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搞定阅读，赢定英语，一起来！

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英语 阅读理解

能力飚升 :::: 八年级

ENGLISH READING COMPREHENSION

150 篇

中考英语命题研究专家组 编

- | | |
|---------|--------------------------------|
| ➔ 题材全面化 | 多角度的语言素材，多题型的题目设置，彻底告别单一与重复。 |
| ➔ 体例系统化 | 独有的“评估—训练—检测”三维学习模式，真正实现了高效备考。 |
| ➔ 训练梯度化 | 题目编排按专项分类，由易到难，循序渐进，学习过程更加科学化。 |
| ➔ 答案人性化 | 解析全面详尽，点拨精练到位，注重方法及技巧的渗透。 |



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TO FIGHT, TO WIN

——代前言

马克思曾经说过：“外语是人生斗争的武器。”

飞人刘翔：“学好英语真的是太重要了！”

小巨人姚明：“英语就是一门工具，掌握了也没什么了不起！”

同你一样，你的偶像也要学习英语，他们也经历了曲折的学习之路。英语考试就是人生中一场持续的战斗！身处其中，除了勇敢面对，你别无选择！你现在所想的和所做的，将会决定你未来的命运。

一个English hero应该具备哪些素质？

新《英语课程标准》中有这样的阐述：“明确自己的学习需要和目标”、“积极探索适合自己的学习方法”、“能尝试使用不同的教育资源”、“能对自己的学习进行评价”。针对上述要求，开心英语研发中心组织教育专家、一线教师及资深编辑共同编写了本书，它就是你作战的秘密武器。拥有它，并正确使用它，将帮助你赢得这场战斗。You can make it!

丛书特色

体例系统化 科学的“评估→训练→检测”的三维学习模式，真正实现高效备考

本书以“水平测试”开篇，让你先进行自我评估，了解自己的真实水平；接着深入分析历年试题中各种题型及命题特点，解读阅读理解的解题策略和解题步骤，让你从战略上赢定阅读。然后，本书安排了各种题型、题材的试题，让你集中训练，从而实现专项突破；最后我们淘金式地精选了若干综合性试题，以全方位检视你前期的学习成果。

题材全面化 多角度的语言素材，多题型的题目设置，彻底告别单一与重复

本书题材广泛，涵盖了历年中考的常考话题，内容翔实，融趣味性、知识性、科学性于一体，并结合新《英语课程标准》的要求按话题分类，编写成独立的单元，每一个单元针对一个话题进行阶梯训练；题型丰富，覆盖了全国中考的所有题型，由编者结合阅读理解的命题特点和考试趋势精心编排，经典的试题全面有效地检测你在不同实际生活环境下对所学语言的感悟和接受能力。

训练梯度化 题目编排专项分类，由易到难、循序渐进，学习过程更加科学化

模块训练分为基础篇、提高篇、拓展篇，难度循序渐进，阅读能力层层推进，让你的英语水平实现螺旋式提高。

答案人性化 解析详尽全面，点拨精练到位，注重方法技巧的渗透

答案解析部分不只让你知其然和所以然，其中还渗透了我们人性化的栏目设计，告别了简单的答案罗列或者机械的文字讲解。精辟简练的“篇章导读”为你迅时抓住文章要领。详尽到位的解析文字为你剖析每一个难点和知识点，帮助你举一反三，触类旁通。“小贴士”发散式地全面拓展，生词、短语、背景知识让你在做完题后补充更多的英语知识食粮。“障碍语句翻译”为你扫除阅读的绊脚石，让阅读变成“悦读”。

总之，本套丛书通过权威编审来把握考试信息、考试重点和命题趋势；通过学习层次的划分来体现科学递进的原则；通过人文学习理念来挖掘每个学生的无限潜能；通过浓缩英语世界之精华来有效提高英语；通过田园般愉悦的学习氛围来营造快速学习英语的好心情。希望每个学生都能够成为一个English hero!

编者

2009年5月

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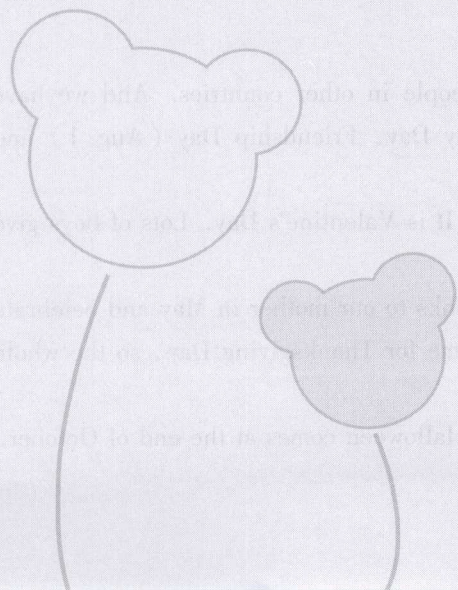
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全解全析

第
一
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分

阅读理解 水平测试

阅读理解水平测试是由全国各地精选的最新中考真题、模拟题、竞赛试题组成的测试卷，其目的在于使每一位学习者在最短的时间内对自身的阅读水平有整体的了解和认知。学习者可以根据自身阅读水平选取其中一套试卷进行测试，然后对照答案进行自我评估。通过测试成绩结合自己的实际情况和指导教师的意见，正确使用本书。



>>> 水平测试 一 >>>

A

A good way to pass an exam is to work hard every day. You may not pass an exam if you don't work hard for most time and then work a few days before the exam.

If you are taking an English exam, don't only learn the rules of grammar. Try to read stories in English and speak English whenever you can.

Before you start the exam, read carefully over the question paper. Try to understand the exact meaning of each question before you pick up your pen to write. When you have at last finished your exam, read over your answers. Correct the mistakes if there are many and make sure that you have not missed anything out.

1. You do well in an exam by _____.
A. working hard every day
B. only read stories in English
C. staying up late the night before an exam
D. working hard only a few days before an exam
2. Learning the rules of grammar _____ to pass an English exam.
A. is enough
B. is not enough
C. is not necessary
D. is of no use
3. It is not a good way _____.
A. to read English stories
B. to learn rules of grammar
C. to speak English as often as possible
D. to work hard only a few days before an exam
4. The word "whenever" means _____.
A. only in class
B. what time
C. at any time
D. forever
5. "You haven't missed anything out" means _____.
A. you haven't thought hard about anything
B. you haven't had enough time to do anything
C. you have done everything
D. you have given the wrong answer

B

Each year, we celebrate many holidays here in America.

On January 1, we welcome the coming of a new year like many people in other countries. And we have another four holidays on the first day of a month: April Fool's Day, May Day, Friendship Day (Aug. 1) and Grandparents Day (Sep. 1).

The most important holiday for the young people comes in February. It is Valentine's Day. Lots of boys give red roses to girls as a present.

People celebrate some holidays for their family members. We say thanks to our mother in May and celebrate Father's Day in the following month. In November many people return home for Thanksgiving Day, so the whole family can stay together.

There are also some interesting holidays for children. For example, Halloween comes at the end of October.

Children often play with pumpkin lanterns and put on all kinds of masks.

Of course, the most important festival is Christmas. After a year of work and study, people can enjoy a long holiday, eat big meals, and visit family and friends.

6. How many holidays do you know on the first day of a month in America?

- A. Four. B. Five. C. Seven. D. Ten.

7. What is the most important holiday for the young people?

- A. Thanksgiving Day. B. Christmas Day.
C. Valentine's Day. D. New Year's Day.

8. From the reading we know that Father's Day comes _____.

- A. in May B. in April C. in June D. in July

9. Halloween is one of the interesting holidays for _____.

- A. children B. mothers C. girls D. students

10. Many people return home in November because they want to _____.

- A. enjoy a long holiday B. stay with their family members
C. eat big meals with friends D. spend Thanksgiving Day



One day, after school Bill walked past the shop on the street corner as usual. He stopped to look at the front row of shoes, and he felt sorry for himself. He really wanted to have a new pair for his birthday.

He sadly walked away and thought of what to tell his mother. He knew she would give him anything if she could. But he also knew she had little money. He decided not to go home at once, because he looked worried and he didn't want his mother to worry about it. So he went to the park and he sat on the grass. Then he saw a girl in a wheel chair. He found that the girl moved the wheels with her hands. Bill looked at her carefully and was surprised to see that the girl had no feet. He looked down at his own feet. "It was much better to be without shoes than without feet," he thought. It was not right for him to feel so sorry and sad. He went away and smiled, thinking he was luckier in life.

(2008 年包头)

11. Bill was sorry that _____.

- A. he forgot to bring any money B. he couldn't get a new pair of shoes
C. the shoes in the shop were too large D. he had to work every day

12. Which of the following is TRUE?

- A. Bill had a poor family. B. Bill's mother didn't love him.
C. Bill's mother had much money. D. Bill's mother often bought presents for him.

13. Why didn't Bill go home at once?

- A. Because he left his key at home.
B. Because he was tired and wanted to have a rest.
C. Because he didn't want to give his mother any trouble.
D. Because his mother was at work.

14. In the park, Bill found the girl _____.

- A. without hands B. without feet
C. walking sadly D. sitting on the grass

15. At last Bill _____.

- A. decided to buy a new pair of shoes
C. didn't know what to do with his old shoes

- B. left the park sadly
D. thought he was luckier than the girl

D

阅读下面短文,把 A ~ D 四个句子填入文中空缺处 (16 ~ 19),使短文内容完整正确,然后完成第 20 题。

We often hear that children wish they were grown-ups, and that old people wish they were young. 16 The happiest people enjoy what each age gives them without wasting their time in useless regrets.

Childhood (童年) is a time when there are few duties. A child is fed, looked after and loved by all grown-ups like parents or grandparents. 17 However, for older people they often lose their interest in those things.

On the other hand (另一方面), a child may also have some pains with him. 18 He is often told not to do something. He will certainly be shouted at for doing something wrong.

When a child grows up, he can no longer expect others to pay for his food, clothes, room and many other things. 19 If he still spends most of his time playing as he used to be in childhood, he will go hungry. If, however, he works hard and has no trouble, he can build up his own position in society with great happiness.

(2008 年河北)

- A. What's more, life is always giving new things to him.
B. And he has to work if he wants to live comfortably.
C. He is not so free to do what he wishes to do.
D. Each age has its own pleasures and its own pains.

20. What is the best title of the passage?

- A. Childhood Is a Happy Time
C. Happy Position in Society

- B. No Pains at Any Age
D. Enjoy Your Whole Life

E

Years ago, I lived in a building in a large city. The building next door was only a few feet away from mine. There was a woman who lived there, whom I had never met, yet I could see her seated by her window each afternoon, sewing or reading.

After several months had gone by, I began to notice that her window was dirty. Everything was unclear through the dirty window. I would say to myself, "I wonder why that woman doesn't wash her window. It really looks terrible."

One bright morning I decided to clean my flat, including washing the window on the inside.

Late in the afternoon when I finished the cleaning, I sat down by the window with a cup of coffee for a rest. What a surprise! Across the way, the woman sitting by her window was clearly visible. Her window was clean!

Then it dawned on me. I had been criticizing (批评) her dirty window, but all the time I was watching hers through my own dirty window.

That was quite an important lesson for me. How often had I looked at and criticized others through the dirty

window of my heart, through my own shortcomings?

Since then, whenever I wanted to judge (评判) someone, I asked myself first, "Am I looking at him through my own dirty window?"

Then I try to clean the window of my own world so that I may see the world about me more clearly.

21. The writer couldn't see everything clearly through the window because _____.
A. the woman's window was dirty
B. the writer's window was dirty
C. the woman lived nearby
D. the writer was near-sighted
22. The writer was surprised that _____.
A. the woman was sitting by her window
B. the woman's window was clean
C. the woman did cleaning in the afternoon
D. the woman's window was still terrible
23. "It dawned on me" probably means "_____".
A. I began to understand it
B. it cheered me up
C. I knew it grew light
D. it began to get dark
24. It's clear that _____.
A. the writer had never met the woman before
B. the writer often washed the window
C. they both worked as cleaners
D. they lived in a small town
25. From the passage, we can learn _____.
A. one shouldn't criticize others very often
B. one should often make his windows clean
C. one must judge himself before he judges others
D. one must look at others through his dirty windows

文章	正确题数	建议用时	层级评价	失分原因总结
A		30 ~ 35 分钟	正确率 90% 以上: 要继续保持, 成功离你很近, 加油!	○ 生词
B			正确率 80% 以上: 提高你的答案命中率, 一定会再创优秀成绩!	○ 语法
C		实际用时	正确率 70% 以上: 再斟酌一下你的解题方法, 你的成绩会有很大提升空间。	○ 固定搭配
D			正确率 60% 以上: 认真做做接下来的练习, 相信你会比你想象的更强。	○ 速度
E			正确率不足 60% : 把这本书彻底吃透, 看看你的分数是否已经迅速飙升!	○ 其他原因
指导意见				

>>> 水平测试二 >>>

A

A little knowledge can make a difference at a time of life or death. Do you know what to do if you find yourself in an earthquake?

If you are inside:

- Quickly move under a strong desk, a strong table or along a wall. You can also go into a small room like the bathroom. This will protect you from falling things. Do not get into a lift.
- Don't stand near windows, large mirrors (镜子), heavy furniture or fireplaces.

If you're outside:

- Move away from buildings and streetlights. These could fall on you.
- Squat (蹲下) and protect your head until the shaking stops.

After the earthquake:

- Check, take care of injuries and help make sure people around you are all right.
- Watch out for aftershocks.
- Protect yourself by wearing long pants, a long-sleeved (长袖的) shirt and strong shoes.
- Listen to the radio for the latest information.

(2008 年宁波)

1. If you are in a tall building when an earthquake happens, you'd better _____.
A. run into a lift
B. not stay in the bathroom
C. stand near large mirrors
D. not stand near windows
2. If you are outside during an earthquake, _____.
A. you must move into a building
B. you cannot squat
C. you have to stop the shaking
D. you must move away from streetlights.
3. After the earthquake, you should _____.
A. look after injuries
B. not help the others around you
C. protect yourself without wearing shoes
D. not listen to the radio for the latest information
4. The underlined word "aftershocks" in the passage means "_____" in Chinese.
A. 震感
B. 震源
C. 余震
D. 防震
5. The passage is mainly about _____.
A. what to do before an earthquake takes place
B. what to do if you are in an earthquake
C. how to escape from an earthquake when you're at home
D. how to predict an earthquake in the open air

B

A little girl thought she was not as beautiful as other girls, and nobody liked her. So she was always unhappy and didn't like to talk to others. However, one day, her mother gave her a beautiful hair clip (发夹). When she wore it, she looked much more beautiful than before. She decided to wear it to school.

On her way to school she found that everyone who saw her smiled at her. Most of her schoolmates said "hello" to her, but this never happened before. She thought that the beautiful hair clip had brought her them all. She was so happy about all of the wonderful things. Although she didn't tell her classmates about her beautiful hair clip, they all wanted to know what had happened to her.

When she went back home after school, her mother asked her, "Did you know you dropped your hair clip? I found it by the door this morning."

She understood that she hadn't worn the hair clip to school at all.

It is not important what we wear or how we look. The most important is how we think about ourselves.

(2008 年长沙)

根据短文内容,判断下列句子的正(T)误(F)。

- () 6. The little girl was not beautiful because she had no money to buy a hair clip.
- () 7. Her mother didn't like the little girl, either.
- () 8. Most of the schoolmates liked her beautiful hair clip very much on that day.
- () 9. Her mother found the clip by the door after the girl went to school.
- () 10. It is not important what we wear or how we look.

C

Choose the best topic from A to F according to the meaning of the paragraph.

- 11. Mid-autumn Day is a Chinese traditional festival. On that night, families eat mooncakes together and enjoy the full moon in the open air. Thanksgiving Day is an important festival in America. People get together to eat turkeys and pies to celebrate the harvest.
- 12. Traveling by air is fast, but expensive and sometimes dangerous. Traveling by train is quite cheap and safe, but a bit slow. Traveling by sea is not very expensive, you can have fresh air and enjoy beautiful scenery (风景), but sometimes it is not very safe and you may feel seasick (晕船).
- 13. A man on the motorbike was driving too fast and hit a bag of rice on the road. He was badly hurt. Just then, some children saw it happen and took him to the hospital.
- 14. You may see the English words "Made in Japan" or "Made in Germany" written on something. But English isn't the first language in these countries.
- 15. The quickest way to make friends with people is to smile. When you smile, people think you are friendly and easy to talk to.

(2008 年黑龙江)

- | | |
|---|--------------------------------|
| A. A traffic accident | B. Different ways of traveling |
| C. Different countries, different festivals | D. Everyone needs friends. |
| E. English is used as a foreign language in Japan or Germany. | |
| F. How to make friends in the quickest way | |

D

Once there was a baby eagle living in a nest (巢) on a cliff (山崖). The baby eagle loved his nest. It was warm, soft and comfortable. And even better, he had all the food and love that his mother could give. Whenever the baby eagle was hungry, his mother would always come just in time with the delicious food he liked.

He was growing happily day after day. But suddenly his world changed. His mother stopped coming to the nest. He was full of sadness and fear. He thought he would die soon. He cried, but nobody heard him.

Two days later his mother appeared with some nice food. The baby eagle was wild with joy. But his mother put the food at the top of the mountain and then looked down at her baby. The baby eagle cried out, "Mum, why did you do this to me? I'm hungry. Don't you know I will die if I have nothing to eat?"

"Here is the last meal I give you. Come and get it by yourself," his mother said. Then she flew down and pushed the baby eagle out of the nest.

The baby eagle fell down, faster and faster. He looked up at his mum, "Why do you abandon me?" He looked down at the earth. The ground was much closer. Then something strange happened. The air caught behind his arms and he began to fly! He wasn't moving to the ground any more. Instead, his eyes were pointed up at the sun.

"You are flying, You can make it." His mother smiled.

(2008 年河南)

16. Which of the following is TRUE about the baby eagle's life before his mother stopped coming to the nest?
 - A. He lived in a nest in the tree.
 - B. His mother offered him nice food.
 - C. He was always cold and hungry.
 - D. He lived very happily with friends.
17. How did the baby eagle feel as soon as he saw his mother coming again?
 - A. Sad.
 - B. Happy.
 - C. Afraid.
 - D. Angry.
18. What did the baby eagle's mother do when she came the last time?
 - A. She put some food in the nest.
 - B. She just came to see him again.
 - C. She shouted at her baby eagle and flew away.
 - D. She pushed her baby eagle out of the nest.
19. What does the word "abandon" mean?
 - A. 抛弃
 - B. 保护
 - C. 歧视
 - D. 拯救
20. We can infer (推断) from the story that _____.
 - A. the baby eagle lost his mother
 - B. the baby eagle fell down and died
 - C. the baby eagle could get food himself
 - D. the baby eagle was still angry with his mother

E

阅读短文，根据要求完成下面各小题。

Think of life as a game in which you are playing with five balls in the air. You name them work, family, health, friends and spirit (精神) and you keep all of them in the air. You will soon understand that work is a rubber ball. If you drop it, it will bounce (弹跳) back.

But the other four balls, family, health, friends and spirit, are made of glasses. If you drop one of these, they will be broken. They will never be the same. You must understand that and try to have balance in your life. How?

Don't look down on your worth by comparing yourself with others. It is because we are different and each of us is special.

Don't let other people set goals for you. Only you know what is best for yourself.

Don't give up when you still have something to give. (23) Nothing is really over until the moment you stop trying.

Don't be afraid to fight difficulties. It is by taking chances that we learn how to be brave.

Don't shut love out of your life by saying it's impossible. (24) The quickest way to receive love is to give it; the fastest way to lose love is to hold it too tightly (紧紧地); the best way to keep love is to give it wings.

Don't run through life so fast that you forget not only where you've been, but also where you are going.

Don't be afraid to learn. Knowledge is weightless. It's a treasure (珍宝) you can always carry easily.

Don't use time or words carelessly. You can't get them back.

Life is not a competition, but a trip, step by step.

Yesterday is history, tomorrow is a mystery (秘密), and today is a gift: that's why we call it "the present".

(2008 年山东)

A. 根据短文内容简要回答问题。

21. What are the five balls of life?

22. Please say something about knowledge according to the passage.

B. 将短文中画线的两个句子译成汉语。

23. _____

24. _____

C. 请给短文拟一个适当的标题。

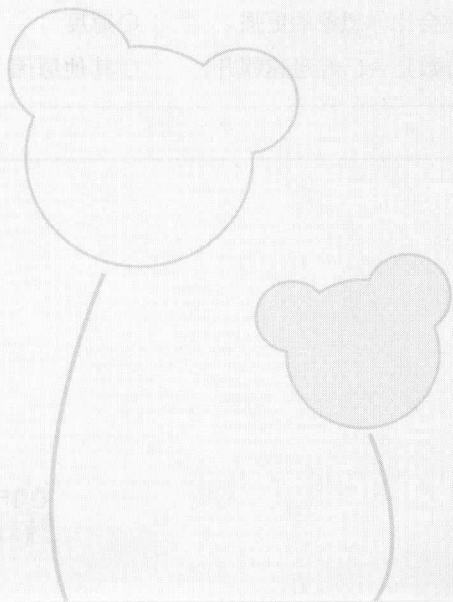
25. _____

文章	正确题数	建议用时	层级评价	失分原因总结
A		30 ~ 35 分钟	正确率 90% 以上: 要继续保持, 成功离你很近, 加油!	○ 生词
B			正确率 80% 以上: 提高你的答案命中率, 一定会再创优秀成绩!	○ 语法
C		实际用时	正确率 70% 以上: 再斟酌一下你的解题方法, 你的成绩会有很大提升空间。	○ 固定搭配
D			正确率 60% 以上: 认真做做接下来的练习, 相信你会比你想象的更强。	○ 速度
E			正确率不足 60%: 把这本书彻底吃透, 看看你的分数是否已经迅速飙升!	○ 其他原因
指导意见				

第 二 部 分

阅读理解 解题策略

阅读理解是一种重要的学习技能，在中考中所占的比重最大，语言难度也最大。从命题的角度讲，阅读理解同中考英语成绩是成正比的。因此，只有掌握正确的解题方法，才能轻松面对考试。本部分教你掌握阅读理解的各种题型、解题技巧，增强语感，提高阅读速度和对文章的理解力，增强解决问题的能力，在实践中斩获阅读高分。



一、阅读理解命题分析

中考试题中的阅读文章题材多样(涉及政治经济、社会文化、风俗习惯、历史地理、科学技术等各个方面),体裁形式丰富(包括记叙文、说明文、议论文、应用文以及新闻报道、广告、通知、操作说明、表格等),这就需要考生在平时对各方面的知识都有所积累,迎合中考命题趋势。经过长期分析和总结得出,中考英语阅读理解主要考查考生以下几方面的能力:

(一) 考查掌握所读材料的主旨和大意的能力。

此类题目询问的是段落(或短文)的主题、主题思想、标题或写作目的等。其主要提问方式有:

1. Which is the best title for the passage?
2. Which of the following is this passage about?
3. In this passage the writer tries to tell us that _____.
4. The passage tells us that _____.
5. This passage mainly talks about _____.

(二) 考查把握文章的事实和细节的能力。

此类题是针对文章的细节设计的,其主要提问方式有:

1. Which of the following is right?
2. Which of the following is not mentioned?
3. Which of the following is NOT true in the passage?
4. Choose the right order of this passage.
5. From this passage we know _____.

(三) 考查根据上下文猜测生词含义的能力。

此类题要求考生根据上下文确定某一特定的词或短语的准确含义,或者确定 it, they, them 等代词的确切指代。其主要提问方式有:

1. The word "... " in the passage probably means _____.
2. The underlined word "it" in the passage refers to _____.
3. In this story the underlined word "... " means _____.
4. Here "it" means _____.

(四) 考查对阅读材料全篇的逻辑关系的理解,对文章各段、各句之间的逻辑关系的理解能力。

此类题目的主要提问方式有:

1. Many visitors come to the writer's city to _____.
2. Some shops can be built in Dongfeng Square so that they may _____.
3. Air pollution is the most serious kind of pollution because _____.
4. Why did the writer get off the train two stops before Vienna station?

(五) 考查依据短文内容和考生应有的常识进行推理和判断的能力。

此类题目在文章中没有明确的答案,需要考生在理解全文的基础上进行推理和判断。其主要提问方式有:

1. We can guess the writer of the letter may be a _____.
2. We can infer from the text that _____.
3. From the letters we've learned that it's very _____ to know something about American social customs.
4. From the story we can guess _____.
5. The writer suggests that _____.

6. What would be happy if ...?

(六) 考查推断作者的观点、意图和态度的能力。

这类题目的主要提问方式有:

1. How did the writer feel at Vienna station?

2. The writer writes this text to _____.

3. The writer believes that _____.

总之,不管阅读理解题考查方式多灵活,还是题型和体裁千变万化,但是它们都紧扣课标的要求,体现课程标准的新理念。我们会落实课标的有关精神,重视阅读理解在初中英语中的重要地位,要把培养学生的阅读理解能力贯穿于整套书中,尤其是针对不同的学段,选择适合学生年龄特点和知识结构相吻合的阅读材料,并进行阅读技能培养的专项训练。

二、阅读理解解题技巧

这几年的中考试卷中都设计了阅读理解题,这些考题情景新颖且都是同学们应该了解和掌握的基本知识和基本技能,而且今后此类题型的考查力度会进一步加大。因此,我们在全面复习的基础上,要突出重点,善于对解题规律进行归纳总结,不断提高自己的解题能力。除了在提高学生基本知识上下功夫外,也应重视阅读理解题的解题方法和技巧。下面介绍几种阅读理解题的解题方法和技巧,希望对大家有所帮助。

(一) 利用主题句解中考英语阅读理解题

解阅读理解题最有效的办法是找出主题句。一篇文章(或一段文章)通常都是围绕一个中心意思展开的。而这个中心意思往往由一个句子来概括。这个能概括文章或段落中心意思的句子叫做主题句。因此,理解一个段落或一篇文章的中心意思首先要学会寻找主题句。主题句一般具有三个特点:(1) 概括性强:表述的意思比较概括。(2) 结构简单:句子结构较简单,多数都不采用长、难句的形式。(3) 受它支撑:段落中其他的句子是用来解释、支撑或发展该句所表述的主题思想。在一篇短文或一个段落中,大部分主题句的位置情况有三种:

1. 主题句在段首或篇首

主题句在段首或篇首的情况相当普遍。一般新闻报道、说明文、议论文大都采用先总述、后分述的叙事方法。例如:

All living things on the earth need other living things to live. Nothing lives alone. Most animals must live in a group, and even a plant grows close together with others of the same kind. Sometimes one living thing kills another, one eats and the other is eaten. Each kind of life eats another kind of life in order to live, and together they form a food chain (食物链). Some food chains become broken up if one of the links disappears.

第一句即是主题句。这个句子概括了本段的中心意思:“地球上所有的生物要生存都离不开其他的生物”。后面讲述了大量的事实之后,作者指出:如果这些食物链中的一个链环消失,所有的食物都会断掉。所有这些事实都是围绕第一个句子展开的。

2. 主题句在段末或篇末

用归纳法写文章时,往往表述细节的句子在前、概述性的句子在后,并以此结尾。这种位于段末或篇末的主题句往往是对前面细节的归纳总结或者所得出的结论。例如:

If you buy some well-made clothes, you can save money because they can last longer. They look good even after they have been washed many times. Sometimes some clothes cost more money, but it does not mean that they