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审读 中央教育科学研究所外语教育研究中心

新中考英语
阅读理解

READING COMPREHENSION

新课标 新理念



名师·名校·名书

总结中考规律 把握最新动态
综合课程内容 链接知识网络
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新中考英语 阅读理解

新课标 新理念

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除教学研究、编写工作和教师培训外，还主编、改编多套大型电视英语教学片，其中较有影响的有《走遍美国》《澳洲之旅》《TPR 儿童英语》等，并出版《任务型语言教学》《语言教学评估——行为表现评价与学习档案》《中学生学习英语的方法和技巧》等有关英语教学理论、英语学习方法等的各类图书，还发表有关英语教育、语言习得、测量评估等方面的文章几十篇。研究领域包括：英语课程设计、第二语言和外语习得研究、交际语言教学、跨文化交际、英语教学评价、英语阅读能力培养等。现担任的社会职务有：中国教育学会外语教学专业委员会理事长、《英语教师》杂志主编。

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前 言

《新中考英语》系《红魔英语》系列图书中一套全新的英语中考复习丛书，突出体现了初中课程改革的新理念，立意新颖，结构合理，形式活泼，可读性强。本丛书配合新课程改革对中考的新要求，注重基础知识的巩固，强调应用和应试能力的逐步提升，具有很强的针对性和实效性，旨在帮助考生巩固基础知识、梳理主干知识、训练解题技巧、提高英语应用和应试能力，最终赢得中考。

本丛书的“新”特色主要体现在以下几个方面：

1. 指导思想新

本丛书以《全日制义务教育英语课程标准(实验稿)》为编写指导思想，以新《中考说明》为编写依据，不仅注重知识的结构化和系统化，而且注重综合语言运用能力的培养和提高。

2. 核心理念新

本丛书力求体现新课程“以学生为本”的核心理念，满足不同层次考生的需求。其训练题目呈现由易到难的梯度，既有帮助大多学生巩固基础知识和基本技能的一般难度的习题，又有满足优秀学生训练要求的较高难度的习题。

3. 知识体系新

本丛书兼顾不同版本的英语教材，对各种新教材的知识和能力要求加以梳理和整合；帮助考生拓展知识和文化视野，积累、扩大词汇量，提高语言知识的运用能力；吸取不同版本新教材的长处，适用于全国不同地区、不同水平的学生进行中考备考训练。

4. 题型设置新

为了促进初中课程改革的深入发展，实现英语课程改革的总目标，新中考在稳中求进的原则上，适当增设了新题型。为适应中考新题型的变化，本丛书专门命制了新题型，以期进一步培养考生的语言综合运用能力，适应新中考的变化和需求。

5. 复习模式新

本丛书不仅承袭英语学科的传统有效的复习模式，而且勇于改革创新备考复习方式，采用已学知识在新语境中的“复现—回忆—理解—归纳—操练—运用”的复习模式，鼓励考生自主复习。另一方面，在历届中考复习和考试实践中被证明行之有效的成熟试题和检测方法将在本丛书中予以保留，继续为考生备考发挥作用。

6. 训练角度新

本丛书各分册均有自己独特的编写特点，体现各种传统和新颖的题型，从不同角度对考生进行专项能力训练，助其提升英语应用和应试能力。

本丛书由教育资源丰富的北京市海淀区英语学科特级教师担任主编，并由其组织富有多年中考辅导经验的学科带头人和骨干教师组成强大的编写队伍，深入领会英语课程标准，认真研究新《中考说明》，仔细研读各种版本的新教材，精心命制每道习题，全力打造了本丛书。它既可以帮助初中生自学，又可以缓解初中教师的备课压力。衷心期望使用本丛书的读者及时反馈其需求和意见，使本丛书不断完善。

《新中考英语阅读理解》着重介绍中考阅读理解的解题方法和思路，全面展示常考热点，注重解题技巧训练，让学生通过例题掌握技巧，通过练习巩固知识。本书设计独特，讲解到位，设题适当，解答准确，是初中生训练英语阅读理解的良师益友。

《新中考英语》丛书编写组

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第一章

阅读理解技巧点拨

一、中考阅读理解考查要求

阅读理解是集语法、词汇、逻辑推理、背景知识于一体的综合语言能力的测试。它除了对考生的阅读理解的正确性进行测试外,还从阅读速度、技巧、文化背景知识等方面进行考查。阅读理解能力在新课程标准中有明确的要求:

- ① 能根据上下文和构词法知识推断、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,初中毕业生课外阅读量应累计达到15万词以上。

二、中考阅读理解复习要点

(一) 阅读理解解题技巧综述

在做阅读理解题时,要在快速阅读的情况下达到高效理解,不仅要掌握所读材料的中心意思,还要掌握体现中心意思的事实;既要理解具体事实,也要理解抽象概念;既要理解字面意思,也要理解作者的意图及语气等;既要了解全篇的逻辑关系,又要顾及个别句子或某个段落的意思;既要读懂材料,也要结合自己所掌握的知识来帮助解题。此外,在做阅读理解题时,也可以使用以下阅读技巧:

① 先快速浏览一遍所给的问题,然后带着问题去阅读文章,掌握其大意,了解文章的主要情节。

② 要关注文章的首段与首句,因为它们极有可能是文章的中心段或该段的中心句。

③ 从不同的体裁出发,注意短文的侧重点。如记叙性文章,就要首先搞清记叙文的五大要素,即:who(人物)、where(地点)、when(时间)、what(事件)、why(原因),以及记叙文的高潮,如幽默故事中的幽默,寓言故事中的寓意体现等。说明文首先要注意说明的对象、说明的中心、细节、以及出现的数字,还要准确体会表格所说明的重点内容等。

④ 做题时,审视语境,体味关键词。要通过文中线索来分析推断作者的意图、事件的结论、中心意思以及文章标题,这点是阅读理解中最难的,也是测试的重要内容。

⑤ 做题时,要了解英语国家的一些语言习惯、风俗习惯、宗教信仰等,不要仅凭中国人的习惯去解释所有问题。

⑥ 一定要掌握好解题速度,有效地控制答题时间。先易后难是考试时答题的最好方法,碰到难题时,千万不要钻牛角尖,耽误太多时间。一时做不出的题,要果断舍弃,以免影响解其他较有把握的题。待全部题目解答完后,如有剩余时间再回来做跳过的题目。

⑦ 对于一般不影响句子或全文理解的生词,可以跳过去,不必务求理解。遇到重要生词时,不要着急,也不要轻易放弃,我们可以采取根据上下文语境或根据构词法等方法来猜出这个词的

大致意思。

⑧ 要善用“一次判断”、“逐个分析”以及“排除法”等方式来进行判断解答试题。做完题后,如果还有时间,应复读文章,检查答案。

(二) 阅读理解文章的体裁及题材特点

阅读理解文章的体裁或题材,大致有以下几种:

① 记叙文(故事、人物小传、新闻报道、史地知识介绍等);

② 说明文(科普文章、说明书等);

③ 议论文(有关政治、经济、社会、生活等各方面的论述);

④ 应用文(书信、广告、通知等)。

(三) 阅读理解试题考查类型

中考阅读理解考查形式主要有四大类:

1. 细节理解题。即要求考生对阅读材料中的某一具体事实和细节进行理解。这一题型常见的命题方式有:事实认定题、排序题、图形辨认题、数字运算题等。

2. 词义猜测题。即要求考生根据上下文猜测生词的词义。

3. 主旨大意题。该类题主要考查考生对所读材料中心思想的概括。其考查形式有很多,如概括标题、主题、中心思想等。

4. 推理判断题。这类题主要考查考生根据文章的字面意思,通过语篇逻辑关系,研究细节的暗示,推敲作者的态度,理解文章的寓意等能力。推理判断题属于主观性较强的高层次阅读理解题。

三、阅读理解专项训练

(一) 细节理解题解题训练

1. 技巧点拨

细节理解题要求考生对阅读材料中的某一具体事实和细节进行理解。它们大多是根据文章中的具体信息,如:事实、例证、原因、过程、论述等进行提问的。

常见的命题方式有:

(1) 特殊疑问句形式。以 when, where, what, which, who, how much / many 等疑问词开头引出的问题;

(2) 以是非题的形式。如: true / false, not true / false 或 except;

(3) 以 According to ... 开头的提问方式;

(4) 以填空题的形式。如: If you are interested in people's life in the future, you may visit _____ . 等;

(5) 就文中数字、排序、识图等提问。

2. 入门金钥匙——细节理解题之小窍门

(1) 解答此类试题时,不必通篇细看原文,而常常可采取“带着问题找答案”的方法。先从问题中抓住关键性词语,然后以此为线索解答问题。

(2) 要快速地辨认和记忆事实或细节,除了运用扫读法(scanning)进行对照比较来确定答案外,还可以兼用排除法。将“无此细节”和“与此细节相反”的选项排除。

(3) 了解细节题干扰选项的特点:

① 是原文信息,但不是题目要求的内容;

② 符合常识,但不是文章内容;

③ 与原文的内容极其相似,只是在程度上有些变动;

④ 在意思上与原文大相径庭甚至完全相反;

⑤ 部分正确,部分错误。

例题分析 1 (2009 北京市海淀区期末)

There was one shop in the town of Mufulira which was widely known for its racial discrimination (种族歧视). It was a drugstore. While Europeans were served at the counter, a long line of Africans queued at the window and often not only were kept waiting but were rudely treated by the shop assistants. One day I was determined to make a public protest (抗议) against this kind of thing, and many of the schoolboys in my class followed me to the store.

I simply went into the shop and asked the

manager politely for some medicine. As soon as he saw me standing in the place where only European customers were allowed to stand, he shouted at me in a bastard language which is only used by a boss when speaking to his servants. I stood at the counter and politely requested in proper English that I should be served. The manager became angry and said, "Even if you stand there till Christmas, I will never serve you."

I went to the District Commissioner's Office. Luckily, he was out, for he was one of the old school; however, I saw a young District Officer who was a friend of mine. He was very concerned to hear my story and told me that all I had to do was come to him personally and he would buy my medicine for me. I protested that was not good enough. I asked him to accompany me back to the store and to make a protest to the manager. This he did, and I well remember him saying to the manager, "Here is Mr Kaunda who is a responsible member of the Urban Advisory Council, and you treat him like a common servant." The manager of the drugstore apologized and said, "If only he had introduced himself and explained who he was, then, of course I should have given him proper service."

I had explained once again that he had missed my point. Why should I have to introduce myself every time I went into a store ... any more than I should have to buy my medicine by going to a European friend? I want to prove that any man of any color, whatever his position, should have the right to go into any shop and buy what he wants. After all, the money which I paid across the counter was exactly the same money as was paid by a European customer.

56. The writer was, at the time of the story, _____.

- A. a European officer
- B. an African servant

- C. a drugstore assistant
- D. a black school teacher

57. The manager of the drugstore shouted at the writer in dirty words because _____.

- A. he could not speak English in a polite way
- B. he thought the writer wouldn't understand English
- C. that was the language he used when speaking to Africans
- D. that was the only language he could speak when he was angry

答案与解析

56. D. 通过对第一段的阅读, 我们发现作者因为药店店员对待欧洲和非洲客人的不同态度, 使作者想要去抗议他们的做法。而由此段最后一句 ... many of the schoolboys in my class followed me to the store. 可以看出作者是一位 school teacher。而且根据文章的最后一段, 作者进一步点明他对所遭受的歧视进行抗议的真正目的是想证明所有人不管肤色如何, 或者是社会地位如何, 他都有权利在任何商店购买他想要的任何东西。所以我们可以得出作者是 a black school teacher, 即答案为 D。

57. C. 文章的第三段主要讲了作者的白人朋友为了给作者打抱不平, 去找药店经理评理。而从其中的一句话 you treat him like a common servant 可以看出药店经理对作者的恶语相待是因为他把作者看成了一般的黑人顾客, 所以用他惯用的语气对待作者。所以此题的答案应为 C。

例题分析 2

(2010 北京市西城区中考模拟)



You need 3D glasses to see some films. I think it is easy to make your own 3D glasses instead of buying them.

There are two ways to make 3D glasses. You can decide which way would be easier for you.

The first way seems like the cheaper way but the things needed to make the glasses this way may not be things laying around the house. First print out a template (模板) for the glasses at http://paperproject.org/PDF_files/3dglases.pdf.

After you cut out the template, cut your cellophane (玻璃纸) to fit the holes in the glasses. Make sure you place the red cellophane on the left eye and the blue on the right. You can either stick or tape the cellophane in place. You are now ready to use your glasses.

To learn more about why your eyes see different colors, read this article: <http://nzphoto.tripod.com/sterea/anaglyphs.htm#redcyan>.

To learn some more cool things about your eyes, check out the games at this link: <http://faculty.washington.edu/chudler/chvision.html>.

Another way you can make 3D glasses is to find an old pair of sunglasses. Take out the lenses (镜片). Get a piece of clear plastic and place the lenses on it, draw a line around the lens and then cut the new plastic lens out. Place the lens back into the sunglasses frame (框). Color the left lens red with a marker and the right eye blue. You now are ready to watch 3D films.

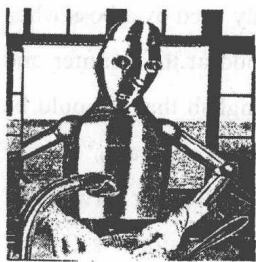
52. When do we need to use 3D glasses?

- A. When the sun is bright.
- B. When we cook dinner.
- C. When we make things.
- D. When we see some films.

答案与解析

52. D. 通过对文章第一段的阅读可知当我们看某些电影的时候需要 3D 眼镜。即根据第一句 You need 3D glasses to see some films 可得出答案为 D。

模拟演练



A

Matt Mason has seen the future—and it's fun. Mason likes thinking about how machines can make our lives easier by doing the work we hate, such as cleaning. He shows a hard floor cleaning system (系统) that's built into the wall: it will blow dirt to a part of the room where it will be collected by a vacuum (吸尘器). Then the system will drop some cleaner on the floor and an arm will mop (用拖把擦) it up. "This may trouble you," says Kara, an expert in Mason's company. "But you can program it to come on at 3 am, and it will just wet-mop the floor for you."

When it comes to the kitchen, Bruce Beihoff, another expert at Whirlpool, is sure that in a few years, robots will be doing most of the boring work, freeing us to relax. "More than just fun, future kitchens will be environmentally friendly," he says. "A new system will be built in the house which can recycle energy (能量) lost from your kitchen to make the whole home warm."

"The fridge will be the center of the home," says Daniel Lee, a market expert. The fridge will have a touch screen (触摸屏幕) where you can watch TV, surf the Internet, check your email, keep a shopping list and order vegetables. "Your fridge is the first place you go in the morning and the last place at night," says Lee.

Ever wonder why a 1.9-meter man and a 1.6-meter woman have to cook meals on counters (工作台) of the same height. "The height was decided over 50 years ago, according to the height of ordinary women," says Jane Langmuir, an expert of cooking

machines. "But times have changed. We have made a new counter where you press a button and it moves to whatever height you want." At the same time, Ted Selker at MIT's Counter lab has made the Dishmaker which lets you make dishes and bowls out of plastics at home. After each meal, the dishes are changed straight back into plastics.

1. How many inventions are mentioned in the passage?

- A. Three. B. Four.
C. Five. D. Six.

2. In future, if you want to clean your house, you will _____.

- A. have a recycling system built in the wall
B. get up early to start your cleaning system
C. use your fridge to give orders to a cleaner
D. leave the work to a kind of cleaning machine

B

(2009 北京市西城区期末)

Just like the planners for the Beijing Olympics in 2008, the planners for the London Olympics in 2012 are making sure that the Games will benefit the people of their city. London is planning to hold the most environmentally friendly Olympic Games ever. For example, a wind turbine (涡轮机) is going to be built to the north of the Olympic Park. London's Olympic planners say that it will have blades (叶片) about 40 meters and that they plan to use it after the Games to deliver (传送) energy to homes and businesses in the local area for at least 20 years.

The Olympic Delivery Authority (ODA) plans to use the turbine to produce energy for the Olympic Park in East London. It is expected to produce the same amount of energy that 1,200 homes use in a year. They're also hoping to make a big impression on the thousands of visitors expected in London for

the Games. It's planned to be 120 metres high over the Olympic Park in East London when the Olympic Games take place in 2012.

The ODA is also hoping to use other "green" energy sources (来源). Solar energy from the summer sun and hydro (水的) power from the River Thames are also possible future energy for this part of the capital.

London also plans to provide a clean modern transport system for the Games. A train called Javelin (which will travel at up to 225 km per hour) is going to link (连接) the Olympic Park with central London in just seven minutes.

The organizers hope to use the new Channel Tunnel Rail Link at St Pancras in central London to bring even more people to the Games. Eurostar trains between London and Paris and between London and Brussels will be often and these high-speed trains are going to reduce the number of flights from Europe needed to deliver the sportsmen and audience to London. In addition, with new railway lines and stations in the local area, transport planners are aiming for the rail network to deliver 240,000 passengers an hour to the Park with a train arriving every 15 seconds. In this way planners hope to reduce the need for planes, cars and buses and therefore make London "greener" in 2012.

3. According to the passage, which statement is NOT true?

- A. A wind turbine will be built to deliver energy.
B. The River Thames may be the source of hydro energy.
C. With the use of new railways, London will be greener in 2012.
D. The ODA is an engineer who can build things for the Olympic Games.

答案与解析

1. C. 本道细节题需要考生通读全文, 搜索信息, 是一道较难的细节题。本文提到了5个新发明。第一个发明是第一段的 a hard floor cleaning system, 第二个发明是第二段的 robots, 第三个发明是第三段的 The fridge with a touch screen; 第四、五个发明是第四段的 a new counter 和 Dishmaker。

2. D. 本道细节题用排除法来做会更容易些。A 选项错在 recycling system。第一段中这两句话 Mason likes thinking about how machines can make our lives easier by doing the work we hate, such as cleaning 和 you can program it to come on at 3 am 说明发明是让人们的生活更轻松, 而不是早起来启动系统, 所以 B 选项错误。C 选项错在用冰箱来发布命令。

3. D. 通过题目我们可以发现此题为细节分析题, 要找出与文章内容不符合的选项。我们可通过逐个排除法来得出正确的答案。通过第一段的阅读, 可知 A 选项是正确内容, 从第三段中我们也可以找到 B 选项的内容, 而通过对文章最后一段的阅读, 可以判断 C 选项内容是正确的。首先通过排除法, 我们就可以知道 D 选项内容是不正确的。其次, 通过对文章的通读, 可以判断出 ODA 应该是一个机构, 而不是一个人, 所以 D 选项的内容是不正确的, 符合题目要求。

(二) 词义猜测题解题训练

1. 技巧点拨

在英语阅读训练和测试中的生词障碍往往会成为考生理解的“绊脚石”, 这些“绊脚石”的出现大致分为四类:

(1) 旧词新义, 考查词汇表中未出现的词义。如: Nearby is the Indianapolis race course, where the nation's most famous car race is held each year on May 30th. 我们学过 course 的意思是“过程, 课程”等, 在此显然不符合句意。根据上下文可知

course 是汽车比赛举行的地方, 可推断 course 在该句是“车道”或“跑道”的意思。

(2) 合成词、转化词与派生词。如: shoplifting, heartbroken, computer-literate, decision-thinking, imperfect 等。

(3) “灵活”的常用词增多, 这些词必须根据具体的上下文语境才能正确理解。

(4) 超纲生词。该类题常见的考查形式有:

(1) The phrase “...” in the sentence could be replaced by _____.

(2) The word “...” in the paragraph refers to _____.

(3) What is the meaning of the underlined word in the paragraph? / What does the underlined word mean?

(4) Which of the following is the closest in meaning to the phrase “...”?

(5) The word “...” most nearly means _____.

2. 入门金钥匙——词义猜测题之小窍门

有的考生在阅读训练和测试中存在着“生词恐惧心理”, 一遇到生词就有读不下去的感觉。那么阅读时遇到大量生词该怎么办? 查词典当然是排除词义障碍的一种方法, 但这只有在平常的阅读训练中才可以使用。并且, 频繁的查阅词典既影响阅读速度, 又容易破坏考生阅读的思路 and 兴趣。再者, 一词多义是英语词汇的主要特点, 词典不一定能为考生提供单词在特定的上下文中的具体或确切的含义。因此, 在平时的练习中遇到生词不要马上查词典, 可以通过一定的方法来猜测和理解词义。

(1) 猜测词义的方法有:

① 构词法: 根据词根、词缀判断词义。

② 词性加搭配: 先判断生词在文章中的词性, 再看它与哪些词语可以搭配, 最后根据自己的常识推测词义。

③ 找同义词、同义解释、反义词、反义解释: 在上下文中找出生词的其他暗示方法, 由此

推断其含义。

④ 找同位词：上下文中可能有与该生词出现的句子结构平行的句子，找出其中和生词处于同一位置的词去推测。

(2) 句义理解题的解题技巧：

① 正确选项不含有意义过于绝对化的词语，而是使用不肯定语气或意义解释深刻；

② 含原文词或短语越多，就越不太可能是正确选项。

例题分析

Do your parents ever say, "Act like a lady" or "Be a gentleman" to you? But in the eyes of today's teenagers, what qualities (品质) should a lady or a gentleman have? Let's take a look.

What is a gentleman?

The girls have their say.

Huang Xiaoyu of Guizhou: A gentleman is not a strong, stupid (愚蠢的) guy. He doesn't get angry. He cares about others' feelings. He's always ready to help.

There is a boy in my class. I think he is a gentleman. I didn't do well in the mid-term English exam. He comforted (安慰) me by saying I would do better next time. His words made me feel happier.

Chen Tingting of Shenzhen: A gentleman always says "Ladies first". When it comes to cleaning up the classroom, he does the heavy work. He lets girls go into rooms first.

There aren't any gentlemen in my class. When there are snacks, the boys in my class are always the first to grab them!

Boys tell us what they think a lady is:

Wu Yifan of Dalian, Liaoning: A ladylike girl is gentle and quiet. But she's not shy; she's not afraid of expressing (表达) herself. She is kind and beautiful.

To me, actress Dong Jie is a lady. She is pretty

and gentle. She also has a kind heart. She does a lot for charity.

Wang Lichao of Tianjin: A lady is not just pretty-looking but wise too. She never says rude (粗鲁的) words. She is not noisy. She is always calm and at ease.

I don't think there are any real ladies in my class. Most of the girls are of a style I call "wild beauties".

The underlined phrase "at ease" means "_____".

- | | |
|------------|------------|
| A. relaxed | B. worried |
| C. gentle | D. pretty |

答案与解析

A. 此题为词义猜测题。根据本句前面她从不讲粗话，不大声嚷嚷，她总是显得很平静和放松，由此可推出 at ease 的意思是 relaxed (放松的)。所以 A 为正确答案，其他选项在此不符。

模拟演练

(文章请参见本书细节理解题例题分析 1)

1. The underlined sentence "he was one of the old school" means _____.

- | |
|---|
| A. he didn't give up those racial ideas |
| B. he was an old official in the government |
| C. he didn't graduate from a new white school |
| D. he was one of the leaders in an old black school |

(文章请参见本书细节理解题模拟演练 B)

2. From the passage we know that "benefit" probably means "_____".

- | | |
|---------------|---------------|
| A. do harm to | B. do good to |
| C. show | D. teach |

答案与解析

1. A. 旧词新义。这道题主要难点是考查 school 的词义辨析。我们学过 school 的意思是“学校，学院”等，在此显然不符合句意。根据上下文我们会发现 the old school 含有贬义成分，再加上本文主要讲的是 racial discrimination，我们通过阅读四个选项，就不难得出 A 为正确答案，即 school 在这里的意思为“派系”，所以此句可译为“他是其中一个保守派，也就是不放弃种族歧视的观点”，即 A 选项。

2. B. benefit 这个词对于我们考生来说是超纲词汇，所以大家可能不知道它的准确词义，但是我们将这个词还原到原文中 the Games will benefit the people of their city，会发现它可能在说奥运会将对当地居民产生的影响。通过下文的举例说明，为了奥运会而搭建的风力涡轮机将会在奥运会结束后继续被当地居民使用，所以不难推断出奥运会将给当地居民带来好处。

(三) 主旨大意题解题训练

1. 技巧点拨

主旨大意题旨在考查考生通过对原文快速浏览，正确获取语篇的大意，并对文章的主题、标题、段落、中心思想加以归纳理解以及辨别主要信息和次要信息的能力。要求考生在阅读短文时，能够提炼文章的中心情节，体会作者的主要意图，充分运用逻辑概括能力，透过字里行间获取文章最具代表性的观点、中心论点及作者的情感倾向。

在阅读理解中，针对短文主旨大意常见的命题形式如下：

(1) What would be the best title for the text? / What is the topic of the text?

(2) The main topic / subject of the passage is _____.

(3) The main / general idea of the passage is _____.

(4) What is the main idea of the passage?

(5) What is mainly discussed in the text?

(6) The purpose of this passage is _____.

(7) The passage mainly focuses on _____.

(8) What's the main point the writer is trying to make in the / first / last paragraph?

2. 入门金钥匙——主旨大意题之小窍门

从上述命题形式可以看出，此类阅读测试题主要可以概括为两大类，即怎样理解段落及文章整体的中心思想和怎样拟定或选择恰当的标题。下面结合试题实例来具体分析此类题目的解题技巧。

(1) 主题句定位法

文章是由段落组成的，通过分析篇章结构，找出每小段的主题句，通过主题句找出文章的主题。找准文章的主题句是确定文章主旨大意的关键。主题是文章要表达的中心思想，文章的主题句通常都有一个话题，它是文章的核心。“主题句定位法”是一种行之有效的办法。

但是由于文章不同，表现的手法也各有不同，主题句出现的位置也不是一成不变的。主题句在文章中的位置通常有三种情况：开头、中间、结尾（含在开头结尾同时出现、首尾呼应的主题句）。因此，仔细阅读这类文章或段落的首尾句是关键。做主旨大意类试题多采用浏览法 (skimming)，浏览时，一般不需逐句细读，只须选读文章的首段、尾段，或每段的首句和尾句，重点搜索主题线索和主题信息。

文章主题常常可以通过文章的写作方法来体现，有以下四种情况：

① 主题句出现在文首。

开门见山，提出主题，随之用细节来解释、支撑或发展主题句所表达的主题思想。这是英语中最常见的演绎法写作方式，即由一般到特殊，先提出观点，后举例论证，这是主题句出现在文

首的写作方法。

新闻报道通常就采用这种写法。新闻报道的首句通常称为“新闻导语”，“导语”实际上就是主题句，是对全文内容的高度概括。大意题、标题一般可以在第一句话找到答题依据。

例题分析 1 (2009 广东省中考)

We know good manners are important. Today I am going to tell you something about manners in different countries. I think you already know that people in different countries usually have different ways of doing things. Something that is rude in one country may be quite polite in another. For example, in Britain you mustn't lift your bowl to your mouth when you are having liquid food. That is considered bad manners in Britain. But in Japan you needn't worry about making a noise when you drink something. It shows that you are enjoying it. In Britain we try not to put our hands on the table at all during a meal. In Mexico, however, guests are expected to keep their hands on the table throughout a meal. In Arabic countries we must be careful with our hands. You see, in Arabic countries you mustn't eat with your left hand. This is considered to be very impolite. So, what should you do if you visit a foreign country? Well, you needn't worry. You can ask the native people there to help you and you can just watch carefully and try to do what they do.

58. The main idea of this passage is about _____.

- | | |
|------------|-----------|
| A. manners | B. habits |
| C. traffic | D. lights |

答案与解析

58. A. 本文为说明文，文章主要内容是：介绍不同国家不同的行为修养，以及好的行为修养的重要性。文章的开头便提出了中心论点。C、D

选项的内容与本文内容不符，B 选项 habits 指的是习惯，也与内容不符。

② 主题句出现在文尾。

在阅读细节后，归纳要点、印象、结论、建议或结果，以概括主题。这是英语中最常见的归纳法写作方式，即细节表述的句子在前，概括性的句子居后，主题句则常位于末段。

例题分析 2

The first person who'd sent emails was an American friend who was in a big company. Some years ago, when this method of communication first came into business life, his company in New York and its satellites across the earth were among the first to get it.

One evening in New York, the American friend was late for a drink we'd arranged (安排). "Sorry," he said, "I've been away and had to deal with 998 emails." "Wow," I said, "I'm really surprised you made it before midnight." "It doesn't really take that long," he explained, "if you simply delete (删除) them all."

The friend had developed his own way on dealing with emails before most of us heard of emails. If any information he got was very important, his no reply would make the sender ring him up. If the sender wasn't important enough to have his phone number, the communication couldn't be important enough.

Almost every week now, we have to spend lots of time in dealing with emails. But if this happens, it's only because we haven't developed the same thing in dealing with emails as we do with post. Have you ever regarded an important letter as a piece of advertisement and thrown it out? Of course you haven't. Junk email looks unnecessary to read. But