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阅读理解命题特点
阅读理解解题方法
阅读理解例文解析
阅读理解综合训练

初中英语阅读理解

CHUZHONGYINGYUQIAOXUEHUOYONGXILIE

技能与技巧

刁生富 主编

CHUZHONGYINGYU
YUEDUQIAOXUEHUOYONGXILIE

暨南大学出版社

· 初中英语巧学活用系列 ·

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前 言

阅读是获得知识和信息的主要手段，阅读理解能力是学习英语的最基本、最重要的能力之一。因此，阅读理解在中学英语教学中占有重要地位，也是中考试题中最重要的内容。本书正是为了帮助学生培养阅读技能和掌握阅读技巧而编写的。

本书首先介绍了阅读理解的要求和题型，接着分析了阅读理解的解题思路、方法和技巧，然后用较多的典型例文进行详细的分析解答，最后选取一些有代表性的短文供学生进行强化训练，以便在实践中进一步明确解题思路，掌握解题方法，积累解题经验和技巧。

参加本书编写的人员，除主编外，还有徐瑞萍、习生虎、袁志湘、王燕玲、何嘉文、肖亮远、史丰玲、张宗刚、周玉玲、董玉珍、张红新等。

本书在编写过程中，参考了编者已出版的同类读物，选取了近几年全国各省、市、区的中考英语试题，在此特向原命题者表示衷心的感谢！

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第一章 阅读理解解题指导

第一节 阅读理解的要求

初级中学《英语教学大纲》试用修订版中明确提出，阅读的目的是为了获取信息，获得乐趣。该大纲强调了阅读的实用性，拓宽了阅读范围，并提高了对阅读速度和课外阅读量的要求。具体要求如下：

①能预习课文，初步理解课文大意。

②能独立阅读生词率不超过 3% 的水平相当的文字材料，阅读速度为每分钟 50 ~ 70 个单词。

③能理解日常生活中内容简单的书信、启事、说明等应用性文字材料，并能理解和解释图表所提供的简单信息。

④能借助词典阅读理解难度相当于课文的文字材料，获取所需信息，并从阅读中获得乐趣。

在初中英语学习的过程中，要按照这个要求，循序渐进地进行阅读训练，以掌握阅读技能和阅读技巧，提高阅读速度和理解能力。

第二节 阅读理解的题型

明确题型类别,把握题型特点,既有助于阅读中迅速准确地解题,也有助于考前进行针对性的复习。

对题型的分类可以从不同的角度入手。从命题形式来说,初中阅读理解题大致有三种类型,即多项选择型、判断正误型和阅读填空型。

一、多项选择型

这是初中阅读理解中最常见的命题形式,更是各类考试中的固定题型。在这种题型中,命题人往往先给出一篇难度适中的短文,然后设计五道左右的测试题,每题提供四个备选项,要求考生根据短文的内容,从中选出一个最佳答案。例如:

[例文1]

阅读下列短文,并做后面的题目,从 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出能回答所提问题或完成所给句子的最佳答案。

Once upon a time an elephant and a monkey had a quarrel (争吵).

The elephant was happy because he was so strong. "Look, how big and strong I am!" he said. "I can pull a tree down, can you?"

Now the monkey felt happy because he was so quick. "Look, how fast I can run and climb!" he said. "Can you climb a tree?"

At last they went to a wise old owl. "We can not agree," they said. "Tell us what you think about it. Which is better; to be strong or to be quick?"

The owl said to them, "Do just as I tell you, and then I shall find out which is better. Do you see that great fruit tree across the river? Go and pick the fruit and bring it to me."

So the elephant and the monkey went to the river, but the water was swift and the monkey was afraid.

"Get on my back," said the elephant proudly (自豪地). "I shall carry you. I am big and strong, and I am not afraid to swim across a swift river."

Soon they got to the other bank. There stood the tree. It was so tall that the fruit hung high above them.

The elephant tried to break the tree down, but it was too strong. He tried to reach the fruit with his trunk (鼻子), but it was too high.

"Wait a minute, I can climb," said the monkey proudly. He ran quickly up the tree, and threw the rich, ripe fruit to the ground. The elephant put it into his big mouth.

Then they crossed the river again, and gave the owl some of the fruit they had picked. "Now," they said, "Which is better, to be strong or to be quick?"

"Can anyone tell which one is better?" asked the owl. "Neither of you could get the fruit alone. It took both elephant's strength and the monkey's quickness to get it."

() 1. One day _____.

- A. a monkey had a fight with an elephant
- B. an elephant had words with a monkey
- C. an elephant had a talk with a monkey
- D. an elephant had a quarrel with a monkey

() 2. The elephant was proud because _____.

- A. he was stronger and bigger than the monkey

- B. he would pull everything down
C. he was too strong
D. he could pull a tree down
- () 3. The owl wanted the elephant and the monkey to go and pick the fruit because _____.
- A. the elephant was so strong that he could pick the fruit
B. the owl liked to eat fruit very much
C. the owl let them try to find out the answer which was better
D. the monkey was so quick that he could pick the fruit
- () 4. How did the monkey and the elephant cross the river?
- A. Both of them swam across the river.
B. The elephant carried the monkey across the river on its back.
C. The monkey jumped over the river.
D. The monkey crossed the river itself.
- () 5. What can we learn from the story?
- A. Animals sometimes are clever than man.
B. We mustn't do things as animals do.
C. We mustn't think too highly of ourselves and we should help each other.
D. We should always follow owl's instructions.

[参考答案]

1. D 2. D 3. C 4. B 5. C

二、判断正误型

这种题型在中考试题中常见，但在较高水平考试中少见。该题型所给选项只有两种情况，非“正”则“误”，较容易判断。

在这种题型中，命题人常常先给出一篇短文，然后从短文内容和考察目的出发，在题后设计几个句子，要求考生根据短文提供的信息，对其进行正误判断。

[例文2]

阅读下面短文，然后判断短文后各句是否符合短文内容，符合的用“T”表示，不符合的用“F”表示。

Do you want to say what you think in a letter to Jimmy Carter, President (总统) of the United States? You'll get an answer from him — written in ink, not typed — after only a few days.

Jimmy Carter gets about 4,000 letters every week. He answers every letter on special (特别的) White House paper. But he doesn't need a lot of time for it. In fact, he only gives 20 minutes a week to look at his private letters. He has the most modern computer in the world to help him. It costs about US \$ 1,200,000.

This computer has its own rooms on the first floor of the White House. It has a bank of electronic pens and they write like the President writes, in his favourite (最喜爱的) light blue ink. Each letter to the President gets a number according to (按照) the type of answer it needs. The pens then write the correct answer for it according to the number. Each letter takes less than a second to write. A white House official said, "It's not important that the letters come from a computer. Each letter says what the President wants to say."

(From an English magazine in 1979)

- () 1. You have to wait a long time for an answer from Jimmy Carter.
- () 2. The President spends 20 minutes a week reading all this private letters.
- () 3. This special writing machine is very large.
- () 4. "A bank of electronic pens" here means "A special place with a lot of electronic pens."
- () 5. President Carter prefers to use light blue ink.
- () 6. The computer writes less than 60 letters a minute.

[参考答案]

1. F 2. F 3. T 4. T 5. T 6. F

三、阅读填空题

在这种题型中，命题人往往先给出一篇短文，然后根据原文的内容，给出一篇经改写或缩写过的文章，或给出若干个句子，里面留出空白，要求考生依据原文，找出适当的单词填空。

这种题型主要用于考查学生正确理解原文及综合运用语言知识的能力，难度较前两种题型要大。

[例文3]

阅读下面短文，并根据短文的内容，补全句子。

It was a very hot day in the middle of summer, and there were no trees along the street. Mr Black closed his shop at five thirty, and went out into the street and began walking to the bus. He was very fat. The sun shone straight down the street, and in a few minutes Mr Black was

very hot.

A small boy came out of another shop in the street and followed Mr Black. He stayed very near him all the time, and he kicked (踢) the heels (后跟) of Mr Black's shoes several times. Mr Black looked at him angrily (生气地) each time.

After the third time, Mr Black stopped, turned round and said to the small boy, "What are you doing? Stop following me like that! You're going to hurt my heels."

"Please don't stop me!" The small boy said. "It's very hot today, and there isn't any shade (阴凉处) anywhere else in the street!"

- () 1. It was a _____ and hot summer day, you couldn't any _____ in the sky.
- () 2. There _____ not a tree on either side of the _____.
- () 3. Mr Black closed his shop at half _____ five and _____ to the bus on foot.
- () 4. A small boy _____ after Mr Black and made _____ angry.
- () 5. After the third time, Mr Black _____ and turned to the boy, "Stop following me _____ that."

[参考答案]

1. fine (sunny, nice, lovely, beautiful), cloud (s) 2. was, street 3. past, went 4. walked, him 5. stopped, like

[例文4]

阅读短文, 并根据其内容, 在下面每条横线上填上一个适当的单词。

Two men named Jack and Joe were walking along a road one hot

summer's morning. They were very thirsty (渴) and wanted very much to have a glass of cold beer (啤酒), but they had no money.

"I can get some beer for us without money," said Jack. "Come with me." They went to a pub (酒吧) about one kilometre away. It was lunch time and a lot of people were in the pub. The owner was selling drinks at one end of the long bar (柜台) and a waiter was selling drinks at the other end.

"My friend and I can't agree," Jack went up to the owner and said. "I say there are two glasses in a litre (升) and he says there are four." "You are right," said the owner. "There are only two glasses in a litre." "Thank you," said Jack, and went over to where Joe was standing at the other end of the bar.

He asked for two glasses of beer and told the waiter that the owner was going to pay for it. Then he called out loudly, "You did say two glasses, didn't you, owner?" "Yes, that's right. Two glasses." The owner called back. So they drank the beer with great enjoyment (乐趣) and then walked out of the pub.

This story tells us about how 1 and 2 got the drinks one hot 3 without paying 4. It happened in a 5 at 6 time. And 7 was so clever that he got the beer for 8 and himself. They got the beer from the 9, but the owner didn't know that they would not 10 for it.

[参考答案]

1. Jack (Joe) 2. Joe (Jack) 3. morning (day) 4. money
(anything) 5. pub 6. lunch 7. Jack 8. Joe 9. waiter
10. pay

第三节 阅读理解的速度

阅读能力不仅表现在能够准确解答阅读中的各种问题,而且表现在能够快速阅读文章和解决问题上。尤其是考试中,阅读量,时间紧,这无疑对考生的阅读速度提出了一定的要求。因此,要培养阅读的技能 and 技巧,就不能不探讨怎样提高阅读速度的问题。

一、改掉不良的阅读习惯

许多学生在阅读英语时,速度很慢。这里面的原因比较复杂,但不良的阅读习惯是一个重要的方面。常见的不良阅读习惯有如下几个方面:

①一见到生词就停下来,不会跳过去继续阅读下文,不会联系上下文猜测词义。

②用手指或笔尖指着文章逐词阅读。

③在心中默读或小声地逐词朗读。

④不断回视已读过的内容。

⑤需要把每句话在心中或口头译成汉语才能理解句子的意思,不会通过用外语来思维和直接理解句子的意义。

以上几种不正确的阅读习惯,不但会影响阅读的速度,而且影响对文章大意和主旨的正确理解。

因此,我们在阅读的过程中,一定要尽力克服上述不良阅读习惯。这样,才能提高阅读速度。尤其要注意以下三点:

1. 避免音读

英语中许多单词都是多音节词，用发音器官读一个单词要比用目光扫视一个单词费时得多。所以，我们为了提高速度，在阅读时一定要避免音读，坚持默读。默读时做到不出声、不动唇、不指读，集中注意，边读边思考。

2. 戒除回读

回读是指读者在阅读过程中不断地将目光移至刚刚过目的文字进行重读。回读会极大地减慢阅读速度，因此在阅读中必须注意戒除回读。首先，要调整阅读速度，使之适合自己的英语水平；其次，要挖掘大脑潜力，使大脑在阅读过程中处于高度兴奋状态；最后，可用适当的方法进行锻炼，加快行间转动速度。其做法是用一张书页大小的纸片放在书上，读完一行，就用纸片遮盖这一行，眼睛在瞬间移到下行的开头。多做训练，可避免回读，提高速度。

3. 计时训练

为了加快阅读速度，还可以进行计时训练，因为计时训练能从时间上约束自己，迫使自己定时定量地达到阅读目标，并训练大脑集中注意力，从而养成快速阅读的习惯。

二、按意群阅读

传统的阅读习惯是逐词阅读，一目一词。这种阅读方式不仅需要的时间长，而且更主要的是它影响了读者获取句子意思的速度和准确性，由此导致读者为了弄清句义而反复阅读某个句子，从而造成时间上更大的浪费。阅读更长更复杂的句子时更会显示

出这种阅读方式的缺陷。而如果按意群将句中的词自然分隔开来，一组一组地扫描，用目光捕捉词组的信息，则能使阅读速度成倍提高，理解也更加有效。

例如：

The owner was selling drinks | at one end of the long bar | and a waiter was selling drinks | at the other end.

本句共有 22 个单词。如按一目一词的阅读方式，要读 22 次才得以完成。这样不但费时，而且难以加快速度。而如果我们把它们按意群分为四组，一目一组，分四次完成的话，每组都表示一个独立的信息，表意明确。不仅阅读速度大为提高，而且每读一组，大脑便兴奋一次。最后将四种信息串为一体，形成一个统一的、完整的信息单位，对理解极为有利。

要想按意群阅读文章，就必须学会如何划分意群。划分意群不仅取决于语法、语义和语境，而且也与读者的语感有关。读者只能在实践中逐步掌握规律。现将划分意群的基本方法介绍如下：

1. 主谓结构

- ① Shakespeare lived in the 16th century.
- ② English is spoken in many countries.

2. 动宾结构

- ① He decided to read this book.
- ② This factory makes machine tools.

3. 系表结构

- ① The plan sounds perfect.
- ② My aim is to help her.

4. 宾补结构

- ① We have proved him wrong.
- ② Did you notice your brother go out?

5. 从 句

- ① I'm coming | after I've seen him.
- ② I think | he is wrong.
- ③ Whatever he says | is meaningless.
- ④ The fact | that you haven't enough time to do this | is simply unbelievable (不可相信的).

6. 短 句

- ① I know.
- ② It's cloudy.
- ③ What do you think?

7. 短 语

- ① from then on
- ② to begin with
- ③ during this time
- ④ in the 18th century

因此,我们一定要改正逐词阅读的不良习惯,逐渐通过大量的训练,学会按意群阅读。

首先,在阅读时把句子划分成若干意群,并充分发挥眼睛的作用,扩大视距,通过眼球转动,扫视整个意群,从而从整体上理解句子。

其次,在每一个意群中,要把注意力重点集中在实词上,如名词、动词、形容词、副词、数词等,而不要过多地注意语法结