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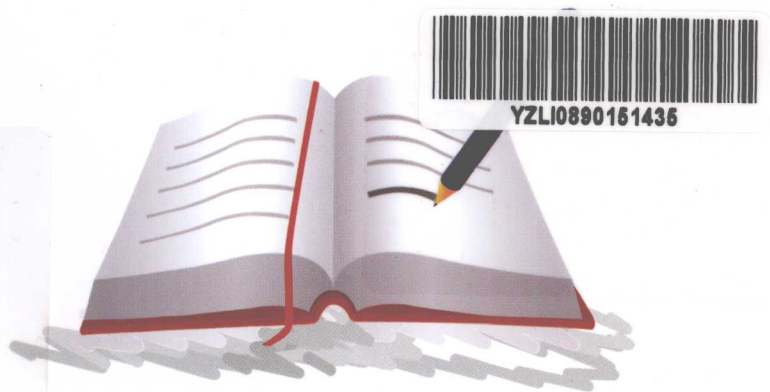
全国通用

初中英语

阅读理解与完形填空 150 篇

最新考试大纲 最新必考题型 最新考试真题

八年级 | 主 编：陈志祥
编 委：刘丹丹 许希红



- 强化训练
- 紧贴课标
- 名师编写
- 专项专练

外语教学与研究出版社
FOREIGN LANGUAGE TEACHING AND RESEARCH PRESS

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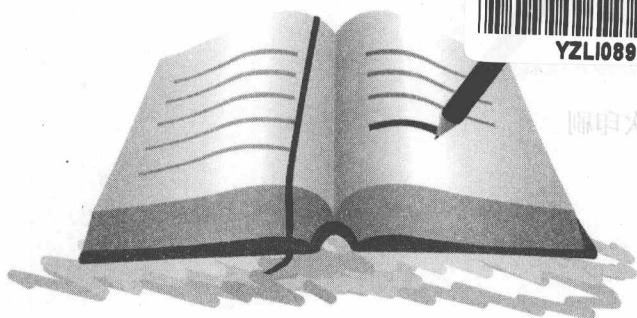
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前言

阅读理解在中考等各类英语考试中占有重要地位,而且往往是学生英语考试中失分最多的项目。造成学生阅读能力欠缺的原因一般有以下几种:

1. 阅读量小。

2. 没有遵循循序渐进的原则,并且没有选择到合适的阅读材料。一开始就阅读难度过大的文章,容易失去自信心,久而久之,就会失去阅读兴趣,不能持之以恒地坚持阅读。

3. 阅读方法不正确。

针对以上影响学生阅读能力的因素,我们组织一线名师编写了这套丛书。它具有以下特点:

1. 大量输入,材料新颖;2. 由易到难,循序渐进;3. 方法导入,答案详尽。

本书的结构为:真题热身—策略指导—轻松训练—实战模拟—答案详解。

真题热身

本部分为一份阅读综合检测试卷,试题选自中考真题,难度与所在年级相符。通过这份权威的热身试卷,学生可以在进行本书的学习之前,对自己的阅读水平进行恰当的评估,从而能够做到有的放矢,使自己的阅读水平得到快速的提高。

策略指导

如何快速提高自己的阅读解题能力,方法很重要。本部分从阅读题的命题特点、解题步骤和解题技巧等几方面进行讲解,并给出实例。俗话说“磨刀不误砍柴工”,读了本部分内容后,学生将对如何提高、改善自己的阅读技巧、阅读速度以及训练方法,形成自己的系统认识。

轻松训练

根据循序渐进的原则,本部分的训练分为基础篇、能力篇、提升篇和新题型篇,中考系列中增设了真题篇。本部分旨在从比较容易的文章入手,逐渐增加难度,从而使学生在训练中逐渐提高自己的阅读能力。本部分材料具有以下几个特点:

1. 材料新,时代感强;
2. 趣味生动,贴近学生生活;
3. 权威科学、题型全面;
4. 题材广泛、考点全面,覆盖高考所有话题。通过本部分的训练学生的阅读能力将取得长足的进步。

实战模拟

学生在通过第三部分的轻松训练后,需要对自己的水平进行测试。本部分提供几份高仿真性的模拟试卷,让学生不仅能对自己前一阶段的训练效果进行有效的终极评价,而且还可以进行综合性的模拟训练。从而使自己的实战能力达到质的飞跃。

答案详解

本部分分为三块,首先是文章大意。然后每一小题给出答案,并进行详细讲解、点评以及方法的指导。

本书准确把握考试重点、预测命题趋势,运用科学的训练体系帮助学生提高阅读能力。相信学生的阅读水平能够在一系列的训练后得到飞跃。

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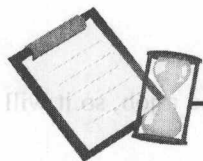
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第一部分/真题热身

完形填空

► 2010·苏州

主题 电脑设计汽车 体裁 说明文 难度 ☆☆☆ 字数 309 建议用时 12分钟

These days, cars are designed using computers. Let's look at how a new car is created (创造).

First, several 1 talk about the new car and any good ideas that they have. Then they sit down at their computers and 2 many sketches (草图). The best two or three drawings are chosen and then more detailed (详细) drawings of 3 are developed on the computer. You can change the size, shape or color of any part on the computer to see 4 the car would look and then you can choose the best design.

Both the inside and the outside of the car have to be designed. Part of the inside of the car is 5 so that the designers can sit in it. They can feel if there is enough 6 inside and if they can reach 7. Then some cars are built—there are more than 15,000 parts of a car to 8.

When everything is known to be 9, the cars are made in the factory. Again, computers are used to make sure that all the parts are 10 as they are needed. The factory usually stays open all through the night so that the car production never stops.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|---------------|----------------|-------------|
| () 1. A. drivers | B. designers | C. workers | D. salesmen |
| () 2. A. draw | B. order | C. type | D. enjoy |
| () 3. A. bicycles | B. trains | C. cars | D. buses |
| () 4. A. how | B. if | C. what | D. that |
| () 5. A. covered | B. painted | C. locked | D. built |
| () 6. A. metal | B. glass | C. leather | D. room |
| () 7. A. nothing | B. somebody | C. everything | D. nobody |
| () 8. A. choose | B. test | C. show | D. repair |
| () 9. A. safe | B. easy | C. cheap | D. fast |
| () 10. A. rare | B. electronic | C. comfortable | D. ready |

阅读理解

A

► 2010·咸宁

主题 未来生活大猜想 体裁 说明文 难度 ☆☆☆ 字数 437 建议用时 6分钟

What might the future be like? Here are some predictions (预言): things to come, things to go.

The Spring Festival, the most important Chinese holiday when everyone returns home, has caused headaches for millions of Chinese. More than 2 billion people travel at the same time, making getting travel tickets and the journey difficult. But in 28 years, Spring Festival travel may not be a problem at all. China plans to build more than 120,000 kilometers of railway and a fast transportation network that will serve 90% of the population by

2020. And because most of China will be cities, people will not have to go to other places to find a job, so it will no longer be a problem.

Newspaper will come to an end in 2043. In the future, digital (数字的) newspapers will be sent to personal Web tools through the Internet. Readers can discuss topics with journalists and editors. Information will move faster.

Oil is running out faster than expected. But scientists have found something else for oil as fuel (燃料). Coal, natural gas, solar power, nuclear power and even water can take the place of oil as sources of energy (能源).

Schools will go electronic (电子化). Computers will be important and popular among the students. Everything will be in the computer and students will not need to bring books to school. They will find information on the Internet. A computer will be the students' library, schoolbag and connection to the outside world. There will be robot teachers, and they will check homework on computers and communicate with the students' parents through e-mail. And school buses will be like spaceships, comfortable and safe.

() 1. More than 2 billion people have a hard time returning home during _____.

- A. Christmas Day B. National Day
C. the Spring Festival D. the Mid-autumn Festival

() 2. The newspapers will disappear _____.

- A. in 28 years B. by 2020 C. by 2053 D. in 33 years

() 3. _____ is not mentioned in the passage as sources of energy.

- A. Coal B. Wind C. Nuclear power D. Water

() 4. From the passage we can know _____ in the future.

- A. the Spring Festival travel may still be a problem
B. 90% of the population will live in the city
C. robot teachers will check homework
D. readers can discuss topics with each other through the Internet

() 5. What's the main idea of the last paragraph? _____.

- A. Schools will go electronic
B. Computers will be important
C. There will be robot teachers

D. School buses will be like spaceships

主题 因特网安全规则 体裁 说明文 难度 ☆☆☆ 字数 463 建议用时 6分钟

Many children use the Internet to get useful knowledge and information, and to relax in their free time. But some of them are not using in a good way. Here are some rules to make sure you are safe and have fun on the Internet.

● Make rules for Internet use with your parents. For example, when you can go online, for how long and what activities you can go online.

● Don't give your password (密码) to anyone else, and never leak out the following information—your real name, home address, age, school, phone number or other personal information.

● Check with your parents before giving out a credit (信用) card number.

● Never send a photo of yourself to someone in e-mail unless your parents say it's OK.

● Check with your parents before going into a chat room. Different chat rooms have different rules and attract different kinds of people. You and your parents must make sure it's a right place for you.

● Never agree to meet someone you met on the Internet without your parent's permission (允许). Never meet anyone you met online alone.

● Always remember that people online may not be who they say they are. Treat everyone online as strangers.

● If something you see or read online makes you uncomfortable, leave the site. Tell a parent or teacher right away.

● Treat other people as you'd like to be treated. Never use bad language.

● Remember—not everything you read on the Internet is true.

() 1. If you want a true friend on the Internet, you can ____.

A. tell the people what your name is

B. meet the people you met online alone

C. write an e-mail about yourself

D. get your parent's permission

() 2. It's good for children to ____ on the Internet.

A. give password to others

B. get useful knowledge and information

C. give out a credit card number

D. go into a chat room as they'd like to

() 3. The underlined phrase "leak out" in the third paragraph may mean "____".

A. give away

B. leave out

C. give out

D. put away

() 4. If your parents don't agree, never ____.

A. read anything on the Internet

B. relax in your free time

C. have a face-to-face meeting with anyone you met online

D. treat other people as you'd like to be treated

主题 难忘的微笑 体裁 记叙文 难度 ☆☆☆ 字数 370 建议用时 5分钟

One Sunday morning, I decided to buy a computer to use for school. I went to the biggest store in town, which sold all kinds of computers. There were so many computers there that I didn't know how to choose a right one.

"Hi! What can I do for you?" A young man greeted me with a sweet smile. He looked like not a salesman but a student like me. I sensed a strange feeling—as if I had met him before. He began patiently showing me each model. With his help, I decided to buy one computer with enough functions at a very low price. I enjoyed this shopping experience because of his smile. A few months later, something was wrong with my computer. I went back to the store to have it fixed. When I arrived there, what I saw first was still his smile. As soon as I told him my problem, he comforted me immediately and tried his best to solve the problem for me. I was quite grateful to him for his sweet smile and good service.

When I went back to school, his smile often appeared in my mind. I don't know whether we'll meet each other again, but his sweet smile will stay there in my memory and deep in my heart. Smiling is the most peaceful language in the daily life.

() 1. After reading the story, we can know that the writer is a _____.

- A. student B. salesman C. doctor D. reporter

() 2. According to the passage, why was the writer grateful to this salesman?

- A. Because the salesman recommended the cheapest computer.
B. Because the salesman gave the writer his sweet smile and good service.
C. Because the salesman recommended the computer with enough functions.
D. Because the salesman showed the writer how to use the computer correctly.

() 3. What does the writer mainly want to tell us in the story?

- A. The way to choose a right computer.
B. The way to use a computer correctly.
C. The importance of smiling in the daily life.
D. The importance of computers in the daily life.

D

► 2010·滨州

主题 书信互动 体裁 应用文 难度 ☆☆☆ 字数 403 建议用时 6分钟

● Letter 1

Whatever I do, I always think about if other people will like it. How can I stop worrying about what they think?

—Eva, 14, Illinois

● Letter 2

My dream is to be on the Olympic team for gymnastics. My dad thinks I started too late and I'll never be able to make it. He puts me down, but I want his support. What should I do?

—Erica, 9, Texas

● Letter 3

What should I do if I failed a test? I'm afraid to tell my mom because she might get mad at me and I can't play soccer. And soccer is like the world to me.

—Ashley, 12, Wisconsin

● Letter 4

I just moved and I'm kind of shy, so how do I make new friends?

—Jessica, 11, Canada

Dr. Molly's Answer ①

You should tell him about your dream and that if you work really hard, it might happen even though you started late. The sooner you tell your dad how you feel, the sooner you'll be able to work on making your dream come true.

Dr. Molly's Answer ②

Nobody knows you at your new school. You have nothing to lose, so gather up all your courage and go over to someone who looks friendly and introduce yourself. You can ask that person about your teacher or the other kids in your class to break the ice. Good luck!

Dr. Molly's Answer ③

It's better to tell your mom the truth than for her to find out another way. When you tell her, explain why you failed the test. Ask her if she can help you study in the future, so you'll do better on your tests and also have time for the soccer you love.

Dr. Molly's Answer ④

Just be yourself and try not to care about what others think. The more you think about it, the worse you will feel. Always act strong and confident. Even if you are a little unsure of something, don't doubt (怀疑) your abilities to do things right. Just relax.

- () 1. Jessica _____.
- A. wonders how to make new friends
B. wishes to be on the Olympic team
C. is afraid to tell her mom about her failing a test
D. keeps worried about what other people think about her
- () 2. _____ loves playing soccer best.
- A. Erica B. Eva C. Ashley D. Jessica
- () 3. Erica's dad doesn't support her because he thinks she _____.
- A. is a little shy and can't do it well B. didn't start at a very early age
C. is too young to be on the team D. doesn't work hard
- () 4. According to Dr. Molly, Eva should _____.
- A. hold on to her dream B. always tell the truth
C. be brave to say hello to others D. be confident of herself
- () 5. Which is the correct order of Dr. Molly's answers to the four letters?
- A. ①④③② B. ③④②① C. ②③①④ D. ④①③②

任务型阅读

► 2010·连云港

主题 珍惜今天成就未来 体裁 议论文 难度 ☆☆☆ 字数 403 建议用时 5分钟

Future and Today

It is well-known that everyone has his own dream as well as his own future. But do you know what future really is? I have to say that future is now. That is to say we must treasure every minute now. If we want to have a bright future, we should know how important time is and use it well.

There is an old English saying: "Gain time, gain life." Then what's time? Time is something that we can't see or touch, but we can feel it passing by. Time is always with us. When we are at table, time passes; when we play, time goes by unnoticeable. We always say "Time is money", but time is even more precious (珍贵的) than money, because when money is spent, we can earn it back. But if time is gone away, it will never return. So, some of us even say time is priceless (无价的).

We should always remember: Future is now. For us students, we should try our best to work hard in order to create a great future of our own. We should make the best use of every hour and be the master of today. We should do everything before us as well as possible. And never put off what can be done today till tomorrow.

As we all know, "Time and tide wait for no man." If you waste today, you will regret tomorrow. So from now on, work hard. Tomorrow will be better, and your future will be brighter. Remember: "No pains, no gains." Today's hard work is the cause of tomorrow's harvest.

Title: Future and Today

Opinions	Supporting details
Future is now.	Everyone has his own dream as well as his own future. But if we want to have a bright future, we should know the <u>1</u> of time and make every minute <u>2</u> .
<u>3</u> is priceless.	Time is money, but time is even more valuable than money, because when money is spent, it can be earned back. But <u>4</u> time will return no more.
Be masters of today.	Today's hard work <u>5</u> to tomorrow's harvest. As students, we should never put off what can be done today till tomorrow and we should try our <u>6</u> to do everything well.

1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____ 4. _____ 5. _____ 6. _____



第二部分/策略指导

完形填空技巧解读

一、题型特点及命题趋势

(一) 题型特点

完形填空是一种综合性的阅读测试题，是提高学生阅读能力的有效练习途径，其考查的是学生对语篇意义理解的连贯性和运用语言的准确性。它是八年级英语考试中一种重要的题型，也是学生们公认的难度最大、失分最多的题型之一。与其他题型相比较，完形填空题更注重对文章内容本身的完整性、情节发展的逻辑性以及前后语境相呼应的统一性的综合性的考查。一般情况下，完形填空的题型特点有以下几种：

1. 选文特点

所选短文体裁以记叙文、说明文为主，其他体裁为辅。所选短文结构严谨，层次分明，逻辑性强。

2. 设空特点

完形填空的短文，在每一句一般不设空，以便让学生对短文有个整体上的把握。挖去的单词，多以实词为主，虚词为辅。

3. 选项特点

选项一般是同一词类，或属同一范畴，其区别主要是其在语境中的意思。根据对历年来中考完形填空题的分析，得出各种词类考查的比例顺序如下：动词、名词、形容词、副词、连词、代词等。从语篇主旨、行文逻辑、词语用法、词语辨析和语法分析角度设题占据了主导位置。

4. 考查特点

首先，考查学生对词汇的含义及用法的掌握情况。要求学生能根据特定的语言环境，对词汇（特别是一些同义词或近义词）的含义及用法进行区分。

其次，考查学生对词的习惯用法及词语搭配的掌握情况。要做好这方面的题目，需要靠平时良好的学习习惯，在学习中注意对基础知识有效识记，牢固掌握。

再次，考查学生对语法知识的掌握情况。考查内容包括：动词时态、语态、常用动词的基本用法、基本句型、主谓一致、代词、形容词、副词等。

最后，考查学生综观全文、前后联系、逻辑推理的能力。所要选择的词语都处在短文所提供的语言背景下，所以联系上下文是解题的关键。

(二) 命题趋势

完形填空将更加注重对学生语篇理解和逻辑推理能力的考查，将词汇运用和阅读理解融为一体。选材贴近学生生活，生词量适中，不给学生的阅读造成困难；材料首尾句不设空，以便给学生提供更加完整的信息；以考实词为主，兼顾其他词类。设计题目从语篇出发，背景充分，突出综合运用语言的能力。我们根据新课标对阅读能力的要求，预测今后完形填空的命题趋势如下：

1. 完形填空题所占的分值将会增加，难度系数也将提高；
2. 题材广泛，将涉及生活常识、寓言故事、文史知识、科技小品、影视体育等各个方面；
3. 设空时，对那些以考查文意为主要信息词汇的考查比重较大，且有增加的趋势。

二、解题步骤与技巧

(一) 解题步骤

在做完形填空题时，通常先弄清语境，并根据上下文进行合理的分析、判断，才能做出恰当的选择。具体可分为以下三步：

1. 通览全文，了解大意

答题时，应先越过空格，通读全文，理顺题意，找出信息词。这是做好完形填空题的关键。因为完形填空的特点是着眼于整体理解。我们如果把短文比作环环相扣的链条，那么由于空格的设置，“链条”从第二句起有些地方就脱节了。有些同学习惯于提笔就填或边读边填，急于求成，然而，欲速则不达，结果往往由于“只见树木，不见森林”而事倍功半。因此，我们应该依据首句给的启示，通过逻辑思维，借助短文中关键词所提供的信息，越过空格，先尽快把全文读完，建立语言的整体感，帮助我们了解短文大意。

2. 综合考虑，先易后难

经过通读全文，对短文有了整体印象。之后再以句子为单位，一个单位句一个单位句地读。读到长句子时，不要读到逗号就停止了而苦思冥想，应读到句号为止。因为句子的谓语动词很有可能在句子的后半部分。填空时从两方面入手来做，一是语义上，二是语法上。完形填空的文章是一个意义相关联的语篇，围绕一个话题论述，因此在行文中词语的重复、替代、复现和同现现象是不可避免的。根据这个原则，某一个空格所对应的答案很可能就是在上下文中复现或同现的相关词，我们可以根据这些词之间的有机联系来确定答案。所以，解题时应联系上下文寻找相关线索，如某一个词的原词、指代词、同义词、近义词、上义词、下义词和概括词等，它们的前后信息之间有着相互提示的作用。因此，当我们遇到难题时，不能久久停留于此，这样会浪费不必要的时间。

3. 复读检验，消除疏漏

完成所有空格后，还要再次通读全文，看看这时的短文行文是否流畅，意义是否连贯，逻辑关系是否合理。复查时，可从语法入手，检查一下句子的时态、主谓一致、代词的性、数、格以及词语的搭配等是否正确。凡遇疑点，必须根据文章的中心思想，从意义、语法的角度来仔细权衡，弥补疏漏。

(二) 解题技巧

1. 开篇首句，不容忽视

完形填空题的第一句一般不设空，学生应该充分利用此句的标示作用，并将它作为一个解题的突破口，据此展开思维。细心阅读了第一句后，应快速阅读全文，了解文章的体裁、背景、内容、结构，以及情节发展的前因后果，同时对空格部分也作猜测。掌握文章大意后，逐句分析，根据上下文，选择语法正确、词义贴切的选项填入空格。在这一过程中要注意文脉的走势和作者的口吻，注意语境和有关提示。不能单纯地凭语法知识解题，千万不要急于选择答案。

2. 瞻前顾后，逻辑推理

完形填空的文章都是前后连贯且符合逻辑地向前发展延伸的，短文中每个空白处的正确答案和其上下文在意义上和结构上都有这样或那样的必然联系。因此，我们在做完形填空题时应注意文章中的搭配，注意上下文的参照，要连贯思考。这里所说的搭配包括：①逻辑搭配：过渡词、连接手段、指代关系、肯定、否定等；②语义搭配：包括区别同义词、近义词、反义词、形近异义词、同形异义词；③结构搭配：指名词、动词、形容词等在句中或文中与其他词的搭配；④惯用搭配：即通常所说的固定短语。在了解文章大意的基础上，要按文章的先后顺序，对每道题所给词语的确切含义进行分析比较，并考虑到全文整体意境的影响，做到瞻前顾后，上下文呼应，运用逻辑思维和推理的方式来进行答题。切不可自行断意，顾此失彼或无所适从，逐步填意。在解题中必须把握文章的走势，揣摩文章字里行间的

意义,选择与作者的思路或意图相吻合的选项。

3. 先易后难, 注意线索

完形填空题的总体难度是较高的,但大多数是中档题和低档题。因此,在解题中要注意解题速度,不可为一道难题苦思冥想,耗时太多。应该绕道而行,先做容易的,将有把握的空先填上,难的空不妨先越过去不做。填上所有的容易题,也缩小了思考范围,同时又提供了更多的信息。一篇文章是一个整体,有它独立的内容、结构与逻辑联系,不能单从局部的词义和语法来理解,应从全文内容出发不断深入理解,这样就为解决那些少数疑难问题排除了在逻辑意义上易选错的选项。先看看哪些词语的意义与文章不符,然后综合运用词汇、句型、语法等知识反复地字斟句酌,排除明显错误,缩小选择范围,得出符合逻辑的正确答案。

4. 推测手段, 合理应用

● 根据上下文的逻辑关系进行推测

注意上下文的逻辑联系和文章的逻辑关系是做好完形填空的关键,它要求我们在了解文章大意的基础上,联系上下文,运用逻辑思维进行比较和判断,找出既符合词义、句意,又符合上下文语境的合理的答案。

● 根据语篇标志进行推测

语篇一般是指比单一句子长的语言单位,如句群、段落、篇章等。语篇和语篇之间往往有标明其内在联系的词语,这些词语称为“语篇标志”,例如:表示结构层次的 firstly, secondly 等,表示逻辑关系的 therefore, so, but 等,表示话题改变的 by the way 等。在做完形填空题时,充分利用这些语篇标志可以迅速理清文章的脉络,弄清上下文之间的关系。

● 根据文化背景知识进行推测

完形填空题考查的知识面较广,从文化科学常识到历史地理知识,从风俗民情到民族习惯等等。考生在做这类题时,要特别注意中西方文化方面所存在的差异。具备了一定的文化背景知识,才能更准确地判断出正确答案。

● 根据常识进行判断

八年级学生已经掌握了一定的科学与生活常识,也具备了一定的判断能力。在考查语言知识和技能的同时,考查这些简单的常识性的问题,也是对学生知识面的检测。

● 根据语法知识进行推测

对于考查语法知识的题,不仅要理解上下文的逻辑关系,更要有针对性地对语法结构、句式特点进行分析,并根据其语法结构和句式特点进行合理推测,从而迅速解决问题。

● 运用词汇知识推测答案

完形填空题中对词汇知识的考查,主要集中在词语的搭配和同义词的辨析两大方面。要做好这类题目,首先要有较大的词汇量,较强的词语搭配能力,以及在语句中理解词义的能力,做题时要结合上下文的语境来确定词的意义。

5. 排除法, 最后一招

如果不能很有把握地直接看出某一道题的答案,可以把排除法和词汇、语法分析结合起来运用,从而缩小选择的范围,提高答题的准确率。这种情况有以下几种:①从时态、语态、语气、名词的数等各个角度分析所填内容是否与上下文一致,从而排除一些备选答案,缩小选择范围;②分析空白处与前后词之间的语义关联、搭配关系,从而排除一些选项;③弄清楚该题的句法关系,分析一下它是简单句、并列句,还是复合句;④判断所填的内容在句中充当什么成分,应是什么词性,并分析备选答案之间的异同,从而排除干扰项选出正确答案。

同学们在做完形填空题时,切忌题目一到手就逐字逐句地往下填,而不首先去了解全文的意思。在

做完形填空的题目时，要注意它不同于单项选择题，做完形填空题时必须遵循这样一个原则：不能孤立地就词论词、就句论句地去推测、判断，而必须根据上下文，从整体的观点入手，尤其当所给的选项是同义词时，更要善于从字里行间、前后词语搭配寻找相关线索。总之，要做好完形填空题，关键是要以文章为纲，按照文章情节的发展顺序，以句意为小整体，灵活地运用所学的语言基础知识，仔细地字斟句酌，反复推敲。然而，平时对基本知识和阅读理解的基本技能也要有足够的重视。增加阅读量、实践量，不断总结经验，培养语感，掌握技巧。在基础知识扎实、阅读理解能力较高的基础上，完形填空题的解题技巧才能得以充分发挥，产生最佳效果。

四、备考方法

完形填空是学生感到最头疼也是失分最高的题型之一。有些学生为了在完形填空上有所提高，就到处寻找这类题目去做，结果效果并不十分显著。笔者认为，从听、说、读、写各方面入手，提高自己整体的英语水平，才是做好此类题目的基础。

1. 坚实的语法基础知识

会分析句子，能辨认各种简单句、复合句。

2. 足够的词汇量

要准确理解和掌握测试备考词汇表所列词汇的音、形、义，特别要注意熟练掌握相当数量的短语、句型和惯用法，不断积累语言材料。

3. 综合运用所学知识的能力

仅仅死记一些生词和语法规则是远远不够的，一定要从上下文具体语言环境出发，综合地考虑恰当的语法形式和选择适当的词汇。

4. 一定的阅读经验与能力

经常阅读一些短小文章，对各种体裁、题材、风格的文章都应有所涉猎，培养语感和快速理解文章中心思想、判断上下文逻辑关系的能力，对西方读物的风格和行文特点（如倒叙，用一个生动的场景作全文的开篇，幽默感等）有所体会，并能根据故事情节进行逻辑推理，探究作者的意图。

五、例题点拨

There are many ways for us to reduce (减少) waste. For 1, we can reuse paper and plastic bags. We can also recycle newspapers, glass, and cans (易拉罐) to make 2 things. Here are some useful 3 to reduce waste.

Write on 4 sides of paper.

Many people write on only 5 of their paper. Why not try using both sides? Some students only use half the pages of their 6 before getting new ones. Try to use up all the paper. People often give cards on birthdays or festivals. How about trying 7 e-cards instead?

Don't throw away your old batteries (电池).

Maybe you do not know that old batteries make the soil 8. This is because they have poisonous (有毒的) parts in 9. So, don't throw away batteries. 10 them together. Try to use rechargeable (充电的) batteries for your games and CD players.

Give 11 all your unwanted clothes.

There are many 12 families in the countryside. You may ask your mother to 13 your unwanted clothes. Then you can pass them on to those poor children. You will feel 14 that you are helping someone else. Also, you can see 15 your friends or relatives (亲戚) want them before throwing them away.

() 1. A. reason

B. example

C. use

D. people

- () 2. A. new B. cheap C. simple D. old
 () 3. A. plans B. helps C. ways D. things
 () 4. A. every B. both C. each D. some
 () 5. A. one side B. two sides C. one book D. two books
 () 6. A. exercises B. schoolbags C. notebooks D. papers
 () 7. A. sending B. buying C. receiving D. wasting
 () 8. A. dry B. rich C. clean D. dirty
 () 9. A. those B. these C. them D. they
 () 10. A. Throw B. Keep C. Try D. Lose
 () 11. A. away B. in C. off D. up
 () 12. A. poor B. happy C. rich D. big
 () 13. A. like B. sell C. throw D. keep
 () 14. A. angry B. tired C. moved D. happy
 () 15. A. unless B. if C. though D. but



思路点拨

减少浪费有很多种途径, 比如: 用纸的两面写字, 不乱扔废弃的电池, 把自己不穿的旧衣服送给需要的人……

1. B 【解析】 for example 是固定搭配, 意思是“例如”。
 2. A 【解析】 回收的废品可用于制作新东西。
 3. C 【解析】 由下文三个方面的叙述可知该句句意为“有一些减少浪费的好办法”。
 4. B 【解析】 这里是说: 在纸的两面上都写字。
 5. A 【解析】 由上下文可推断该句句意为“很多人只用纸的一面写字”。
 6. C 【解析】 句意为“一些学生只用完一半的笔记本就买新的了”。其他三项不符合文意。
 7. A 【解析】 该句句意为: “为什么不尝试送电子贺卡呢?” send 在此意为“送”。
 8. D 【解析】 旧电池会让土壤受污染。dirty 在此处指受污染。
 9. C 【解析】 用 them 与本句的 they 保持人称与数的一致。
 10. B 【解析】 该句句意为“把旧电池收集在一起”。keep...together 在此意为“使……在一起”。
 11. A 【解析】 这里是说: 把不要的衣服都送人。give away 在此意为“赠送, 分发”。
 12. A 【解析】 由上下文可推断出该句句意为“农村还有很多贫困家庭”。
 13. D 【解析】 由下文可推断出该句句意为“你可以让你的妈妈把你不要的衣服留下来”。keep 在此意为“(暂时) 保管”。
 14. D 【解析】 帮助他人之后, 应该是感到高兴。
 15. B 【解析】 该句句意为“把旧衣服扔掉之前, 你也可以看看你的朋友或亲戚是否要这些衣服”。if 在此意为“是否”, 引导宾语从句。

阅读理解技巧解读

一、题型特点及命题趋势

(一) 题型特点

英语阅读理解题主要是考查学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。阅读理解能力的培养是中学英语学习的一项重要任务。阅读理解题主要要求学生能较快地通过阅读理解短文大意，获取其中的主要信息，能作出正确判断，然后根据试题的要求从A、B、C、D四个选项中选出最佳答案或作出正误判断。

从问题设置上可以总结为以下四种题型。

1. 直接理解性题目

这种题目比较简单，只要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。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 _____.

2. 语义理解性题目

题目要求对文中个别难题、关键词、词组或句子作出解释。解答这类题目时需要相关的上下文，甚至整篇文章的内容建立准确、立体的理解才能选出正确答案。其主要提问方式有：

- ① The underlined word "It" in Paragraph 2 refers to _____.
- ② In this story the underlined word "teenager" means _____.
- ③ Here "it" means _____.

3. 逻辑推理性题目

这种题目有一定难度，往往不能直接从文中找到答案，而必须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。有时甚至还得联系作者的意图、态度等文外之意加以推理，才能获得正确答案。其主要提问方式有：

- ① We can infer from the passage that _____.
- ② From the story we can guess _____.
- ③ What would happen if...?
- ④ The writer writes this passage to _____.
- ⑤ The writer believes that _____.
- ⑥ The writer suggests that _____.

4. 归纳概括性题目

要求在阅读和理解全文的基础上对文章作出归纳、概括或评价。解答这种题目时，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 (title)、主题 (main idea)、结论 (conclusion)、结局 (end) 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、专业知识等进行推理判断，从而获得文章内含的信息。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 _____.

以上几种题型大致来说,主要针对如下方面来出题:①文章的个别词或句子;②文章的某细节或情节;③文章的主题;④文章的背景知识;⑤文章的结论或结局;⑥文章内含的隐义或寓意。

(二) 命题趋势

根据新课标的要求可以看出,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、题材新颖,紧紧围绕现代科技、社会热点、校园生活等题材;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的主旨大意、段落细节。

二、阅读理解解题步骤与解题方法

(一) 解题步骤

1. 通读全篇

先看懂文章,知道文章的大概意思,抓住文章的首句、首段,因为英语的首句或首段往往是文章的“窗口”,即全文的中心思想。

2. 细读、精读文章

通读后细读、精读,掌握文章中的细节内容,边读边做一些有用的标记,如:相关的人物、事件、地点、数字等。细读文章后面的题目,再带着问题去读文章。

3. 选择答案

对于不太好选的题目,要回到文章中去,在文章中寻找线索,进行分析、推理得出结论。切忌按自己的理解冥思苦想,一定要站在作者的角度去思考。

(二) 解题方法

1. 略读全文,掌握主旨大意

略读时要特别注意短文的首段、首句或末句。一般文章的主旨大意就在这里。抓住每段中的关键词语,把每个自然段的中心思想先提炼出来,然后把它们捏合在一起,概括总结,即为全文的中心思想。这样可以迅速把握短文的主旨以及主要信息的分布,答题时就心中有数了。

2. 寻读

认真阅读题目,准确理解题意及其范围,带着问题到短文中寻找相关答案,一般的事实题可直接从文中找出答案。但也要认真斟酌,透过表层结构,领会其深层含义。其实选项常常不存在对与错,而只是最佳与非最佳。而解答较为深层次的逻辑推理判断题,则需要建立在对全文理解的基础上进行。因此,做这类题切忌掺杂主观因素。

3. 大胆推测词义,注意要点内容

在阅读的时候,常常会遇到一些生词,影响我们的阅读速度,其实大部分生词的词义都可以通过上下文的关系猜出来。根据上下文猜测词义的方法有下列几种:

● 通过因果关系猜词

通过因果关系猜词,首先是找出生词与上下文之间的逻辑关系,然后才能猜词。有时文章借助关联词(如because, as, since, for, so, thus, as a result, of course, therefore等等)表示前因后果。

● 通过同义词和反义词的关系猜词

通过同义词猜词,一是要看由and或or连接的同义词词组,如happy and gay,即使我们不认识gay这个词,也可以知道它在此处是“愉快”的意思;二是看在进一步解释的过程中使用的同义词。通过反义词猜词,一是看表示转折关系的连词或副词,如but, while, however等;二是看与not搭配或表示否定意义