of his good friends lived there and he wondered if I happened to know him. At first I wanted to say that it was foolish to think that, out of all the millions of people in Chicago, I could possibly (可能) meet his friend. But, instead, I just smiled and said that Chicago was a very big city. He was silent for a few minutes, and then he began to tell me all about his friend.

He told me that his friend was an excellent tennis player, and that he even had his own tennis court (场地). He added that he knew a lot of people with swimming pools, but he only knew two people in the country had their own tennis courts. And his friend in Chicago was one of them. I told him that I knew several people liked that, for example, my brother and my next-door neighbour. I told him that my brother was a doctor and he lived in California. Then he asked where my brother lived in California. When I said Sacramento, he said that last year his friend spent the summer in Sacramento and lived next door to a doctor. The doctor had a tennis court. I said that my next door neighbour went to Sacramento last summer and lived in the house next to my brother's. For a moment, we looked at each other, but we did not say anything.

"Would your friend's name happen to be Roland Kirkwood?" I asked finally. He laughed and said, "Would your brother's name happen to be Dr. Ray Hunter?" It was my turn to laugh.

这篇文章较长,没有什么主题句,但通过快速阅读,我们可以抓住此篇文章的首尾两段及其关键词语,去归纳、判断、推理出文章的中心意思。作者“我”在第一段中认为一位陌生人问“我”是否认识他的一位朋友,“我”认为他的这种想法是愚蠢的;因为 Chicago 是如此大的一个城市,人又那么多;最后一段却又表明“我”恰好认识陌生人的这位朋友。

对于这篇文章可以出这样考查中心思想的试题:

Which of the following is the title of the story?

- A. On a Bus B. Two Tennis Players
C. One In a Million D. Chicago Is a Large City

要想完成此题,我们通过对此文章首尾两段的阅读,首先抓住关键词语及关键人物之间的关系 I and stranger... his friend... foolish。这样大致了解了作者当初认为他不可能认识陌生人的朋友,最后又表示出认识陌生人的朋友,再进一步快速阅读此文中间的关键部分。抓住关键词语: his friend... tennis player, tennis court, my brother and neighbour... in Sacramento。通过这些词语大致了解这个陌生人的朋友是名网球运动员,且还有网球场;“我”弟弟和“我”的邻居也有网球场。“我”



弟弟是一名医生,住在 California 的 Sacramento 这个地方,而且那个陌生人说他的朋友度暑假在 Sacramento,邻居是位医生,那医生也有一个网球场;“我”说“我”的邻居也是去年去了 Sacramento,也与“我”弟弟住邻居。最后清楚了“我”所谈到的我的邻居就是那位陌生人谈到的他的那位朋友。

通过以上阅读分析、归纳得出结论,此文章的标题应是 C. One In a Million,“百万中的一个”是最佳的标题。其他的 A 选项,在公共汽车上;B 选项,两名网球运动员;D 选项,Chicago 是个大城市;这些都是片面的不完全的,概括不了该文中心意思。

再看这样一篇文章:

C

It is easier to go down a hill than to climb up a hill, so it is easier to fall into bad habits(习惯) than into good ones.

Bad habits do not come suddenly. They come little by little while people do not notice their danger. Schoolboys first pick up little bad habits in schools and on the streets. When they cannot finish their lessons, they copy from their classmates. If they see bigger boys smoking, they also want to learn to smoke. When they grow older, the habits become so strong that they can no longer get rid of (去掉) them. From copying, they fall behind; then they learn to steal (偷), and smoking is bad for their bodies. At last, they become worse and worse.

How necessary it is that we get rid of the bad habits in the beginning!

这篇文章的主题句在段末,即 How necessary it is that we get rid of the bad habits in the beginning!

对于此篇文章可出这样考查中心思想的试题:

The main(主要的) idea of the passage would be _____.

- A. that it is easier to fall into bad habits than into good habits
- B. that it is easier to go down a hill than to climb up a hill
- C. that bad habits do not come suddenly
- D. that it is necessary to get rid of the bad habits in the beginning

此题答案明显是 D 选项。

另外,在考文章的中心思想时,通常还用以下几种问法:

What is the main topic of the passage?

Which sentence can express(表示) the main idea of the passage best?

Can you find the topic sentence of this passage?

Which is the best title(题目) for this text?

The main idea of this passage may be expressed as _____.



做这类试题要充分发挥分析、推断能力,迅速把握作者的思路,以便更好理解文章中心,还要理解文章内容阐述的实际意义,内容之间的相互联系,以及这些联系综合起来对文章中心的作用。

2. 细读

通读全文,抓住文章中心后,就要浏览一下阅读试题,看完所有选项,再带着这些问题进行阅读,集中精力研读全文,分清文章体裁,把握文章中心和主要内容,通而掌握文章细节信息,看文章中的各细节是怎样对主题通行支持、说明和解释的,怎么把主题意思具体化的,文中出现的人物、时间、地点和具体情节是怎样变化、发展的。议论文要把握中心论点、论据、论证过程及结论,同时一定要留心记住一些关键的词句,有利于准确掌握文章细节意义。对于浅层理解试题,如事实识别、计算、识图、排列顺序等,可直接理解,从文中可直接找到答案。当遇到一些深层理解试题,如文章的内涵、主题、中心、作者的主观意图、文章的结论及词、句理解等,这些试题的答案在文中没有明确指出,但可根据自己所学的知识 and 文章提供的人物、对间、地点、事件以及各自要素的关系进行综合归纳、研究,进行合理分析、归纳、推断,得出正确的判断或结论,达到解决问题的目的。

看下面文章:

D

It was snowing very hard for days. Jigs and Reels had nothing to eat for a whole day. They knew that there is nothing at home, so yesterday morning they wanted to go out. Bob put them out through a window. Because the snow was so deep(深的) outside that he couldn't open the door.

Last night they didn't come back. "Dead," Bob said to himself, "they are only five months old. This weather will kill them." But just then Bob heard them calling him. He looked out and could not believe—they were drawing a big hare through the snow. They dropped it through the window into Bob's hands. Hare for dinner!



再看下面试题:

1. Jigs and Reels in the story were _____.
A. Bob's children B. dogs
C. hares D. neighbours
2. They knew that things weren't right at home. It means that they knew _____.
A. Bob had no food to give them
B. Bob couldn't open the door
C. it was very cold outside
D. they were too young to eat anything
3. Jigs and Reels didn't return last night, Bob thought they had _____.
A. lost their way B. been picked up by someone
C. died D. gone
4. The story says that Jigs and Reels _____.
A. went out to play with snow
B. liked to look for food outside
C. ate much more than Bob did
D. were a great help to Bob
5. Choose the right order according to (根据) the story.
a. They caught a hare in the snow.
b. They were sent out and stayed outside for the night.
c. They brought the hare home.
d. They felt hungry and wanted to find food.
A. a, b, c, d B. c, d, a, b C. d, b, a, c D. b, c, d, a

对此文章快速阅读后,抓住关键词 snowing, nothing to eat, Bob, Jigs and Reels, draw hare for dinner。这样了解了文章大意:天正在下大雪,Jigs and Reels 出去,但未归。Bob 认为他们死了,但他们却 draw 回了一只兔子 for dinner。了解此文大意后再看完试题及选项部分,进一步细读会发现 Jigs 和 Reels 在天下大雪时没有吃的,想出去,Bob put them out through a window。此句中用了 put 这个词,还知道 Jigs 和 Reels 他们仅五个月大,对这些细节信息进行归纳总结,推断出 Bob 是故事中的主人,他不可能让他自己年龄才 5 个月的孩子外出,而且是 Bob“put”他们出去的;更不可能是 Bob 的邻居。因此,得出这样的结论:Jigs 和 Reels 肯定是一种动物。所以完成第 1 题时,A 选项 Bob's children 和 D 选项 neighbours 被排除了。在文章中又可以发现 they, Jigs and Reels, were drawing a big hare... ,因此也不可能选 C 选项 hares。所以本题答案只能是 B. dogs。这道题是根据故事中的人物、事

由及其内在关系进行归纳、研究后,获得准确信息,进行合理推敲,进而判断出正确答案的。此类题属于高层次试题。

第2题要理解好原句 They knew that things weren't right at home. 这是考查对本句话的理解,不仅对本句子表面意义要清楚,更应进一步理解此句的内涵,深层意义:天下着大雪,Jigs 和 Reels 已经一天没东西吃了,它们的主人 Bob 没有东西可供它们吃了,他们在家待着是不行的。因此,本题只能选 A。此题属中层次试题。

第3题可直接理解。这是浅层理解题,是直接解答或是同义词转换理解题。从短文中“This weather will kill them.”一句中 kill,可想到他们 died,死了,故此题 C 选项为正确答案。

第4题既要 Hare for dinner 的字面意义理解,也要根据上文中具体语境理解深层含义,也就是理解作者言外之意。此题不能在文中直接找到答案,根据上文具体事实,经过对事实分析、深层理解,表明 hare 是对 Bob 的极大帮助,即解决了下大雪,没有东西吃的大问题,故此题选 D 选项。

第5题属于直接解答的浅层次试题。这种排列事件顺序的试题可直接从文中找到答案。只要稍细致看一下文章就不难找出 C 选项是正确答案。按下列顺序排列,意思才连贯:

They { felt hungry... find food. (d)
were sent out... for the night. (b)
caught a hare... (a)
brought the hare home. (c)

再如:对于文章 B 可出这样浅层次试题:

How many people does the story involve(涉及)?

A. Four B. Five C. Six D. Seven

此题很容易,数一下文中人物即可得 A. Four。

当然此题计算太容易些,也有稍复杂一些的计算类试题,但只要留心事物内在的数量关系,就不难完成此类试题。

最后请看下面这篇文章:

Newspapers

The first newspapers were written by hand and put up on walls in public places. The earliest daily newspaper was started in Rome in 59 B. C. In the 700's, the first printed newspaper was published. Europe didn't have a regularly published newspaper until 1690, when one was started in Germany.

The first regularly published newspaper in English was printed in London and was published once a week. The first daily English newspaper was the *Daily*



Current. It came out in March, 1702.

In 1690, Benjamin Harris printed the first American newspaper in Boston. But not long after it was first published, the government stopped the paper. In 1704, John Campbell started *The Boston Newsletter*, the first newspaper published daily in the American colonies. By 1760, the colonies had more than thirty daily newspapers. There are now about 1,800 daily papers in the United States.

Today, as a group, English language newspapers have the largest circulation (发行) in the world. But the largest circulation for a newspaper is that of the Japanese newspaper *Asahi Shimbun*. It sells more than eleven million copies every day.

这篇文章可出这样三道题:

1. The first daily newspaper came out _____.
A. 2,065 years ago B. in the 700's
C. in 1690 D. in 1740
2. The first English daily newspaper was started in _____.
A. London B. Rome C. Amsterdam D. Boston
3. Which has the most readers in the world?
A. The English language newspapers.
B. The Japanese newspaper *Asahi Shimbun*.
C. *The Boston Newsletter*.
D. *Daily Current*.

第1题是一道数据推算题。今年是2006年,我们根据短文第一段中 The earliest daily newspaper was started in Rome in 59 B. C. . 就可以推算出最早的报纸距今应有 2065 年,答案为 A。

第2题是一道推理判断题。短文第二段第一句说明周报在伦敦出版,我们再根据 The first daily English newspaper was the *Daily Current*. It came out in March, 1702. 就可以推测出答案为 A。

第3题是一道考查是否理解并掌握了文章所给信息的题目。短文最后一段中 English language newspapers have the largest circulation in the world. But the largest circulation for a newspaper is that of the Japanese newspaper *Asahi Shimbun*. 明确说明了,世界上英文出版的报纸发行量最大,但日本的 *Asahi Shimbun* 作为单张报纸拥有的读者最多。故答案选 B。



3. 查读

查读是认真检查,减少答题失误的有效方法。

做完题后,再重新检查一遍所答试题,然后把文章重新阅读一遍,特别是文章中关键词语及重要部分要再细读、读透。检查是否有遗漏,是否个别题选项与文章中心矛盾,是否前后矛盾等。往往各个理解题干之间再在相互启示的关系,有时一道题中有几个相似的答案,应考虑所选项目是否是最佳答案。有些题目难度很大,一定要根据上下文和文章的中心思想去进行合乎情理、合乎逻辑的推断,做到意思上选贯,还要把握好作者的主观意图。

● 答阅读理解题的注意事项 ●

1. 阅读速度应放快,视域应放宽

在第一遍通读短文的过程中,不要用笔点着或用手指着逐词阅读,要目光横扫,视线从左向右移动,视幅一般在四、五个词左右。注意,从整句中搜寻必要的词语信息,并特别留心句型的结构和特点。要努力减少在阅读过程中的复视(回头看),以免过多地自我干扰,造成精力不集中,阅读速度放慢。

2. 正确对待生词

在短文中,往往有些词或词语不给出注解,主要有三种情况:

(1) 人名、地名。在句中用大写字母开头的词往往是人名或地名。这就要求从词的本身及文章内容来猜大概意思,翻译出来的意思是否准确并不太重要,阅读时没有必要翻译。为了不影响阅读,要正确对待人名、地名。比如在上边 B 文章中出现的 Chicago, Sacramento 这两个词为两个地名,如果记不住这些地名,又要不影响阅读,我们可以在心中记住地名的第一个大写字母就行。Chicago 记“C 地方”,Sacramento 记“S 地方”即可。遇到人名,在阅读中也可这样记。

(2) 通过语法中的构词法得出另一个词的意思。这就是要抓住词根意义,利用构词法的知识猜测词义,也可以根据上下文相关信息来猜测词义或从试题理解部分与原文对照来猜出词义。比如,在下面句子中: Although she was very old, she continued(继续) to teach at our school for several years because she was a very good educator. 在此句中 educator 是派生出来的生词,在初中教材中出现过 educate 和 education,由此可猜出 educator 是“教育者”之意,另外通过上文 teach at our school



也可以猜出其意。

再如: After her marriage, she had a baby last year. So she's out of work now. 在此句中, marriage 是 marry 动词的派生词, 再看下文 had a baby “生孩子”之意, 这样根据构词法知识和下文“生小孩”这一学过的语言信息, 从这两方面来判断其意义为“出嫁”(名词), 再把此意思到文章中验证一下, 此意义符合句意。

再如: Annealing is a way of making metal softer by heating it and then letting it cool very slowly.

在此句中 annealing 虽然是一个生词, 但句子是对 annealing 这个词的解释, 是现成的猜测词义的线索。另外, 根据我们日常的物理学的自然知识, 由此确定这个生词意义为“退火”。

再如: Some people think he is honest(诚实的) but in my mind, he is a hypocrite. 在此句中, 通过上文 he is honest 已知信息“诚实”的意义, 再注意 but 转折关系, 猜测 hypocrite 是 honest 的反义词, 那么 hypocrite 是一个“不诚实的人”, 这与它的确切意义“伪君子”相差不多。

再看这样一篇文章:

Just as the teacher was coming into the classroom, one of the boys, Gerald, said loudly, “The teacher is a real fool.”

To their surprise, the students found that the teacher pretended not to have heard this. He didn't look at anyone and said nothing. He just went up to the teacher's desk and began the class. He said, “Today we are going to study punctuation(标点符号). Punctuation in a sentence is very important. Look at this sentence, please, boys and girls.”

He picked up a piece of chalk and wrote the following sentence on the black-board.

Gerald says the teacher is a real fool.

The class laughed immediately(立刻).

“Now,” the teacher went on, “with two commas(逗号) I can change the meaning of the sentence completely.” Then he put in two commas in the sentence and so the sentence read: Gerald, says the teacher, is a real fool.

此文章中考查 pretend 之意。要想准确猜出该词义, 必须通读全文, 根据上下文语言信息, 判断出 pretend 这个生词的意义: 小男孩 Gerald 第一次说“老师是个傻瓜”。老师好像没有反应, 似乎没听见; 老师开始上课说, 今天我们学习标点符号, 于是在黑板上写出了: Gerald 说老师是个傻瓜, 然后经老师加标点, 两个逗号, 这句话就成了: 老师说 Gerald 是个傻瓜。通过这个分析, 说明老师一开始就听到那男孩 Gerald 所说的话了, 先是“假装”没听到, 用巧讲标点的方式回击 Gerald, 这样 pretend 意义