

总主编：邱耀德

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畅销三年 1000万学生的选择

- 集中体现新课标和新课改
- 全面覆盖考纲和考试说明
- 多次准确押中高考中考试题



搞定阅读，赢定英语，一起来！

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英语

●●●● 八年级

阅读理解与完形填空

ENGLISH READING COMPREHENSION & CLOZE

150 篇



YZLI0890162191

- | | |
|-----------|--------------------------------|
| ➔ 体例设计系统化 | 独有的“评估—训练—检测”三维学习模式，真正实现了高效备考。 |
| ➔ 题目编排优质化 | 真题+原创题+模拟题+预测题，科学组合，经典、优质、高效。 |
| ➔ 题型设置立体化 | 多角度的语言素材，多题型的题目设置，彻底告别单一和重复。 |
| ➔ 答案解析全面化 | 解析全面详尽，点拨精准到位，注重方法及技巧的渗透。 |



英语

阅读理解与完形填空

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八年级

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To Fight, to Win

——代前言

《开心英语中学英语阅读150篇》丛书面市两年多来，畅销全国。丛书由中高考英语命题专家坐阵，准确命中了2009年和2010年的多道中高考试题，获得了广大读者的喜爱和认可。今年，我们认真听取了众多专家教师、大量读者的反馈意见，对丛书进行了第二次全面修订。修订后的丛书，将以更扎实的内容、更科学的编排和更实用的体例满足更多读者的需求，引领市场。

丛书特色

1 强调题目的优质，题目新鲜，题量充足，涵盖真题、原创题、模拟题和预测题

本书题材广泛，涵盖了历年中考常考的话题，内容翔实，融趣味性、知识性、科学性于一体，并结合新《英语课程标准》的话题要求，编写成独立的练习单元；题型丰富，覆盖了全国中考的所有题型。训练题目来源广泛，涵盖了真题、原创题、模拟题和预测题，以“横向的话题训练+纵向的模拟训练”的经典组合，让阅读能力层层推进，使你的英语水平实现螺旋式提高。

2 强调体例的系统，涵盖评估、训练和检测，讲解与练习比例适当，实现高效备考

本书“水平测试”开篇对你进行自我评估，接着深入分析历年试题中各种题型及命题特点，解读阅读的解题策略和解题步骤，让你从战略上赢得阅读。然后，本书安排了各种题型的试题，让你集中训练，从而实现专项突破；最后，本书淘金地精选了若干综合性试题，以全方位检视你前期的学习成果。

3 强调技巧的实用，一线名师执笔，解密命题特点，总结高分技巧，提供解题策略

本书以“技巧贯穿始终”为理念，将技巧、训练和答案解析融合在一起，更加实用。本书从对考纲的总体解读到对中考命题的深度透视，关注了考查目标、考查方式、命题特点、命题趋势等，先夯实你的理论基础。随后，结合不同题型和不同体裁，进行高分突破训练，将技巧与实战相结合。在答案解析中，渗透了大量的技巧，不放过任何一个难点和知识点，让你轻松举一反三。

4 强调编排的便捷，单页排题，单栏排版，仿真考试，增加检索，减少时间浪费

本书首度实现整题整页，减少由于前后翻页而导致的训练时间的浪费；同时延续了一直以来的单栏排版，使你的注意力更为集中，符合科学高效的学习习惯；字号、字体等对考试的高度仿真，使你可以在平时的练习中便沉浸在考试的氛围中；增加了“答案速查”，实现了快速检索。整体的设计和编排，都以使用的高效和有效为基础，最大限度地减少你的时间浪费。

5 强调答案的深入，设置答案速查，解析详尽，点拨到位，注重方法技巧的渗透

答案解析部分不只让你知其然，更让你知其所以然，告别了简单的答案罗列或者机械的文字讲解。答案速查，方便快捷，为你迅时抓住文章要领；详尽、到位的解析文字为你剖析每一个知识点，助你触类旁通；发散式的“小贴士”，为你补充更多的英语知识食粮；“障碍语句分析”为你扫除阅读的绊脚石，让阅读变成“悦读”。

英语学习可以很轻松，只要找到正确的方法。

英语学习可以很开心，只要建立积极的心态。

英语学习可以很高效，只要选择适合的图书。

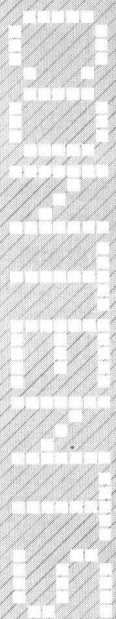
开心英语研发中心组织教育专家、一线教师及资深编辑共同编写了本书，希望它成为你的Mr. Right！拥有它，并正确使用它，它就会成为你作战的秘密武器，帮助你搞定阅读，赢定英语！

You can make it!

编者

2011年3月

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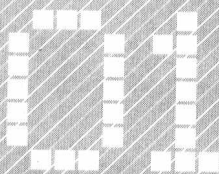
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第一部分 水平测试

Test

●建议用时：15分钟 ●实际用时：____分钟 ●正确率：____/39

A

The blog by Chinese star Xu Jinglei is now the most popular in the world.

"I didn't 1 it to be so popular. I just wanted to do something that I liked, 2 so many clicks (点击) have encouraged me to keep 3." said Xu, adding that her blog is mainly to introduce her 4.

Xu, who is a successful director now, 5 be an actress first. She became 6 overseas when she won the best director award for *Letter From An Unknown Woman* in 2004.

She considers blog writing to be the most 7 and proper way of advertising her films. "It's really an easy way," she said.

She even put links (链接) in her blog to film clicks posted on the website of advertising her film company.

From last October, ten million people had 8 Xu's blog at *blog.sina.com.cn/m/xujinglei*. Since then, she has updated her blog every other day. But if she feels well, she sometimes posts two or three articles in a day. Visitors leave thousands of 9 about each of her articles.

A 10 by *baidu.com* showed there were 16 million bloggers writing in Chinese last year, with a total of 36.82 million blogs. Xu Jinglei was the most popular.

★ (2010年福建厦门)

- | | | |
|------------------|---------------|---------------|
| 1. A. turn | B. expect | C. hold |
| 2. A. but | B. or | C. if |
| 3. A. watching | B. performing | C. writing |
| 4. A. life | B. films | C. ideas |
| 5. A. used to | B. had to | C. refused to |
| 6. A. serious | B. beautiful | C. famous |
| 7. A. convenient | B. unfamiliar | C. mysterious |
| 8. A. written | B. visited | C. checked |
| 9. A. messages | B. programs | C. presents |
| 10. A. lesson | B. chance | C. survey |

B

阅读短文，根据短文内容及首字母提示，在空白处填入适当的单词。

Mr. Smith is a worker. He always goes to w 1 by bike. It takes him about half an hour to get there. He is always very tired w 2 he comes back from work.

One evening, he said to his family, "No one t 3 to me when I come home. You always watch TV. You don't c 4 about me at all."

The next evening, when Mr. Smith got home, he saw his family w 5 at the door. There was a pair of slippers in his wife's l 6 hand and a glass of water in her right hand. His daughter was shaking a flag and said, "Welcome!" His son was carrying a radio. It was playing m 7. The dog ran to him. There was a card hanging on its neck. The card s 8, "Welcome back, Dad!"

Mr. Smith was very s 9. "What are you doing?" he asked.

"We are s 10 that we all care about you, Dad. It's my sister's idea," answered his son.

★ (原创试题)

1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____ 4. _____ 5. _____ 6. _____ 7. _____ 8. _____ 9. _____ 10. _____

C

It's not easy to be an astronaut's son. Everybody expects you to be special or perfect. I often wonder how my father ever had a son like me. I mean he's so special and so good at everything he does. Even in middle school he was class president and captain of the football team.

Well, to be honest, I often dream about being some kind of hero or doing something special— like saving a child from a burning building or discovering a new star. I was daydreaming at school one morning when my teacher said there would be a Father's Day writing competition for the whole school. "I hope we have a winner right here in my class. "

When I got home, I started to think about what to write. My father is an astronaut. No, I wouldn't start like that. That was the way others saw him. How did I see my father? Hmm.

I saw him sitting with me in the dark when I had a terrible dream. I remembered how he hugged me for hours when my dog Spotty was killed by a car. Yes, these were the things I was going to write. To me, he wasn't just a world-famous astronaut. He was my dad.

My parents and I went to school Thursday night. There were so many people in the big hall! My dad looked at me, and I shrugged (耸肩) .

The third prize was announced and it was not me. I was relieved (释然) and disappointed at the same time. The second prize was announced. It was me.

I went up to the stage and read what I had written, "My father's son" . When I finished, the people stood up and cheered. I saw my father blowing his nose. Tears were running down my mother's face. Dad cleared his throat and put his hand on my shoulder. "Son, this is the proudest moment of my life. "

It was the proudest moment of my life, too. Maybe I'll never be a great hero or win a Nobel Prize, but it was enough just to be my father's son.

★ (2010 年河南)

- The writer felt it _____ to be the son of a famous person.
A. lucky
B. natural
C. hard
D. pleasant
- In order to _____ the writer would like to save a child from a burning building.
A. become astronaut
B. become a great hero
C. be made school team captain
D. be made class president
- What did the boy probably write in his composition?
A. A lot of special things he had done.
B. The story of his father as an astronaut.
C. The unforgettable time he spent with his father.
D. The experiences his father had in middle school.
- The writer felt proud when he _____.
A. got a prize in a writing competition
B. won a Nobel Prize
C. saved a child from a burning building
D. discovered a new star
- What is the best title for the passage?
A. My Daydream
B. My Father's Son
C. My Famous Father
D. My Happy Family

D

Hello, everyone. Because of the high rate of school violence (暴力) in some areas, teenagers' safety becomes a serious problem. We are planning to set up an organization named School Watch to make that students have a safe school environment. Please be part of our plan!

What is School Watch?

School Watch is a volunteer project in our school. It helps us stop violence and improve the quality of school life. It will keep yourself and your schoolmates safe. The other members of School Watch care for you and your classroom and you do the same for them.

Is it for everyone?

Anybody can become a member of School Watch because everyone has something to offer.

What else can it do?

School Watch makes it possible for us not only to help each other but also to make friends with each other. Some members may offer to help schoolmates who have problems with their homework.

Who is the Best School Watcher?

Our school will look for the Best School Watcher and give him or her lots of prizes. You could be the one!

How do you start?

To be part of this plan, the only thing you need to do is to talk to the director of the plan in your grade. If you want to get more information, check the official website at www.schoolwatch.com.

★ (2010 年山西)

- The members of School Watch are probably _____.
A. teenagers B. parents C. policemen
- School Watch can help its members _____.
A. save the environment
B. organize sports activities
C. improve the quality of school life
- Anyone can become a member of School Watch because _____.
A. everyone may have problems
B. everyone can give help to others
C. everyone needs to make some friends
- If you want to be a member of School Watch, you should _____.
A. check the website
B. be good at your schoolwork
C. talk to the director of the plan in your grade
- The Best School Watcher will get a lot of prizes from _____ every year.
A. the school B. the website C. the organization

越测越开心

Which event brought the United States into World War II ?

- | | |
|--|------------------------------------|
| (1) Election of Hitler as Chancellor of Germany. | (2) Invasion of Poland by Germany. |
| (3) Attack on Pear Harbor by Japan. | (4) Conquest of Ethiopia by Italy. |

答案: (3)

E

When I was a foreign teacher in China, every day I taught English to my students and they taught me about China. One day the topic turned to saying "I love you". I was shocked to learn that not one of my students had said this to their mothers, nor had their mothers said it to them. "Does your mom love you?" "Of course," they answered.

"How do you know?" was my logical question. They responded that their moms cooked and always told them what they were doing wrong to show their caring. I was stunned. So mom's cooking and criticizing read out as "I love you". "Then how do you say 'I love you' to her?" They agreed that getting good grades, followed by good jobs would be how they showed their love.

I come from a culture where most people are expressive enough, so I repeated these queries in classes over time. Gradually, I began to get different responses. Some of them had exchanged those sentiments with their moms.

One of my favorite stories of change came from a girl. When she came home from university, her mother met her at the door and hugged (拥抱) her. This had never happened before, but her mom said, "Now that you have gone, I have more time to myself. I noticed that in some places mothers and children hug each other and I decided it was a good idea and that I would begin hugging you."

In my family we all say "I love you" a lot. While it is true that we often say the words without having great depth of feelings at that moment, it is almost like a blessing we give each other. Those three little words carry a world of meaning, even when said as a greeting, but most especially if they are the last words we say to or hear from those we love.

★ (2010年山东潍坊)

- The foreign teacher _____.
A. comes from America B. is a young woman C. is expressive enough D. knows much about China
- Chinese people prefer to show love by _____.
A. saying "I love you" B. cooking C. getting good grades D. doing something helpful
- In Paragraph 4, what's the real meaning of the mom's hugging?
A. She is meeting her daughter at the door. B. She loves her daughter and misses her.
C. She is glad that she has more time to herself. D. She finds it interesting to hug her daughter.
- What's the main idea of the passage?
A. Say "I love you" more to your family. B. Say "I love you" a lot to Chinese people.
C. Say "I love you" as a greeting to others. D. Say "I love you" without great depth of feelings.

F

Co-operation (合作) is always needed when you make a project that the teacher gives you.

First, discuss all you would like to do with your classmates. Choose one of the members to write down what you're talking about. Then, with the ideas you get, list all you want. Everyone shares the duty for the project. You can collect information not only from books but also on the Internet. Making a survey (调查) and doing a research are also good ways. After that, all the members put what has been found together. Try to make the project more well-organized. In the end, you can give a report in front of your class to show the results of your hard work.

★ (2009年哈尔滨)

任务一：根据英文释义及首字母提示拼写单词。

- i _____ : plan; opinion
- s _____ : use, pay or have something with others

任务二：同义句转换。每空一词。

You can collect information not only from books but also on the Internet.

You can collect information 3. _____ from books 4. _____ on the Internet.

任务三：根据短文内容简答问题。

- What can you give in front of your class to show the results of your hard work?

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

- ① 本测试共有39题，其中正确题数为____，因此，你在本次水平测试中的正确率为____。
- ② 本测试共有新型题15题，其中正确题数为____，因此，你在本次水平测试中新题型的正确率为____。
- ★ 正确率为90%以上：水平不错，训练时可以尝试一下近年真题哦！
- ★ 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

○遭遇过多生词	●通过本书中的小贴士或其他途径扩大生词量；
○长句困扰	●通过本书的障碍语句分析，加强长难句学习；
○语法知识掌握不牢	●牢固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

○词义猜测题	●采用情景推断，释义法，构词法等猜测词义；
○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，构词法等猜测词义；
○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

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. 能连贯、流畅地朗读课文;
2. 能读懂说明文等应用文体的材料;
3. 能从简单的文章中找出有关信息,理解大意;
4. 能根据上下文猜测生词的意思;
5. 能理解并解释图表提供的信息;
6. 能理解简易读物中的事件发生顺序和人物行为;
7. 能读懂简单的个人信件;
8. 能使用英汉词典等工具书帮助阅读理解;
9. 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

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

根据教育部最新制订的《英语课程标准》,初中毕业生应达到五级综合语言运用能力,阅读理解五级的目标部分描述如下:

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15万词以上。

《英语课程标准》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。

(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“w”(who, what, where, when, why, which)和“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。它要求纵观全文,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) 词义猜测题

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20~30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

近年阅读理解的体裁趋于多样化,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,更具现代化和生活化,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：事实细节题，推理判断题，主旨大意题，词义猜测题。选择型题型典题及四大题型解题技巧：

典题 1

Different countries have different customs. When you travel to another countries, 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 favourite 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 pm.

In Arab countries, men kiss one another on the cheek (脸颊). 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 conversation. A kind of body language that is acceptable in one culture may be impolite in another.

★ (2010年浙江义乌)

- When you travel to the USA, you don't need to tip _____.
A. porters B. waiters
C. singers D. taxi drivers
- The missing sentence 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
- The underlined word “porters” in the passage means _____.
A. 搬运工 B. 清洁工
C. 接线员 D. 售票员
- Which of the following is TRUE according to the passage?
A. In Spain, people usually have dinner very early.
B. In England, it's a 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.

- What's the best title of the passage?
A. How to Tip
B. Body Language
C. When to Have Dinner
D. Advice to International Travelers

1. 事实细节题：

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, which, when, where, what)，一个 h (how) 以及其它特殊之处。
- 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。

如本文中第1题和第4题都是事实细节题。两者都可使用回扣原文的方法来解答。第1题属于纯细节题。解题依据在第二段，只有第二段中提到了“小费”。根据该段第二句话可知，只有C项“歌手”没有提到。第4题属于细节推断题。干扰项A、B、D项都属于单词替换，迷惑性不大，很容易选出正确答案C。

2. 词义猜测题：

词义猜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 _____.

解题秘诀: 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. (equipment 设备)

(2) 通过举例的方法给出生词的含义。

例如: After a day of hunting, Harold is ravenous. Yesterday, for example, he ate two bowls of soup, salad, a large chicken, and a piece of chocolate cake before he was finally satisfied. (ravenous 狼吞虎咽的)

(3) 通过生词的同位语或定语给出生词的含义。

例如: He's a barber, that's to say, a person whose job is to cut men's hair. (barber 理发师)

②反义法: 在阅读过程中, 如有表示转折的词 but, though, however 等和表示对比关系的词 unlike, different from 等出现, 就可以判断这些词前后的含义完全相反。

例如: Unlike her pesky sister, Joan is a lovely girl. (pesky 令人烦恼的)

③逻辑法: 利用句子间的类比、因果、递进等逻辑关系猜测生词的含义。

例如: The game's postponement was because of bad weather. (postponement 推迟)

如本文中第3题就属于词义猜测题。本题可用同义法举例的方法来作答。根据前一句“提包”的肯定是“搬运工”, 所以A项正确。

3. 推理判断题:

这一类题主要针对短文的结论、隐含意义(寓意)、作者的倾向、文章的论调、写作思路及目的等方面, 要求考生在理解原文表面文字信息的基础上, 作出一定判断和推论, 包括对事情的前因后果、人物的目的动机和性格特征、作者的倾向态度、语言中的语调和语气等进行推断, 从而得到文章的隐含意义和深层意义。但考生应该明白, 推断也应依据原文材料, 并非凭空推断。

该题型有时还可能假设一种情况要求考生对原文中没有提到的情况进行推理想象, 对题目中提出的各种可能性进行推敲, 从而选出符合原文信息或作者意愿的最佳答案。

设题方式:

●多角度设置干扰项

①只是原文的简单复述, 而非推断出来的结论, 把直接表达当作间接推理。

②看似从原文推断出来的结论, 然而实际上与原文不符, 如因果倒置, 手段变目的等。

③根据考生已有的常识是正确的, 但是却不是基于文章, 一切以文章为准。

④推理过头, 引申过渡。

●常见的设问形式:

① We can infer from the passage that _.

② We can guess the writer of the letter may be _.

③ From the letters we've learned that it's very _.

④ From the story we can guess _.

⑤ What would be happy if...?

⑥ How did the writer feel at Vienna station?

⑦ The writer believes that _.

⑧ The writer suggests that _.

解题秘诀: 依据原文认真比较选项

①绝大多数推理题是原文意思的同义表达, 正确答案与原文之间没有任何推理关系。

②做题时可以寻找四个选项中三错一对的关系。

③如果四个选项中有两个或两个以上的选项都是成立的推理步骤, 那么与原文意思最接近、所用推理最少的选项即是正确答案。

如本文第2题就是推理判断题。本题是推测文章缺失内容, 也是对主题段的总结, 读完第一段我们可以推断出“入乡随俗”为最恰当的选项。

4. 主旨大意题:

主旨大意题, 就是指那些针对文章的主要内容、主题、标题或写作目的所设置的问题。这类题主要考查同学们在理解全文的基础上运用概括、判断、归纳、推理等逻辑思维方法对文章进行高度概括或总结的能力。而近几年的中考题为了增加阅读理解题的区分度, 考查学生的综合理解能力, 拉开差距, 阅读题中主旨大意题难度和数量都有所增加。

设题方式:

常见的设问形式:

①主要内容型:

What's the passage mainly about?

What is the main idea of this passage?

②主题型:

What's the topic of the article?

Which subject is discussed in the passage?

③最佳标题型:

What's the best title for this passage?

④写作目的型:

The purpose of this passage is to _____.

The article has been written to explain _____.

解题秘诀: 抓主题句

做主旨大意题时, 不管是哪一种题型, 关键的一步是要找出主题句或和主题有关的关键词, 从而把握文章的主旨。

在议论文或说明文中, 文章的主题通常出现在首段或末段。第一段的作用通常是给出作者的观点或引

出将要介绍的事物,而末段的作用通常是总结全文重申论点。因此在阅读议论文或说明文时,对于首末两段一定要仔细阅读,寻找主题。但是有时候文章中并不存在明确点明主题的句子,这时可以联系每段的中心句来概括、总结,从而得出主题。段落的中心句也叫主题句(topic sentence),文章各段的主题句构成了一篇文章的骨架。弄清了各段与文章主题的关系,那么全文的主旨和作者的写作目的均会跃然纸上。主题句的位置通常出现在段首,但也会有其他情况。因此要记住主题句是能简洁明了地概括全段主要内容的一句话,而非主题句都是对主题句的解释说明论证或拓展。

记叙文通常按时间先后或事情发展顺序来叙述,作者有时候会在文章的首末两段流出自己的看法或情感,这正是解题的关键。而如果首末两段没有明确的主题,那么就必须根据文章提供的细节进行全面考虑综合分析。这时要特别注意表示时间和顺序的词语以把握事情发展的脉络,同时也要注意那些概括情节和中心的动词,或者反应人物特点的形容词等,通过这些词可以猜测出作者在用词语气之中的隐含信息。

如本文中第5题就属于主旨大意题中的最佳标题型。本文主题段在第二段,第二段中就给出了本文的主题,因而得知本文主要是“给跨国旅游者的建议”。所以D项为最佳标题。

最后要强调的是,选择文章标题时,既要排除过于具体或断章取义以偏概全的标题,又要排除范围太大不着边际的标题,还要警惕以事实细节代替抽象概括的大意的情况。而推断作者写作目的时,要站在作者的立场想问题,切忌将自己的观点带入其中。如果文章中有几种观点,务必牢记作者的观点才是全文的中心,排除迷惑性信息。

(二) 新题型高分突破

1. 阅读表达型

该题型要求同学们读完一篇短文后,用完整的话语来回答就文章内容提出的若干问题。做该类型题,学生们既要提高阅读理解能力,又要提高书面表达能力以完成答题任务。所设置的问题,大多是针对文章中的事实或者细节进行提问,如有关时间、地点、人物、事件、原因、目的、方式等问题。做此类题目常见步骤:

①根据问题推断内容。可先把要推断的句子读一遍,以便能就有关时间、地点、人物、事件等问题做到心中有数,在读题的时候要简单推断出文章的内容。

②带着问题读文章。对问题有了基本的了解以后,带着这些问题阅读原文,并从中快速找到相关的词句,最后判断这些问题中的事实或细节是否符合原文。在做难度较大的题目时,要注意从文章中心、内涵、主题或者作者的意图、态度来判断。

③复读全文,检查答案。完成对问题的判断以后,再浏览一遍问题和原文,最后确认答案是否与原文相符。

2. 信息匹配型

该题型多以两组材料设置,要求同学们先读若干个句群,然后按要求选择搭配对应的内容。所给材料有时数量相符,有时则有多余选项。做此类题目常见技巧:

技巧1 巧用先题后文法

先题后文法是同学们做阅读理解非常常用的一种方法,它指的是在做阅读理解题时,先读题目,然后带着问题去读文章,遇上相关信息画上記号,最后再通过分析和比较得出答案。对于信息匹配题来说,“先题后文”指的就是先读匹配对象,然后带着匹配对象中的关键信息阅读前面的信息材料,最后确定答案。这种方法的好处就在于:它可以提高阅读的针对性,从而提高答题速度和答题的准确性。

技巧2 巧辨关键信息

采用先题后文的方法目的是为了有针对性地寻找答题信息,但有时答题信息不止一个,可能有多个,此时就需要考生能够辨认其中的关键信息,并将其与题目所给对象进行匹配。

技巧3 巧用文体知识

不同的文体往往有其特定格式化内容,如招聘广告中通常有年龄、学历、经历等方面的要求,产品宣传广告通常有产品的特点、优势、价格信息等等。考生在做题时,要注意根据题目要求,同时结合各阅读材料的具体内容,通过比较和分析,从而确定答案。

技巧4 巧补省略文字

信息匹配题通常涉及的是应用文,而应用文类文体的语言都比较简洁和精炼,有时甚至还会出现一些省略句,考生做题时若能具备这方面的一些知识和能力,并能根据上下文对有所省略的句子作出准确理解,则可大大提高得分率。如下面是某人与一个渔夫朋友的对话,其中用的均为省略句,你看看能否读懂:

A: Going?

B: Been.

A: Big?

B: Small.

以上四个句子均为省略句,若补充完整则为:

A: Are you going fishing?

B: No. I have been fishing.

A: Have you caught any big fish?

B: No. I only caught some small fish.

像这样的省略假若同学们不能作出正确理解,其后的题目自然就无法答出了。

技巧5 排除生词干扰

信息匹配题中有时会出现生词,尤其是一些广告类应用文,通常会出现一些考生不认识的人名、地名、书名、电影名、产品名、网站名等。考生在阅读时可以跳过这些生词,先从整体上了解一下材料的主要内容,对于其中的生词通常只要大致弄清它们表示哪一方面的意思就可以了。事实上,很多含有生词的信息往往并不是实质性的命题点。在具体操作上,考生可以这样进行:对于不熟悉的人名,可以理解为“某人”;对于不熟悉的地名,可以理解为“某地”;对于不熟悉的书名,可以理解为“某书”;对于不熟悉的电影名,可以理解为“某电影”;以此类推。

技巧6 巧用标注记号

阅读材料信息时可用笔画出关键点,以引起注意,便于记忆和理顺思路。同时,对于已选用的匹配项,也可用笔标明,以排除干扰,减轻大脑负担,从而提

高解题速度和答题的准确性。假若在五个题目中已经匹配了三个,并且均很有把握,而剩下的两个还一时拿不准,此时可以在已经做好的题目前打个钩,在拿不准的两个题目前打个问号,这样可以缩小匹配范围,提高针对性。

3. 情景补全型

该题型是在一篇文章中抽掉几个句子,将其放在文章的后面,要求同学们从中选择适当的句子填入文章,使文章完整、还原。解题时首先要跳过空格,通读全文,掌握其大意,然后根据空格前后所讲内容,选择合适的句子填空。做此类题目常见步骤:

- ① 浏览各个选项,弄清其大意。
- ② 通读文章,把握文章大意。抓住文章的第一句、每段的第一句和最后一句。
- ③ 在对文章有了整体了解之后,先确定一些答案较为简单明显的选项填入文章中。
- ④ 细读剩余选项,仔细推敲,逐个还原。
- ⑤ 所有句子还原完毕之后,再次通读全文,检查文章是否通顺,逻辑是否合理,最后确定答案。

4. 篇章结构型

该题型要求同学们先阅读一篇短文,然后完成表格。解题关键在于正确把握要求与文章内容一一对应的关系。做此类题目常见步骤:

- ① 仔细阅读题目,看清表格的内容及要求,在关键词下面画线。
- ② 认真阅读文章,了解文章主题。
- ③ 对照表格内容和要求,到文章中去寻找答案。有时,只要顺着关键词的线索就能很快找到答案。
- ④ 快速对照题目要求和文中条件两条线索,并通读全文,敲定答案。

典题 2

请认真阅读下面短文,在短文后表格中的空白处填上适当的单词(注意:每空1个单词)。

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.

★ (2010年江苏连云港)

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.

思路导引

本文是一篇说明文,介绍了时间的重要性和怎样合理利用时间。最后两段还提到,作为一名学生,应该怎样充分利用时间。文中多处使用了谚语,值得考生写作时借鉴。

解题点拨

1. **importance/value** 此处需要转化 "how important time is".
2. **useful/valuable** 由第一段的 "treasure every minute" 可知答案。
3. **Time** 第二段最后一句指出了本段的主旨大意。
4. **lost/missing/past** 此处是第二段倒数第二句的同义表达。
5. **leads/contributes** 文章最后一句与此句描述的意义相同。
6. **best** 固定词组 try one's best to do sth. 意为 "尽最大努力做某事".

第三节 完形填空高分攻略

一 完形填空考纲解读

(一) 中考完形填空的考查目标

《英语科考试说明》中对完形填空题提出了很明确的要求,即:“在一段难度适中的短文中留出空格,要求考生从所给的选项中选出正确答案,使补足后的短文意思通顺、结构完整。考生必须通篇考虑,掌握大意,综合运用所学的词汇和语法等知识,选择最佳答案。”

所以,完形填空题主要考查考生以下几个方面的能力:

1. 体裁、题材多样,考查考生捕捉各种信息的能力;
2. 侧重整体理解,考查考生快速阅读理解的能力;
3. 侧重基础知识,考查考生语言知识的能力;
4. 上下文对照,考查考生捕捉关键词的能力;
5. 设置语境,考查考生独立分析、对比取舍及灵活处理问题的能力;
6. 结合生活,考查考生运用生活常识的能力;
7. 关注连词,考查考生对行文逻辑、句子关联的理解能力。

(二) 中考完形填空的考查方式

1. 体裁

记叙文、夹叙夹议、说明文、议论文、应用文等。其中,考查较多的是记叙文和夹叙夹议类,说明文和议论文次之,考查较少的是应用文。

2. 题材

短文的题材多种多样,涉及人物故事、社会文化、教育、科普、体育卫生、环境保护、新闻报道等。

3. 题型

- (1) 选择填空;
- (2) 首字母提示填空;
- (3) 选词填空;
- (4) 用所给词的正确形式填空;
- (5) 自由填空;
- (6) 汉语提示填空。

4. 考查点

(1) 词汇。考查的内容有近义词的区别、名词和代词、形容词和副词、介词和连词、动词和动词短语及词语的固定搭配和习惯用法等。

(2) 语法。考查各种语法规则在文章中的应用,其中包括名词的单复数,名词的所有格,形容词和副词的比较级,动词的时态、语态和主谓一致、动词不定式、动词-ing形式的用法等。

(3) 句型。考查学生在学习过程中接触到的许多句型,如:感叹句、宾语从句、时间状语从句、条件状语从句等。

(4) 结构。文章中简单句的基本句型,句子与句子之间,段落与段落之间、上下文之间逻辑关系,也就是说完形填空是在整体感知短文内容的基础上,着重对语

法、固定用法的习惯用法的考查。

二 完形填空命题透视

(一) 中考完形填空的命题特点

1. 完形填空题作为全面考查学生语言运用能力、区分度较高的题目,越来越受到各地中考英语命题者的青睐。近几年这类题目的分值大多在10分左右,估计今后这类题目的分值会提高到10~15分。有些地区的中考英语试题中甚至已经出现了两篇短文作为完形填空题。

2. 以考查文章主旨大意为主,信息词汇(或通常所说的“实词——名词、动词、形容词和副词等”)比重较大,且有逐年增加的趋势)。降低对单词本身词义的考查要求,以突出本题的主要测试目的;理解全文,通篇考虑,掌握大意,注重关联。

3. 注意结合文意考查对词汇用法的掌握。主要涉及两个方面:词义辨析与惯用搭配。同义词与近义词的分辨应当放到一定的语境之中才有意义。如果只是一一对应地背单词的中文意思,不注重具体语境中单词的确切含义,是难以分辨一些词汇的细微差异的。

4. 完形填空题的命题趋势由局部理解向整体理解转移,试题考查点将减少单句层次的试题,而增加语篇理解的试题,突出考查对整句、上下文乃至全篇的理解。

5. 选材时代感强,思想健康积极,适合初中生的认知特征。

6. 设空均匀,以实词为主,动词、名词为核心,形容词、副词为铺垫,充分体现语言知识运用的特征。

7. 全篇长度为小题的10倍,回避正确选项在文章其他地方出现,防止无原则送分。

8. 三个干扰项只对答案起干扰作用,它们之间互不干扰,答案唯一。

(二) 中考完形填空的命题趋势

通过本书命题专家组对我国各省市近年来的中考试题的分析,对2011年的完形填空试题命题趋势进行了预测。专家表示,2011年的中考完形填空整体上不会有很大变动,试题结构可参考各地考纲。具体预测如下:

1. 所选短文的体裁多样化,会侧重故事类文章和科普类文章,其他体裁为辅。

2. 试题选材强调语言的逻辑性、实用性,内容的趣味性、知识性和教育性,题材强调广泛性和时代性,更加贴近学生的校园生活和现代社会生活。

3. 试题设置将更强调学生在阅读过程中综合运用语言知识的能力,以及利用语篇所给的信息寻找解题的线索而后进行合理推断的能力。

4. 考查的重点已经由在语篇中单纯考查语法转向了对语篇综合理解能力的考查。

5. 文章设题面向以语篇线索为主,以词、句的线索为辅。

6. 题型的多样化趋向,证明越来越注重对能力的考查。