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# 快捷英语

## 魔鬼训练

5分钟掌握1个解题秘笈  
30个秘笈打造高分解题王



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阅读理解  
中考

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快捷英语

# 魔鬼训练

阅读理解 中考

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YZLI0890141302

中国电力出版社

www.sjdf.com.cn

## 图书在版编目 (CIP) 数据

快捷英语魔鬼训练. 阅读理解. 中考 / 徐西华主编.

北京: 中国电力出版社, 2010.7

ISBN 978-7-5123-0617-2

I. ①快... II. ①徐... 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 123206 号

## 快捷英语魔鬼训练 阅读理解 中考

主编: 徐西华

出版发行 中国电力出版社  
网 址 [www.sjdf.com.cn](http://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 11.75  
书 号 ISBN 978-7-5123-0617-2

版 次 2010 年 7 月第 1 版  
印 次 2010 年 7 月第 1 次印刷  
定 价 18.80 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

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充值号: 100e-435524-09515017

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## 第一部分

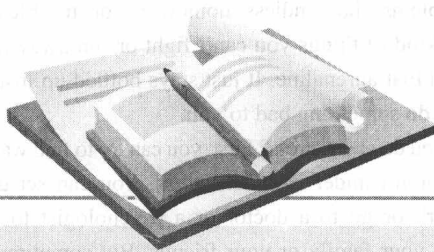
# 难点攻坚 深掘题眼

## 专题一 柳暗花明的词义猜测题



### 攻坚设问目标

1. The word “...” in Paragraph...is closest in meaning to “\_\_\_\_\_”.
2. The word “...” could best be replaced by \_\_\_\_\_.
3. The underlined word “...” in the passage probably means “\_\_\_\_\_” in Chinese.







## 难点攻坚秘笈

### 秘笈1 解释法

根据对某一单词的解释或说明来猜测生词的词义, 在 be, be called, call 等提示词出现的句中, 可以根据已知部分猜测生词的含义。

#### 【典例体验】

It's 2009. You feel sick, so you go to the doctor. She checks your fever, looks at your throat, and asks what you've been thinking about lately. When you leave, she gives you some medicine, but also a list of thinking skills that you are supposed to practice daily. She says that the way you think is causing some of your illness.

Doctors and other scientists who study the human mind and try to explain why people behave in the way that they do, called psychologists, are starting to believe it. You know that your brain is connected to every part of your body through your nervous system (神经系统). Now scientists have proved that how you think and feel can have an influence on the health of your body.

Stress (压力, 紧张) is caused whenever there is a problem or a change in your life. Of course, everybody has stress more or less; nobody's life is perfect. In fact, stress is necessary. Without stress, we would never learn anything or grow or change. We would probably be bored to death. But too much stress can hurt you. It can weaken your body's protection so that you are more likely to catch diseases. It can even make you more likely to have an accident.

When you feel stress, your brain sends a message to your body to produce a chemical called adrenaline (肾上腺素). Adrenaline speeds up your breathing and your heartbeat. Today you have a different kind of stress. Problems like endless homework or troubles with your family are the kind of things you can't fight or run away from, so you don't use up all that adrenaline. It just stays bottled up inside you, and that's what can do something bad to you.

What can you do about stress? First, you can try to find ways to change things so you aren't under so much stress. You can set up a plan to finish homework or go to a doctor or a psychologist to try to work things out with your family or your friends. But sometimes you can't change a stressful situation. Sometimes you don't even want to. A big change might be a good change, but it will still be stressful.

...

(北京中考)

► A psychologist is a person who may help you with your \_\_\_\_.

- A. illness and abilities
- B. thoughts and behavior
- C. mind and nervous system
- D. physical activity and daily exercise

定语从句的先行词是 Doctors and other scientists, 说明 psychologist 是研究人类思想和尝试解释人类行为的医生或科学家

psychologist “心理学家”

#### ! 见招拆招

第二段第一句以“下定义”的形式解释了 psychologists 的意思: 那些研究人类的思想和设法解释人们为什么用所采取的方式来行动的医生和科学家被叫做“心理学家”。根据这一定义可判断心理学家可能会对你的思想和行为有帮助。

【答案】B

## 秘笈 2

## 举例法

在某一生僻词汇后面,作者往往会举出简单易懂的事例来帮助读者理解该单词的含义,因此可根据文章列举的事例猜测词义。

## 【典例体验】

As we all know, American and British people both speak English. But sometimes it does not seem like the same language. In fact, there are some important differences between British English and American English.

First of all, they sound very different. Often, Americans don't say each word separately. They say several words together. Americans may say "I dunno" instead of "I don't know." Or they may say "Whaddya say?" instead of "What did you say?" However, the British are more careful in their speech. They usually say all the words and keep them separate.

Words sometimes have different meanings too. Some American words are never used in England. The same thing is true of some British words in America. For example, the vocabulary for cars and driving is very different. Americans drive trucks, but in England people drive lorries.

Many expressions are also different in the two countries. In England, if you are going to telephone your friends, you "phone them up". In America, you "give them a call".

There're also some differences in grammar. For example, Americans usually use the helping verb (助动词) "do" when they ask a question. They say "Do you have a storybook?" but the British often leave out the helping verb. They say "Have you a storybook?"

All these differences can be confusing (易混淆的) if you are learning English. But most languages are like this. Languages change over time. When people live in separate places, the languages change in different ways. This is what has happened to English.

(广安中考)

► What does the underlined word "separately" mean in this passage?

- A. 含糊地      B. 快速地      C. 分开地

对 Americans don't say each word separately 进行解释

举例说明 Americans don't say each word separately. They say several words together, 即美国人说话时不是把每个单词分割开, 他们把几个单词合在一起说

separately “单独地, 分开地”

## ! 见招拆招

为使读者理解 Americans don't say each word separately 的意思, 作者在后面作了解释“他们把几个单词合在一起说”, 作者举了两个例子, 美国人用 I dunno 来代替 I don't know, 用 Whaddya say 来代替 What did you say, 根据这两个例子可猜测出单词 separately 的意思是“分开地”, 即“美国人说话时不是把每个单词分割开”。

【答案】C

### 秘笈3 对比关系法

根据对比关系猜测生词的词义，**but, however, yet, otherwise, though** 这些表示意义转折的连词出现的句子中，其前后的词语意有明显的对比关系，根据已知的内容，通过这种对比关系，就很容易猜出生词的词义了。

#### 【典例体验】

Is there someone you hate? Well, maybe you don't really hate them. But you get really angry every time you think of them. If you don't let this anger go, it can turn into bitterness (痛苦).

Bitterness appears when we can't forgive (原谅) someone who has hurt us or made us angry. Someone might say or do something that hurts us. But instead of controlling the anger, we keep it deep inside. Before long, a bitter feeling begins to grow. We may think we're hurting that person by criticizing (指责) him or her often, but we're really only hurting ourselves.

Bitterness can not only lead to serious health problems such as heart disease, but also hurt our relationships with friends and family members. No one enjoys being around an angry person for very long.

If you see bitterness in your life, here are some ways to deal with it.

#### Accept it

Instead of trying to deny your anger, make it clear to yourself and accept it. See your anger for what it is and quickly deal with it.

#### Stop making excuses for it

You may feel you have a right to be angry. You may think you're right and the other person is wrong. You may even secretly enjoy making the other person look bad. But in the end, bitterness hurts you much more than the other person. The bitterness will hold you back, and the other person will go on with his or her life.

#### Forgive and forget it

You probably can't completely put the anger out of your mind. But you can decide to forgive the other person. Forget it and move on. You'll enjoy better health and peace of mind.

(河北中考)

► The underlined word "deny" in the passage means "\_\_\_\_\_".

- A. 误解
- B. 否认
- C. 疏远
- D. 减轻

标题统领此段的意义，  
本段围绕 Accept it 进行写作

instead of “代替，而不是”，表明 try to deny your anger 与后面内容 make it clear to yourself and accept it 形成对比关系

说明 deny 与 accept 存在相反的意义

deny “否认”

#### ! 见招拆招

instead of 意思是“代替，而不是”，trying to deny your anger 和后面的 make it clear to yourself and accept it 具有对比关系，即“使你明白自己的怒气并接受它，而不是极力地否认自己在生气”。由此可确定答案。

【答案】B

## 秘笈 4 同等关系法

同等关系，指的是一个词、一组词或短语在句中用作同一成分，而且它们的词义都属于同一范畴。明显的标志是这样的词组或短语中间常常用并列连词 **and** 或 **or** 来连接，因此可根据同等关系来猜测词义。

## 【典例体验】

I was in line waiting to pay. In line there were two people before me. A little boy was buying some rather strange clothes. He chatted with anyone who was interested in the clothes and soon we learnt that he was going to a kindergarten (幼儿园) party. He had done a great job of putting together interesting costumes.

I noticed that the little boy was paying mostly with change. It seemed that he had robbed his pig bank (猪形储蓄罐) to do this shopping. However, the cashier told him he was short after counting all the money. The boy thought for a moment and said, "Please keep the shirt and I will come back with more money."

It was clear that he had already used all the money he had and he was \$8.00 short. The lady in front of me said, "Well, I could pay half of that." I told the boy that I could pay the other half. We dug into our handbags. However, both of us only had ten-dollar bills (纸币) and we needed the cashier to get the change for us. Other shoppers began digging into their pockets to find some change. It was amazing and touching as all these strangers seemed to react (反应) with the same mind. All wanted to be of help. Within minutes the cashier said, "I have too much money." The cashier didn't need our ten-dollar bills. Then the lady in front of me, who had been the first to offer help, said, "Wait! I didn't even get a chance to give anything!"

I smiled at her and said, "You did your share, because it was your idea and you started all this. The little boy smiled and thanked us. We wished him the best and he left. I was left with a good feeling. I had seen the love and goodness of others all around me. The woman in front of me smiled and said, "It sure feels good to give, doesn't it?" I smiled back and said, "Yes!"

(常州中考)

► What does the underlined word "touching" most probably mean?

- A. 令人感动的                      B. 令人难过的  
C. 令人失望的                      D. 令人害怕的

and 标志着 amazing 与 touching 的词义属于同一范畴,均为“正面的”感情

所有人都想出钱帮助男孩

第一个主动提供帮助的人没有机会提供帮助

touching “令人感动的”

## ! 见招拆招

touching 之前有 and, 表明 touching 和 amazing 的词义属于同一范畴,均为“正面的”感情,而其他的选项都是指人的“负面的”感情。“所有的陌生人都想出钱帮助那个男孩,第一个主动提供帮助的人没有机会提供帮助”这一现象是“令人感动的”。

【答案】A

秘笈 5 语境法

语境法就是在理解文章大意的基础上，根据上下文的统一性和整体性，推断出该词的含义。词不离句，句不离篇。文章中的词都是为主题服务的，所以通过文章主题和上下文之间的联系可以推断出一个生词的词义。

【典例体验】

In choosing Steven Chu as his energy secretary (能源部长), Barack Obama has chosen one of the most prominent US scientists of using science to deal with global warming (全球变暖).

Steven Chu was born in St Louis, Missouri, in 1948. His father was a college teacher. At that time, they were only the third Chinese family to live there. In high school, Chu played tennis and was on the school club. He took his first physics class in his senior year at Garden City High School and became interested in it.

Steven Chu got his first doctor's degree in math and physics in 1970. Then he went to California for another doctor's degree. In 1978, Chu worked in Bell Lab where he developed ways to cool and trap atoms using a laser (用激光冷却和俘获原子). In 1997, he got the Nobel Prize for Physics for this. He left Stanford in 2004, after he was made head of the Lawrence Berkeley National Lab in California. As the head of the national lab, Chu has tried to find scientific ways to climate change and soon become a member of the Climate Council working for a new global climate treaty (气候条约) for 2009.

He also insists on the need to end the unnecessary waste of energy. "If I were King of the world, I would spend the next ten years on energy efficiency and conservation (节能和环保)." he said last year.

On December 11th, 2008, Barack Obama made him energy secretary. He would be the first Chinese-American to run the Department of Energy and devote himself to sustainable (可持续发展的) energy.

(连云港中考)

► The underlined word "prominent" in the first paragraph means \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. 参与竞选的
- B. 遵守承诺的
- C. 才能卓越的
- D. 出身显赫的

Steven Chu 是运用科学解决全球变暖的科学家，且被奥巴马选为能源部部长，一定是“才能出众的”

说明 Steven Chu 的出身并不显赫，排除 D

prominent “才能卓越的”

! 见招拆招

Steven Chu was born in St Louis, Missouri, in 1948. His father was a college teacher 说明 Steven Chu 并非“出身显赫”，排除 D；第三段又着重介绍了 Steven Chu 的研究成果和获得诺贝尔物理学奖，因此他是“才能卓越的”，而文章没有提到 A 和 B 选项，由此可确定答案。

【答案】C



## 秘笈

## 构词法

根据构词法知识猜测词义。例如：合成词可根据其组成单词的词义猜测，如 **man-made** 人造的，**bookshop** 书店等。派生词可根据词根和前缀或后缀猜出由它们组成的新词的词义。例如：**nation**→**national** 民族的，国家的；**happy**→**unhappy** 不高兴的。

## 【典例体验】

Good evening, ladies and gentlemen, I'm Roy, and this is my show. This is a television show for all families, and I know you'll enjoy it.

Let's start with a story. Once there was a proud pig on a farm. He thought he was the most important of all the animals on the farm. But it was not enough that he himself thought this: he had to be sure that other animals thought it, too. So he went up to a chicken and asked, "Who is the most important animal on the farm?" The chicken answered, "You are, Mr Pig." Then he asked a dog, and he got the same reply.

Next, he asked a cow. When the cow seemed **uncertained** of the right answer, the pig looked angry, and showed his teeth, "Oh, you are, of course, Mr Pig." said the cow. "Of course," the pig said, "there is no doubt about it."

At last the pig asked a big horse the same question. The horse lifted one foot, rolled the pig over and placed his foot on the pig's head. "I think you know the answer now." said the horse.

(黔东南州中考)

► The word "uncertained" means \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. 相同的
- B. 犹豫的
- C. 令人满意的

uncertain 由“前缀 un- 词根+certain+后缀 -ed 构成。前缀 un-表否定，词根 certain “确信的”，后缀 -ed 是形容词后缀

uncertain “犹豫的，不确定的”



## 见招拆招

**uncertained** 是一个派生词，**certain** 意思是“已确定的，无疑的”，根据构词法知识，前缀 **un-** 表示“否定”，后缀 **-ed** 是形容词的标志，因此可猜测答案为 B。此外，由故事的语境与文意也能进一步确定单词在此处的意思。

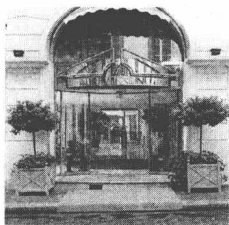
【答案】B

秘笈

常识法

根据常识和经验猜测词义。运用逻辑推理能力、自身的生活经验及生活常识，再联系上下文能读懂的部分，可以正确猜出词义。

【典例体验】



Welcome to Franklin Hotel! We will make your stay here as enjoyable as possible. We hope we will give you the best service (服务).

**Room Service:** You can use the service 24 hours a day.

**Dining Room:** You can have three meals a day in the dining room. Breakfast is from 8:00 to 9:30. Also the room waiter may bring breakfast to your room at any time after 7:00. If you need, please fill in a card and hang it outside your room before 6:00. Lunch is from 12:00 to 14:00. Dinner is from 18:30 to 20:30.

**Telephone:** There is a telephone in your room. Dial "0" before you make a call. We will tell you to wait a moment if the lines are busy.

屋子里有一部电话，提供了背景

0 是电话上的拨号键

dial "拨"

**Shop:** The hotel shop is open from 9:00 to 17:30.

**Coffee House:** You can drink coffee here at the following times: 12:00 to 14:00, 20:00 to 23:30.

**Other services:** There is a cinema in the hotel. A film begins at 19:00 on Sundays and Wednesdays. Hot water is offered 24 hours.

(通化中考)

► The underlined word "dial" means \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. 划
- B. 打
- C. 拨
- D. 摸

! 见招拆招

本题可采用常识法猜测词义。在房间里有一部电话，在使用老式电话的时候，人们拨动可以旋转的电话号码盘；汉语也习惯说“拨打”电话。这句话的意思是：在你打电话之前应该“拨”零。

【答案】C



## 论剑争锋

题材 文化差异 词数 241 限时 5' 难度 ★★★

You want to know about my staying in America, right? Well, to tell you the truth, it is really an eye-opening experience to study here.

In China, I had English classes five times a week since fifth grade. However, I didn't know how different textbook English could be from everyday English until I came to Hotchkiss School, Connecticut.

When I first studied English, I was told to say "I am fine." when people say "How are you?" But in the US, I found that people say "I am good." or "I'm tired."

One day, someone greeted me with "What's up?" It made me confused. I thought for a moment and then smiled because I didn't know what to say.

Since then, I have discovered more and more differences between Chinese and US cultures.

To my surprise, US girls spend a lot of time in the burning sun to get a tan (晒黑). However, in China, girls try every possible way to get their skin "whiter".

I was also surprised by how hardworking US students are. In China, schoolwork is almost everything, so we study hard and that's it. But here, a "good" student gets good grades, does a lot for the public and plays sports or music.

The kids here are so talented (有才能的), I am starting to be sorry that I gave up playing the piano at an early age and that I have never thought about sports.

1. What does the word "confused" in the fourth paragraph mean in Chinese?

- A. 困惑的      B. 憧憬的      C. 悲痛的      D. 后悔的

B

题材 日常生活 词数 213 限时 4' 难度 ★★

A few days ago my wife sent me out to buy something. When I came home, I handed her a paper bag and said, "Here are the apples you wanted." She looked at me. "I told you," she said slowly, "to buy some eggs."

I felt worried about my absent-mindedness, so I went to see a doctor. He was a very kind man. "It's nothing to worry about," he said. "If you know you are absent-minded, you are all right. But if you do not know you're absent-minded, you may be in trouble."

"Many famous people were absent-minded," the doctor told me. "Thomas Edison was standing in line one day to pay his taxes (税金). When he arrived at the window, he found that he had forgotten his own name. He had to ask the man behind him to tell him who he was."

I felt much better and got up to leave. "Thank you, doctor," I said. "How much do I have to pay you?"

“Ten dollars for the check-up (检查),” answered the doctor.

“But doctor, I did not have a check-up!”

For a moment the doctor looked puzzled (困惑的). Then he said, “Oh, yes, it was the patient before you who had a check-up. How absent-minded I am!”

2. What does the underlined word “absent-mindedness” in the second paragraph mean?

A. A serious illness.

B. A problem in my job.

C. Forgetfulness.

D. A problem in my study.

C

题材

生物奥秘

词数

260

限时

6'

难度

★★★★

It is said that all the dreams serve (达到) a purpose (目的). While there is no agreement among scientists about why we dream, there are many ideas about the different kinds of dreams we have.

One common kind of dream is the repeating dream, in which the same story is repeated again and again, often for many months or even years. Some believe these are a sign people have a problem in their life and once that problem is gone then the dream will stop. Others think they are a way to help people remember something very important.

Another well-known kind of dream is the nightmare. The pictures and stories in such dreams make people very afraid and dreamers usually remember them far more clearly than normal dreams. The cause of such dreams may be seeing something frightening such as a car accident or some dead snakes. Others think such dreams may be trying to make a person pay attention to something that is dangerous in their life.

Daydreams happen during wake-time when we forget where we are or what we are doing and find ourselves in a made-up story or unreal world. We often daydream when we are doing something that is not interesting or exciting. They help us think about our future.

Lucid (清醒的) dreams are the most fun. These happen when dreamers suddenly understand that they are dreaming. Instead of waking up, they stay in the dream and are able to control what happens in the dream as if they are making a movie.

3. The underlined word “nightmare” means \_\_\_\_\_.

A. good idea

B. terrible dream

C. interesting dream

D. made-up story