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英语 阅读理解

能力飚升 :::: 七年级

ENGLISH READING COMPREHENSION

中考英语命题研究专家组 编

150 篇

- | | |
|---------|--------------------------------|
| ➔ 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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能力飚升 :::: 七年级

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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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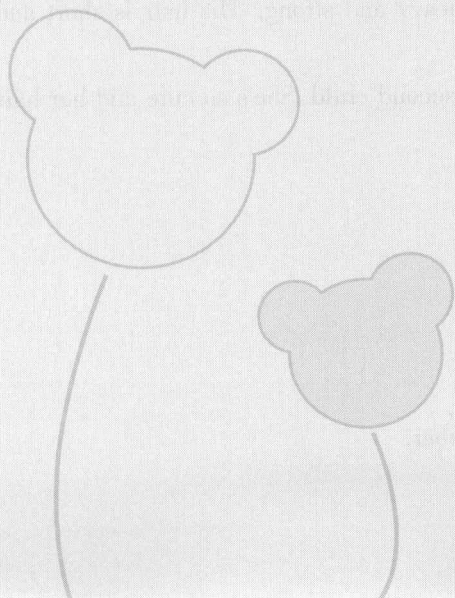
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全解全析

阅读理解 水平测试

第 一 部 分

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一个整体的了解和认知。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

David is thirteen years old this year. He is a school student. He loves music and sports. He is very busy on weekends. On Saturday, he and his parents play basketball in the morning. After lunch, they go to the movies together. They have a big dinner at home in the evening. On Sunday, David has to wash the dog and feed the fish in the morning. He plays the piano in the afternoon. In the evening, he does his homework.

- What does David do?
A. He is a student. B. He is washing the dog.
C. He plays basketball on Sunday morning. D. He is a basketball player.
- What does David do on Saturday?
A. He feeds the fish. B. He does his homework.
C. He plays the piano. D. He plays basketball with his parents.
- What doesn't David do on Sunday?
A. Wash the dog. B. Feed the fish. C. Play the piano. D. Play basketball.
- Which is NOT true?
A. David loves to play sports.
B. David plays the piano on Sunday afternoon.
C. David needs his parents to help with his homework.
D. David and his parents go to the movies on Saturday afternoon.

B

Eight years ago, Mr. Weber was 29. He was a fat man, and his hair was long and wavy(波浪的). Mrs. Weber was 26. She was slim and beautiful. They don't have any children in their family, only a fat cat.

Mrs. Weber is still beautiful but a little bit fat now. Mr. Weber is heavy and strong. His hair is short and wavy. Now they have 2 kids!

Their first son Josh is 6 years old. He looks like his dad. Judy is their second child. She's so cute and her hair is short and curly(卷曲的). She's only 2 years old.

- How many people were there in the Weber family 8 years ago?
A. 1. B. 3. C. 2. D. 0.
- Is Mrs. Weber still beautiful and slim now?
A. Yes, she is. B. No, she isn't.
C. She is still beautiful but not slim. D. She is not beautiful.
- Who is the first child in the Weber family?
A. Judy. B. The fat cat. C. Josh. D. Mr. Weber.

8. Was Mr. Weber very slim 8 years ago?
A. Yes, he was. B. No, he wasn't. C. I don't know. D. It doesn't say.
9. Were there any kids in the Weber family 5 years ago?
A. Yes, there were two. B. No, there weren't any.
C. Yes, there was only one. D. I don't know.

C

Happy Mother's Day!

Thank you very much for working so hard for your all family. You always get up at five thirty every morning. And you get home at seven from work every evening. You always cook delicious dinner for us. We all enjoy it. You really help us a lot.

We know you like wearing pretty jewelry(首饰) very much. But we don't have so much money to buy it for you. So Peter and I can buy only a new dress and make a cute card for you. For your health, please don't stay up too late.

We love you forever, Mom.

Your son & daughter,
Peter, Amy

10. What time does Amy's mother get home every day?
A. At 5:30 am B. At 7:00 am C. At 5:30 pm D. At 7:00 pm
11. What does Amy's mother need to do for her health?
A. Get up early. B. Go to bed late. C. Go to bed early. D. Work hard.
12. Who is Peter?
A. Amy's brother. B. Amy's son. C. Amy's father. D. Amy's daughter.
13. What present does Amy give her mother?
A. Jewelry. B. Shoes. C. Flowers D. Clothes.
14. Which one is TRUE?
A. Amy has a lot of money. B. Amy's mother is not a housewife.
C. Amy doesn't like to eat dinner at home. D. Amy's mother doesn't like to wear jewelry.

D

(Glen just came back home.)

Anna: You came home so late. What happened?

Glen: Anna, honey. Big news!

Anna: Oh? What is it?

Glen: My boss, Davis, will quit(辞职) in two weeks.

Anna: Why? She's done well in her work so far, and she loves her job very much, doesn't she?

Glen: It's true. But she's going to get married on October 10. And she will move to America with her husband.

Anna: Oh! That's great, isn't it? Best wishes to her!

Glen: That's bad news to us, because we'll have Mr. Harris as our new boss.

15. Why is Miss Davis going to leave?
A. She has found a job. B. She is going to move to another country.
C. Her husband asks her to do so. D. Mr. Harris is going to take her place.
16. What month is it now?
A. December. B. November. C. October. D. September.
17. Which country will Davis go?
A. America. B. England. C. Canada. D. Japan.
18. Does Glen like Mr. Harris as his boss?
A. No, he doesn't. B. He is not sure. C. Yes, he does. D. We don't know.

E

As we know, in China June 1st is Children's Day, and children do not go to school on Children's Day. Parents give their children presents. But do you know that not all the Children's Day are on June 1st?

In England, Children's Day is on July 14th. In America, it is on October 31st. On this day, children will go to parties. In Japan, children have many Children's Days. March 3rd is Girl's Day. A girl in Japan can get beautiful dolls from her parents on her first Girl's Day. May 5th is Boy's Day. On Boy's Day, boys eat rice cakes. Families with a son will raise(升起) fish-shaped(鱼形的) flags. November 5th is also a day for boys of three or five years old and girls of three or seven years old. On this day, these boys and girls wear their best clothes.

- 根据短文内容,判断下列句子正(T)误(F)。
- () 19. Children's Day is always on June 1st in China.
- () 20. In England, Children's Day is on July 14th.
- () 21. In America, Children go to parties on Children's Day.
- () 22. In Japan, children have only one Children's Day.
- () 23. May 5th is Girl's Day in Japan.

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

Do you like pandas? Pandas are black and white. They are very beautiful. They are members of cat family. Usually an adult(成年的)panda weighs more than 100 kilos. It's about 1.5 to 1.8 meters tall. Pandas like eating the leaves of bamboo(竹子). Every day a panda can eat 10 to 18 kilos of bamboo. They often eat for about twelve hours a day to get enough food. When they are very hungry they will eat small animals. Pandas can walk, run and climb trees.

根据短文内容填空,每空一词。

1. How heavy is an adult panda?

An adult panda _____ over 100 _____.

2. What do pandas like eating?

Pandas like eating the _____ of _____.

3. How much does an adult panda eat every day?

An adult panda eats nearly _____ of food.

4. How tall is an adult panda?

An adult panda often taller than _____.

5. What can pandas do?

Pandas can _____ like a cat.

B

The principal(校长) of Linyuan Junior High School, Mr. Wang, is walking around to see if the students are learning well.

Class 16	Mr. Lin: What is five and five? Yes, it's ten. Understand? I'll give you another example to help you understand better. Listen carefully.
Class 17	Miss Liu: Look at the pictures. Now let's practice drawing them.
Class 21	Miss Wu: Today we'll talk about why the English came to America in the 16th century(世纪).
Class 3	Miss Tai: Now find a classmate to practice the conversation I've taught you. By the way, today your homework is on page 95.
Class 2	Miss Huang: Take exercise before you start. We'll play badminton(羽毛球) in a few minutes.

6. What subject does Mr. Lin teach?
A. Chinese. B. English. C. Science. D. Maths.
7. Where is Class 2?
A. In Class 2. B. At the park. C. In the gym(体育馆). D. In the kitchen.
8. What class is studying English?
A. 2. B. 3. C. 21. D. 16.
9. Which class have homework today?
A. 16. B. 17. C. 21. D. 3.
10. Which is NOT true?
A. Mr. Lin is teaching maths.
B. Class 17 has an art class today.
C. Miss Huang is a PE teacher.
D. Class 3 has science homework today.

C

<p>30 % off Two days only</p> <p>May 10 星期六</p> <p>May 11 星期日</p> <p>Big sale for Mother's Day</p> <p>SOUND'S</p> <p>CDs, CD players, DVD players, VCDs</p> <p>Open: 11:30 am ~7:00 pm</p>	<p>Queen's</p> <p>Everything 40 % off</p> <p>All books, notebooks, etc.</p> <p>Open: 10:00 am~9:00 pm</p> <hr/> <p>Maria's</p> <p>Come and buy!</p> <p>Forks, knives, bowls, plates, cups and glasses 20% off. Fruit, beef, pork, chicken, fish and ham 30% off.</p> <p>Open: 10:00 am~9:00 pm</p>
---	--

11. It's ten o'clock at night. Jimmy wants to go shopping. Which store is still open?
A. Sound's. B. Queen's.
C. Maria's. D. We don't know.
12. Maria's may be a _____.
A. supermarket B. computer store
C. bookstore D. restaurant
13. Everything in _____ is 40% off(折扣).
A. Sound's B. Queen's
C. Maria's D. none of them
14. The Big Sale is for _____.
A. Children's Day B. May Day
C. Teachers' Day D. Mother's Day

D

Donna got some messages today.

<p>Dear Donna,</p> <p>You won't believe it. I met F4 on my way home. They're so energetic(有活力的), friendly, and handsome(帅气的). I took pictures with them. Come to my home and see the pictures.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Emily</p>	<p>Donna,</p> <p>I forgot I can't cook dinner today. Please buy your favorite food home after school. I'll come home the day after tomorrow.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Mom December(12月)3, 2008</p>
<p>Dear Donna,</p> <p>I was back to my hometown, New York. I had a great time with you. I really enjoyed the wonderful summer vacation in Taipei.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Sue</p>	<p>Dear Donna,</p> <p>You are a considerate(考虑周到的) girl. Thanks for your help. BTW, I have to watch a baseball game with my sister this Sunday. Can you come?</p> <p style="text-align: right;">I ♥ U. Jack</p>

15. Where did Sue live?
A. Taipei. B. Tainan. C. New York. D. New Zealand.
16. Who took pictures with F4?
A. Sue. B. Jack. C. Donna's mom. D. Emily.
17. When will Donna's mom come home?
A. December 2. B. December 3. C. December 4. D. December 5.
18. —Do you know the meaning of "BTW"?
—It means _____.

E

Peter is a junior high school student. He was sick yesterday. He went to see the doctor. The doctor told him to take some medicine(吃药). Before taking the medicine, it's important to read the directions(说明) carefully. Directions on the Medicine:

- Patients(病人) under 17 years old take the medicine every 6 hours.
 - Grown-ups(成人) take the medicine every 4 hours.
 - Don't take it before meals.
 - Don't take it with tea or coffee.
 - Don't take it for more than 6 days successively(连续地).
 - Don't take it after September 10, 2008.
 - Keep the medicine away from young children.
19. How many times a day should grown-ups take the medicine?
A. 2. B. 3. C. 4. D. 6.
20. Peter hates taking medicine, but he likes coffee. What can he take medicine together with?
A. Tea. B. Coffee. C. Water. D. Rice.

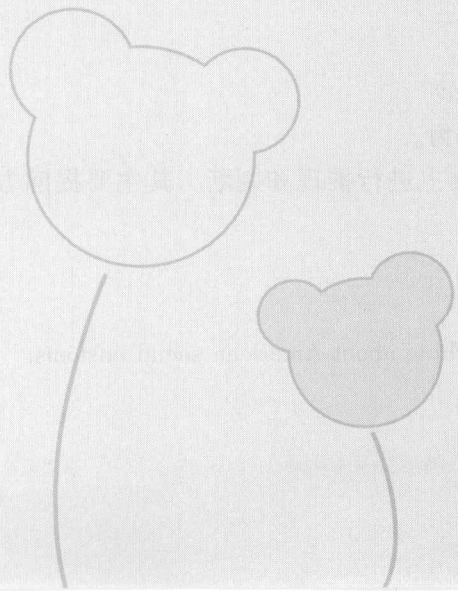
21. Peter took the medicine at 7:00 this morning. What time should he take the medicine next time?
A. 11:00 am. B. 1:00 pm. C. 12:00 pm. D. 3:00 pm.
22. Where should grownups put the medicine?
A. On a high shelf. B. On a red table.
C. In a big living room. D. Near a beautiful garden.

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。

此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

are always better made, or they always fit better. In other words, some less expensive clothes look and fit better than more expensive clothes.

这篇文章前面列举了两件事实,最后一句是对这两个事实的概括:有些价钱便宜的衣服比价钱贵的衣服更好看,更合身。段末这个句子就是主题句。

3. 无主题句

有时,一篇文章里并没有明显的主题句。这时我们应该怎样来确定文章的主题或中心意思呢?其实这也不难。我们可以首先找出每一段的中心意思,各段的中心意思往往都是围绕一个中心来展开的,或者说来说明一个问题的。这个中心或这个问题就是这篇文章的主题或中心意思。

Killer bees started in Brazil 1957. A scientist in Sao Paulo wanted bees to make more honey (蜂蜜). So he put forty-six African bees with some Brazilian bees. The bees bred (繁殖) and made a new kind of bees. But the new bees were a mistake. They didn't want to make more honey. They wanted to attack. Then, by accident, twenty-six African bees escaped and bred with the Brazilian bees outside.

Scientists could not control (控制) the problem. The bees increased fast. They went from Brazil to Venezuela. Then they went to Central America. Now they are in North America. They travel about 390 miles a year. Each group of bees grows four times a year. This means one million new groups every five years.

Why are people afraid of killer bees? People are afraid for two reasons. First, the bees sting (叮) many more times than usual bees. Killer bees can sting sixty times a minute nonstop for two hours. Second, killer bees attack in groups. Four hundred bee stings can kill a person.

Already several hundred people are dead. Now killer bees are in Texas. In a few years they will reach all over the United States. People can do nothing but wait.

这篇短文表面看起来没有主题句,那么怎样来确定它的中心意思呢?按照上面的说明,我们先找出每一段的大意:第一段讲的是 killer bees 的产生。第二段讲的是 killer bees 的急剧增加。第三段讲的是人们害怕 killer bees 的原因。第四段讲的是 killer bees 已经杀死的人数和将来的状况。从这几段的大意可以看出这篇文章自始至终都是围绕 killer bees 这一中心展开的。换句话说,killer bees 就是这篇文章的主题。

(二) 如何猜测阅读理解题中的生词词义

在阅读中我们不可避免会遇到生词或者熟词生义,在英语阅读理解试题中猜测词义也是必不可少的题目,因此,我们必须学会如何猜测词义。任何一个词语,在一定的上下文中只能表示一个确定的词义。据此,我们可以尽可能地利用上下文来猜测词义,也就是用我们所熟悉的词或短语来猜测我们不熟悉的词的词义。猜测词义时,我们可以从以下几个方面来考虑:

1. 根据定义或解释猜测词义

A bag is useful and the word "bag" is useful. It gives us some interesting phrases (短语). One is "to let the cat out of the bag". It is the same as "to tell a secret"...

Now when someone lets out (泄漏) a secret, he "lets the cat out of the bag."

"John lets the cat out of the bag" means he _____.

- A. makes everyone know a secret B. tells the woman about a cat
C. buys a cat in the bag D. sells the cat in the bag

在这篇文章里,"let the cat out of the bag"虽然是一个新出现的短语,但紧接着后面就给出解释 It is the same as "to tell a secret". 根据这一解释,我们就可判断出正确答案应为 A。

2. 根据情景和逻辑进行判断

As they go around town, the police help people. Sometimes they find lost children. They take the children home. If the police see a fight, they put an end to it right away. Sometimes people will ask the police how to get to a place in town. The police can always tell the people which way to go. They know all the streets and roads well.

In the text, "put an end to" means "_____".

- A. stop B. cut C. kill D. fly