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初中阅读

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本书导读 **Synopsis**

.....► 中学阶段阅读能力的培养除了要靠循序渐进的语言知识的积累外,还要具有良好的阅读习惯,而培养这一习惯既要求有足够的阅读量,又要求阅读材料有适当的难度。为帮助中学生进行系统、科学、有效的阅读训练,掌握一定的阅读技巧,提高阅读速度和理解能力,拓宽知识面,增强对英语国家文化背景的了解,我们根据多年的教学经验,依据新课程标准的要求,为中学生编写了这本链接阅读。

.....► 本书针对初中学生的特点编写,主要分三部分:

.....► 第一部分向学生介绍阅读理解指导与阅读技巧,以便帮助学生掌握方法。

.....► 第二部分精选了近 100 篇适于初中生阅读的文章,涉及人物传记、寓言故事、社会文化、文史知识、科普小品等内容的阅读理解短文训练题。这些文章除了考查学生基本的阅读能力外,还注意考查学生的分析、判断能力,并对相关学科知识,如地理、历史、自然科学等方面进行考查,尤其注重素质教育。

.....► 第三部分精选了近年来中考的典型试题,重新组合,作为同学们的泛读材料。来开拓同学们的视野,扩大知识面。

.....► 作者力求使本书适合师生的需要,由于时间、水平有限,书中难免有疏漏或不妥之处,恳请广大读者予以批评指正。



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阅读理解解题指导

“阅读理解”是体现英语教学大纲教学目的的一面“镜子”，是集语言习惯、语法、词汇、短语等基础知识为一体，综合考查学生初步运用英语能力的有效手段，在中考试题中占较大的比重。自英语新中考以来，此类试题增加了阅读份量，扩大了选材范围。测试题型主要有“判断正误”、“选择正确答案”、“根据短文回答问题”、“根据短文完成句子或短文”等。测试的方向由时间、地点、姓名、身份、职业、动作、人物等一些细节问题，改为测试对全文整体意义的理解程度；由考短文的表层现象改为考对文章深层含意的理解和逻辑推理判断能力，这种实质性的变化对考生提出了更高的要求，稍有不慎，就会失分。在此就阅读理解的考查内容、解题方法及其注意事项加以说明。

（一）阅读理解的考查内容

1. 文章主旨和大意的考查。这类试题主要是考查学生对文章的理解程度，考查内容包括作者的写作目的、文章的中心思想等内容。学生只有读懂全文，才能选出或写出正确答案。

2. 细节和事实考查。学生答此类试题时，一定要抓住文中事件发生的时间、地点、人物、发展过程和结局这四个环节。所谈或所写答案一定要符合原文，切不可望文生义或主观臆造。

3. 词义或句义考查。这些词句往往不只是体现其表层含义，而是具有深层意义，要求学生或根据文中的上下文来判断意义，或根据句子的语法关系分析其含义，或透过表层意义来理解其深层意义。因此，学生要根据文章的上下文寻求正确答案。

4. 细论或推论考查。这类考题答案的选择性往往无所谓正确与错误之别，而是最佳与非最佳之差。学生须读懂通篇文章，弄清作者的写作要旨，按照文章事件发生的内容过程和逻辑关系，做出符合原文逻辑



或主旨的结论或推论,才能得出最佳答案。

5. 词汇考查。这类试题用于检查学生掌握量的程度。如果学生平时注意积累一定的构词知识,在遇到不懂的词时,便可以从词的前缀、后缀方面来分析其含义并做好这类题。

6. 选择题目考查。一篇文章究竟应加一个什么样的题目为最佳,这不但取决于文章的内容,也取决于标题的特点。英语文章标题的特点一般是省略冠词、be 动词或作定语用的人称代词,且多以短语或简单句为主。选择标题的一般原则是:一要切题,即能够概括出全文的主旨;二要简洁,即文字要简单明了。

(二) 阅读理解题的解题步骤与方法

1. 细读全文,捕捉信息。阅读理解的主旨是要求学生通过阅读,理解文章大意。这就要求学生仔细阅读全文,必须在有限的时间内迅速抓住文章的要点,掌握其大意,了解作者的观点和写作意图,注意事情的起因、时间、地点、出现的人物以及结局。若有时间可多读一遍,以便给大脑捕捉并输入足够多的信息。

2. 分析信息推敲答案。弄清了解答题的实质以后,学生必须根据某些关键词语和文章的内涵,运用文章提供的全部信息,参考作者的思路和意图,利用自己所掌握的常识进行分析、推理,最后得出正确答案。

3. 注意首句,抓住中心。中考阅读理解题是不给文章题目的,而是用 A、B、C 等序号代替。俗话说,“题目是文章的眼睛”,没有题目的短文给考生快速了解全文的中心思想增加了困难。在这种情况下,应特别注意首段或每一自然段的首句,以及结尾句。因为首、尾段和首、尾句往往是作者要说明的对象或事情的起因,或作者阐述自己的观点,或事情发生后的时间、地点与人物的联系。结尾是事情发生的结果或作者表达的态度、意图、目的等。这样一来就抓住了中心,为正确理解主旨打下了良好的基础。

4. 优选排队,确定答案。选择正确答案在新中考阅读理解题中占有一定的比例。这种题型所给四个选项中有三个是干扰项,可采用优



选排队法,即首先排除语法、词法上明显错误的选项,然后再排除与短文内容不符的选项,剩下的就是正确答案了。在此过程中,要细致地鉴别、对比选项在语法、语义和在文章内容中的含义,因为有些干扰项迷惑性很强,不易分辨。

5. 复读全文,检查答案。这是最后一步,也是重要的一步,不能疏忽。在阅读和答题时,考生的大脑里已输入了不少的信息,这时很有必要把所有的信息归纳整理以后,重新再读一遍短文,检查答案,看是否前后一致;意义和语言知识是否和原文相符;是否符合逻辑。若发现错误,就及时纠正。

(三) 做阅读理解题时应注意的问题

1. 忌不带问题进行阅读。中考的时间有限,做阅读理解题时,应先把文章后面所给的考查题浏览一遍,然后带着这些问题进行阅读。边阅读边选出考查表层情况问题的答案,从而提高阅读效率。

2. 忌草率行事。在设计理解题时,设计者往往在四个选项中设计出一个似是而非的答案。这种答案的干扰性特别强,容易迷惑学生。如果在发现一个看似正确答案的选项时就草率选定,往往会掉进设计者设置的“陷阱”里。我们必须对所给四个备选答案进行分析比较,在理解阅读材料内容的基础上进行去伪存真,方可选出正确答案。

3. 忌主观印象。少数阅读理解题只需根据生活常识就可选出答案,而绝大多数则不然,学生必须按照原文来选定答案。因此,学生在做后一种测试题时,一定要排除自身的生活经验、经历和已有的知识等主观因素的干扰,按照文章实际反映的情况来选择答案。

4. 忌仓促定案。学生在未完全读懂文章时就匆忙定案,结果往往选或写错答案。因此,尚未读懂的地方如果时间允许的话,一定要慢读多读几遍,直到读懂时再定答案。

5. 忌忽略时间。做阅读理解题时,一定要从整体上控制时间,时间分配根据文章的难易程度有别。文中一两处没弄懂的地方可以暂时放置一边,等把全部题做完后,再回过头来处理。因为做完题后,你的心情相对



放松了,这时往往会产生新的思路、新的灵感。即使做完题后时间所剩无几了,你再把未处理的题猜测一下也不晚,因为你仍然有选对的可能性。总而言之,阅读理解靠的是扎实的语言基础。俗话说:“冰冻三尺,非一日之寒”。扎实的语言基础来自平时严格的基本功训练和长期的知识积累。只要平时刻苦用功,打下扎实的英语基础知识,又掌握了较科学的解题方法,我们相信同学们要做好阅读理解题是不会太难的。



1

Tom walked into a shop. It had a sign outside, "Second hand(旧的) clothes bought and sold." He was carrying an old pair of trousers and asked the owner of the shop, "How much will you give me for these?" The man looked at them and said, "Two dollars."

"What?" said Tom. "I had guessed they were worth at least five."

"No," said the man, "they aren't worth a cent more than two dollars."

"Well," said Tom, taking two dollars out of his pocket, "Here's your money, these trousers were hanging outside your shop. The list price(价格) of them was six dollars and half. But I thought that was too much money, so I wanted to find out how much they were really worth."

Then he walked out of the shop with the pair of trousers and disappeared(消失) before the shop owner could think of anything to say.

链接测试

阅读短文, 选出能完成所给句子的最佳答案。

- At first the owner of the shop thought that Tom _____.
A. was trying to fool him
B. was trying to steal the trousers
C. wanted to sell the trousers
D. wanted to buy the trousers
- The owner of the shop _____.
A. would give Tom two dollars
B. would pay three dollars
C. would pay five dollars
D. would give Tom six dollars and a half



3. The shop owner insisted (坚持) that the trousers were only two dollars because _____.
A. he wanted to sell them cheaply
B. he wanted to buy them cheaply
C. he didn't like the trousers
D. they were old and dirty
4. In fact (事实上), the trousers _____.
A. were being hung inside the shop
B. were stolen by Tom from the shop
C. were the shop owner's
D. were Tom's
5. From the story we know that _____.
A. the owner bought the trousers for two dollars
B. Tom sold the trousers one and a half dollars
C. The owner bought the trousers three dollars
D. Tom bought the trousers for half of four dollars

答案:

CABCD

2

One summer, a library in Texas in the United States was having a terrible problem. They had grown too big for their building and had to move to a newly-built library across the town. When everything was finished and paid for, they found out that they hadn't left enough money to move their mountain of books to the new library. Even the cheapest moving company



(公司) was going to ask for several hundred thousand dollars to *pack* and move the books. What could they do? Finally one clever librarian had a bright idea. She said that the move was going to take all summer and during that time, the library would be closed. Why not ask everyone to come in to borrow 20, 40, or 100 books? At the end of the summer they could return them to the new library. The idea worked beautifully and not only did the library save a lot of money, people also read a lot of books.

链接测试

阅读短文, 选出能回答所提问题或完成所给句子的最佳答案。

- Which is the best title for the reading? _____.
 A. A New Library. B. An Unusual Problem.
 C. Helpful People. D. Too Many Books.
- The old library _____.
 A. would be closed
 B. would be moved to another town
 C. was going to pay the moving company
 D. was asking for money from the new library
- The word "pack" in the reading means _____.
 A. repair B. look after
 C. put into cases D. spend out
- The terrible problem for the old library is that _____.
 A. they had grown too big
 B. they had to move to a newly built library
 C. they didn't have enough money to move their books
 D. people of the town wanted to borrow all the books
- From the reading we learn that _____.
 A. the library moved the books without paying any money
 B. people in town bought all the books in the old library



C. the moving company did the moving work beautifully

D. the moving work would start at the end of summer

答案:

BACCA

3

People living in different countries made different kinds of words. Today there are about fifteen hundred languages in the world. Each contains (包含) many thousands of words. But we do not need all these words. To read a short story you need to know only about two thousand words. Before you leave a middle school, you will learn only one thousand more.

The words you know are called vocabulary(词汇). You should try to make your vocabulary bigger. Read as many books as you can. There are a lot of books written in easy English for you to read. You will enjoy them. When you meet a new word, look it up in your dictionary. Your dictionary is your most useful book.

阅读短文,选出能完成所给句子的最佳答案。

1. The number of different languages spoken is about _____.
A. 150 B. 1,500 C. 500 D. 15,000
2. Before you leave a middle school, you'll learn _____.
A. only about two thousand words
B. five hundred thousand words
C. three or four thousand words



- D. only one thousand more words
3. Each language usually contains _____.
A. two thousand words
B. hundreds of words
C. different kinds of words
D. many thousands of words
4. To make your vocabulary bigger, you must _____.
A. read as many books as you can
B. get as many dictionaries as you can
C. buy a lot of books
D. have a very large English dictionary
5. You will enjoy _____.
A. your vocabulary
B. the books written in easy English
C. your dictionary
D. finding new words in a dictionary

答案:

BDDAB

4

Ryan Ruby is ten years old. He loves to watch TV. But for one full year, he didn't watch TV at all. Why? Ryan's mother thought he watched too much TV. She said she would give him \$ 600 if he didn't watch TV for a year.

At first, Ryan's mother was very happy. Ryan read the newspaper,

