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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

南京出版社

## 中考版

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主编◎刘洪美

编者◎吉庆如 姚平平 钱继生 许加心

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第一部分

# 水平测试

SHUI PING CE SHI

## Test I

### A

- |             |                |
|-------------|----------------|
| ● 题材:日常交际   | ● 体裁:议论文       |
| ● 词数:196    | ● 难度:★★★       |
| ● 建议用时:8 分钟 | ● 正确率:_____/10 |

阅读短文,根据短文及首字母提示,在空白处填入一个适当的单词。

“Sorry” is a word that people in Britain often say in their daily life.

One day while I was walking o 1 the street, a young man ran by hurriedly, brushing(轻擦) against my handbag. He continued his way, but turned b 2 and said “sorry” to me. Even in rush, he didn’t f 3 to say “sorry”.

Another day, I bought some bananas in a shop. The shopkeeper was passing me the change, but I wasn’t ready for it and a coin dropped onto the f 4. “Sorry, madam,” he said w 5 he was picking it up. I was confused(迷惑) why he

said “sorry” t 6 me.

Another time, I stepped(踩踏) on a man’s f 7 at the entrance to a cinema. At the same time, we b 8 said “sorry”.

Slowly, I get to know that when something unpleasant happens in daily life, the British don’t care much about who is right or w 9. If someone is in trouble, a “sorry” is always necessary. Perhaps that is w 10 I seldom see people quarrel on the buses or streets in Britain.

So, if you are in Britain and meet something unhappy, don’t forget to say sorry.

- |                    |                   |                   |
|--------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| 1. <u>o</u> _____  | 2. <u>b</u> _____ | 3. <u>f</u> _____ |
| 4. <u>f</u> _____  | 5. <u>w</u> _____ | 6. <u>t</u> _____ |
| 7. <u>f</u> _____  | 8. <u>b</u> _____ | 9. <u>w</u> _____ |
| 10. <u>w</u> _____ |                   |                   |

### B

- |              |                |
|--------------|----------------|
| ● 题材:终身学习    | ● 体裁:议论文       |
| ● 词数:192     | ● 难度:★★★★      |
| ● 建议用时:14 分钟 | ● 正确率:_____/10 |

When you f 1 high school or university, is learning done? The answer is “No”. In many countries, people continue l 2 all their lives. Why is lifelong(终身) learning important? How



can it h 3 you? Let's look at one example of lifelong learning in Japan.



You go to school and learn. You study. You take tests. But learning doesn't happen in school. Learning doesn't s 4 when you graduate(毕业) from high school or college. You are learning all the time. For example, learning can h 5 when you go to a museum. It can a 6 happen when you get a job. You learn when you p 7 sports or when you take a trip. Learning is life! We n 8 stop learning. Every day you can improve y 9 by learning something new.



In Japan, lifelong learning is very important. People in Japan like to try new learning activities. Music, calligraphy(书法) and f 10 languages are some of their favorite classes. The Japanese take classes to improve their skills and learn new things.

When we graduate from school, we can continue to learn. Make lifelong learning one of your goals!

1. f \_\_\_\_\_
2. l \_\_\_\_\_
3. h \_\_\_\_\_
4. s \_\_\_\_\_
5. h \_\_\_\_\_
6. a \_\_\_\_\_
7. p \_\_\_\_\_
8. n \_\_\_\_\_
9. y \_\_\_\_\_
10. f \_\_\_\_\_

## C

- |            |               |
|------------|---------------|
| ● 题材:世界风俗  | ● 体裁:说明文      |
| ● 词数:250   | ● 难度:★★★      |
| ● 建议用时:8分钟 | ● 正确率:_____/5 |

Different countries have different customs. When you travel to another country, please follow their customs, just as the saying goes, "\_\_\_\_\_."

Very often people who travel to the United States forget to tip(付小费). It is usual to tip porters who help carry your bags, taxi drivers and waiters. Waiters expect to get a 15% tip on the cost of your meal. Taxi drivers expect about the same amount.

In England, make sure to stand in line even if there are only two of you. It's important to respect lines there. It's a good idea to talk about the weather. It's a favorite subject of conversation with the British.

In Spain, it's a good idea to have a light meal in the afternoon if someone invites you for dinner. People have dinner very late, and restaurants do

not generally open until after 9 p. m.

In Arab countries, men kiss one another on the cheek. Your host may welcome you with a kiss on both cheeks. It is polite for you to do the same.

In Japan, people usually give personal or business cards to each other when they meet for the first time. When a person gives you a card, don't put it into your pocket right away. The person expects you to read it.

Don't forget to be careful of your body language to express something in a conversation. A kind of body language that is used in one culture may be impolite in another.

1. When you travel to the USA, you don't need to tip \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. porters                      B. waiters  
C. actors                      D. taxi drivers
2. The missing sentences in the first paragraph should be "\_\_\_\_\_".  
A. Love me, love my dog.  
B. He who laughs last laughs best.



- C. When in Rome, do as the Romans do.  
D. Where there is a will, there is a way.
3. The underlined word “porters” in the passage means \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. 搬运工                      B. 清洁工  
C. 接线员                      D. 售票员
4. Which of the following is TRUE according to the passage?  
A. In Spain, people usually have dinner very early.  
B. In England, it's not polite to talk about the

weather.

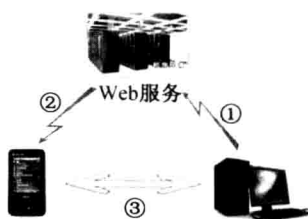
- C. In Arab countries, men kiss one another on the cheek.  
D. In Japan you should not read the business card as soon as you get it.
5. What's the best title of the passage?  
A. How to tip  
B. Body Language  
C. When to Have Dinner  
D. Advice to International Travellers

## D

- 题材:因特网的发展                      ● 体裁:说明文
- 词数:237                                      ● 难度:★★★★
- 建议用时:10 分钟                      ● 正确率: \_\_\_\_\_/5

We are all busy talking about and using the Internet. But how many of us know the history of the Internet?

Many people are surprised when they find that the Internet was set up in the 1960s. At that time, computers were large and expensive. Computer networks didn't work well. If one computer in the network broke down, then the whole network stopped. So a new network system had to be set up. It should be good enough to be used by many different computers. If part of the network was not working, information could be sent through another part. In this way, computer network system would keep on working all the time.



At first the Internet was only used by the government (政府). But in the early 1970s, universities, hospitals and banks were allowed to

use it, too. However, computers were still very expensive and the Internet was difficult to use. By the start of the 1990s, computers became cheaper and easier to use. Scientists had also developed software that made “surfing” the Internet more convenient.

Today it is easy to get on-line and it is said millions of people use the Internet every day. Sending e-mails is more and more popular among students.

The Internet has now become one of the most important parts of people's life.

1. The Internet has a history of more than \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. fifty                                      B. ten  
C. forty                                      D. twenty
2. A new network system was set up to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. make computers cheaper  
B. make itself keep on working all the time  
C. break down the whole networks  
D. make computers large and expensive
3. At first the Internet was only used by \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. the government                      B. universities  
C. hospitals and banks                      D. schools
4. \_\_\_\_\_ made “surfing” the Internet more convenient.  
A. Computers                                      B. Scientists



C. Software D. Information

5. Which of the following sentences is true?

- A. In the 1960s, computer networks worked well.  
B. In the early 1970s, the Internet was easy

to use.

- C. Sending e-mails is more popular among students than before.  
D. Today it is still not easy to get on-line.

## E

- |            |               |
|------------|---------------|
| ● 题材:人物    | ● 体裁:记叙文      |
| ● 词数:199   | ● 难度:★★★      |
| ● 建议用时:8分钟 | ● 正确率:_____/5 |

When I was 14, I decided to make some pocket money by mowing lawns (修剪草坪) in summer. I worked hard because that was my first part-time job. After working for one week, Mr Miller said that he had no money for me. Oh, dear! He wouldn't pay for my work! That surprised me greatly. I argued with him, and then I went back home.



My parents told me not to complain about Mr Miller. He was in difficulties. Then my mother called up Mr Miller and they talked about something on the phone. A few days later, my mother asked me to return to Mr Miller's garden, because he was too weak to look after it.

When I came back, Mr Miller said, "Sorry, I have no money, but I can do something for you." He played CD for me. Hearing the beautiful music, I was so interested in it that I forgot the money and did the work with pleasure. At last, Mr Miller gave me a ticket to a concert.

After that, I became very interested in music. And now, I have been a popular musician. I should thank Mr Miller greatly.

1. Why did the author argue with Mr Miller?

- A. Because that was his first part-time job.  
B. Because Mr Miller had no time for him.  
C. Because he wanted to go home.  
D. Because Mr Miller wouldn't pay for his work.
2. A few days later, the author's mother asked him to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. call up Mr Miller  
B. complain about Mr Miller  
C. return to Mr Miller's garden  
D. look after Mr Miller
3. The beautiful music from the CD made the author \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. forget to go home  
B. forget the money  
C. forget the work  
D. forget a ticket to a concert
4. According to the passage, we can learn that \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. the author's mother was kind  
B. Mr Miller was so bad that nobody liked him  
C. the author was too poor to have pocket money  
D. the author had experience to work in the garden
5. In some ways, \_\_\_\_\_, the author has become a popular musician.  
A. because of the MP3  
B. because of having no money  
C. thanks to Miller  
D. with the help of his mother



# Test 2

## A

- 题材:饮食与健康
- 体裁:书信
- 词数:189
- 难度:★★★
- 建议用时:10 分钟
- 正确率:\_\_\_\_\_/10

Dear students,

As we all know, good health is important for success in exams, so I'm 1 (写) to give you some ways which are 2 (有帮助的) to you.

First of all, it is necessary that you sleep well 3 (在……期间) the exam period in order that you can have 4 (足够的) energy. Second, a healthy, balanced 5 (饮食) is important to your success. In order to eat healthily, try to avoid eating food high in fat. It's 6 (更好) for you to eat a lot of vegetables and fresh fruit which are 7 (充满) of vitamins. Besides, don't forget to

take exercise no matter how busy you are. It can help you build a strong 8 (身体) as well as make you relaxed.

9 (另一个) way I will share with you is this: studying with other people will help you discuss and form your own ideas. Plus, you won't feel 10 (孤单的)!

Best wishes and stay healthy.

Yours,  
Li Hua

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_
5. \_\_\_\_\_
6. \_\_\_\_\_
7. \_\_\_\_\_
8. \_\_\_\_\_
9. \_\_\_\_\_
10. \_\_\_\_\_

## B

- 题材:业余爱好
- 体裁:说明文
- 词数:148
- 难度:★★★
- 建议用时:12 分钟
- 正确率:\_\_\_\_\_/10

H 1 are very important to a person. W 2 having any hobby, life won't be as colorful as it should be. I have all kinds of hobbies, such as c 3 stamps, playing musical instruments (乐器), reading, and d 4 sports activities. When I am in a blue mood, I will also do my hobbies to c 5 myself up. Hobbies can help us c 6 our moods. Many hobbies n 7 devotion (执着), for e 8, when you play a musical instrument, you have to p 9 over and



over in order to perform good music. After a period(时期) if you still enjoy it, gradually it will become a habit of yours. But remember a

hobby is l 10 gold under the ground. No hobby will come to you unless you dig it out yourself. If you can treat study as one of your hobbies, life will be more enjoyable.

1. H \_\_\_\_\_
2. W \_\_\_\_\_
3. c \_\_\_\_\_
4. d \_\_\_\_\_
5. c \_\_\_\_\_
6. c \_\_\_\_\_
7. n \_\_\_\_\_
8. e \_\_\_\_\_
9. p \_\_\_\_\_
10. l \_\_\_\_\_



## C

- |            |               |
|------------|---------------|
| ● 题材:名人轶事  | ● 体裁:记叙文      |
| ● 词数:248   | ● 难度:★★★★     |
| ● 建议用时:8分钟 | ● 正确率:_____/4 |

Who is the greatest teacher in Chinese history? You can't think of anyone else when you hear people read Confucius' 2,500-year-old words: "All study but no thinking makes people puzzled. All think but no study makes people lazy."



September 28th was Confucius' birthday. He was born in the Kingdom of Lu(鲁国), in today's Shandong Province. Chinese look upon Confucius as the greatest thinker and also the greatest teacher. He had about 3,000 students. For more than 2,500 years, Confucius' ideas have been around in people's everyday lives. Now they have gone far into Western countries and South Asia. People can still hear them today.

Why are his ideas so popular? They help not only in everyday life but also in society(社会). Confucius' most important ideas are kindness and good manners. Confucius said young people should take care of the old. People should give up thinking of themselves and work for others. As a great teacher, Confucius said that all should go to school if they wanted to learn.

Some of Confucius' popular words are "A kind person should care others" and "Be strict with yourself, but be kind to others." People use his ideas to help themselves and society. Now, more than 100 Internet web sites are teaching

people about Confucius and his ideas.

"Kindness and honesty are the best values(价值) of the world today," said 79-year-old Kong Fanjin who is studying Confucius.

- Confucius was \_\_\_\_\_.
  - born on September 28th, 3,000 years ago
  - born in the Kingdom of Chu
  - taught students in today's Shandong Province
  - not only a greatest teacher but also a greatest thinker
- Why are Confucius' ideas so popular?
  - They are about money and power.
  - They help people themselves and the society.
  - They are about different customs and manners.
  - They only help people deal with everyday life.
- The underlined word "them" in the second paragraph refers to \_\_\_\_\_.
  - the greatest teacher and thinker
  - Confucius' students
  - people in Western countries and South Asia
  - Confucius' ideas
- Which of the following is NOT Confucius' idea?
  - People should get education.
  - The young should take care of the old.
  - Be strict with others, but be kind to yourself.
  - All thinking but no study makes people lazy.



## D

- |              |               |
|--------------|---------------|
| ● 题材:美国城市的变迁 | ● 体裁:说明文      |
| ● 词数:305     | ● 难度:★★★★     |
| ● 建议用时:8分钟   | ● 正确率:_____/4 |

American cities are similar to other cities around the world; In every country, cities reflect (反映) the values of the culture. American cities are changing, just as American society is changing.

After World War II, the population of most large American cities became smaller; however, the population shifts (转移) to and from the city reflect the changing values of American society. In the late 1940s and early 1950s, city residents (居民) became richer. They had more children so they needed more space. They moved out of their flats in the city to buy their own homes. They bought houses in the suburbs (郊区).



Now things are changing. The children of the people who left the cities in the 1950s are now adults. Many, unlike their parents, want to live in the cities. They continue to move to Sun Belt cities and older ones of the Northeast and Midwest. Many young people are moving back into the city. They prefer the city to the suburbs because their jobs are there; or they just enjoy the excitement and what the city offers.

This population shift is bringing problems as well as some advantages. Countless poor people must leave their flats in the city because the owners want to sell the buildings or make flats for

sale instead of for rent (租金). In the 1950s, many poor people did not have enough money to move to the suburbs; now many of these same people do not have enough money to stay in the cities.

Only a few years ago, people thought that the older American cities were dying. Some city residents now see a bright, new future. Others see only problems. One thing is sure: Many dying cities are alive again.

- The main idea of the passage is \_\_\_\_\_.
  - cities around the world
  - the dying cities
  - the changing American cities
  - the changing of the American culture
- Why did American city residents want to live in the suburbs after World War II?
  - Because older American cities were dying.
  - Because they were richer and needed more space.
  - Because cities included the worst parts of society.
  - Because they could hardly afford to live in the city.
- According to the 4th paragraph, a great many poor people in American cities \_\_\_\_\_.
  - are faced with housing problems
  - are made to move to the suburbs
  - want to sell their buildings
  - need more money for daily costs
- We can know from the passage that \_\_\_\_\_.
  - American cities are changing for the worse
  - the population is getting smaller in older American cities
  - many people are now moving from American cities
  - people have different views on American cities



- 题材:名人
- 体裁:记叙文
- 词数:267
- 难度:★★★★
- 建议用时:15 分钟
- 正确率:\_\_\_\_\_/10

阅读下列短文,根据短文中的信息完成文后表格。(每空一词)

Minoru Yamasaki was a well-known American architect(建筑师). He was born in 1912 in Seattle, Washington. Minoru went to college to study architecture. Every summer he worked in a fish factory to help pay for college. He slept in a room with 100 other men.



Yamasaki sometimes dreamed about his work. Once he woke up at three o'clock in the morning. He remembered a building that was in his dream. He

got up and started to draw.

Yamasaki was different from other architects.

## E

His buildings give people a feeling of peace and happiness. Many of his designs have pools of water, flowers, and windows on the roof to let in light. He wanted to give them a place away from the busy ways of modern life.

Yamasaki worked for several companies. But his success began when he started his own company. In 1956, he won the Architect's First Honor Award for his design of an airport in St. Louis, Missouri. He won two more awards over the next five years. In 1962, he designed the World Trade Center in New York. In 1993, a bomb exploded(炸弹爆炸) in it. But the buildings did not fall down because they had a good design.

Yamasaki had strong opinions about his buildings. They had to be built his way. He refused to change the design of his buildings, even if he lost a job.

Minoru Yamasaki died on June, 2, 1986. He designed more than 300 buildings. People will enjoy the design and beauty of his buildings for a very long time.

The title	A <u>1</u> American architect
Be born	In <u>2</u> in Seattle, Washington
In college	Studied architecture in college
	Worked in a fish factory to <u>3</u> for college
	<u>4</u> a room with 100 other men
His design of buildings	Made people feel <u>5</u> and happy
	Had <u>6</u> opinions about his buildings
	The World Trade Center didn't fall down after a bomb explosion
Successful career	Was not the <u>7</u> as other architects
	Didn't begin his successful career <u>8</u> he started his own company
	Won <u>9</u> awards for his famous design before 1962 and designed over 300 buildings in his life
Date of <u>10</u>	Died on June, 2, 1986



## 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重新的审视。

### Step 1 正确率统计

本测试共有 71 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!

### Step 2 易失分点及改善建议

∴ 阅读理解易失分点及改善建议

#### No. 1 基础知识薄弱

○ 遭遇生词	● 通过本书中的小贴士或其他途径扩大生词量;
○ 长句困扰	● 通过本书的障碍句分析,加强长难句学习;
○ 语法知识掌握不牢	● 牢记各语法知识点和固定搭配;
○ 固定搭配问题	
○ 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

○ 词义推测题	● 采用情景推断、释义法、构词法等推测词义;
○ 细节理解题	● 回扣原文,锁定区域,识别事实;
○ 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;
○ 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

○ 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;
○ 语境分析不够	● 借助上下文,推敲文章的细节;
○ 语法知识运用不娴熟	● 做题时多考虑句子结构及动词形式;
○ 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;
○ 固定搭配不熟练	● 记忆常用短语搭配;
○ 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 新课标对九年级英语阅读的要求

### 一 九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. 能利用字典等工具书进行学习;
7. 除教材外,课外阅读量应累计达到 15 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

### 一 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 2~3 篇(有的多达 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推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

近年阅读理解的体裁趋于多样化,有记叙文、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。

## 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 1

When you watch TV programs about wild animals, it is surprising to see how an antelope(羚羊) can run away from a strong lion. In the wilderness, everyone has his own way to protect himself. Even plants have their own ways to fight off enemies.

Over millions of years, plants have developed their own defense system(防卫系统). Chemicals are fantastically used by plants to survive(幸存). By making their leaves, flowers, roots and fruits poisonous(有毒的) to enemies, plants can fight back.

One such plant is the Golden Wattle tree. The British scientist David Cameron has found when an animal eats the tree's leaves, the amount(数量) of poison increases in the other leaves. "It's like the injured leaves telephoning the others to fight together against the enemy," he said.

The tree also sends defense messages to neighboring plants by giving out a special smell. Golden Wattle trees in the nearby 45 meters will get the message and produce more poison within 10 minutes. Now, if an enemy eats too many of the trees' leaves, he will die.

Every kind of plant or tree is good at producing a special set of chemicals. Herbivores, like rabbits, can safely eat the leaves of one tree, but they may be poisoned by its neighbor.

In this way, plants have not only developed their own defense system, but also shared it with others. This makes it impossible for a single animal to destroy even a small area of forest.

1. From the first 2 paragraphs, we can learn that \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. plants can do nothing against their enemies
- B. chemicals are quite useful for plants to survive
- C. an antelope can always run away from a strong lion
- D. leaves, roots, flowers and fruits of plants