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一线名师编写，选文经典、科学，题目针对性强，命中率高。

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英语阅读理解 与完形填空 高分突破训练

100篇

主编◎刘洪美

高分阅读

Gaofen
Yuedu

南京
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八年级

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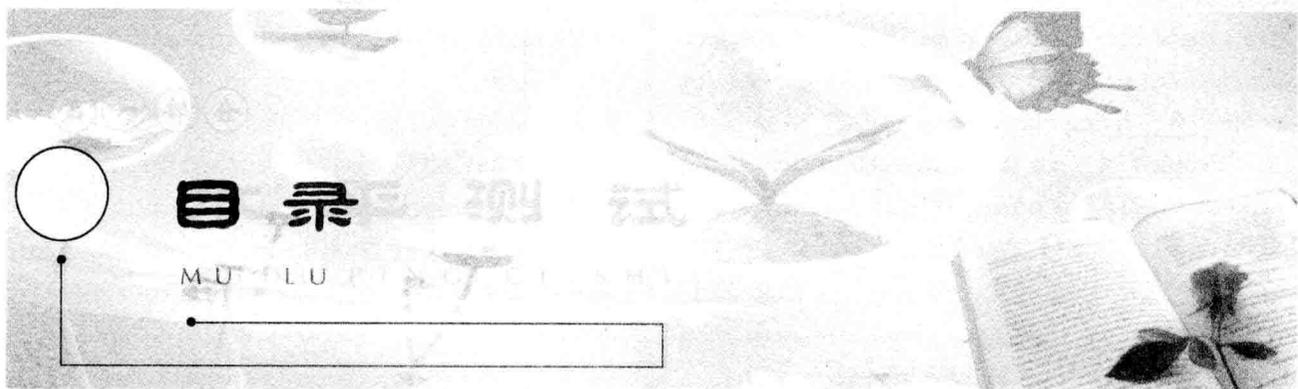
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第一部分 水平测试	1	Test 12	65
第二部分 高分攻略	9	Test 13	69
第三部分 阶梯训练	21	Test 14	73
Test 1	21	Test 15	76
Test 2	25	Test 16	80
Test 3	29	Test 17	84
Test 4	33	Test 18	88
Test 5	37	第四部分 实战考场	92
Test 6	41	Test 1	92
Test 7	45	Test 2	96
Test 8	49	Test 3	100
Test 9	53	Test 4	104
Test 10	57	第五部分 答案详解	109
Test 11	61		

第一部分

水平测试

SHUI PING CE SHI

Test I

- | | |
|------------|----------------|
| ● 题材:同学交往 | ● 体裁:记叙文 |
| ● 词数:180 | ● 难度:★★★★ |
| ● 建议用时:8分钟 | ● 正确率:_____/10 |

A: Hi, Li Ming. I'm going to Mike's party. Can you go with me? I want to let you know him.

B: Mike? Who is Mike?

A: Oh! He is my new (1) _____ and my new friend. He came to our class this term. He is having a party at his house. He invited friends (2) _____ his party.

B: (3) _____ is it?

A: It is at 7:00 this evening. Are you (4) _____ at that time?

B: Yes, I am. I would like to meet him. What do you think of him?

- | | |
|------------|----------------|
| ● 题材:禽流感 | ● 体裁:说明文 |
| ● 词数:254 | ● 难度:★★★★ |
| ● 建议用时:8分钟 | ● 正确率:_____/10 |

Everyone is talking about bird flu. Yes, it is a very dangerous illness that could make people very

A: We have some things in (5) _____ and he likes to do the same things as me. We (6) _____ like sports. And we often play basketball after school. He is good at basketball and he plays (7) _____ than me. Then we go home together. But there are also some (8) _____ between us.

B: Is he (9) _____ than you?

A: No, he is outgoing. He never stops talking with others. It's easy to make friends with him.

B: Really? I can't (10) _____ to meet him.

A: I'm sure you two can become good friends.

Oh, it's time to leave. Let's go.

B: That sounds great!

B

sick. It will be some months still before we have good medicine 1 bird flu. But that doesn't mean you can't do anything to



prevent(預防) it now. So far, all the people who have caught bird flu have been those who touched sick chickens or their 2. So it's a good idea for people 3 living chickens.

"People 4 go to the markets to buy living chickens to eat, but now they have to change that habit(习惯)," said Peter Cordingley, a WHO expert(专家). But if you do touch a sick bird, remember 5 your hands carefully with soap right away. Experts also say having good habits and a healthy body will help you 6 safe from bird flu. For example, do not buy or eat birds that 7. Do not eat anything that has touched raw(生的) meat. Also, don't forget to open your windows often and exercise every day. 8 enough sleep is also very important for beating illness. If you feel sick, see a doctor as soon as possible. 9, no one in China has bird flu. But WHO says children under 12 years old could easily get sick with bird flu. Try to stay away from people who have the flu, and always cover your mouth and nose when you 10.

1. A. to B. for C. at D. in
2. A. houses

- 题材:人物传记
- 体裁:记叙文
- 词数:169
- 难度:★★★
- 建议用时:6分钟
- 正确率:_____/5

Li Shizhen was born in 1518. His father was a poor doctor. Li Shizhen often saw that people fell ill. He decided to study medicine so that he could be able to help people.



Li Shizhen read many books about medicine. He found many of the old medical books to be full of mistakes. So his wish was to write a new one.

- B. droppings(粪便)
C. eggs
D. food

3. A. to stay out of
B. to stay off
C. to stay over
D. to stay away from
4. A. are used to B. used to
C. used D. have used to
5. A. washes B. to wash
C. washing D. washed
6. A. keep B. to get
C. got D. keeping
7. A. has been checked
B. have been checked
C. has checked
D. have not been checked
8. A. Get B. Have
C. Got D. Getting
9. A. In the past B. From then on
C. Since then D. So far
10. A. laugh B. cough
C. cry D. sleep

He did his best to study medical science. He studied not only the herbs(草药) in his own garden, but also the wild ones. He set out many times on long journeys to collect herbs and talk with old peasants. He learned a lot from the working people.

After many years of hard work and study, Li Shizhen finished his great work *Ben Cao Gang Mu*(《本草纲目》). At that time he was sixty. His book is now one of the greatest contributions(贡献) of the Chinese people to the medical science of the world.

1. Li Shizhen's father was _____.
A. a soldier B. a doctor



- C. a teacher D. a peasant
2. Li Shizhen decided to study medicine because he wanted to _____.
- A. making a living
B. become famous
C. help the people who fell ill
D. get more money
3. Li Shizhen wanted to write a new medical book because _____.
- A. he was a doctor
B. he liked writing books

- | | |
|------------|---------------|
| ● 题材:小女孩 | ● 体裁:记叙文 |
| ● 词数:239 | ● 难度:★★★ |
| ● 建议用时:8分钟 | ● 正确率:_____/5 |



I watched a little girl playing basketball every day from my bedroom window. One day, I asked her why she practiced so much. She said, "I want to go to college. The only way I can go is to get a scholarship(奖学金). I like basketball and I want to be the best player in college." My dad told me, "If the dream is big enough, the facts don't count." She never changed her mind, whenever she was in junior high school or senior high school.

One day, before she graduate from senior high school, I saw her sitting on the grass sadly. I asked her what was wrong. She told me that her coach said she was too short to be a good basketball player, so she should stop dreaming about going to college. She was heartbroken and it made me feel bad, too. Then she smiled and told me her father said to her, "If you really want to play for the scholarship of a good college, nothing but yourself can stop your dream." The next year, she and her team went to a big game. She was seen by a coach of a famous college team and was

- C. many medical books were full of mistakes
D. he was a writer
4. "Ben Cao Gang Mu" is _____.
- A. a medical book
B. a medical worker
C. a herb
D. a dictionary
5. Li Shizhen collected a lot of _____ on his long journeys.
- A. flowers B. living things
C. plants D. herbs

D

offered a scholarship to the women's basketball team of their college. She was getting the college education that she had dreamed of. "If the dream is big enough, the facts don't count." It is true.

1. What's the girl's dream?
- A. To be a super basketball player.
B. To get a scholarship.
C. To go to college.
D. To play for NBA.
2. How long has the little girl practiced the basketball until she was seen by a coach of a famous college team?
- A. About three years.
B. About four years.
C. About five years.
D. More than six years.
3. Did the girl's family have a lot of money?
- A. Yes, it did.
B. No, it didn't.
C. We don't know.
D. It isn't mentioned(提及).
4. Why did the little girl look sad one day?
- A. She failed in test.
B. She was late for training.
C. She was blamed(责备) by her coach.
D. Her coach said she was too short to be a good player.



5. Put the sentence "If the dream is big enough, the facts don't count" into Chinese.

- | | |
|--------------|---------------|
| ● 题材:世界环保日 | ● 体裁:议论文 |
| ● 词数:154 | ● 难度:★★★★ |
| ● 建议用时:6—8分钟 | ● 正确率:_____/5 |

1970 was World Conservation (保护) Year. The United Nations wanted everyone to know that the world was in danger. They hoped something could be done.

Here is one example of the problem. At one time there were 1,300 plants and flowers in Holland, but now only 866 are left. The others have been destroyed (毁坏) by modern man and his science. We are changing the earth, the air and the water and everything around us. We can't live without these things. If things go on like this, we shall destroy ourselves.

What will happen in the future? Perhaps it is more important to ask "What must we do?" More and more young people have known this. Many of them are helping to save our world. For example, they plant trees. In a small town in the USA a large group of girls cleaned the banks of 11 kilometers of their river. Young people may hear about conservation through a song called "No one's going to change our world". It was made by Cliff Richard and other singers. The money from it will help to conserve tigers, elephants and pandas on the earth.

1. There're not so many plants, trees and flowers

- A. 志存高远 B. 任重道远
C. 梦想成真 D. 梦寐以求

E

in Holland now because _____.

- A. Holland doesn't need so many plants, trees or flowers
B. people in Holland need more land to live on
C. there has been little conservation there
D. the weather there isn't fit for farming
2. The song called "No one's going to change our world" encourages people to _____.
- A. grow more trees and flowers
B. protect our environment and save our world
C. make our life easier and more comfortable
D. save plants and animals on the earth
3. If we go on changing the earth and everything around us, some day _____.
- A. there will be no air on the earth
B. there will be no food for the people
C. we will have to work even harder
D. we will destroy ourselves
4. The word "conserve" in the last sentence means "_____".
- A. kill B. save
C. change D. destroy
5. The writer warns us _____.
- A. not to be modern man and develop science
B. not to change the animal and plant's life
C. that our world is in danger
D. that people all over the world are in danger



Test 2

A

- 题材:母亲的生日
- 体裁:记叙文
- 词数:170
- 难度:★★★
- 建议用时:8分钟
- 正确率:_____/10

根据短文内容和首字母提示,在下文空格处填入适当的词,使对话完整。(每空一词)

On the evening of October 7, Li Fen was watching TV while her mother was (1) b cooking supper in the kitchen. (2) S



the telephone rang. Li Fen (3) q picked it up to (4) a the call. It was from a good friend of her (5) m. She wanted to say "Happy Birthday" to her mother. "Today is mother's birthday, but I have already (6) f all about it. Mother gives me a lot of (7) l and care while I didn't care for her (8) e. From now on, I must always (9) r this, (10) s my love to her and care for her enough," Li Fen thought to herself, feeling a little ashamed(惭愧的).

B

- 题材:故事类
- 体裁:记叙文
- 词数:201
- 难度:★★★
- 建议用时:10分钟
- 正确率:_____/15

Charlie is twenty-three now. He 1 a university(大学) and found work in a factory last year. It's 2 and there are no more than fifty workers in it. And only he 3 in a university. So he looks down upon his 4. He always thinks he's right and never agrees with 5. He likes to say, "I've never made a mistake!"

But once the young man couldn't 6 a foreign instructions(说明书). An old worker studied it for two days and 7 Mr. White, the boss of the factory, 8 it meant. The boss asked Charlie why. He made a few excuses to say for 9. And he didn't agree with the old man. The boss became angry and asked, "Is it 10 that you've never made a mistake?"

The young man wouldn't make Mr. White 11 and had to say, "No, it isn't, sir."

Having 12 this, the workers were happy. One of them asked, "It means that you also make some mistakes!"

Charlie 13 his mind at once and said, "I made only one mistake in my 14!"

"When?" the boss asked in surprise.

"Just now, sir," Answered the young man. "When Mr. White 15 me acknowledge(承认) I was wrong!"

- | | |
|---------------|---------------|
| 1. A. visited | B. left |
| C. built | D. reached |
| 2. A. small | B. big |
| C. new | D. old |
| 3. A. lived | B. traveled |
| C. arrived | D. studied |
| 4. A. parents | B. teacher |
| C. workmates | D. classmates |
| 5. A. another | B. other |
| C. the other | D. others |
| 6. A. see | B. write |

- C. understand D. read
7. A. told B. asked
- C. taught D. laughed at
8. A. when B. what
- C. how D. where
9. A. him B. himself
- C. them D. themselves
10. A. clever B. sure
- C. true D. able
11. A. sad B. sadder

- C. angry D. angrier
12. A. heard B. listened
- C. guessed D. reported
13. A. lost B. hated
- C. changed D. thought
14. A. life B. office
- C. family D. bedroom
15. A. helped B. made
- C. watched D. asked

- | | |
|------------|---------------|
| ● 题材:故事 | ● 体裁:记叙文 |
| ● 词数:178 | ● 难度:★★★ |
| ● 建议用时:6分钟 | ● 正确率:_____/4 |

Li Lu is a fifth-grade student who lived in a small village in Shanxi Province. She lived with her grandparents, because her parents are migrant workers in big cities. During the days when there were no school buses, Li Lu had to ride a bike for five kilometers and climb a small mountain to school every day. Her 70-year-old grandfather said he and Li Lu's grandmother always worried about her safety.

"There are so many cars on the roads, and we were really concerned about her all the time. When it was time for her to come home, we would stare at the alley's (小巷的) entrance until she showed up."

But with the start of the new school year, the school's new bus now picks up the students. Eleven-year-old Li Lu pointed to her seat on the bus and said, "Now I don't ride my bike any more. My grandparents no longer need to worry about me. The bus is spacious and comfortable. Look!

C

This is my seat, with my name tag on the seatback."

1. How far is Li Lu's home from her school?
- A. Five minutes by bike.
- B. Over five kilometers.
- C. Fifty minutes by bus.
- D. Four kilometers.
2. The underlined word "concerned" can be best translated into _____.
- A. 关注 B. 有关的
- C. 担心的 D. 涉及
3. Why does Li Lu live with her grandparents?
- A. Because she lives far from school.
- B. Because her parents have died.
- C. Because she had to ride a bike for five kilometers to school.
- D. Because her parents work in big cities.
4. What's the main idea of this passage?
- A. Going to school by bike.
- B. Far away from school.
- C. Li Lu has taken the new school bus.
- D. Li Lu and her family.



D

- | | |
|------------|---------------|
| ● 题材:科普 | ● 体裁:说明文 |
| ● 词数:171 | ● 难度:★★★ |
| ● 建议用时:8分钟 | ● 正确率:_____/5 |

Our choice color can mirror(反映) our feelings normally. When we are sad, we will wear dark-colored clothes. But when we are happy, we often choose to wear bright-colored clothes.

Some people don't believe the idea. There are a lot of researches(调查) about what happens to someone's feelings when they wear just one color of clothes. It shows that wearing particular(特定的) colors of clothes can change our feelings.

Suppose we are feeling sad, we may feel worse if we wear black. And if we wear green, red or yellow, we may begin to feel better.

It's said that color has its own healing power(治疗作用). If we are wearing red, we would feel we have more energy. If we are wearing green, we would feel we are more peaceful(平静的). If you are wearing black, we will feel safer.

So, if you aren't feeling your best, you can try on some different colored clothes.

- _____ can make us feel better about ourselves.
A. Wearing the same color of clothes
B. Sharing your feelings with others
C. Wearing different colors of clothes
- When we feel _____, we often choose to wear bright-colored clothes.
A. sad B. happy
C. angry
- If we are feeling sad, we may feel worse when we wear _____.
A. red B. black
C. green
- We will feel more _____ if we are wearing green.
A. excited B. peaceful
C. safe
- From this passage we know _____ can change our feelings.
A. colors B. weather
C. news

E

- | | |
|------------|----------------|
| ● 题材:语言的变化 | ● 体裁:说明文 |
| ● 词数:128 | ● 难度:★★★★★ |
| ● 建议用时:6分钟 | ● 正确率:_____/10 |

French, same, words, Chinese, example, many, why, great, another, tell, much, what

Languages change with time and the world, and so does English. New 1 are borrowed from other languages. About 900 years ago there was a 2 change in English. A great 3 words were borrowed into English from 4. About 500 years ago there was

5 great change. This time it was a change in pronunciation, but the spelling was not 6 changed. English words are spelled quite the 7 as they were in those days. The spelling showed how words were spoken at that time. It does not 8 us much about the pronunciation of word today. For 9, the letter "gh" in the word "night" shows us nothing about how it is spoken now. That's 10 students of English find English spelling so confusing(令人困惑的).

评估诊断

在复习中养成检视、总结的习惯,可以随时了解自己的水平,同时,避免犯重复性的错误。本书专家建议你坚持完成该工作,全书复习结束后,你会对自己的能力有新的审视。

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本测试共有 79 题,其中正确题数为 _____,因此,你在本次水平测试中的正确率为 _____。

- ☆ 正确率为 90% 以上:水平不错,训练时可以多选近年真题哦!
- ☆ 正确率为 80% 以上:提高你的答案命中率,一定会再创优异成绩!
- ☆ 正确率为 70% 以上:再斟酌一下你的解题方法,你的成绩会有很大的提升空间!
- ☆ 正确率为 60% 以上:认真做本书中的练习,从易到难,相信你会更强!
- ☆ 正确率不足 60%:借助本书中的方法指导、答案解析等将这本书练透,你的分数肯定会迅速飙升!

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∴ 阅读理解易失分点及改善建议

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<input type="checkbox"/> 语法知识掌握不牢	● 牢记各语法知识点和固定搭配;
<input type="checkbox"/> 固定搭配问题	
<input type="checkbox"/> 阅读速度过慢	● 学会采取快读、跳读和细读等方法,克服不良阅读习惯。

No. 2 解题技巧生疏

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<input type="checkbox"/> 细节理解题	● 回扣原文,锁定区域,识别事实;
<input type="checkbox"/> 推理判断题	● 以原文为前提,透过现象看本质,并认真比较选项;
<input type="checkbox"/> 主旨大意题	● 抓主题句或归纳、提炼各段大意。

∴ 完形填空易失分点及改善建议

<input type="checkbox"/> 对篇章知识理解不准确	● 利用首句、首段等信息理解篇章大意;
<input type="checkbox"/> 语境分析不够	● 借助上下文,推敲文章的细节;
<input type="checkbox"/> 语法知识运用不娴熟	● 做题时多考虑句子结构及动词形式;
<input type="checkbox"/> 词义把握不准	● 采用上下文推理,定义或解释,构词法等推测词义;
<input type="checkbox"/> 固定搭配不熟练	● 记忆常用短语搭配;
<input type="checkbox"/> 忽略背景知识和生活常识	● 多阅读,拓宽知识面;学会利用生活常识得出答案。

Step 3 我的进步计划

我的学习目标: _____

我的承诺: _____

我的学习计划: _____

第二部分

高分攻略

GAO FEN GONG LUE

第一节 新课标对八年级英语阅读的要求

一 八年级语言技能目标对“读”的目标描述

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. 能利用词典等工具书进行学习；
7. 除教材外，课外阅读量应累计达到 10 万词以上。

二 初中阶段语言知识目标对“词汇”和“语法”的目标描述

★ 词汇目标描述：

1. 学习有关本级话题范围的 600~700 个单词和 50 个左右的习惯用语；
2. 了解单词是由字母构成的。

★ 语法目标描述：

1. 了解常用语言形式的基本结构和常用表意功能；
2. 在实际运用中体会和领悟语言形式的表意功能；
3. 理解和掌握描述人和物的表达方式；
4. 理解和掌握描述具体事件和具体行为的发生、发展过程的表达方式；
5. 初步掌握描述时间、地点、方位的表达方式；
6. 理解、掌握比较人、物体及事物的表达方式。

第二节 阅读理解高分攻略

中考英语阅读理解考纲解读

(一) 中考阅读理解的考查目标

根据教育部最新制定的《英语课程标准》，初中毕业生应达到五级综合语言运用能力。其要求学生具备的综合阅读能力包括：语篇领悟能力和语言解码能力，强调多学科知识的贯通，注重培养学生的语篇分析能力、判断能力，以及根据语义进行逻辑推理的能力，提高阅读速度，增加阅读量和扩大词汇量。

中考阅读理解考查内容主要集中在以下几个方面：

1. 理解主旨和要义；
2. 理解文章中的具体信息(包括图文转换的信息)；
3. 根据上下文推测生词的意义；
4. 进行简单的判断和推理；
5. 理解文章的基本结构；
6. 理解作者的意图和态度。



(二) 了解中考阅读理解的考查方式

1. 四大题型

(1) 细节理解题

主要测试考生是否读懂了文章所描述的内容,即平时我们所说的五个“w”(who, what, where, when, why)和一个“h”(how)问题。图示理解题、计算理解题、排序等,也都属于这类题,有时出题者为了增加试题的难度,将试题理解部分与原句进行转化。

(2) 主旨大意题

要求在理解全文后归纳短文大意,概括中心思想或选择短文的标题。命题方式常为 find out the main point/main idea/best title 等,这些内容大都暗含在文章中。不少文章一开头便展示出文章的主题,尤其是新闻报道类文章,第一段常常是故事的梗概,这一段往往表达文章的中心思想。在文章的段落中则往往由开头的一句充当主题句,来概括该段的中心思想。但是有的文章没有主题句,例如大部分记叙文,在这种情况下,就需要考生通过分析全文,区分文章的主要信息与次要信息,进而总结归纳出文章大意、中心思想。

(3) 推理判断题

主要测试考生利用文章所给的信息进行推理判断的能力,一般是对作者意图、态度以及作者言外之意、未言之事,根据文章中的有关事实,进行符合逻辑的推理判断。它要求综观全文,在汇集全文提供的各项信息的基础上,进行正确的逻辑推理:推断作者的意向;推断人物的动机、目的、性格特征;推断事件的前因后果;推断语言中的语态、语气等。解答此类题一定要以文中所叙述的事实为依据,一层层剖析、一步步推导,仔细体会其因果关系和事情发展的始末,依据作者的思路来进行推理,千万不能脱离原文内容,根据自己的意愿胡乱推理或只凭常识推理。

(4) 词义推测题

主要测试考生是否理解了文章的词句,一般情况下,正确答案就是对所询问的词、词组或句子的复述或解释。考生要利用上下文的关联性来确定其确切含义。此外,作者通常运用下定义、解释、举例、同义词、反义词等来说明某一词或词组的意义,有时考生也可以凭常识来判断。

2. 具体形式

上述测试内容主要通过以下 4 种形式进行测试:

- (1) 根据所读文章内容选择正确答案。
- (2) 根据所读文章内容判断正误。
- (3) 根据所读文章内容回答问题。
- (4) 根据所读文章内容填空。

中考英语阅读理解命题透视

(一) 中考阅读理解的命题特点

综观历年各地的中考英语试题与各地最新的中考英语模拟试题,我们不难看出,中考英语阅读理解的命题呈现出以下特点:

1. 试题的选材贴近考生生活、时代气息浓郁

在以交际为指导的大环境中,中考英语阅读理解的选材转向丰富多彩的日常生活。

2. 所选文章的体裁多样化

中考英语阅读理解所选的文章体裁比较丰富,具体来说,包括以下几种:记叙文、说明文、议论文、应用文、对话、图表、广告、趣味小品等。

3. 题材具有广泛性

文章选题多种多样,涉及日常生活、社会、政治、经济、文化、科技、地理、历史、人物传记、风土人情、实用文体等。

4. 题量大,分值高

近几年的中考试题中的阅读理解材料由 2~4 篇短文组成,词汇量平均每篇 250 词左右,总分值在 20~40 分。

5. 试题难度适中,符合大多数考生英语水平

对于无法通过上下文猜测而又影响文章理解的关键词,如果超过教学大纲规定的词汇范围,则用汉语注明词义。要求考生在快速阅读的过程中准确地捕捉关键的事实和细节,理解文章的表层信息,挖掘字里行间的深层内涵,推测出作者没有说明的态度、意图、段落大意、中心思想、事情的结局等。

6. 题型多样化

以选择题为主,但也涉及判断正误、填空、回答问题、排序、图文配对等。

(二) 中考阅读理解的命题趋势

近几年中考英语阅读理解主要有以下几个新趋势:

1. 从题型上来说

近年的阅读理解把对整篇短文的领悟能力作为考查的重点和基本点,着重考查对文章的整体把握,侧重考查考生根据语境进行语篇分析和



综合利用有效信息解决实际问题的能力,而能力要求较低的事实细节型试题的比例呈逐年减少的趋势。

2. 从体裁上来说

近年阅读的体裁趋于多样化,有记叙文、描述文、议论文、说明文和应用文;题材内容涉及英语国家文化的多个领域,更具现代化和生活的特点,突出语言与文化相结合的特点,并逐渐增加广告、海报、图画、表格等实用文体。

3. 从阅读量上来说

近年的阅读理解量有逐年增加的趋势。阅读量的不断增加,意味着对阅读速度的要求也不断提高。因为目前阅读理解的速度远远没有达到教学大纲的要求,因此,继续加大阅读量,提高阅读速度,将是今后阅读理解命题的必然趋势。

4. 从阅读难度上来说

近年的阅读理解难度已经远远超过了教学大纲规定的3%生词率,增加了阅读理解的难度。

从以上分析可以看出,要提高阅读能力,一是要掌握一定的词汇、习惯用语和语法知识;二是要养成良好的阅读习惯,培养健康的阅读心理;三是要积累一定的英语语言文化背景知识。

三 阅读理解高分突破

(一) 选择型题型高分突破

中考英语阅读理解中选择型阅读主要考查考生能够在单位时间内快速阅读英语短文,了解短文的主题思想,对文中信息进行分析、推理、判断,并把握上下文事实、细节之间的时空顺序和逻辑关系,理解作者的意图、态度以及文章寓意的能力。综观历年阅读理解题的设问,我们可以看出:试题设问手法灵活、提问深入,而且语篇意识进一步加强了;不仅要求学生理解文章的字面意思,还要求学生理解文章的内在含义。选择型阅读理解的考查题型主要有四大类:细节理解题、推理判断题、主旨大意题、词义推测题。选择型题型示例及四大题型解题技巧:

示例一

It's hard to make friends if you stay at home alone all the time. Get out of house and do things that will put you in touch with other people. It's easier to make friends when you have similar

interests.

Don't be afraid to show people what you're really good at. Talk about things you like and do best. People will be interested in you if there is something interesting about you.



Look at people in the eyes when you talk to them. That way, they'll find it easier to talk to you.

Be a good listener. Let people talk about themselves before talking about "me, me, me".

Try to make friends with the kinds of people you really like, respect(尊敬) and admire(羡慕), not just with those who we are easy to meet. Be friends with a lot of people. That way, you'll have a bigger group of people to choose and have more chances for making friends.

- How can we have more friends?
 - Get in touch with other people.
 - Stay at home.
 - Only surf the Internet.
 - Often make telephone calls to others.
- When you talk to people, you should look _____.
 - in front of him
 - right, left or at the floor
 - the sky
 - at the people in the eyes
- Which of the following is NOT true?
 - Cindy always talks about herself when she talks to other people.
 - It's hard to make friends if you stay at home all the time.
 - Don't be afraid to show people what you're really good at.
 - Please look at people in the eyes when you talk to them.
- If you want to have more chances for making friends, you should _____.
 - try to make friends with the kinds of people you really like, respect and admire
 - don't just make friends with the people who are easy to meet

- C. be friendly with a lot of people
D. All above
5. What's the main idea of the passage?
A. Tell us not to study at home all the time.
B. Tell us only to make friends with people you like.
C. It's hard to make friends if you stay at home.
D. Tell us how we can make more friends.

思路导引 这篇文章讲述了一直待在家里是很难交到新朋友的,应该走出去,多交朋友,并介绍了交朋友的方法。

解题点悟

- A** 细节理解题。根据文章“Get out of house and do things that will put you in touch with other people.”可知,走出去,做能够接触到其他人的事情,你就可以交到朋友。故选 A。
- D** 细节理解题。根据文章“Look at people in the eyes when you talk to them.”可知,当你对他们说话的时候,看着他们的眼睛。故选 D。
- A** 细节判断题。根据文章可知,当与别人交流时,应该让他人讲他们自己。A 错误。总是待在家里是很难交到朋友的,B 正确。不要害怕向别人展示你擅长的,C 正确。当你和他人讲话时,请看着他们的眼睛,D 正确。故本题选 A。
- A** 细节理解题。根据文章可知,试着去和各种各样的你喜欢、尊重和羡慕的人交朋友,这样你就可以有更多的机会交到朋友。故选 A。
- D** 主旨大意题。这篇文章主要向我们讲述了如何可以交到更多的朋友。故选 D。

1. 细节理解题:

一般针对某个特定的细节而提出,属浅层理解,通过通读全文后可直接找出答题依据。细节理解题有三种题型:纯细节题、计算题、细节推断题。

设题方式

- ① 单词替换
- ② 颠倒因果
- ③ 扩大范围
- ④ 常识判断

解题秘诀 回扣原文

- ① 根据题干所提及的时间、地点、人物等回扣原文。
特别注意:五个“w”(who, when, where, what, why),一个“h”(how)以及其他特殊之处。

② 根据设题顺序回扣原文所在语句,比较有效信息,如数字、日期、时间等。

③ 根据题干中的关键词或其同义词回扣原文,如名词、动词、形容词。

④ 回扣原文中的难句定位,一般来说,难句都是出题点。这时应注意文中的同位语、破折号、括号、省略号等。

2. 词义推测题:

词义推测题主要考查文章中出现的词、词组的意义或句子的含义。词和词组的考查需要学生们推测出生词的中文意思或其英语近义词或短语的引申意义,而句子则考查根据上下文推测整句话的含义。那么对生词的考查针对的是阅读理解文章中与文章含义有关的超纲词汇或者是一词多义的单词在文中的理解,这就要求我们通过阅读文章,推测该词在句中的确切含义。

设题方式

常见的设问形式:

- ① The word “...” in the passage probably means _____.
- ② The word “...” is closest in meaning to _____.
- ③ “...” could best be replaced by which of the following?
- ④ In this story the underlined word “...” means _____.
- ⑤ Here “it” means _____.
- ⑥ The expression/phrase “...” means _____.
- ⑦ The underlined word “it” in the passage refers to _____.

设题方式 上下文推理

I. 通过词根词缀推测生词的含义

在英语中可以用一个基本词根加上各种不同的词缀构成不同词性或不同词义的单词。一般前缀改变词义,后缀改变词性。

II. 通过上下文推测生词的含义,可以使用以下几种方法

(1) 同义法:利用上下文中的解释推测单词的意思。

① 用动词 be, mean, refer to 给出前面生词的含义。

例如: Equipment refers to the things that are needed for a particular purpose or activity.