

初中英语阅读理解

周桂良 周

XINZHUANTI JIAOCHENG

周春欣

主编

● 华东师范大学出版社

XINZHUANTI JIAOCHENG

## 初中英语1

# 阅读理解

副主编

李国方 韩建国

周峻丁平郭志奇 赵逸周昕



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## 总序

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亲爱的读者,展现在您面前的这套《新专题教程》系列图书是按新课程标准所列的内容,在"新教学理念、新教学方法"的指导下,按专题编写,涵盖初、高中语文、数学、英语、物理和化学5个学科,共计50个分册。

本丛书自初版起就坚持"完整、系统、深入、细致"的编写特色, 甫一面世, 就受到广大学生的欢迎。但我们不敢懈怠, 我们必须与时俱进。根据现行中学教材的变化情况及中、高考的变化趋势, 我们进行了多方调研, 在此基础上, 组织作者对本丛书进行了全面的修订。新修订的这套丛书, 不仅知识点配套, 而且题型新颖, 更利于学生对学科知识的理解和掌握。

丛书有以下特点。

作者权威 编写队伍由师范大学学科专家及长期在教 学第一线的全国著名中学特、高级教师组成。他们有先进的 教育理念和丰富的教学经验,是中、高考研究方面的专家,他 们的指导更具权威性。

材料典型 丛书精选了近几年的中、高考试题,还收集了许多有代表性的例题,编写者对这些典型材料进行了详细的解读,还设置了有针对性的训练。总之,编写者力求从国家课程标准的知识内容中提炼出相应的能力要求,并对重点知识进行深入、细致的讲解,对难点用实例的方法进行释疑,使用这套丛书,能切实提高学生的学习效果。

### 总序

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版本通用 丛书以教育部颁布的新课程标准为编写依据,不受教材版本限制,按各学科知识内容编排,独立成册,不仅与教学要求相对应,更体现了学科知识的完整性、系统性和科学性,具有很强的通用性。

编排科学 丛书在编排时照顾到了学生的差异性,读者可以根据自己学习中的薄弱环节,有重点地选择,有针对性地学习,以达到事半功倍的效果。丛书坡度设计合理,帮助学生在知识学习的基础上,充分了解和掌握运用知识解决问题的方法,提升学习能力。

愿《新专题教程》成为您的好伙伴,学习的好帮手,为您的学习带来诸多的便利,给您一个智慧的人生。

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## 前言

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理解

英语阅读能力是体现学生外语综合素质的一个重要组成部分。有针对性地进行阅读,在阅读中思考,才能增强思维的灵活性和判断的准确性。所以,培养学生快速有效的阅读能力是提高学生英语水平的一个至关重要的环节。

国家教育部最新颁布的《(全日制义务教育及普通高中)英语课程标准》为我国中小学阶段的英语教学制定了全新的目标,其中,尤其对于英语阅读应该达到的目标提出了更高的要求,即五级(相当于目前初中毕业水平)和八级(相当于目前高中毕业水平)目标,分别要求达到15万和33万词的课外阅读量。

为了适应新课程标准的目标要求,帮助广大中学生进行科学、系统的阅读训练,掌握一定的阅读技能,提高阅读速度和阅读理解能力,扩大英语知识面,增加对英、美国家文化背景知识的了解,我们组织编写了这本书。

本书有以下几个特点:

- 1. **指导性**:本书不仅注重对学生进行较系统的阅读技能的指导,而且重视对解题技巧的训练和指导。本书根据不同的体裁、题材和不同的题型都作了较详细的分析和讲解。
- 2. 针对性: 本书针对目前各地中考阅读理解测试要求编写,难易适中,适合于初中学生和相当于初中学生英语水平的英语爱好者阅读。为了满足广大师生的需要,本书还特地选编了2006年全国各地中考英语试题真题,所以本书是

## 前言

初中英语 1.

阅读理解

中考阅读理解训练的好材料。

- 3. 新颖性: 本书中所选材料新颖、语言地道、内容健康,趣味性强,富有时代感和现代气息。
- 4. 广泛性:本书题型灵活,内容广泛,信息量大,包括新闻报道、幽默故事、社会文化、名人轶事、政治经济、科技小品、风情趣闻、史地常识、诗歌欣赏等。
- 5. 提示性:本书根据学生在阅读过程中可能会产生语言和内容两个方面的困难作了精要的提示,起点拨和解释作用,以便更好地帮助学生理解知识难点和促进学生积极思维、想象,进一步理解文章深层次的涵义。

本书充分体现了中学英语新课程标准和新教材的变化, 注重培养学生的英语素养,也注意到适应中考命题的发展趋 向。我们深信,通过训练,学生的阅读能力和解题技能一定 会得到更大的提高。

本书由江苏省外语特级教师周桂良、高级教师周春欣任主编,严凤英、韩建国、王蔚任副主编。参加编写的还有:周峻、丁平、郭志奇、叶蓉晖、赵逸、张文娟、张咏梅。

由于时间仓促,加上能力与知识有限,在编写过程中难免有不妥之处。在此,我们诚恳地希望广大读者不吝赐教。

编者

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## 课标解读

平,还读则是通过"量"去学习要语。华底多就技在《英语教学》

## 第一节《综述》中国等本版部,原来上举中国主张、现象的景面和服务不是主

学习语言是为了交际。学习英语是为了能用英语与他人进行交际。在英语学习中,有两个非常重要的过程,即输入(input)过程和输出(output)过程。输入指听和读两项技能,输出指说、写、译等应用技能。在输入过程中,阅读是获取各种知识、信息等的重要手段,是培养听、说、写、译等英语应用技能的重要途径,是检查学习者英语能力的主要方法之一。因此,提高英语阅读能力是学习英语的重要任务,也是主要目标之一。英语新课程标准中就五级阅读的技能提出了明确的要求:

- 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. 能根据不同的教学目的运用简单的阅读策略获取信息;
  - 6. 能利用词典等工具学习书进行学习;
- 7. 除教材外,课外阅读量应累计达到15万词以上。

要达到以上阅读技能目标,除教科书外,还必须进行大量的语言输入,进行广泛和大量的阅读。阅读的题材应多样化,包括科普、社会、文化、政治、经济等。体裁也应多样化,包括记叙文、说明文、议论文、应用文等。这样才能有效地提高学生的阅读能力。

所谓阅读能力主要是指精读和泛读能力。精读,是指对文章细微、透彻的阅读,即要精研细读,对知识要掌握透彻,对文章要深人领会。在精读中对词汇要掌握准确,对重点词不仅要了解词义,还要掌握其用法及使用特点。对文章中的句子层次、语法关系、句子结构等都要理解准确全面。不仅要掌握文章中的信息,还要掌握文章的立意、作者意图、文章的思想倾向、语言风格、艺术特色等。因此,精读的目的是指培养理解的准确性和表达的准确性与熟练程度,其特点是少而精,要求严,速度慢。泛读是指广泛的阅读,即要在有限的时间里阅读广泛的内容和更多的语言材料。泛读的目的在于扩充知识面,吸收更多的信息。它是一种基本上不分析词汇和语法现象而主要是通过已熟悉的语言知识,直接去了解英语读物的大意的那种大量而迅速的阅读。精读主要是

通过"质"去提高英语水平,泛读则是通过"量"去学习英语。李庭芗教授在《英语教学法》一书中提出:"只有具有泛读能力的人,才可以说具有阅读能力。"所以说,提高阅读能力要重视精读和泛读的有机结合。

阅读能力还包括理解和速度两个方面。速度快、理解率高是阅读能力强的两个标志。提高阅读能力,既要注意理解,也要注意速度。但是,两者有主次之分,理解度是主,速度是辅,速度的快慢要以理解度为标准进行调节。研究结果表明,一个中等水平的人,其阅读理解正确率应在百分之七十左右,超过这个标准就应加快速度,低于这个标准就应放慢速度。对于初中学生来说,经过小学、初中几年的英语学习,在阅读与课文难度相当的英语文章时,阅读速度应达到每分钟50—70词,理解率应在70%左右。从这几年的中考英语试卷中可以清楚地看到,无论是在阅读量还是在阅读速度上的要求明显提高,问题的设计也已充分体现了新课程标准中提出的阅读技能要求。

## 第二节 阅读理解的特点

阅读理解的目的是通过阅读不同难度的文章,对学生英语综合能力进行检验。着重考查学生运用已学知识对文章进行综合理解、获取信息、分析处理信息,推理判断及概括等能力。

阅读材料大多出自英、美国家原文材料,语言地道,可读性和趣味性强,阅读题材多样性,所涉及的知识面广,内容丰富,贴近学生的常识与生活实际,涉及政治、经济、文化、史地、科技、人物传记等方面的内容。阅读文章的体裁有记叙文、说明文、应用文、议论文等文体,涉及到考生对单词、词组、语法、句型、惯用法及英语思维能力的综合运用。通过大量的阅读,进一步有效地培养学生良好的阅读习惯,使学生能掌握一定的阅读方法和阅读技巧,提高阅读理解能力,提高分析问题、解决问题的综合理解能力。

## 第三节 阅读理解测试的主要内容与要求

阅读理解能力测试的目的是测试学生的正确度,主要通过问题进行测试。从内容上分,阅读理解的测试题有以下几个考查点:

- (1) 事实性题目,可从文章表面找答案。
- (2) 判断性题目,需要理解文章内涵,读完全文后要通过分析理解或计算才能得出结论。
- (3) 推测性题目,必须领会作者意图,根据文章中所描绘的客观事实,加以合理的推断。

从选择形式的阅读理解题来看,命题的角度有以下几种情况:

#### 

直接理解性题目比较简单,只要通读全文或部分段落所叙述的重要事实,就可以找 到正确答案,有的甚至可以从文章的原句中直接找到答案。

#### 例1

Miss. Green taught physics in a London school. Last month she explained to one of her classes about sound, and she decided to test them to see how well she had been in her work. She said to them, "Now, I have a sister in Washington, if I was calling her on the telephone, and at the same time you were 20 metres away, and listened to me from the other side of the street, who would hear what I said earlier, my sister or you? And why?"

The cleverest boy at once answered, "Your sister, Miss. Green, because electricity travels faster than sound waves." A state of the state of

"That's very good," Miss. Green answered. But then one of the girls put up her hand. Miss. Green said, "Yes, Betty?"

"I don't think so," Betty said. "Your sister would hear you earlier because when it's eleven o'clock here, it's six o'clock in Washington." and more made women us Y salond

(	B	)1.	Miss.	Green	was	teaching	the	class	es. So	h.
	1/									_

A. to hear sound and have been sound B. about sound an example about

C. about electricity

D. about telephone

答案为B。可从文章中的第二句 Last month she explained to one of her classes about sound 直接得到正确答案。 A survey of a language warm to allow a shared another seeing in the

#### 例 2 you see of the range been and print it on good paper and put the precess you

Bill and Tom were walking in the forest one day, and stopped to pick up some nuts under a tree. They heard a strange noise coming from a hole in the tree. Bill climbed up to look in. Two baby squirrels were inside, crying for their mother. Someone killed her and left the babies to die. Each of the boys put a baby squirrel in his jacket pocket and carried it home. There the boys made a soft bed in a box for the little animals, and fed them warm milk from a small bottle. The squirrels soon grew round and fat. Bill and Tom liked them very much.

( )1. One day Bill and Tom were walking A. in the street B. in the forest

C. in the park D. on the farm

答案为B。文章的第一句就直接告诉了我们正确答案。dadasasasas

#### 第一章 课标解读

#### 2. 语义理解性题目:

常见的问题设计有:

语义理解性题目要求对文中个别难词、关键词、词组或句子作出猜测或解释。该类题设计的宗旨不是考查学生的词汇量,而是检验学生在阅读文章时正确理解词、短语或句子的能力。出题的对象一般是文中的关键词、词语或复杂句式。

(1) The (underlined) word "" means/ refers to entered to entere
(2) According to the passage, the phrase "" means
(3) The sentence "" most probably means
(4) The word "" stands for
解答这类题目时首先可根据邻近的上下文寻找提示,看看有没有相关的解释、近义
词或反义词等,对于句子意思的理解,除了从邻近的上下文寻找提示外,还得从整篇文
章的内容上建立准确、立体的理解,这样才能推测出正确答案。
例1 Wilse Green said, Yes, Beny ?
Every school has a library in our country. I'm sure you have read many interesting
books. You borrow them from the school library and keep them for some time. Maybe you
also borrow books from other libraries. Sometimes you get books from your parents or
friends as presents. Besides, if you like reading and want to learn more, I'm sure you will
buy some yourself. Sport about 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20
Have you ever thought of how books are made? Well, after the draft of a book is writ-
ten, it passes through the hands of many people. Every one of them has to work carefully,
for there must not be any mistakes in the book. It is checked several times by the different
people before it is printed. After that they print it on good paper and put the pieces together
before it goes to the bookshop. Does was also also also also also also also al
We all like reading. Let's take good care of books. grant a busen well as a sound
( b )1. The underlined word "draft" means sign also upper dod ow!
D. 草稿 D. D. 草稿 D. D. 草稿 D.
答案为 D。通过下文的描述可以推测出词义。下文说,一旦某物写完,许多人仔细
检查,修正其中的错误。所以可以推测是"草稿",而选项 A、B 和 C 都只能说明是一本
书所包含的其中一个方面,不能包括一本书的完整性。
(( )2. The underlined sentence "it passes through the hands of many people." means
A. in the sucet B. in the forest
A. every one wants to read the draft

B. one sends the draft to another

- C. it needs a lot of hard work to get perfect
- D. none of them can decide whether to print the book or not

答案为 C。这是一道句子隐含意义的理解题。从字面意义可知"它(书)经过许多人之手",也就是说,它需要大量的工作才能使它完美。而其余三个选项的意思都不能准确地表达出这句话的深刻的含义。

#### 3. 事实和细节理解性题目:

事实和细节性问题在阅读理解题中占的比例较大。它常常是对文章中的事实和细节进行设问,即用"WH"词来提问,对事件发生的时间、地点、人物、发展过程提问。目的在于测试学生阅读过程中捕捉事实和细节的能力。这类题多半能在理解题干的基础上,通过寻读的方式,对文章中支撑的事实和细节进行分析、理解或计算等得出正确答案。

#### 常见的事实和细节题命题方式有:

- (1) Which of the following is (NOT) True according to the passage?
- (2) Which of the following is mentioned in the passage?
- (3) The reason for ... is that had sold more (1888) refine the s.W. (2)
- (4) According to the passage, when (where, why, how, who...).....

#### 例 1

Last month we bought our two-year-old daughter a little dog. There were few children near our house, and we thought a dog could keep her occupied (有事干). We were right. They play together happily. Our daughter now laughs a lot more than before. In a way they look like two children in the house. Both of them are playful, but cry when they do not get what they want. The dog is easier to look after than my daughter—he always eats all his food up and we don't have lots of dirty clothes to wash. I have given up smoking, because of my daughter and the dog. My wife is also pleased. We all like the dog.

- $(\bigwedge)$ 1. Why did the writer buy his daughter a dog?
  - A. Because she had few friends.
- shood but B. Because she had a few friends to play with. ong 1832 ong 2869 ferrovos
- C. Because she liked a little dog.
- D. Because she wanted another child to play with. in Dans Joseph Henry Henry

答案为 A。文章的第二句"There were few children near our house, and we thought a dog could keep her occupied (有事干)."中的 few children near our house 事实道出了买小狗的真实理由。

- ( )2. How does the farmer know that his daughter is happy with the dog?

A. She sometimes laughs. B. She wasn't alone any longer.

C. She often plays with the dog. D. She laughs more than before.

答案为 D。这也是一道事实细节题。从文章中的"Our daughter now laughs a lot more than before. "这一句得到直接的事实细节。

#### 4. 逻辑推理性题目:

逻辑推理性阅读理解题旨在测试学生根据所学知识、生活经历以及生活常识等的 分析问题和逻辑推理能力。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、态度等弦外之音和文外之意加以推理,才能获得正确答案。 应从情节所提供的基本事实出发,寻找一定规律,如时间关系、条件关系、因果关系、比 较关系、转折关系等,作为推理根据。

#### 逻辑推理性阅读理解题常见的题干为:

(1)	From the story we know that and beneattism as gaiwellot sat to note with the story we know that
(2)	We can infer (推断) from the story that
(3)	According to the writer, when enough to the writer, when enough to the writer,
(4)	In the passage the writer tries to tell us that
(5)	Which of the following is the writer's attitude(态度)?
(6)	From the text we can guess the writer's aim is a managed of the state
(7)	According to the story, what would happen next? The base season and used
(8)	The writer suggests(暗示) that ** won'rstdsubb no diagnal redisgot valo vsd.
(9)	The writer wants to prove that and lo do a saud advantaged own will bloom
(10)	Which of the following is implied(暗示) in the passage? ad T answ year factor
(11)	The writer doesn't agree that of sandol while to stot each of a doesn't agree that
(12)	We may infer that during the summer holiday with and the summer holiday.

#### 例 1

Several years ago, cell phones were very expensive. Only important people and people with a lot of money had them. These days, the prices have been greatly falling, and they come in small sizes and different colors. So more and more people, even high school 

It is true that it's an easy way to keep in touch with friends at any time and in any place. But in places like classrooms, movie theatres, and museums, where everyone should be quiet or talk in a low voice, we can also hear the ringing. Some drivers have accidents for using cell phones when driving. Worst of all, some students who can't pay their phone bills do something illegal to get money. So, are cell phones really a help?

- ( / m) 1. How does the writer feel about cell phones? The street of the
  - for A. They are really a help. And the for the tall a dob study assembly about the
- B. They harm people's health. and shad a near Wayswa rith edi wold have en
  - C. He wants very much to know if they do people good. The same of the same of
  - D. It's all right to use them in a theatre. To askit when soft as Abid W

答案为 C。从文章的第二小节,特别是最后一句可以看出,作者对手机的作用产生一种怀疑,所以作者的真正看法是想了解手机是否对人们有真正的帮助。

#### 5. 归纳概括性题目:

归纳概括性题目旨在测试学生的归纳、概括等的综合能力。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。它常常针对文章的主题、作者的写作意图、文章或段落的中心思想以及结局等进行提问。而这些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、科学专业知识进行逻辑思维、推理、判断,从而获取文章中暗含的信息。

归约	纳概括性阅读理解题常见的题干有: off this gwob the orthogo at the H
(1)	The main point of this passage is with the mount would be sould be
	The passage mainly shows us of values of the state of the
(3)	The passage is mainly about
(4)	The best title of the story is a smooth of the
(5)	The main idea of the passage is that
	The story tells us
(7)	The writer is mainly talking about
(8)	The first (second) paragraph is mainly about
	Which of the following is the best title?
(10	From the text we can conclude / know that

#### 例1

Scientists are trying to make the deserts into good land again. They want to bring water into the deserts, so people can live and grow food. They are learning a lot about the deserts. But more and more of the earth is becoming desert all the time. Scientists may not be able to change the desert in time.

Why is more and more land becoming desert? Scientists think that people make deserts. People are doing bad things to the earth.

Some places on the earth don't get much rain. But they still don't become deserts. This is because some plants are growing there. Small green plants and grass are very important to dry places. Plants don't let the hot sun make the earth even drier. Plants don't let the wind blow the dirt away. When a little bit of rain falls, the plants hold the water. Without plants, the land can become a desert much more easily.

B

- )1. Which is the main idea of the first paragraph?
- A. Scientists know nothing about the deserts.
  - B. Land is becoming desert faster than people can stop it.
  - C. Scientists have changed all the deserts into good land.
  - D. It's easy to change deserts into land.

答案为B。这是一道主旨大意题,需要通过对第一小段的分析归纳才能得出正确答案。通过阅读整个小段,我们可以得到"尽管科学家一直在努力想把沙漠改变成良田,但是越来越多的土地仍在变成沙漠,科学家不可能及时来改变沙漠"这一主题思想。所以经过综合分析,并采用排除法就能得出这一正确答案。



- (人)2. After reading the passage, we learn that \_\_\_\_\_. 型類的音報中華透過類類
  - A. plants can keep dry land from becoming desert
    - B. it is good to cut down all the plants in the deserts
    - C. all places without much rain will become deserts
    - D. it is better to grow crops on dry land than to grow grass and and a second s

答案为 A。这是一道推理概括题。考查对语篇深层隐含意义的推理和概括。选项 B 的含义不符合常理,从文章第三小节的 Some places on the earth don't get much rain. But they still don't become deserts. 这两句可以排除选项 B,文章中并没有提到在 dry land 上种植 crops,选项 D 也就不符合题意,所以只有选项 A 是正确答案。

总之,阅读理解能力的测试主要通过上述这样一些问题来进行。测试的主要要求 是:

- 1. 掌握所读材料的主旨,大意,以及用以说明主旨、大意的事实和细节;
- 2. 既理解具体的事实,也理解抽象的概念;
- 3. 既理解字面意思,也理解深层意义,包括作者的态度、意图;
- 4. 既理解某句、某段的意思,也理解全篇的逻辑关系,并能根据此进行分析、判断, 得出结论:
- 5. 既能根据材料所提供的信息去理解,也能结合材料以外的常识去推理、判断;

## 常见的体裁、题材与题型

## 第一节 体裁

体裁是指文章的文体,文章的类别。英语阅读理解材料的体裁、题材广泛,题型多样。理解和掌握各种体裁、题材的材料对提高理解能力有着一定的帮助。所以在阅读时首先要确定是属于什么体裁的文章,题材又是什么。这样才能更有效地提高阅读理解能力。英语阅读材料提供的体裁有记叙文、说明文、议论文、应用文等。

#### 一、记叙文

记叙文也叫叙述文,是作者根据事件发展的时间、逻辑关系等对人物和事件的介绍和叙述。叙述的方式多种多样,有顺叙、倒叙和插叙等。阅读时要理清文章的结构,找到贯穿全文的线索,了解重要的事实,并能归纳文章的中心思想。

记叙文陈述的内容大多为细节,很少出现主题句,所以,要注意通过对人、物和事件的分析来获取文章的主旨或大意。多数记叙文不是简单地讲故事,而是通过叙事来反映作者的感情、思想倾向或观点,这就需要在阅读时作出分析和推断。例如:

Over 160 years ago, there were no postage stamps in the world. People had to pay a lot of money to receive a letter.

One day a postman came to a small village in England.

"Here is a letter for Alice Brown," he shouted. To adjust out total again and

"I'm Alice Brown," a girl said. The postman gave her the letter. Alice looked at the envelope for a minute and handed it back to the postman.

"I'm sorry. I don't have enough money for it." mais arrol of (1991) and more years

Then a man came up and said to the postman, "I'll pay for Alice's letter."

"No, thank you," said the girl. "There's nothing inside."

"Really?" said the man. "How do you know that?"

"This letter is from Tom. Look, sir. This cross in the corner means he is well, and this circle means he has found work."

The man was Sir Rowland Hill. He could not forget Alice and the letter. He decided to do something about it. Years later, the first postage stamp in the world came into use in