



中考英语 阅读通

主编 刘子建

Reading Comprehension for Junior High Students



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- * 中考英语阅读理解命题特点和走势剖析
- * 中考英语阅读理解题型剖析和解题技巧
- * 中考英语阅读理解材料分类和真题解析
- * 中考英语阅读理解分类训练
- * 中考英语阅读理解模拟试题



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前 言

读作为语言技能,是构成语言交际能力的重要组成部分,也是交际行为的基本方式之一。中学生阅读量的大小将直接关系到阅读水平和能力的高低。中学英语教学的目标之一就是培养学生的阅读理解能力。为此,《英语课程标准》对中学英语阅读教学提出了明确的质的标准和量的要求。在中考中,阅读理解是最重要的题型之一,它着重考查学生运用所学英语知识去获取信息、推理判断、分析归纳的能力,特别是在规定时间内阅读一定篇幅的短文并根据要求理解短文的能力,这实际上是一种限时阅读理解的能力。也就是说,它包括对理解能力和阅读速度的双重要求。

作为考查中学生综合语言运用能力的一种重要手段,阅读理解测试在当前中考中越来越受重视。为了帮助考生熟悉中考英语阅读理解试题的命题特点、题型剖析、解题技巧和题材分类,提高中学生的阅读应试技巧和能力,我们组织了具有丰富教学和命题经验的骨干教师编写了这本《中考英语阅读通》,希望它能为广大考生在考前提供充分的阅读理解训练,并帮助考生在中考中取得更好的成绩。

本书共分为五章。第一章为“中考英语阅读理解命题特点和走势剖析”。第二章为“中考英语阅读理解题型剖析和解题技巧”。第三章为“中考英语阅读理解材料分类和真题解析”,根据现行阅读理解常见的考查主题,归纳为“人物故事类、文化教育类、科普环保类、社会生活类、新闻报道类、图表应用类”六个方面。在每个类别中,还包括聚焦真题和解析等。第四章为“中考英语阅读理解分类训练”。第五章为“中考英语阅读理解模拟试题”,共30套,120篇。此外,书的最后给出参考答案。

本书具有以下特点:

- 一、所选语篇内容真实,题材新颖,原汁原味,趣味性强;
- 二、贴近生活实际,图文并茂,富于时代气息;
- 三、题目设计巧妙,考查范围全面;
- 四、选材广泛,信息量大。

最后,衷心地祝愿同学们能借助本书学有所成!

编 者

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第一章

中考英语阅读理解命题特点和走势剖析

基础教育阶段英语教学的目的是培养学生的综合语言运用能力,而学生的综合语言运用能力应该建立在语言知识、语言技能、情感态度、学习策略和文化意识的基础之上。语言技能包括听、说、读、写四个层面,其中阅读是人们学习和传递知识与信息的重要途径,培养阅读能力一直是英语课堂的重要课程目标。通过阅读,学习者不仅可以学得英语词汇和语言知识,增强语感,提高语言学习的水平,更可以获取信息和新知,提高分析和解决问题的能力。因此,阅读教学是基础教育阶段英语教学的重要内容,阅读理解能力的考查也是英语学业考试的重要组成部分。

所谓阅读技能是指考查学生理解各种题材和体裁的书面材料的能力以及从各种材料中获取信息的能力。《英语课程标准》对初中毕业生英语阅读技能的要求是:

- (1)能根据上下文和构词法推断、理解生词的意义;
- (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15万个单词以上。

就具体的命题而言,阅读理解的考查内容应主要集中在以下几个方面:理解主旨和要义,理解文章中的具体信息(包括图文转换的信息),根据上下文推测生词的意思,进行简单的判断和推理,理解文章的基本结构,理解作者的意图和态度。

常见的阅读理解考试方式有:①正误判断;②选择;③完成句子和文段;④重新排序;⑤简答;⑥信息转换;⑦匹配;⑧摘要填空;⑨完形填空。目前安徽省中考英语试题中阅读理解主要采取选择的形式。

阅读理解的考查内容与所选语言材料有密切关系。在中考英语阅读理解中,除了选用一些通俗易懂的文学作品和故事体裁的语篇外,还要适当选用一些富有鲜明时代特征、实用性强的语言材料作为试题的素材,如:报刊文章、广告海报、招贴告示、使用说明书及各类图表等。选用这些体裁的材料不仅能提高测试的真实性,还能通过展示语言在现实生活中的真实运用来激发学生学习英语的兴趣。

中考英语阅读理解的命题原则是:

- (1)根据《英语课程标准》五级的基本要求来确定考试内容,不与任何教材的具体内容相联系;
- (2)着重考查考生在具体情景中运用所学英语知识与技能的综合语言运用能力,特别是用英语做事的能力;

(3) 充分考虑学生的实际生活, 尽可能提供语义相对完整的语境和尽可能选用真实、地道和典型的当代英语素材, 语言应原汁原味。

中考英语阅读理解的选材特点是:

- (1) 注重与社会生活的密切联系, 体现阅读的真实性;
- (2) 关注学生的情感、态度的发展, 体现阅读的教育性;
- (3) 引导学生关注社会, 体现阅读的时代性;
- (4) 培养学生文化意识, 体现阅读的地域性。

中考英语阅读理解的题材涉及科技、新闻、教育、环保、人物、哲理故事、幽默和寓言等多方面内容, 体裁则包括记叙文、说明文、议论文和图文并茂、形式活泼的应用文等。下表是针对近八年来安徽省中考英语阅读理解的分析。

2003~2010 年安徽省中考英语阅读理解题材分析

语篇	A 篇	B 篇	C 篇	D 篇
2003 年	人物传记	动物	故事	美国文化
2004 年	海报(体育)	人物传记	美国文化	学习策略
2005 年	书信	人物传记	学习策略	环境保护
2006 年	幽默故事	人物传记	海报(电影)	植物
2007 年	人物传记	保护森林的邮件	哲理故事	英美文化
2008 年	文化习俗	海报(度假)	地震(说明文)	哲理故事
2009 年	各国生日文化	哲理故事	海报(国际中学生夏令营)	“如何改善记忆力”的科普短文
2010 年	“有关文化差异”的趣味短文	励志故事	问卷调查	人物传记

从 2010 年全国各地中考英语阅读理解的命题思路来看, 阅读理解能力将始终是中考英语的一项重要考查内容。中考英语试卷至少包括三篇或以上的阅读文章, 阅读词汇量在 1000 个单词左右; 要求考生每分钟的阅读速度为 40~50 个单词。文章题材广泛, 体裁多样。关于文化、故事、人物、科普、生活、教育等话题的文章将是重要的选材方向, 同时适当兼顾一定的图表类应用文, 而且文本的选择将更加贴近时代、贴近生活、贴近学生实际, 引领考生关注社会和时代的热点和焦点, 同时蕴涵一定的思想性、教育性和人文性。



第二章

中考英语阅读理解题型剖析和解题技巧

《英语课程标准》要求学生在阅读中既要能理解个别句子的意义,也要能理解上下文的逻辑关系,把握篇章结构;既能理解字面的意思,也能理解隐含的意思;既能理解事实和细节,也能理解所读材料的主旨和大意;能就文章的内容进行判断、推理和信息转换。然后根据试题的要求选出正确答案。

中考英语阅读理解主要有主观性题型和客观性题型。前者主要包括主旨型、推理型、态度型和结论型等,后者主要包括事实型、推测词义型、指代关系型等。从问题设置上可以将问题总结为四种类型:事实细节题、推理判断题、语句理解题(词义猜测题)、主旨大意题(归纳概括题)。

事实细节题一般针对文章中某个特定细节而提出问题,难度小,属浅层理解,通读短文后一般能直接找出答题依据。

【命题方式】

1. Which of the following is NOT true according to the information in the passage?
2. Which of the following is mentioned in the passage?
3. What is the example of ... as described in the passage?
4. The writer mentions all of the following EXCEPT _____.
5. The reason for ... is _____.
6. The writer states that _____.
7. According to the passage, when(where, why, how, who ...)...?

【解题技巧】

1. 通读全文,领悟大意,理解文章结构层次及细节。特别要注意以下几个方面:人物、地点、事件、目的、原因、结果、数字、日期和时间等;表示附加说明的词,如:by the way, besides, what's more, in addition to, including, as well as 等。

2. 选用排除法排除不符合原文细节的选项。

推理判断题主要针对短文的结论、隐含的意义、作者的观点倾向和写作的思路目的等进行考查。综观全文,在汇集短文提供的各种信息的基础上,严格按照短文陈述的观点或描述事实,进行正确的、合乎逻辑的推理和想象。有时还可能会假设一种情况要求考生对原文中没有提及的情况进行推理和想象,对题目中提出的各种可能性进行推敲,从而选出符合作者意图的最佳答案。这部分题型近年来在中考阅读理解中所占比例逐步加大,具有一定难度,学生失分较多。

【命题方式】

1. We can infer from the passage that _____.

2. From the passage, we can tell _____.
3. The writer uses the examples of ... to show that _____.
4. When he said, "...", he meant _____.
5. The writer strongly suggests that _____.
6. What do you think would happen (to ...) at the end of the story?

【解题技巧】

读懂原文,抓住关键词、短语、句子和段落,透彻理解文章内容,注意文章结构和逻辑关系,并结合阅读材料外的有关生活、社会常识,仔细斟酌,做出正确的推断和引申。

语句理解题要求考生正确理解短文中的一些关键词、短语和句子的含义。常用的手段是利用多种表达法、词的多义性、同义词(近义词)转换、词语释义等。

【命题方式】

1. The word ... in Paragraph ... refers to _____.
2. The underlined word "... " means _____.
3. Which of the following words can take the place of ...?
4. What does " _____ " in Paragraph ... stand for/mean?
5. The word " _____ " is closest in meaning to _____.

【解题技巧】

透彻理解题意,从短文中找到相关的词、短语或句子,根据特定的语境判断理解,推敲斟酌,最后确定含义。猜测词义要根据上下文间意义的联系,同义和反义关系,词的定义,对词的解释和举例以及构词法知识来进行。

主旨大意题主要针对文章的主题、中心思想、作者的写作目的等方面,要求考生准确理解全文后,归纳短文要点、概括中心思想,分析和归纳段落大意、重要情节、人物特征和环境特点等。

【命题方式】

1. From the passage we know that _____.
2. The best title of this passage could be _____.
3. The topic sentence of the passage is _____.
4. The main purpose of the writer in writing the passage is _____.
5. The writer in the text mainly tells us _____.
6. The passage is mainly aimed to _____.
7. Paragraph 1 mainly tells us _____.
8. What does the passage mainly talk about?
9. What can be the best title for the text?
10. Which of the following sentence can best describe the main idea of the passage?

【解题技巧】

领会文章大意,灵活运用推理、判断、分析、归纳等逻辑方法,真正理解文章的主题和中心思想。一般而言,英语文章的主题通常蕴涵于首尾句中。但也要注意,有些文章的中心思想贯穿在全文之中。在阅读理解中,主旨大意的题型可分为主题型——找出文章的中心思想(main idea),标题型——选择合适的标题(title)和目的型——寻找作者写作的目的

(purpose)。

总体而言,根据语篇的特点和不同的阅读目的,考生可以采取不同的阅读方法。一般来说,有**扫读**(Skimming for main idea)、**查读**(Scanning for supporting details)和**细读**(Reading for full understanding)三种。

● 快速浏览全文,了解文章大意。

如果是故事性的文章,就要准确把握故事发生的时间、地点、人物,故事发生的原因、经过、结果等;如果是议论文,则要把握作者的观点和支持这些观点的论据;对于科普文,则要了解“是什么”“怎么样”“为什么”等;如果是新闻报道,则要弄清楚事件发生的时间、地点和一些细节。阅读时遇到生词可以先跳过去,继续通读文章。

● 看懂题目,细心判断。

如果是正误判断题,要认真读懂每个句子后再作判断;如果是选择题,则应将所有选项全部读完后作选择。有时试题可能涉及文章的细节,如果考生在阅读文章时没有记住这些细节,那么就要回到文章用查读的方式定位关键信息。也可以借助跳读找细节,借助略读找中心。

● 分清句子结构,确认词性词义。

在细读时,特别要对关键词和关键句仔细琢磨,不仅要理解其字面意思,而且要通过推理判断,弄清文章中“字里行间”潜在的意思,切忌通过自己对某类知识的主观了解和认识做出想象判断。对于没有学过的生词,可以根据上下文或自己的背景知识等来推测其含义;对难以看懂的长句,可以借助语法手段,对其加以分析,以达到透彻理解。在猜测词义时,一定要回到原文中,因为没有上下文就没有词义。

综上所述,阅读理解题常见解题步骤包括:①**通读全文,抓住主题,了解大意,推理语篇中生词意思**;②**再次阅读,结合选项,抓住重点,合理推敲,各个击破**;③**开始解题,对照短文所提供的信息材料做出分析,推理比较,判断和正确答题**。此外,还要注意养成良好的阅读习惯。阅读时要去掉杂念,切不可一遇到几个生词或难句,就心烦意乱,失去自控能力。平时要注意积累,广泛阅读。熟悉不同类型文章的篇章结构、语言措辞和句型结构等方面的特点。这样,解题时就会游刃有余。

聚焦真题

阅读下列短文,从每题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出最佳答案。

“Can I see my baby?” asked the happy new mother. When the baby was in her arms, she couldn't believe her eyes. The baby was born without ears.

Time proved that the baby's hearing was perfect though he had no ears. He got on well with his classmates. But one day, he said to his mother, tears in his eyes, “A big boy called me a freak(畸形物).”

The boy's father asked the family doctor, “Could nothing be done?”

“I believe I could graft(植入) on a pair of outer ears, if they could be gotten,” the doctor said. They tried to find a person who would be helpful for the young man.

One day, his father said to the son, “You're going to the hospital, son. Mother and I have someone who will donate(捐献) the ears you need. But we must keep it a secret who the person is.”

The operation was a great success, and a new person appeared. His cleverness and hard work made him a very successful person. He married and lived a happy life.

He would ask his father, "Who gave me the ears? I could do enough for him or her."

"I do not believe you could," said the father. "The agreement was that you are not to know ... not yet."

The years kept it secret, but the day did come. He stood with his father over his mother's body. Slowly, the father raised the thick, brown hair. To his surprise, the son found his mother had no outer ears.

"Mother said she was glad she never had her hair cut," his father said in a low voice, "and nobody ever thought mother less beautiful, did they?"

(2009年安徽省初中毕业学业考试英语试题B篇)

- The mother was surprised at the first sight of her baby because the baby _____.
 - had no outer ears
 - was born without hair
 - was in her arms
 - could not hear her
- The underlined phrase "a new person appeared" in the passage means "_____".
 - a new baby was born in the hospital
 - a stranger came into the hospital
 - a new doctor took care of the boy
 - the boy came to live a new life
- Why did the boy's mother never have her hair cut?
 - Because she liked her thick, brown hair.
 - Because her work didn't allow her to do that.
 - Because the hair was good for her health.
 - Because she wanted to keep the fact a secret.
- Which of the following is true according to (根据) the passage?
 - The boy couldn't hear without ears at first.
 - The boy didn't know the truth until his mother died.
 - His parents often encouraged him to work hard.
 - His classmates were always making fun of him.
- Which is the best title (标题) for the passage?
 - A Clever Boy
 - Kind Parents
 - Great Love
 - An Ear Operation

(Key: ADDBC)

这是一篇趣味性很强的感人故事,反映一位大爱无边的母亲对儿子无私的爱,语篇具有一定的思想性和教育意义。第1小题是事实理解题,第2小题是句义猜测题,第3和第4小题考查考生在获取具体细节信息后进行推理判断的能力,第5小题要求考生在统揽语篇基础上掌握文章的主旨大意。

实战模拟

A woman was collecting money for a church charity. The money she collected was going to be given to poor children who had no parents to take care of them.

She went from apartment to apartment and from house to house. She knocked on doors and asked for money. She always said the same thing. "Good morning, I'm collecting for a

church charity. Please give generously. We need \$5,000.” Then she held out a collecting box. Most people put a few coins in the box.

An artist lived in one of the apartments. He opened the door to her. “Good morning,” she said, “I’m collecting for a church charity. Please give generously. We need \$5,000.” The artist thought for a moment, then he said, “I’m sorry, but I don’t have any money. However, I’ll give you a painting. It’s worth \$400.” The woman thanked the artist and took the painting away.

A week later she called on him again. “I’m sorry to trouble you again,” she said, “but we still need more money. I need another \$100. Can you help me?” “Of course,” the artist said. “I’ll increase the value of my painting to \$500.”

1. Who was the woman collecting money for?

- A. Poor children. B. Herself. C. Her friends. D. A church.

2. What did most people give her?

- A. A lot of money. B. A few dollars. C. Paintings. D. Very little money.

3. Why didn’t the artist give money to her?

- A. He was not a generous man. B. He did not have any money.
C. He had too many paintings. D. His paintings were worth a lot of money.

4. What does the underlined word “increase” in the passage mean?

- A. 提高 B. 降低 C. 购买 D. 销售

5. How did the artist help the woman to get another \$100?

- A. He gave her some more money.
B. He gave her another painting.
C. He gave her a more valuable painting.
D. He told her to add \$100 to the value of his painting.

(Key: ABBAD)

这是一篇有关给贫穷儿童募捐中发生的小故事。在这5小题中,既设计了考查事实、细节的试题(第2和第3小题),猜测词义的试题(第4小题);也设计了涉及推理、判断的考题(第1小题)和有关主旨大意、深层理解的试题(第5小题)。

第三章

中考英语阅读理解材料分类和真题解析

(一) 人物故事类

人物故事类文章命题往往从人物性格、文章情节、人物和事件之间的关系、作者的观点及意图、故事前因和后果等方面入手,着重考查学生对细节的辨认和简单的推理判断能力,有时也有少量的主旨概括题和词义猜测题。考生在解题时要牢牢抓住人物线索、地点线索、时间线索和情节发展线索。注意把握住“5W”和“1H”的细节类问题的设置,即 what(which), where, who(whose), why, when 和 how(many, much, long, often, far, soon ...)。

聚焦真题

Doctor Seuss was born in 1904. By the middle 1950s, he had become one of the best-loved and most successful children's book writers in the world. His books are very popular with young readers. They enjoy the invented words and the pictures of unusual funny animals and plants.

In 1954, *Life* magazine published(刊登) a report about school children who could not read. The report said many children's books were not interesting. Doctor Seuss strongly hoped to help children and decided to write books that were interesting and easy to read. He used words with the same ending sound, like fish and wish. He did not receive training in art, yet he drew the pictures for most of his books.

In 1957, Doctor Seuss wrote *The Cat in the Hat*. He used less than 230 words to write the book and even a six-year-old should be able to read it. It was a fun story and easy to read. Children loved it. Their parents loved it, too. Today it is still one of the stories they like best. The success of *The Cat in the Hat* made him want to write more books for children. In 1960, he wrote a book using less than fifty words. The book is called *Green Eggs and Ham*.

In 1984, Doctor Seuss won a Pulitzer Prize(普利策奖). He was honored for the education and enjoyment his books provided American children and their parents.

He died at the age of 87, but his influence remains. Millions of his books have been sold worldwide. People say his books helped change the way American children learned to read. Yet, his books are loved by people of all ages. Doctor Seuss once said, "I do not write for children. I write for people."

(2010年安徽省初中毕业学业考试英语试题D篇)

1. Doctor Seuss learned from the magazine that _____.

- A. some school children could not read B. many children's books were interesting

- C. children wanted to learn to read D. a writer for children was wanted
2. People like his books because the books _____.
- A. are cheap and easy to get B. were written in different languages
- C. are easy and interesting to read D. were written with invented words
3. He wrote the book *The Cat in the Hat* at the age of _____.
- A. 50 B. 53 C. 56 D. 87
4. Which of the following is true according to the passage?
- A. Doctor Seuss wrote *Green Eggs and Ham* with over 230 words.
- B. Doctor Seuss wrote books only for children in the United States.
- C. *The Cat in the Hat* was written only for six-year-old children.
- D. His books provided education and enjoyment for Americans.
5. From the text we know that Doctor Seuss _____.
- A. won a Pulitzer Prize soon after his death
- B. sold millions of his books himself worldwide
- C. changed American children's way of reading
- D. wrote the largest number of books in the world

(Key: ACBDC)

解析:这是一篇有关美国知名儿童作家 Seuss 的人物传记。文章首先介绍了人物的姓名 (Seuss) 和性别 (male), 强调其主要成绩或卓越之处 (one of the best-loved and most successful children's book writers in the world); 接着以时间为序, 介绍了他的出生时间 (1904)、写作动机 (In 1954, *Life* magazine published a report about school children who could not read.)、两部作品发表时间 (1957 和 1960)、获普利策奖时间 (1984)、去世时间 (at the age of 87)。文章语言生动, 将 Doctor Seuss 一生的主要经历和成就简单明了地展现在我们面前。

第 1、第 2 和第 4 小题都是细节理解题。第 1 小题从文中 "In 1954, *Life* magazine published a report about school children who could not read." 可以得知正确答案是 A。第 2 小题从文中 "Doctor Seuss strongly hoped to help children and decided to write books that were interesting and easy to read. He used words with the same ending sound, like fish and wish." 可以了解 Doctor Seuss 希望为孩子们写一些既简单又有趣的读物。第 4 小题要求考生统揽语篇大意, 各个击破, 选项 A 错在该书的字数不是 over 而是 less than 230 words; 选项 B 错在他的作品在全世界广为阅读, 他并非仅为美国儿童写作; 选项 C 错在误解了文中 "He used less than 230 words to write the book and even a six-year-old should be able to read it." 一句的含义, 他的书甚至连 6 岁的孩子都能读懂, 而非仅为 6 岁儿童而写。第 3 和第 5 小题是推理判断题。第 3 小题通过简单的数学运算即可找出正确答案, 第 5 小题考生根据最后一段中 "People say his books helped change the way American children learned to read." 可做出正确选择。

(二) 文化教育类

文化教育类文章通常以中西文化差异作为选材重点。题材涉及历史地理、风土人情、节日文化、传统习俗、文学艺术、宗教信仰和价值观念等。自 2007 年以来, 安徽省中考英语阅读理

解中已经连续四年涉及“文化差异”类的语篇考查。

聚焦真题

Living in a foreign culture can be exciting, but it can also be confusing(令人迷惑的). A group of Americans who taught English in other countries recently discussed their experiences. They decided that miscommunications were always possible, even over something as simple as “yes” and “no”.

On her first day in Micronesia, an island in the Pacific, Lisa thought people weren't paying any attention to her. The day was hot. She went into a store and asked, “Do you have cold drinks?” The woman there didn't say anything. Lisa repeated the question. Still the woman said nothing. She later learned that the woman had answered her: She had raised her eyebrows(眉毛), which in Micronesia means “yes”.



Jan remembered an experience she had in Bulgaria, a country in Europe. She went to a restaurant that was known for its cabbage. She asked the waiter, “Do you have cabbage today?” He nodded his head. Jan waited, but the cabbage never came. In that country, a nod means “no”.

Tom had a similar problem when he arrived in India. After explaining something in class, he asked his students if they understood. They answered with many different nods and shakes of the head. He thought some people had not understood, so he explained again. When he asked again, they did the same thing. He soon found out that his students did understand. In India, people nod and shake their heads in different ways depending on where they come from. You have to know where a person is from to understand whether they mean “yes” or “no”.

(2010年安徽省初中毕业学业考试英语试题A篇)

- These Americans teaching English in other countries found that they _____.
 - should go abroad for vacations
 - needed to learn foreign languages
 - should often discuss their experiences
 - had problems with communications
- People in Micronesia show “yes” by _____.
 - nodding heads
 - raising eyebrows
 - shaking heads
 - saying “no”
- Tom misunderstood his class at first because _____.
 - he did not know much about Indian culture
 - he didn't explain everything clearly enough
 - some students didn't understand his questions
 - he didn't know where the students came from
- Which of the following is true according to this passage?
 - In Bulgaria, nodding heads means “no”.
 - Jan taught English on a Pacific island.
 - Lisa was trying to buy some cabbage.
 - In India, only shaking heads means “yes”.
- The passage is mainly about _____.
 - body language in foreign restaurants
 - class discussion in Indian schools
 - miscommunication in different cultures
 - English teaching in other countries

(Key: DBAAC)

解析:文章通过一群在异域教学的美国人的真实经历,让我们了解到世界上不同地区的多元文化。语言是人文性和工具性的统一,同时语言又是文化的载体,跨文化意识的培养有助于学生加深对英语语言的理解和使用。第2和第4小题是事实细节题,第1和第3小题是推理判断题,第5小题是主旨大意题。第1小题要求考生在理解文章大意的基础上,合理推断出这群在国外教学的美国人因为文化差异所引发的误会(miscommunications),这也是本文的主题。第2小题通过第2段最后一句“*She had raised her eyebrows, which in Micronesia means ‘yes’.*”即可做出正确判断。第5小题则要在综合理解的前提下去归纳文章的主旨,也就是这篇文章要告诉读者的是“不同文化之间的误解”。

(三) 科普环保类

中考科普环保类文章主要是向学生普及科学技术知识,增强环保意识,揭示事物发展变化的规律,提高同学们认识自然、适应自然、改造自然的能力。此类文章以说明文居多,少数文章以记叙文的体裁出现。内容科学严谨,逻辑性强。阅读这类短文时,要以事实为中心进行思考,抓住事物的特征、用途、相互关系等。

聚焦真题

You may hear about earthquakes, but do you know what to do before, during and after an earthquake? Here is some advice for you.

Before an earthquake It's necessary to prepare yourself and your family. All family members should know how to turn off gas, water and electricity and know useful telephone numbers (doctor, hospital, police, 119, etc.). Never put heavy things over beds.

During an earthquake It's important for each of you to stay calm(冷静). *If you are indoors*, quickly move to a safe place in the room such as under a strong desk or a strong table. The purpose is to protect yourself from falling objects. Stay away from windows, large mirrors, heavy furniture and so on. If you are cooking, turn off the gas.

If you are outdoors, move to an open area like a playground. Move away from buildings, bridges and trees. If you are driving, stop the car as soon as possible, staying away from bridges and tall buildings. Stay in your car.

After an earthquake Once the shaking has stopped, **DO NOT** run out of the building at once. It's better to wait and leave when it is safe.

Check around you and help the people who are in trouble. If your building is badly broken you should leave it. If you smell or hear a gas, get everyone outside and open windows and doors. If you can do it safely, turn off the gas. Report it to the gas company.

(2008年安徽省初中毕业学业考试英语试题C篇)

1. Which of the following is mentioned in the second paragraph?

- A. People should know how to use gas.
- B. People should know how to save water.



- C. People shouldn't put heavy boxes over beds.
 D. People shouldn't forget the phone numbers of others.
2. When an earthquake happens, _____ can help you deal with it.
 A. standing still B. staying calm C. looking outside D. moving indoors
3. During an earthquake, if you are driving in an open area, you should _____.
 A. speed up your car B. stop your car and stay in
 C. slow down your car D. stop your car and run out
4. When the earth stops shaking, you should _____.
 A. check around you first B. run out of the building at once
 C. break the windows and doors D. write a report to your company
5. You can learn _____ after reading the passage.
 A. what an earthquake is like B. what to do to avoid in an earthquake
 C. how an earthquake happens D. how to protect yourself in an earthquake

(Key: CBBAD)

解析:文章是有关“地震”来临时的防护知识,文章告诉人们在震前、震中和震后一些具体建议和自救措施,文章的时代感强。大家都知道,2008年5月我国汶川发生了大地震,这个语篇引领考生要学会关注生活中的热点和焦点,体现学以致用用的特点。文章的首段给出了文章的主题;文章的第2、3段的首句用概括性的话语说明了段落的主题思想。第1和第2小题是事实细节题,第3和第4小题是推理判断题,第5小题是主旨大意题。第2小题考生带着问题从文中“*It's important for each of you to stay calm.*”即可找到答案。第3小题问地震发生时,如你开车在户外,应该怎么办?选项D具有一定的迷惑性,考生不可凭个人经验和感觉来答题,而要根据文章提供的信息来判断,即“*停车并呆在车内*”。第5小题考查考生对文章深层含义的理解,也就是这篇文章要告诉我们的是“*地震来临时如何自救*”的主题。

(四) 社会生活类

社会生活类文章主要包括成长经历、业余爱好、校园生活、学习策略、人文自然、语言文化、交通知识、医疗卫生、科技发明等。文章内容丰富多彩,体裁也灵活多样。



聚焦真题

Once there was a piano player in a bar(酒吧). People came just to hear him play. But one night, a lady asked him to sing a song.

“I don't sing,” said the man.

But the lady told the waiter, “I'm tired of listening to the piano. I want the player to sing!”

The waiter shouted across the room, “Hey, friend! If you want to get paid, sing a song!”

So he did. He had never sung in public before. Now he was singing for the very first time! Nobody had ever heard the song *Mona Lisa* sung so beautifully!

He had talent(天赋) he was sitting on! He may have lived the rest of his life as a