

中国英语教育领先品牌
200万英语教师的选择



快捷英语

丛书主编 世纪东方
分册主编 宋志祥

阅读 剑客

《15分钟原版阅读(阶梯计划式)》
《15分钟原版阅读(热考话题式)》
《15分钟原版阅读(常考题型式)》

15分钟原版阅读

☒ 阅读理解 ☒ 完形填空 ☒ 任务型阅读

常考题型式

中考



 中国电力出版社
www.sjdf.com.cn

本书提供 1. 阅读的广度 2. 阅读的深度 3. 阅读的速度
本书追求 1. 最新鲜的素材 2. 最有效的方法 3. 最全面的训练
本书解决 1. 每日一时刻钟的高效训练 2. 长期渗透式的方法点拨 3. 循序渐进的训练模式

新国英特代

新国英特代



新国英特代

阅读三剑客

15分钟原版阅读·常考题型式

(中考)

丛书主编：世纪东方

分册主编：宋志祥

副主编：沈烈强 程经元

编者：聂柯平 张俊 胡哲芝 姚雄心 金三

汪萍 杨正霞



YZLI0890144696

中国电力出版社

www.sjdf.com.cn

图书在版编目 (CIP) 数据

阅读三剑客: 15 分钟原版阅读. 常考题型式. 中考 / 世纪东方主编; 宋志祥分册主编.

北京: 中国电力出版社, 2010.11

ISBN 978-7-5123-0965-4

I. ①阅… II. ①世…②宋… III. ①英语—阅读教学—初中—习题—升学参考资料

IV. ①G634.415

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字 (2010) 第 201186 号

阅读三剑客·15 分钟原版阅读·常考题型式 (中考)

丛书主编: 世纪东方 分册主编: 宋志祥

策划编辑 于锡梅

出版发行 中国电力出版社

网 址 www.sjdf.com.cn

印 刷 航远印刷有限公司

购书热线 010-58383431

编辑热线 010-58383425

社 址 北京市西城区三里河路 6 号

邮政编码 100044

尺 寸 185 mm × 260 mm

印 张 9.25

书 号 ISBN 978-7-5123-0965-4

版 次 2011 年 1 月第 1 版

印 次 2011 年 1 月第 1 次印刷

定 价 14.80 元

敬告读者

本书封面贴有防伪标签, 加热后中心图案消失

本书如有印装质量问题, 我社发行部负责退换

版权专有 翻印必究

★免费赠送 298 元网络学习码

一 百 易 100e.com
网络英语学习平台

充值号: 100e-435524-09515017

阅读三剑客 15分钟原版阅读 编者的话

阅读能力是学生英语综合能力的核心，一名学生英语能力的高低很大程度上取决于阅读能力的强弱，因此随着国内英语测试方法的不断改革与发展，阅读占据了越来越重要的地位，已成为各类英语考试中分值最高、分量最重的题型。新课程标准也对中学生“读”的能力提出了更高的要求，即学生仅仅依靠阅读教材上的文章是远远不够的，课外还需要进行大量的长期的阅读训练。为此，我们特邀请长期工作在教学第一线，且有着丰富写作经验的知名教师和命题专家精心编写了《阅读三剑客·15分钟原版阅读》系列丛书。

目前中学生学习任务多，课业负担重，本丛书编者充分考虑到这一现状，对图书内容与形式进行了科学合理的设计，由每天15分钟的限时阅读来取代题海战术，用长期渗透式的方法点拨去取代盲目训练，精心打造出这套符合各学段学生阅读能力要求，语法不超纲，词汇量及生词数适中，融趣味性、知识性与实用性于一身的英语阅读训练丛书。书中所选文章均源于英美国家最新的报刊、书籍与权威网站等，选材原汁原味、新颖时尚、图文并茂，内容涉及热点新闻、科普科幻、人物传记、风俗习惯等各个方面，便于学生感知英语原版文章，感受外国文化。另外，本书还将阅读技能训练与语言知识积累作了有机结合，每次阅读训练之后，编者都对文中出现的重点语言知识设置专门板块作精要点拨，旨在帮助学生进一步巩固课内所学的基础知识，拓宽知识面，为进一步提高语言运用能力奠定坚实的基础。

《阅读三剑客·15分钟原版阅读》由“阶梯计划式”“热考话题式”和“常考题型式”三大系列构成：

①《阅读三剑客·15分钟原版阅读（阶梯计划式）》系列

全书由基础闯关、提升训练和拓展升华三大部分组成，整体采用由易渐难的阶梯闯关训练方法。初始阶段轻松快乐的阅读体验可增强学生的阅读信心，逐步形成阅读兴趣，使阅读训练渐入佳境，随着难度的逐级递增，学生可在不知不觉中提高阅读能力和成绩。阶梯计划式训练共分12个关次，每个关次通过5天的阅读训练来完成，但每天的阅读时长仅需15分钟左右，阅读理解、完形填空、任务型阅读等多种题型在这5天中穿插出现，使同学们能够真正体会到学习竟如游戏般快乐！

②《阅读三剑客·15分钟原版阅读（热考话题式）》系列

以新课标、各地考纲及现行主流教材作为编写依据，并在认真研读近千份考卷的基础上，归纳整理出15个初中阶段常考话题，每个话题由“话题导航”开篇导入，旨在点明此话题的考查重点和涵盖范围，接下来由与该话题相关联的三篇阅读理解、一篇完形填空和一篇任务型阅读构成阅读训练，最后是话题写作部分，每个写作练习不仅给出范文及名师点评，还提供了必备词汇与常用句式。这种话题读写相结合的方式，使英语学习因合理输入与有效输出而彰显学习效果！

③《阅读三剑客·15分钟原版阅读（常考题型式）》系列

对于英语阅读能力的考查涉及的题型有很多，最常见的是阅读理解和完形填空。这种考查越来越突出语言的工具性和交际性，主要考查学生对文字材料的理解程度和对相关信息的捕捉、获取、提炼以及分析推断的能力，因此近年来各类英语阅读新题型如雨后春笋般涌现出来。本书立足于中考常考题型，注重理论指导与实践相结合，分为阅读理解、完形填空和任务型阅读三大部分，书中不仅对各种题型提供了详尽的题型分析与解题指导，还配以每天15分钟的精编阅读习题，目的在于真正让学生对这些常考题型进行全面的了解与训练！

《阅读三剑客·15分钟原版阅读》系列丛书使用方式

《阅读三剑客·15分钟原版阅读》的“阶梯计划式”“热考话题式”和“常考题型式”三个系列既彼此独立又相互统一，学生可根据自身情况选择适合自己的其中一个或几个系列进行练习，也可依照以下使用建议循序渐进、全方位、多角度地进行阅读训练：第一阶段，使用“阶梯计划式”系列，阅读难度由易到难呈梯度上升，重在培养阅读信心与兴趣；第二阶段，使用“热考话题式”系列，熟悉中考常考话题，进行集中的话题阅读练习，并适时补充话题写作训练；第三阶段，使用“常考题型式”系列，所有阅读题目按常考题型进行分类，对阅读理解、完形填空、任务型阅读等各类题型可获得全面指导，进行全方位训练，为日后备考打下坚实的基础。

本书尽管从策划、编写、审核到出版都不遗余力地精心设计、用心操作，恐仍难免疏漏与舛误，诚望广大师生批评指正。

——丛书编写组

附

各种常考阅读题型解题策略

阅读选择题

- 先排除较明显的干扰项，缩小选择范围，最好将判断集中到仅在两个答案中作选择。
- 注意not, incorrect等否定词对答案选择的影响。
- 从未见过的词语通常是错误的选项。
- 含All of the above的选项，通常要采用排除法考查其他选项，以判断此项正确与否。

阅读表达题

- 把握住purpose, conclusion, opinion一类词语的意思。
- 看清答卷要求是一般性的还是具体的阐述。
- 必要时要在答卷中给出论据。

应试策略

- ▶ 一定要预览和略读考卷。
- ▶ 仔细阅读试题要求。
- ▶ 首先回答最容易的问题。

信息匹配题

- 从句子长的一组开始，以减少重复阅读量。
- 首先完成有把握的匹配选择。

排序题

- 先比较选项排序中的首、末事件，凡是有不符合者即可排除；如首、末事件排序正确的选项不止一项，则再比较它们的第二顺序事件；依此类推，可以很快确定正确选项。

是非判断题

正确 (True)

- 含有frequently, some, probably, generally这类词的陈述一般都是正确的选项。

错误 (False)

- 如果整个陈述中的任何部分是错误的，该陈述就是错误的选项。
- 警惕含有never, all和always等的绝对性陈述，它们很可能属于干扰项。

目录索引表

				体裁				难易等级			对应页码	
单元	题型	主题	题材	记叙文	说明文	议论文	应用文	易	中	难	题目页码	答案页码
Unit 1	阅读理解 A	6-Year-Old Girl's Notes 六岁女孩的留言	情感态度	✓					✓		5	119
	阅读理解 B	Going Back to School 重返学校	学校生活		✓				✓		6	119
Unit 2	阅读理解 A	Asleep at Wheel, Saved by Dog 瞌睡驾车, 小狗救命	生活经历	✓				✓			7	119
	阅读理解 B	Han Han, Live in My Own Way 韩寒, 用我自己的方式生活	人物传记	✓					✓		8	119
Unit 3	阅读理解 A	Precognition: The Aberfan Disaster 预知: 艾伯范的灾难	逸闻奇事	✓				✓			10	119
	阅读理解 B	My Vacation in California 我在加利福尼亚的假期	假期活动	✓					✓		11	120
Unit 4	阅读理解 A	Mummy Stories 木乃伊的故事	生活轶事	✓					✓		12	120
	阅读理解 B	Silent Cinema 无声影院	科技生活		✓				✓		13	120
Unit 5	阅读理解 A	The Man Who Loves Bread 喜爱面包的人	生活趣事	✓				✓			14	120
	阅读理解 B	Online Games Influence Kids' Food Choices 网游影响孩子的食物选择	健康生活			✓				✓	15	121
Unit 6	阅读理解 A	Thank You, Doctor 谢谢你, 医生	问诊就医	✓				✓			17	121
	阅读理解 B	Enjoy Your Dream Job 享受你理想中的工作	理想职业			✓				✓	18	121
Unit 7	阅读理解 A	Jack's Dream 杰克的梦想	生活趣事	✓				✓			19	121
	阅读理解 B	Electric Car Capital 电动汽车之都	环境保护			✓				✓	20	122
Unit 8	阅读理解 A	Intercontinental Hotels in Singapore 新加坡的国际旅馆	旅游观光				✓	✓			22	122
	阅读理解 B	Australia 澳大利亚	风土人情		✓					✓	23	122
Unit 9	阅读理解 A	UFO 不明飞行物	生活轶事	✓					✓		24	122
	阅读理解 B	Can Animals Be Nice? 动物可能友好吗?	科普知识			✓			✓		25	122
Unit 10	阅读理解 A	Jang Nara 张娜拉	名人风采	✓					✓		27	123
	阅读理解 B	I'm Homeless 流浪的我	社会生活	✓						✓	28	123
Unit 11	阅读理解 A	A Man Playing Guitar All in White 弹吉他的白衣男子	逸闻奇事	✓				✓			29	123
	阅读理解 B	Eating—Global Warming? 食物——能使全球变暖吗?	环境保护		✓					✓	30	123
Unit 12	阅读理解 A	The Holiday Season 节日期间	假期活动		✓				✓		32	124
	阅读理解 B	Mother of Twins Runs 'Rent a Toy' Company 双胞胎妈妈创办出租玩具公司	世间百态	✓					✓		33	124
Unit 13	阅读理解 A	Four Pieces of News 新闻四则	时事新闻				✓		✓		34	124
	阅读理解 B	A Shorter Life for Elephants in the Zoo 在动物园里大象寿命较短	科普知识			✓			✓		35	124
Unit 14	阅读理解 A	A Strange Experience 一次奇怪的经历	逸闻奇事	✓					✓		37	124
	阅读理解 B	America's Top Ten Youth Volunteers 美国十佳青年志愿者	个人信息	✓					✓		38	125
Unit 15	阅读理解 A	The School in the Future 未来学校	愿望计划		✓				✓		39	125
	阅读理解 B	It's Your Turn: What to Ask an Interviewer 你也可以向面试官提问	求职面试		✓					✓	40	125
Unit 16	阅读理解 A	Fire! Fire! 火! 火!	社会生活	✓					✓		42	125
	阅读理解 B	Job Interview Preparation 面试准备	求职面试		✓					✓	43	125

目录索引表

单元	题型	主题	题材	体裁				难易等级			对应页码	
				记叙文	说明文	议论文	应用文	易	中	难	题目页码	答案页码
Unit 17	阅读理解 A	Nine-Year-Old Writes Book to Help Sad Children 九岁孩子写书助人	生活故事	✓					✓		44	126
	阅读理解 B	Body Clocks 生物钟	科普知识			✓			✓		45	126
Unit 18	阅读理解 A	Two Pieces of News 消息两则	时事新闻			✓			✓		47	126
	阅读理解 B	Study Group 小组学习	学校教育			✓			✓		48	126
Unit 19	阅读理解 A	Singapore 新加坡	旅游观光		✓				✓		49	127
	阅读理解 B	Parent of Blind 13 Year Old—What Should I do? 13 岁盲童的家长—我该怎么办?	健康咨询				✓		✓		50	127
Unit 20	阅读理解 A	Duck Tale 鸭子趣闻	生活趣事	✓				✓			51	127
	阅读理解 B	Inventions That Kids Can Come Up With 孩子们的发明	学校生活	✓					✓		52	127
Unit 21	阅读理解 A	A Dog's Life 一条狗的生活	寓言故事	✓				✓			54	127
	阅读理解 B	Sleeping Soundly for a Longer Life 睡眠似乎有助于长寿	科普知识		✓					✓	55	128
Unit 22	阅读理解 A	Finding Jobs in Russia 在俄罗斯找工作	社会生活		✓					✓	56	128
	阅读理解 B	Japan's Advanced Robots 日本的先进机器人	科学技术		✓				✓		57	128
Unit 23	阅读理解 A	Traveling in Korea with Children 陪孩子们游韩国	旅游观光		✓				✓		59	128
	阅读理解 B	Teachers, Please Follow Rules! 老师们, 请遵守制度!	学校生活			✓				✓	60	128
Unit 24	阅读理解 A	Why Do We Learn English? 我们为什么学英语?	语言学习				✓		✓		61	129
	阅读理解 B	The Loch Ness Monster 尼斯湖水怪	自然探秘	✓					✓		62	129
Unit 25	阅读理解 A	Robots—End or Future? 机器人——结束还是未来?	科学技术		✓					✓	64	129
	阅读理解 B	Smart Choices for School Children 孩子们的明智选择	健康饮食			✓				✓	65	129
Unit 26	完形填空	The Bread From the Flour of Love 爱心面包	寓言故事	✓				✓			69	130
Unit 27	完形填空	Unforgettable High School Camp 难忘的高中野营	学校生活	✓				✓			70	130
Unit 28	完形填空	Special School Bag 特殊书包	科学技术		✓			✓			71	130
Unit 29	完形填空	Tips on Family Fighting 处理家庭矛盾的建议	人际关系			✓			✓		73	131
Unit 30	完形填空	Making Friends 交朋友	人际关系			✓			✓		74	131
Unit 31	完形填空	Ignore Those Who Try To Put You Down 面对贬损莫消沉	生活哲理	✓					✓		75	132
Unit 32	完形填空	How to Learn English 怎样学英语	语言学习			✓			✓		77	132
Unit 33	完形填空	Do It Today 今日事今日毕	生活哲理			✓				✓	78	132
Unit 34	完形填空	A Story on Friendship 友谊的故事	生活哲理	✓					✓		79	133
Unit 35	完形填空	The Importance of Family Time 家庭时间的重要性	家庭教育			✓				✓	81	133
Unit 36	完形填空	Volunteering Changed My Life 志愿工作改变一生	生活经历	✓					✓		82	134
Unit 37	完形填空	The Eagle and the Chicken 鹰和鸡	寓言故事	✓					✓		83	134

目录索引表

单元	题型	主题	题材	体 裁				难易等级			对应页码	
				记叙文	说明文	议论文	应用文	易	中	难	题目页码	答案页码
Unit 38	完形填空	Knock Knock Who's There 敲门、敲门, 谁在那儿?	逸闻奇事	✓				✓			85	134
Unit 39	完形填空	Attack of the Rival Friend 朋友背叛了吗	人际关系	✓					✓		86	135
Unit 40	完形填空	Cheap Middle School Field Trips 学校郊游好处多	学校生活	✓					✓		87	135
Unit 41	完形填空	A Survey About Summer Vacation 关于暑假的调查	假期活动				✓		✓		88	135
Unit 42	完形填空	A Great Warrior 一名真正的勇士	寓言故事	✓				✓			90	136
Unit 43	完形填空	Social Rules for You 要讲社交礼仪	社交礼仪		✓				✓		91	136
Unit 44	完形填空	Have You Eaten Lunch? 你吃午饭了吗?	文化习俗	✓					✓		92	136
Unit 45	完形填空	What Job Will I Do? 我将做什么工作?	愿望计划			✓		✓			93	137
Unit 46	任务型阅读 A	An Exciting Vacation 一次快乐的假期	假期活动	✓				✓			97	137
	任务型阅读 B	8-Year-Old Sells Original Story to Raise Money for Animal Rescue Groups 八岁儿童组织营救动物	社会生活	✓					✓		98	137
Unit 47	任务型阅读 A	My Dream Vacation 我的理想假期	假期活动	✓					✓		99	138
	任务型阅读 B	The World's Strongest Boy 世界上最强壮的男孩	人物趣事	✓				✓			99	138
Unit 48	任务型阅读 A	A Japanese Game of Tag 一种日本游戏	娱乐游戏		✓					✓	101	138
	任务型阅读 B	How to Have a Good Day 怎样度过愉快的一天	日常活动			✓				✓	102	138
Unit 49	任务型阅读 A	Lion, Tiger and Bear Are Best Friends 三个好朋友: 狮子、老虎和熊	动物世界	✓					✓		103	138
	任务型阅读 B	Mother and Father Both Donate Kidneys to Their Daughter 父母双双捐肾救女儿	情感故事	✓					✓		104	138
Unit 50	任务型阅读 A	My Spring Vacation 我的春假	假期活动	✓				✓			105	138
	任务型阅读 B	Man Makes \$83,000 a Year for Getting Dressed 穿衣赚高薪	生活趣事	✓		✓			✓		106	138
Unit 51	任务型阅读 A	The Pretty Parrot and the Fox Red 美丽的鹦鹉和红狐狸	寓言故事	✓					✓		107	139
	任务型阅读 B	The Girl with X-ray Eyes 有 X 射线眼睛的女孩	逸闻奇事	✓					✓		108	139
Unit 52	任务型阅读 A	80-Year-Old Harry Lee McGinnis Walks Around the World 80 高龄徒步游世界	传奇人物	✓					✓		109	139
	任务型阅读 B	Terror in Bear Country 熊区的恐怖经历	生活趣事	✓					✓		110	139
Unit 53	任务型阅读 A	Why Not Look at Failure in a New Way 用另外的方式看待失败	生活哲理			✓		✓			112	139
	任务型阅读 B	Things to Do in Toronto with Kids 儿童如何游历多伦多	旅游观光			✓			✓		113	140
Unit 54	任务型阅读 A	Travelling Sucks! 糟糕的旅行	生活轶事	✓					✓		114	140
	任务型阅读 B	How the Cheetah Got His Spots 猎豹的斑点缘何而来	寓言故事	✓				✓			115	140
Unit 55	任务型阅读 A	How I Started My Doll Collection 我的洋娃娃收藏历程	兴趣爱好	✓					✓		116	140
	任务型阅读 B	Feeling Scared 恐惧	情感态度			✓				✓	117	140

阅读理解

题型分析及解题指导

在我们相互交流的活动中, 阅读是获取信息的重要途径。阅读理解题是中考英语试题中普遍采用的一种综合性较强的测试题型, 是对学生阅读水平的考查, 要求学生具有丰富的词汇和扎实的英语基础。阅读理解是检查学生通过阅读获取信息的能力, 既要求准确性, 也要求一定的速度。阅读理解在考试中一直占有很高的分值。

英语阅读理解文章选材范围广泛, 涉及的话题包括: 个人情况、家庭生活、周围环境、日常活动、学校生活、兴趣爱好、个人情感、人际关系、计划愿望、假日活动、购物、饮食、健康、天气、文体体育、旅游交通、语言学习、自然环境、科普知识、现代技术、热点话题、历史地理、社会生活、文化艺术等方面; 从体裁上讲, 有记叙文、议论文、说明文和应用文。这就需要学生不但具有一定的语言水平, 而且拥有广博的知识和熟练的阅读技能。

英语阅读理解主要考查学生以下能力: 1、预测能力; 2、获得特定信息的能力; 3、获得具体印象的能力; 4、推测作者态度和倾向性的能力; 5、根据上下文推断词义的能力; 6、识别文章中关联词语的能力。

一、阅读理解命题规律

分析各地中考试卷, 阅读理解通常是一篇语意完整的短文。在材料选取上, 以文章新颖、贴近现实社会生活、贴近学生校园生活为主, 在内容、组织结构和语言上都有显著的特点。其规律如下:

1. 文章一般在 250 词左右。
2. 一篇短文的后面大多设置五个小题, 每个小题给出三或四个供选择的答案, 其中只有一个是正确的 (最佳的) 答案。
3. 所选文章逻辑性强, 层次分明。并且, 大多数文章的第一句就反映了文章的中心意思。
4. 所选文章体裁多样, 一般一套试卷有记叙文、议论文、说明文、应用文, 有的还是含有图表类的篇章。

二、各题型的特征及解题技巧

1. 细节理解题

细节理解题的形式灵活多样, 考查学生对文章的各种具体细节的理解, 如时间、地点、原因、结果、数字、特征等, 它是指针对文章细节描写、情节发展相关的事实所设置的问题, 要求学生对阅读材料中的某一具体事实和细节进行理解。这类题主要测试学生获取信息及理解信息的能力, 因为细节理解题中有些问题考生可以直接从文中找到明确的答案, 有些则需要理解的基础上将有关信息进行处理, 如计算、排序、判断、比较等。



在做细节理解题时,可以在读题后,带着问题快速阅读短文,找出与问题有关的词语或句子,再对相关词语或句子进行分析对比,获取准确信息,找出正确答案。另外,细节理解题在考查代词时,要根据上下文来推测代词所指的内容,弄清文章的相互关系及内在含义。

2. 推理判断题

推理判断题属于主观性较强的高层次阅读理解题。此题要求我们通过表面文字信息去推测文章隐含的意思,对文章的发展情节及作者的态度、意图等作出合乎逻辑的推理判断。在阅读时要抓住文章的主题和细节,从文章的结构入手,根据上下文的内在联系,充分挖掘文章的深层含义。对暗含在文章中事件的因果关系、人物的动机以及作者未言明的态度、意图、观点等进行合乎逻辑的推理、分析和判断。

● 抓住特定信息进行推理

要善于抓住文中的关键信息,去分析、推理和判断。

● 整合全文信息进行推断

在弄懂全文意思的基础上,整合与题目相关的信息,综合起来进行推理判断,确定最佳结论。

3. 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,学生常常需要推断出生词的近义词、短语的引申意义,这类题还涉及考查根据上下文推断句子的含义。

在初中阶段的英语阅读理解中,主要考查对文章中生词的理解。文章中对生词的考查主要是影响文章理解的非常重要的超纲词汇,还有的是考查一词多义的单词在文中的理解,要求学生通过阅读文章,推断该词在句中的确切含义。

猜测词义通常有三种方法:反义法、逻辑法和常识法

(1) 反义法

在阅读过程中,如有表示转折的词 *but, through, however* 等和表示对比关系的词 *unlike, different from, on the contrary* 等出现,那就表明这些词语的前后就是两个完全相反的概念。

(2) 逻辑法

利用句子间的类比、因果、递进等逻辑关系推测生词的方法。表示类比的词有 *like, similar, in the same way* 等;表示因果关系的词有 *as a result, because, in order to* 等;表示递进关系的词有 *and then, even, in fact* 等。

(3) 常识法

利用普通的科学知识和生活常识推测生词含义的方法。

4. 主旨大意题

所谓主旨大意题,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。这类题主要考查在理解全文的基础上运用概括、判断、归纳、推理等逻辑思维的方法对文章进行高度概括或总结的能力。这是一个有很大区分度的题型,要求学生不能仅停留在理解词句和看懂内容上。它要求学生有一定的综合理解能力。

解答主旨大意题的技巧与方法:

(1) 快速有重点地浏览全文,从整体上把握文章的结构、逻辑关系、问题的指向等。在快速浏览

中不纠缠文章中无关主旨的细节(如某些数字或专有名词等),以保持阅读的连贯性,把注意力集中于主题句的关键词语上,必要时在重要词句下面画线标注。

(2) 选择文章标题时,既要排除过于具体或断章取义、以偏盖全的标题,又要排除范围太大、空洞、不着边际的标题,还要警惕以事实细节替代抽象概括的大意的情况。

(3) 推断作者写作目的时,要站在作者的立场想问题,切忌将自己的观点强加于作者。当文中出现两种或两种以上的不同观点时,务必牢记作者的观点才是体现全文中心的。此时,要注意一些转折词,如: but, yet, however, although 等。当文章中表示相反的观点时,往往用到这些词。答题时要弄清哪个是作者的观点,排除迷惑性信息。

(4) 必须看清题目,要求回答的是“全文主旨”还是“段落主旨”;推断的是“作者的观点、意图”还是“别人的观点、意图”。

三、答题步骤与解题策略

1. 阅读步骤

(1) 浏览题目,心中有数

阅读理解题后面的每小题均有 A、B、C、D 四个选项供考生阅读后选择。因此,提前浏览一下要解答的题目是很必要的,考生可以从中学了解到文章的大概内容及该文的答题要求,做到心中有数,以便带着问题去阅读,对无关内容可一扫而过。

(2) 通读全篇,掌握大意

快速阅读全文,阅读时要特别注意文章的首段和段落的首句。文章的第一段往往点出全文的中心,有时第一句话就点明了中心思想。每一段落的第一句常常是关键句,它集中表述了全段的主要内容。文章和段落的首句,通常是我们了解文章全貌的一个窗口,由此可判断文章的体裁,推测文中的大意乃至主题。

(3) 联系原文,选择答案

根据文后的问题,联系上下文,心系文章中心,瞻前顾后,分析推理。尤其是文中的一些连词,如“if”表示条件,“because”表示原因,“and”表示并列关系及“but”表示转折等词语,有助于我们推测判断,排除干扰,选择出最佳答案。

(4) 复读全文,检查核实

阅读理解题做完之后,如果时间允许,可再复读全文,加深理解。对没有把握的答案,再结合故事的情节、中心思想和作者意图进行推断,有些甚至要联系西方国家的风土人情及历史常识作出判断。此外应注意,由于同一语篇几个题目的答案之间是有机联系的,共同说明一个主题,故其正确性也可互相验证。

2. 解题技巧

(1) 带着问题阅读

这样既省时间,又能集中精力,效果较好。读原文时,可用铅笔把时间、地点、人物、数据、关键词、关键句先勾划出来,这样既能加深对文章的理解,又有助于对问题的解答。



中集(2) 注意看清题干 (答题时首先要弄清问题是什么, 比如说, 要选择的是 true (right) 还是 untrue (wrong), 然后再

对文中有关该问题的段落、句子进行重点研读, 并联系上下文, 使选出的答案文意通达、顺理成章。

(3) 善于扫除生词拦路虎 阅读理解通常选取初中所学语言知识范围内的材料, 生词率一般不超过 2%, 主要检测考生的阅读技能。阅读中碰到不认识的词是正常现象, 不必大惊小怪。可根据该生词所在句的前后词语, 看能否理解该句的大致内容, 或从上下文甚至整段内容去联想, 猜测词义。如果是关键性词语, 可根据构词法或学过的词汇来分析。有时甚至可以从四个选项中得到启示。如果有些词不认识, 但不影响对文章的理解或与解答无关则可以不予理睬。

(4) 灵活运用方法

可先考虑选项是否符合语言规律, 备选项逻辑关系是否符合生活常识, 如果不符合其中一点就应当排除, 以尽快缩小质疑范围。剩余项再利用比较法、推理法及还原法等进行筛选。

(5) 根据文意判断是非

当需对某问题做出肯定或否定的判断时, 不可根据已有的知识或常理去判断, 尤其是有关英美背景的短文, 如果不根据文章所提供的信息去理解、分析、推理, 就有可能误选。

做好阅读理解题关键在于平时有目的、有计划、有选择地阅读各种文体及题材的短文, 以增强语感, 拓宽知识面。阅读中要积极思考, 通过阅读可学会根据问题抓关键词句, 学会有目的地寻找所需信息、作者意图和文章的中心思想, 甚至可以对测试的内容和问题作出预测, 做到心中有数。这样才能变被动为主动, 做起题来才会得心应手。

内容要主... 意大... 题主至

案答... (1)

... 案答... (4)

... 案答... (1)

... 案答... (1)

Unit 1

阅读点睛

阅读时文章的第一句是关键,一般文章段落中的第一句,是作者的思路的基本表现。

A

题材	体裁	难度	短文词数	建议用时	答题题数
情感态度	记叙文	易中难	265	8 mins	—/5

Notes Left Behind is a book about a 6-year-old girl's death. She died of brain (脑) cancer. Her family's house is filled with messages of love and hope.

Elena wasn't supposed to know she was dying.^① When she was diagnosed (诊断) with the disease just before her 6th birthday, doctors gave her 135 days to live. She made it 255 days. Her parents still don't know if Elena knew she was dying.^② They never talked of death while she was still with them. They told her that she would get well, but the little girl seemed to understand that her days were numbered.^③



The girl began to write notes on any paper she could find. Most of them said, "I love you, Mom and Dad." She hid them around the family's house. When she died, her parents began finding them. There were so many of them in so many places. "It was her way to let us know that everything would be OK. We do want to believe that she didn't know," her mother said, "But when we read more of these notes, it's something that we have to consider."

Her parents began keeping a journal (日记) about her. His father posted the journal online, including Elena's notes. After selling several thousand books in just a few weeks, HarperCollins bought the book and published it. In memory of their daughter, they give the money to charity. The family hopes they'll never stop finding notes. But if it happens, the parents say they'll never open. Because it will never come to an end.

- Elena was _____ when she died.
A. less than six years old
B. more than six years old
C. just six years old
D. more than seven years old
- _____ told Elena that she would have 135 days to live when she was diagnosed with brain cancer.
A. The doctor
B. Her father
C. Her mother
D. No one
- What does "the little girl seemed to understand that her days were numbered" mean?
A. Elena seemed to know she would be well
B. Elena seemed to count days
C. Elena seemed to know she would die before long
D. Elena seemed to be good at number
- Elena's parents began to find the notes she wrote _____.
A. when she died
B. before she died
C. on her 6th birthday
D. when she was diagnosed with the disease

What may be done at any time will be done at no time. 明日待明日, 明日不再来。



5. _____ wrote the book *Notes Left Behind*.

A. Elena

B. Elena's parents

C. Elena's father

D. HarperCollins

B

题材	体裁	难度	短文词数	建议用时	答对题数
学校生活	说明文	易中难	245	7 mins	___/5

After the long relaxing summer holidays, September means a return to school. Those long summer days are over, and instead, school children have to get up early and sit in classrooms for most of the day.

In Britain, pupils wear school uniforms. They also have a school PE kit (clothes that they wear to play sports at school).

Some children walk to school, and some parents drive their children to school. But others come to school by a school bus.

Schools try to have clear rules for behavior. For example, school children have to show respect (尊敬) to their teachers. Often they have to stand up when their teacher comes into the classroom and say "Good morning"® If students break the rules, they can expect to be sent to the headmaster, where they stay behind after the other pupils go home.

Most schools have lessons in the morning and in the afternoon. Students can go home for lunch, or have their lunch in school.

Pupils can expect to get homework for most subjects, and there are regular tests to check progress. At the end of each of the three school terms, teachers give each pupil a report. Schools also have a parents' evening each year, when the parents can meet the teachers to discuss their child's progress.

School isn't just lessons and homework though. Most schools arrange (安排) a sports day once a year, as well as school trips to places of interest.

1. School children in Britain have to _____ after the long relaxing summer holidays.

A. do their homework

B. study most of the day

C. wear a school uniform

D. do sports

2. How many ways are mentioned about going to school in Britain?

A. One.

B. Two.

C. Three.

D. Four.

3. When the teacher came into the classroom, the students should _____.

A. stand up and say "Good morning"

B. only say "Good morning"

C. stand up and shake hands with him or her

D. stand up and leave the classroom

4. The students will get _____ at the end of each of the three school terms.

A. homework

B. a test

C. a sports day

D. a report

5. Which of the following is right?

A. In Britain, pupils wear a school PE kit every day.

B. Schools try to have clear rules for studying.

C. The parents can discuss their child's progress with the teachers on a parents' evening each year.

D. Most schools arrange a sports day once a month.



知识补给站

- ① Elena wasn't supposed to know she was dying. (大家认为) Elena 不该知道她快死了。
know 后接的是宾语从句, 省去 that。be supposed to 意为“被期望, 被要求”。如: You are supposed to come here on time.
- ② Her parents still don't know if Elena knew she was dying. 她的父母仍然不知道 Elena 是否知道自己快死了。
if 引导的是宾语从句。在从句中 knew 后也接一个宾语从句, 省去了引导词 that。
- ③ They told her that she would get well, but the little girl seemed to understand that her days were numbered. 他们告诉她, 她会好起来, 但小女孩似乎明白, 她的日子不多了。
两个 that 后引导的都是宾语从句。seem 后可直接跟宾语从句, 其结构为: It seems that...
- ④ Often they have to stand up when their teacher comes into the classroom and say "Good morning". 当他们的老师走进教室时, 他们常常要站起来并说“早上好”。
when 引导的是状语从句。have to 意为“不得不”, 表示客观需要。

阅读点睛

积极主动地阅读文章的第一段, 阅读时尽量记住作者提出的问题 (现象或观点) 和与文章主题相关的概念和词汇。

Unit 2

A

题材	体裁	难度	短文词数	建议用时	答对题数
生活经历	记叙文	易中难	267	8 mins	___/5

Every Christmas, my kids and I visit my parents who live nearly 400 miles away from us.^① It was always a tired 9 to 10-hour drive, but that's the only time my parents get to see their grandchildren.

This year I was the driver, my wife Adriana was in the passenger seat, and my three kids were all in the back seat and our dog Susie was by their feet.

We traveled by night time to avoid (避开) the heavy holiday traffic. We left the house at about 9:00 in the evening.

By around one o'clock, my three kids and Adriana were all fast asleep, including Susie who was lying on their legs.

I was also very sleepy by that time, and I closed my eyes for a very short moment. What I didn't know was that I was slowly turning towards the other road and that a truck was coming very quickly towards us.^②

I had fallen asleep at the wheel when Susie woke me up by jumping onto my leg. When I opened my



eyes, I saw the bright headlights of the truck heading towards our car. I quickly turned the car back to our road. I had just missed hitting the truck and avoided a very serious accident.

I looked around, and they were all still fast asleep. I drove the rest of the distance very awake. As soon as we got there, I told them what Susie had done and we could not be any more proud of our dog as we are now. She still gets special treatment up to this day.

- How many times do the writer's parents see his children?
A. Once a year. B. Twice a year. C. Nine times a year. D. Ten times a year.
- Susie was _____.
A. beside me B. in the house C. beside the children's feet D. beside Adriana's feet
- The writer drove at night because _____.
A. they wanted to see his parents early B. there were too many people C. they can sleep in the car D. there were the heavy holiday traffic in the day
- They would get to their parents' home at _____.
A. about 1 am B. about 9 am C. about 6 am or 7 am D. about 7 am or 8 am
- What is the correct order of the following events?
a. My kids and wife were fast asleep. b. I fell asleep at the wheel.
c. Susie jumped onto my leg. d. We left the house.
e. The dog saved my family.
A. d-b-c-e-a B. d-a-b-c-e C. a-e-d-c-b D. c-d-a-e-b

B

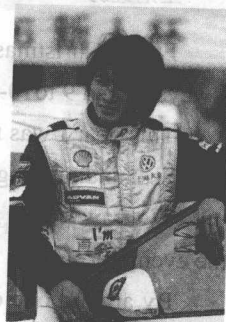
题材	体裁	难度	短文词数	建议用时	答对题数
人物传记	记叙文	易中难	243	7 mins	___/5

In China, people who were born in and after the 1980s are called the post-80s generation.^③ Most of them are playing a more and more important part in China, and their image in people's minds is changing. Han Han, a popular writer, is one of them.

Han Han was born in Shanghai in _____. His talent for writing was clear at an early age. At the age of 17, Han Han was noticed by the public because of the article *Viewing the People Through the Glass*.^④ He won first prize in the National New Concept Composition. Later, Han Han again surprised the public by leaving high school. "I did poorly when I was in the first grade of high school and failed to go up to the next grade. I tried my best to improve my studies, but I failed. At last I gave up my subjects at school. However, I didn't give up learning. I am always learning, since learning and going to school are two different things," Han Han said.

Han Han's first novel *Three Folded Gates* sold very well in China. Later the book was translated into several languages and sold to other countries.

In the following years, Han Han wrote a lot of books. All of them were very popular and sold very well,



- A. 1982.

B. 1978.

C 1996

D. 1965

- A. He never studied hard at school.

B. His school life was interesting and colorful.

C. He didn't stop learning after left school.

D. He studied well at school.

- A. In 1992.

B. At the age of 17,

C. When he was about twenty-four.

D. Before he left school.

- A. *Three Folded Gates* was mainly sold in China.

B. Many people expected that Han Han would leave high school.

C. Han Han's blog is very popular on the Internet.

D. Han Han did poorly because he concentrated on his writing.

- ### A. The post-80s generation.

B. A popular young writer named Han Han.

C. Popular books written by Han Han.

D. How to start a blog.



- ① Every Christmas, my kids and I visit my parents who live nearly 400 miles away from us. 每年圣诞节, 我和孩子们都去看望住在离我们将近 400 英里远的我的父母。
who 引导的是定语从句, 先行词在从句中做主语。

- ② What I didn't know was that I was slowly turning towards the other road and that a truck was coming very quickly towards us. 我并不知道我正在慢慢地转向另一条路,而且一辆卡车正飞快地朝我们开过来。

What 引导的从句做主语，两个 that 引导的从句和 was 构成系表结构，是表语从句。

- ③ In China, people who were born in and after the 1980s are called the post-80s generation. 在中国, 在 20 世纪 80 年代和以后出生的人被称为 80 后。

who 引导定语从句, 先行词 people 在从句中做主语; are called 是一般现在时被动语态。

- ④ At the age of 17, Han Han was noticed by the public because of the article *Viewing the People Through the Glass*. 在 17 岁时, 韩寒因为《透过玻璃看人们》这篇文章而被公众注意。
was noticed 是一般过去时被动结构; at the age of 意为“在……岁时”; because of 意为“因为”, 后面接名词、代词或相当于名词的短语。