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搞定阅读，赢定英语，一起来！

Just go!

英语

能力飚升 :::: 八年级

阅读理解与完形填空

ENGLISH READING COMPREHENSION & CLOZE

150 篇

中考英语命题研究专家组 编

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|---------|--------------------------------|
| ➡ 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，解读阅读理解与完形填空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，从而实现双项突破；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，并结合教学要求编写成独立的单元，每一个单元选取题材、体裁丰富的文章进行阶梯训练；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与完形填空的命题特点和考试趋势后精心编排，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

试题以“基础的单元训练+综合的模拟训练”的经典组合，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的提高。

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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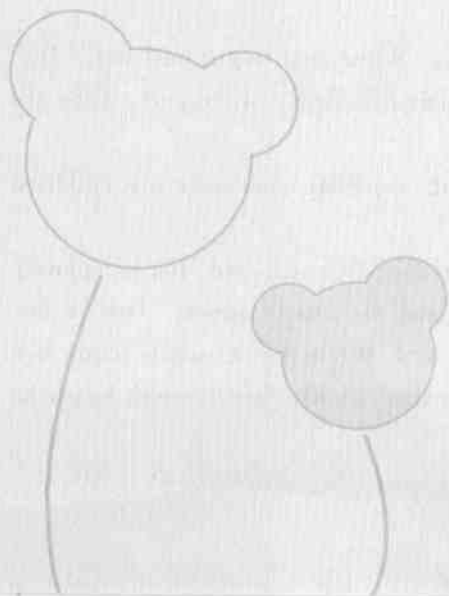
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水平 测试

第 一 部 分

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

I like 1 best. Last week, I saw a movie called I, Robot. It tells us a story about the future with robots (机器人).

It is the year of 2035 and people can see robots everywhere. Robots can help people do a lot of things, like looking 2 the old people or babies, washing, cooking, cleaning or taking dogs for a 3. Robot does everything people ask them to do. But a policeman 4 Spooner. He doesn't like robots. Because he doesn't think that people can live well 5 robots. One day a scientist kills himself (自杀). He leaves (留下) a robot. Some time later Spooner finds 6 wrong with the robots in the world. A 7 robots have their own thoughts (思想) and want to control (控制) the people. If the robots succeed, it will be very 8 for people. Susan is another scientist working on robots. Finally, Susan and Spooner decide 9 work together to fight against these robots. At last, they succeed (成功). People control the robots again. I think the movie is very interesting. 10 you have interest in it, why not go and see it?

- | | | | |
|-----------------|-------------|--------------|---------------|
| 1. A. flowers | B. TV | C. movies | D. books |
| 2. A. at | B. after | C. for | D. up |
| 3. A. wash | B. rest | C. walk | D. meal |
| 4. A. name | B. call | C. calling | D. called |
| 5. A. and | B. with | C. without | D. or |
| 6. A. nothing | B. anything | C. something | D. everything |
| 7. A. little | B. lot | C. few | D. lots |
| 8. A. dangerous | B. lucky | C. danger | D. exciting |
| 9. A. on | B. with | C. to | D. for |
| 10. A. When | B. If | C. Because | D. As |

B

Mr. and Mrs. White had two sons and three daughters. One Sunday, Mrs. White said to her husband, "The children don't have any lessons today, and you're free too. There's a new funfair (游乐场) in the park. Let's all go there to play.

Her husband said, "I want to finish some work today." "Oh, forget it. Go there and make our children happy. That's the most important work." Mrs. White said.

So Mr. and Mrs. White took their children to the funfair. Mr. White was forty-five years old, but he enjoyed the funfair more than his children. He hurried from one thing to another, and ate lots of sweets. One of the children said to her mother, "Dad is just like a small child, isn't he, Mom?" Mrs. White didn't want to follow her husband around any more at that time and answered, he is even worse than a small child, Mary, because he might spend more money than a small child.

1. There were _____ children in the White family.
A. two B. three C. four D. five
2. One Sunday, Mr. and Mrs. White wanted to go to _____ with their children.
A. school B. work C. a funfair D. a shop
3. Mr. White liked the place so much that he _____.
A. bought lots of sweets B. followed his wife all the time
C. hurried from one thing to another D. asked a lot of questions
4. From the story we know Mrs. White _____ when Mary asked her the question.
A. was still excited to play B. was a little angry with Mr. White
C. looked for Mr. White everywhere D. ate a lot of sweets
5. Of all the family members, _____ enjoyed playing there most that Sunday.
A. Mr. White B. Mrs. White C. Mary D. the boys

C

There are two types of reading. One is reading aloud. The other is silent reading. They are not the same. When you read aloud, you move your mouth. You use your teeth and your tongue and your lips. When you read aloud, you make the sound of every word on the page. When you do silent reading, you do not make any sounds. * You do not have to make the sounds of every word. So silent reading should be much quicker. When you do silent reading, try to just look at the words. Do not sound them out in your mind. That will make your reading faster. Put your finger on your lips as you read silently. * Do your lips move? They should not.

1. Reading aloud _____ silent reading.
A. needs more time than B. is the same as
C. is better than D. sees more words than
2. When someone _____, he moves his mouth.
A. reads silently B. reads aloud
C. looks at words D. thinks in his mind
3. The writer asks you to put your finger on your lips so that you _____.
A. cannot read without any sound B. read with the help of your mouth
C. may find you are reading D. may find if you are reading silently
4. We can learn from the passage that _____.
A. you should put your finger on your lips when you read
B. silent reading is one of the most important reading skills
C. we should read aloud
D. we shouldn't make any sounds when we read
5. The title of the passage may be _____.
A. Reading aloud B. Silent reading
C. Two types of reading D. The sound of reading

D

A great French writer said that we should help everyone as much as we can because we often need help our-

selves. Sometimes the small can help the great. And he told the following story:

An ant was drinking near a small river and fell in. She tried her best to reach the bank, but she couldn't move at all. The poor ant got too tired but was still doing her best. Then a big bird saw her. With a pity the bird threw a piece of wood into the water. With it the ant reached the bank again. While she was resting and drying herself in the grass, she heard a man coming up. The man was walking with a gun in his hand. As soon as he saw the bird, he wanted to kill her. But the ant bit (咬) him in one of his feet and at the moment the bird flew away at once.

The ant saved the bird's life.

1. According to (根据) the French writer, we often need help from others, so we should _____.
A. help others as possible as we can B. not help the people
C. get as much help as we can D. first need to help ourselves
2. An ant fell into the river and couldn't reach the bank because _____.
A. she didn't try to B. she tried too hard
C. she didn't cry for help D. she couldn't move at all
3. Though the poor ant was very tired, she _____.
A. lost hope B. stopped trying C. stopped to rest D. went on trying
4. The underlined part "we often need help ourselves" means _____.
A. we often help ourselves B. we often need to help others
C. we often need other people to help them D. we often need help from others



Do you know how people celebrate their New Year in other countries? In Italy, on New Year's Eve, people throw out all the old things. So there are chairs, beds, clothes and plates in the streets. In Spain (西班牙), the New Year comes in more quietly. In the evening people come together to the street. Each holds a bag of grapes. When twelve o'clock comes, people start eating the grapes.

In Japan, people begin to celebrate their New Year on December 31. They watch TV, talk and eat Japanese noodles. They think this food can bring them long life. Early the next morning, some families climb Mount Fuji (富士山). There they watch the first sunrise of the New Year.

In Korea, on the New Year's Eve, kids try to keep awake all that night because they believe if they sleep, their eyebrows will become white. Early in the morning, every family gets together at their eldest member's home to eat a kind of soup. People believe if they have a bowl of this soup, they will turn one year older.

1. How many countries are mentioned (提及) in this passage?
A. Two. B. Three. C. Four. D. Five.
2. People in Spain welcome New Year by _____ after twelve.
A. eating grapes B. eating noodles
C. throwing the old things D. watching the sunrise
3. People in both Korea and Japan _____ to bring in the New Year.
A. throw things away B. get together
C. eat something D. climb a mountain
4. Japanese climb Mount Fuji to _____.
A. look at the stars B. look for New Year's wishes

>>> 水平测试二 >>>

A

Once Einstein gave a lecture in many places in America. His driver always listened to him and knew the lecture so well that he was sure he could give it himself. So Einstein agreed that the driver gave the lecture for him. As nobody knew Einstein there, the driver gave the lecture for Einstein that evening. At first he was a bit afraid, but Einstein's smile made him feel better. He gave a good lecture and the people were quite pleased. Then the driver started to leave and Einstein followed him without a word. When they got to the door, a man asked the driver a difficult question. The driver said that the question was very easy, and told the man to ask his driver behind to answer it.

根据短文内容填空,每空限填一词。

Einstein gave the 1 lecture again and again. His driver 2 to his lecture so many times 3 he wanted to give it 4. When Einstein knew it, he let the driver 5 the lecture for him that night. The driver gave a 6 lecture and the great scientist was quite pleased. When they were 7 the lecture room, a man asked the driver a question. To show 8 easy the question was, the driver asked Einstein who followed him 9 to answer it 10 of him.

1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____ 4. _____ 5. _____
6. _____ 7. _____ 8. _____ 9. _____ 10. _____

B

Do you still get free plastic bags from the supermarkets? Things have changed.

China has banned (禁止) free plastic bags at shops and supermarkets, and people have to pay for using plastic bags. The rule started on June 1. It came because our country tried to make litter less. Making super-thin (超薄) plastic bags has also been banned.

The Chinese once used about 3 000 000 000 plastic shopping bags a day, and they have caused pollution of the environment (环境污染). The bags have become a main cause of plastic pollution because they are easy to break and people throw them away here and there. So the Chinese people are encouraged to bring their own bags for shopping.

What kind of shopping bag is the best to bring? Some students in Chongqing have a good idea. They make their own shopping bags. They use old clothes to make cloth bags (布袋), and send them to their parents as presents. They also ask their parents and friends to use cloth bags instead of plastic ones. They think it is their duty to protect (保护) the environment.

(2008 年重庆)

1. People in China have to _____ now.

A. throw plastic bags here and there

- B. collect plastic bags in the street
 C. pay for using plastic bags at shops and supermarkets
 D. use free plastic bags at shops and supermarkets
2. China made this rule because plastic bags were bad for the _____.
 A. environment B. litter C. shops D. supermarkets
3. The Chinese people are encouraged to bring _____ for shopping.
 A. no bags B. free plastic bags
 C. their own bags D. super-thin plastic bags
4. Some students in Chongqing _____.
 A. ask their parents to make cloth bags B. make cloth bags themselves
 C. pick up plastic bags everywhere D. buy cloth bags for their parents
5. What's the main idea of this article (文章)?
 A. Making super-thin plastic bags has been banned in China.
 B. The bags have become a main cause of plastic pollution.
 C. Some students in Chongqing begin to make their own shopping bags.
 D. To protect the environment, free plastic bags have been banned in China.

C

Why 2008 is a special year? Because it is a Leap Year.

What is so special about that? Well, we have a Leap Year every four years. And it has 366 days, not the usual 365. In a Leap Year, we have 29 days in February, while in a usual year we have only 28 days.

Why do we have a Leap Year? We have a Leap Year so we can keep the calendar in step with the seasons. The calendar is a kind of clock for the year. But how long is a year? A calendar year is 365 days, 5 hours, 48 minutes and 46 seconds long. That's the time it takes the earth to go around the sun. So every four years we have one more day, and we put it at the end of February, the shortest month of a year. Then we have a Leap Year.

1. How often can we have a Leap Year?
 A. Every year. B. Every February.
 C. Every four years. D. Every 366 days.
2. The calendar is a kind of clock _____.
 A. for the year B. for Leap Year
 C. for the usual year D. for February
3. It takes the earth _____ to go around the sun in a Leap Year.
 A. a day B. 366 days
 C. 365 days D. a little longer than 365 days
4. We put one more day at the end of _____ in 2008.
 A. February B. March
 C. May D. The writer doesn't tell us
5. Mary was born on February 29, 1972. Now she is 35. How many birthday parties may she have?
 A. 35. B. 34. C. 8. D. 10.

D

Learning How to Learn \$24. 50

Children who read this book show great interest in study. There are many pictures in the book. And these pictures will help them understand it easily and quickly.

How to Use a Dictionary for Children \$35.00

Read this book, children can learn how to find words in a dictionary and how to read words correctly. They can also learn what the different marks mean in a dictionary.

What's more, you'll just pay 50% for the two books before July 1.

(2008 年西宁)

1. According to the ads, these two books are for _____.
A. parents B. men C. children D. women
2. Many pictures in the book "Learning How to Learn" can make _____.
A. the book beautiful B. the children understand the book easily
C. the book sell well D. the children draw well
3. "_____" can tell you the meaning of the different marks in a dictionary.
A. *Learning How to Learn* B. *Study Skills for Life*
C. *Library Instruction for People* D. *How to Use a Dictionary for Children*
4. If you buy the two books on June 25. You'll just pay _____ for them.
A. \$59. 50 B. \$29. 75 C. \$47. 25 D. \$42. 00
5. The purpose (目的) of the passage is to _____.
A. sell the two books to children B. help children learn English
C. help children learn science D. use a dictionary to draw

E

Not only work but also recreation is needed. If someone is always crazy about his work, he may not enjoy the life. It's not good for his health.

Everyone has his own way of relaxing. Perhaps the most popular form is to take part in sports. There are team sports, such as basketball and football. You can work with others and have fun. There are also individual sports, such as swimming and running. Skating and mountain climbing are the most popular recreation for people who like to be outdoor. Why not join a club if you like it?

Not everyone who enjoys sports likes to take part in them. Many people like watching them on TV or listening to them on the radio. So many people like some forms of indoor recreation, such as watching TV, singing and dancing. Yoga is fashionable in recent years.

It doesn't matter whether we like indoor recreation or to take part in outdoor sports. It is important for everyone to relax from time to time, and enjoy some forms of recreation. It helps keep fit.

1. Which is the most popular form of recreation?
A. Sports. B. Watching TV. C. Sleeping. D. Singing and dancing.
2. People want to take part in sports in order to _____.
A. relax themselves B. make friends C. find a good job D. make more money

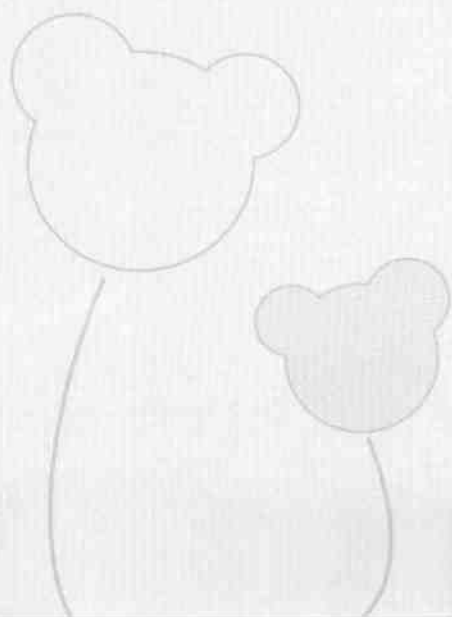
3. Outdoor sports include _____.
 A. watching TV
 B. singing and dancing
 C. listening to the radio
 D. skating and mountain climbing
4. Why do many people like watching sports on TV or listening to them on the radio?
 A. Because they like sports, but they don't like to take part in them.
 B. Because they don't enjoy sports.
 C. Because they don't need to keep healthy.
 D. Because they are lazy.
5. The passage mainly tells us that _____.
 A. basketball is a kind of team sports
 B. everyone who enjoys sports should take part in them
 C. different people have different ways of relaxing
 D. indoor recreation is not as important as outdoor sports

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!	○ 生词
B			正确率 80% 以上: 提高命中率, 再创佳绩!	○ 语法
C		实际用时	正确率 70% 以上: 斟酌一下你的解题方法, 仍有提高的空间!	○ 固定搭配
D			正确率 60% 以上: 再接再厉, 你会比想象的更强!	○ 速度
E			正确率不足 60%: 吃透这本书, 惊喜等着你!	○ 其他原因
指导意见				

第二 部分

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。本部分让你了解阅读理解与完形填空的命题特点、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、阅读理解与完形填空命题分析

阅读理解与完形填空是全国各地历年中考英语试题中主要题型,也是卷面分值最高的题型。由于英语课程标准中规定初中学生除教材外,课外阅读量应累计达到 15 万词以上,因此中考英语阅读理解越来越倾向于考查考生的整体理解能力、分析判断能力、逻辑思维能力、扩展联想能力以及敏锐地获取信息的能力。完形填空集词语辨析、词的用法及搭配、语法、单句理解、语篇理解的考查于一体,既考查考生的语言知识水平,又检测他们的分析判断能力和综合运用语言的实践能力。因此,它不仅要求考生具有扎实的基础知识,同时还得具备灵活运用语言知识的能力。具体说,完形填空所考查的综合运用语言的能力包括:词语辨析能力;语法结构分析能力;语篇理解能力;逻辑推理能力;文化背景透析能力;作者意图剖析能力;生活常识综合运用能力。

(一) 阅读理解

综观各地近几年中考英语试卷,阅读理解题一般有 3~5 篇短文,每篇短文的词汇量在 250 左右;体裁多以故事性文体、记叙文、说明文、应用文为主,但各地阅读体裁每年都有变化;题材多样,贴近学生生活实际,具有较强的时代气息和生活气息,信息含量大,可读性强,包括科普知识、生活常识、西方文化、幽默故事、人物传记、新闻报道、说明书、通知、广告、便条、节目表等;阅读理解题型大致分为以下四种:单项选择型、任务型阅读、阅读表达型、判断正误型等,其中单项选择型是中考的常考题型,任务型阅读、阅读表达等已经成为中考英语的趋势。下面主要讨论前三种。

1. 单项选择型

(1) 考查掌握所读材料的主旨和大意的能力。

Which is the best title of the passage?

Which of the following is this passage about?

In this passage the writer tries to tell us that _____.

The passage tells us that _____.

This passage mainly talks about _____.

(2) 考查把握文章的事实和细节的能力。

Which of the following is right?

Which of the following is not mentioned?

Which of the following is Not True in the passage?

Choose the right order of this passage.

From this passage we know _____.

(3) 考查根据上下文猜测生词含义的能力。

The word “...” in the passage probably means _____.

The underlined word “It” in the passage refers to _____.

In this story the underlined word “...” means _____.

Here “it” means _____.

(4) 考查对阅读材料全篇、文章各段、各句之间的逻辑关系的理解能力。

Many visitors come to the writer's city to _____.

Some shops can be built Dongfeng Square so that they may _____.

Air pollution is the most serious kind of pollution because _____.

Why did the writer get off the train two stops before Vienna station?

(5) 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。

We can guess the writer of the letter may be a _____.

We can infer (推测) from the text that _____.

From the letters we've learned that it's very _____ to know something about American social customs.

From the story we can guess _____.

(6) 考查推断作者意图和态度的能力。

The writer writes this text to _____.

The writer believes that _____.

The writer suggests that _____.

2. 任务型阅读

任务型阅读是对已阅读信息的二次加工的过程,它要求考生归纳概括文中要点,整合零散信息并且把系统化的信息以表格形式有序地表述出来,使零散信息条理化、明朗化、简单化和形象化。通过阅读表格等使读者迅速理清文章结构,获取主要信息,抓住段落主题,了解文章的大意。

近年来考查任务型阅读的题型包含两方面:阅读理解和任务型阅读,常见的种类主要有:阅读后填写表格、语义搭配、回答问题、翻译句子、填写词语等。

“任务型阅读”主要考查下列三方面的能力:捕捉信息能力——属基础题;组织信息能力——属活用题;综合概括信息能力——属概括题。

3. 阅读表达

阅读表达题是各地逐渐采用的一个阅读新题型,目的是考查学生通过阅读获取信息、处理信息并进行书面表达的能力。此题型既考查学生的阅读理解能力,又考查学生的书面表达能力。换言之,既考查学生的语言输入,又考查其语言输出能力。试题的出题方式一般采取以下几种形式。

(1) 主旨概括。要求概括出短文的大意或标题、短文中某一段落的大意或指出作者的写作意图。常见的命题方式有:

What is the best title for the passage?

What is the main idea of the article/Paragraph...?

What is the purpose of the writer writing this passage?

(2) 完成句子。要求结合上下文将短文中的空白处用适当的词语补充完整,使短文通顺。这就要求学生在把握全文大意的基础上,弄清所填句子与上下文之间的逻辑关系,如因果、递进、并列、对比、转折等。常见的命题方式有:

Please fill in the blank in the passage with proper words or phrases.

Fill in the blank in Paragraph ... with a proper sentence.

(3) 句子翻译。要求将短文中指定的句子翻译成通顺的汉语。在着手翻译之前,首先要分析把握句子的结构,在理解原文的基础上进行翻译。译文一定要遵循“忠实、通顺”的原则,符合汉语表达习惯。常见的命题方式有:

Translate the underlined sentence in the ... paragraph into Chinese.

(4) 同义句替换。要求根据所给的英文句子,在短文中寻找意义相同的句子。此类试题较简单,答案较固定。常见的命题方式有:

Which sentence in the passage is the closest in meaning to the following one?

Please find out the sentence which can be replaced by the following one.

(5) 封闭型问题。要求结合文中的某个问题进行解答。常见的命题方式有:

What advice is given in the last paragraph?

(6) 开放型问题。要求结合学生自己的观点和态度在理解原文的基础上作出回答。常见的命题方式有: