

读易

中学
英语
阅读

中考分册

READING EASE

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前言

《中学英语教学大纲》规定：英语教学的目的是通过听、说、读、写的训练，使学生获得英语的基础知识和为交际初步运用英语的能力，以及发展学生的思维能力和自学能力。英语阅读是一种书面的交际形式，更是各种考试的重要组成部分之一。随着中学英语教学改革推进，阅读在考试中所占比例大大增加。作者编写本书，旨在帮助初三学生解决在中考过程中遇到的各种难题，使广大中考学生在最短的时间里获得最大的学习效益，从而迅速提高英语综合运用和应试能力。

本书在编写体系上，充分体现了由浅入深，由易到难的阶梯性原则。共 25 个单元，每个单元包括四个方面的内容，第一部分为完成对话，通过此项训练，使学生获得为交际初步运用英语的能力。第二部分为完形填空，通过阅读短文，在理解上下文的基础上作出判断，进行推理，以提高理解能力。第三部分为阅读理解，这部分有 A、B、C 三篇文章，由易到难，着重对猜测词义、理解中心思想、判断、推理等阅读能力的培养，以巩固已学到的阅读技巧，逐渐提高阅读能力。第四部分为短文填词，通过快速的阅读去理解、判断或评价整篇文章，并从中掌握词法、句法、惯用语及语言文化知识，从而获得阅读能力的提高。答案反附在每个单元的后面，可供阅读练习后自检。

由于编者水平有限，时间仓促，书中难免有疏漏之处，敬请广大读者不吝指正。

序言

关于阅读能力的培养

田 湖 龙

17 世纪英国哲学家和散文家培根 (Francis Bacon) 曾就阅读问题说过这样的话: Some books are to be tasted, others to be swallowed, and some few to be chewed and digested. (有些书是应当尝尝滋味的, 有些书是应该大口吞食的, 还有少数的书是应当细嚼慢咽、好生消化的。) 这个经典名言告诉我们: 阅读的目的不同, 则阅读的方法各异。例如, 为了消遣娱乐, 可以粗读、泛读; 为了查询资料, 可以寻读、查读; 为了研究问题, 则必须精读、细读。

用当前的英语教学语言来说, 阅读有精读和泛读之分。精读要求“细嚼慢咽, 好生消化”, 既要见树, 又要见林。也就是说, 既要注意词语和句子的结构, 又要掌握篇章、段落的主旨大意。中学英语课本是精读的主要材料, 应通过精读来发展学生的口头和笔头表达能力, 巩固和扩大学生的语言知识。泛读则要求“大口吞食”, 既要读得快, 还要读得多; 要求抓篇章的主旨大意, 但不要求作词语和句子的结构分析; 在阅读量大和重复率大的基础上, 熟练掌握已学的语言知识、扩大词汇量

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和提高表达能力。从实用价值上看,泛读优于精读,因为泛读才是获取大量信息的主要手段。但从教学意义上讲,要在精读的基础上进行泛读,因为没有一定的语言基础知识是很难开展泛读的。

精读是在教师指导下进行的阅读,这种指导因人而异。泛读基本上是学生自主地阅读,教师指导较少。因此,学生如何通过泛读来发展自己的阅读能力,可能是进行阅读训练的重点问题。

从中学英语教学大纲的要求看,我认为提高阅读能力就是提高**阅读速度**和提高**阅读理解度**,既要读得快,又要理解正确。这个要求是必须达到的,经过努力,也一定能够达到。我们应该有意识地培养快速阅读的能力。快速阅读在某种意义上说比课文的精读更为重要,因为它是今后学习和工作最为实际的一种书面交际形式。

影响阅读速度的障碍是词汇量的限制。你掌握的词汇量越大,你的阅读速度就越高,阅读理解度就越大。因此,在阅读训练中就应采取多种形式,不断扩大词汇面,增加词汇量。其中一种行之有效的方法是**猜词技巧** (guessing technique),也就是说,通过上下文的意思来猜测某个生词的词义。这里举三个例子来说明:

1. The house was beginning to get cold, so Daisy pulled her red, wollen cardigan out of her bag and put it on.

这句中的“cardigan”可能是生词,但根据上下文的“to get cold”、“wollen”和“put it on”,你不难猜出“cardigan”一定是一种保暖的衣服。

2. Psychology is the study of mind and mental activities. For example, psychologists are interested in why some things make you sad, but other things make you happy. They want to know why some people are shy, but others are quite talkative. . . .

句中的生词“psychology”是一门学问 (the study), 而其派生词“psychologists”表示研究这门学问的人。从他所感兴趣的事以及“mind and mental activities”等词义中,你不难猜测出这两个生词分别是“心理学”和“心理学家”。

3. Last Thanksgiving Day, I was invited by Mrs Read to dinner with her family. She prepared foods in the kitchen, and we children exchanged greetings

and played games. After that, we sat down to dinner, in which traditional Thanksgiving foods such as turkey, chestnuts, sweet potatoes and pumpkin pies were served.

句中的“turkey, chestnuts, pumpkin pies”可能都是生词,但是通过上文“...traditional Thanksgiving foods such as...”以及整段文章所给情景,你不难猜出这些生词都是感恩节的传统食物。

上述三个例子都是作为泛读而言的。当你进行快速阅读时,通过上下文了解生词的大意就行了,用不着逐一查阅词典而影响阅读速度和阅读理解度。如果你泛读的量多了,接触的面广了,猜词的技巧熟练了,你就会在不知不觉中扩大了词汇量。而词汇量的扩大反过来又提高你的阅读速度和阅读理解度。

教学大纲除了对阅读速度提出了要求外,同时还对阅读理解度提出了要求。我们决不能因为加快读速而影响了理解度。应该在阅读时“把握主要的事实和中心思想”。这就是说,在阅读文章或读物时,要注意抓**主旨大意**和**主要情节**,不要因为一个生词或一个难句而使阅读停滞不前。不少人在阅读中见到生词就查词典,见到难句、长句就作句法分析,结果是词义虽然懂得了,句子结构也清楚了,但是整篇文章的大意或读物的主要情节却弄不明白,这种“见木不见林”的弊病实在是阅读中的一大禁忌。试以下面这篇短文的阅读理解为例:

A good friend of mine has the name “Tree”. Having a name like that can be a very big problem. When she was a child, she was called “Woody” by her friends. But that is nothing compared to the problem her brother has. His parents decided to call him “Christmas”—Christmas Tree. Some parents are really horrible! Here's a list of names that parents have given to their children: John Will Fail, Be Careful, May January, February March, Football Match.

Q: The best title for this passage must be _____.

- A. Funny People B. Silly Names
C. A Big Problem D. A Good Friend

这篇短文,包括问题 Q 在内,约 100 个词,按照读速的要求,你应该在两分钟内看完,然后回答这个抓大意的问题(正确答案为 B)。如

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果你达到了上述要求,你就完成了这项快速阅读的任务。如果你因为查生词(如 *woody, horrible*)或分析难句(如 *But that is nothing compared to the problem her brother has*)而没有达到要求,那你就是“见木不见林”了。

但是,作为精读,特别是课文阅读来说,你不仅要见林,而且要见木。也就是说,你不仅要掌握篇章大意,而且要对词语、句子作深入的理解。试看下面这段对话:

Son: Can I have the car tonight?

Father: Hmm?

Son: Can I have the car tonight?

Father: May I?

Son: OK. May I?

Father: May you what?

Son: You mean you didn't hear anything except "Can I"?

Father: Haven't you heard the generation gap?

上述对话中用了“Can I...?”和“May I...?”两个口语句型。如果你不了解 *can* 和 *may* 的细微区别(后者比前者更正式、更客气),你就不容易理解这段有趣的对话内容:儿子要向父亲借汽车用,父亲不高兴地哼了一声,因为他听到儿子说“Can I...?”他认为儿子没礼貌,应该说“May I...?”最后他教训儿子说这是个 *generation gap*(代沟)的问题。

有时,在常规的简单句中的各成分之间插入了一些修饰词语,使句子复杂化。这时,你要进行句子分析,去除枝叶,抓住主干,才能理解句意。请看下面这句话:

Dad, in a hurry to get home before dark so he could go for a run, had forgotten to wear his safety belt—a mistake 75% of the US population make every day.

上述句子的主体是“Dad had forgotten to wear his safety belt”(父亲忘了系安全带)。句中插入了一个状语“in a hurry to get home before dark so he could go for a run”,说明“忘了系安全带”的原因。在“...his safety belt”后有一个破折号,紧跟的名词“a mistake”是同位语,随后是一个省

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略了关系代词 which 的定语从句——(which) 75% of the US population make every day. 经过这段分析之后, 全句的意思就明白了: 父亲在天黑之前匆忙地赶着回家, 以便能去跑步, 可他忘记系安全带了——这是 75% 的美国人每天要犯的一个错误。

除了句子分析之外, 还应学会抓主题句 (topic sentence), 它是代表段落中心思想的句子, 其他句子都是围绕着这个主题句而展开的, 因此, 抓住了主题句就抓住了这个段落的大意。

主题句常常出现在段落的开头, 以突出段落的主题思想, 随后的句子对此主题作出阐述、补充、发挥或提供细节。下面这篇文章有两个段落, 其中每段的主题句都是安排在段首:

(1) **The Great Wall has a history of over twenty centuries.** The first part of the wall was built during the Spring and Autumn Period (770 B.C. — 476 B.C.). During the Warring States Period (475 B.C. — 221 B.C.), more walls were put up to defend the borders of the different kingdoms.

(2) **It was very difficult to build and rebuild such a great wall over wild and distant country without any modern machines.** All the work had to be done by hand. Many people were forced to work on the wall far away from their homes. They lifted earth in baskets, passed bricks from hand to hand and dragged heavy stones with ropes over their shoulders. Their living conditions were terrible. Thousands of men died and were buried under the wall they built. The Great Wall was made not only of stone and earth, but of the flesh and blood of millions of men.

第(1)段的主题句是“长城有两千多年的历史”, 随后的两个句子就这个主题作了历史事实的说明; 第(2)段的主题句是“长城的兴建异常艰苦”, 随后就其艰苦性进行了描述——人们背井离乡到这里来做苦工, 数以万计的人不堪其苦, 丧生于长城脚下……

当然主题句不一定都在段首, 也可能在段落的中间或末尾。有时是两个或多个段落才表现一个主题, 这些都要靠你在阅读实践中去摸索。Practise more, perfect more——功夫下得深, 铁杵磨成针。相信大家经过努力, 一定能闯过阅读关!

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Unit 1

完成对话 选择适当的单词完成对话,每空填一个单词,每个单词使用一次,单词中有两个为多余的。(20%)

everything, red, in, accident, away,
stop, one, from, along, cross, went, seem

(There's a traffic accident. The police came and began to ask the people.)

Policeman: What colour was the car?

People: It was blue. Oh, no, it was green. Oh, no, black.

Policeman: How many people were (1) _____ it?

People: There were three men in it. No, two men. Oh, no, one man and a woman.

Policeman: Where did the car come (2) _____ and where did it (3) _____?

People: I came down George Street. That's (4) _____, it came along Park Road.

Tom: It was a dark (5) _____ sports car. It came (6) _____ George Street and there was only (7) _____ man in it.

Policeman: You (8) _____ to be very sure. Where were you at the time

of the (9) _____?

Tom: I just (10) _____ down the street.

完形填空 阅读短文,从下面各题所给的四个选项中,选出一个最佳答案。(30%)

Last August we decided to spend a day in the country as nobody likes _____ 11 _____ at home on a holiday if the weather is fine. _____ 12 _____ the only difficulty was that many _____ 13 _____ people had the _____ 14 _____ idea. We moved out of the city _____ 15 _____ behind a long line of _____ 16 _____. After some time we came to a quiet country _____ 17 _____. At last we stopped near a farm. We _____ 18 _____ the food out of the car and sat beside a path at the _____ 19 _____ of the hill. We were very happy sitting in the _____ 20 _____ grass. But very soon we _____ 21 _____ the bell ringing at the top of the hill. What we saw made us _____ 22 _____ up our things and _____ 23 _____ back to the car as _____ 24 _____ as possible. There were about two hundred sheep coming towards us _____ 25 _____ the hill.

- () 11. A. studying B. staying C. sleeping D. playing
 () 12. A. Instead B. So C. But D. Although
 () 13. A. old B. rich C. other D. young
 () 14. A. good B. same C. strange D. different
 () 15. A. slowly B. quickly C. carefully D. hard
 () 16. A. trucks B. buses C. cars D. bikes
 () 17. A. street B. road C. route D. way
 () 18. A. got B. put C. found D. fetched
 () 19. A. side B. foot C. top D. front
 () 20. A. cold B. cool C. warm D. hot
 () 21. A. noticed B. learned C. heard D. felt

- ()22. A. pick B. put C. get D. eat
 ()23. A. walk B. go C. come D. run
 ()24. A. hard B. quietly C. quickly D. carefully
 ()25. A. to B. up C. off D. down

阅读理解 阅读下列短文,从每小题所给四个选项中,选出一个最佳答案。(30%)

Grass is, of course, a plant which grows in field; a plant which some kinds of animals like to eat when it's fresh. When there has been plenty of rain, the grass is green. When the weather has been dry, the grass is brown. Animals like to eat grass when it is fresh and green, and if the grass in one place is greener than the rest then animals prefer to eat that grass. An animal in a field may look over the fence into the next field where perhaps there are no animals and the grass in that field looks better, greener. But if the animal could get across the fence, into that field, it would find that the grass is really the same. It just seems better from a distance(距离). So that's the deep meaning of the expression:

"The grass is always greener on the other side of the fence."

We sometimes say just "The grass is always greener on the other side." or say just "The grass is always greener."

We use that expression when we describe the situation in which someone looks at distant things which seem to be better than the things around

him. But when he could go to the distant place, he would find that life there is just as difficult.

() 26. When it's fresh and there's been plenty of _____, the grass is green.

- A. sunlight B. fog C. snow D. rain

() 27. If the grass is brown, _____.

- A. it must be hot
B. it can't be cold
C. it must be dry
D. it shouldn't be very wet

() 28. Don't complain (抱怨). Come to my place and you would _____.

- A. see the life here is just as difficult
B. find everyone is happy
C. have more pleasant news
D. live an easy life

() 29. After reading, we know the expression **the grass is always greener** _____.

- A. is very interesting
B. has its hidden meaning
C. is known to all
D. has no other meanings

() 30. When do we use the phrase **the grass is always greener**?

- A. When it's possible to persuade (劝告) someone.
B. If we don't want to give our advice.
C. When someone is hard to please.

D. When it's easy to get on with people.

A man was repairing a street lamp when he saw a beautiful young woman and three children get into a car in the garden of a house near him. He saw that the car had a flat type and tried to warn the woman, but it was too late . . . she was already driving the car out of the garden and into the street. When she had got there, she stopped the car at the side of the street, got out and looked at the flat tyre. The children stayed in the car. Very soon another car stopped, and the driver asked her if she needed his help. The young woman said yes, and the man changed the tyre for her.

When she had thanked him and he had gone, she drove the car back into the garden, got out with the children and went back to her work in the house, with clean hands.

() 31. The woman drove her car into the busy street _____.

- A. to do some shopping
- B. to pick her children up
- C. to meet a driver
- D. to have the flat tyre changed

() 32. The man wanted to tell the woman _____.

- A. not to drive into busy streets
- B. not to stop the car at the side of the street
- C. a tyre of the car was flat
- D. there were three children in the car

- () 33. Why did the woman stop the car at the side of the street?
- A. Because she found a tyre was flat.
 - B. Because she couldn't drive the car any more.
 - C. Because she was sure someone would change the tyre for her.
 - D. Because she was looking for a new tyre.
- () 34. Why did the woman drive the car back?
- A. Because she had done what she wanted to do.
 - B. Because she had changed her mind.
 - C. Because something was wrong with the car.
 - D. Because one of the tyres was flat.
- () 35. What does the word **flat** mean?
- A. Wrong.
 - B. Broken.
 - C. Mistaken.
 - D. Different.

Born in a rich family, Florence Nightingale took lessons in music and drawing and read great books when she was young. As a child she felt that visiting sick people was both a duty and a pleasure. She enjoyed helping them. So she decided to be a nurse, but her father was strongly against her decision.

She went to learn nursing in Germany and France. When she returned to England, she started a nursing home for women. During War in 1854, Florence went to the front hospital. She used her own money to buy beds, clothes and food for the wounded (受伤的) soldier. Her only pay was the smiles from the lips of dying soldiers. After she returned to Eng-

land, she was praised (赞扬) for her work by Queen Victoria. But she said that her work had just begun. She raised money to build the **Nightingale Home for Nurses** in London. She also wrote a book on public health.

- () 36. When she was a child, Florence _____.
A. was born in a poor family
B. taught music and drawing
C. loved to help those sick people
D. went to learn nursing in Germany and France
- () 37. What made Florence decide to be a nurse?
A. She read great books.
B. Her own wish to help the sick.
C. Her father's great support(支持).
D. Her learning in Germany and France.
- () 38. In 1854, when Florence worked in the front hospital, _____.
A. she received no money at all
B. she earned(挣) a large sum of money
C. the working conditions(条件) were very good
D. she got a lot of beds, and food from the hospital
- () 39. Why was Florence praised by Queen Victoria?
A. She did a lot of work during the War.
B. She gave her money to the hospital.
C. She built the Nightingale Home for Nurses.
D. She had just begun her work.
- () 40. The word **home** in the sentence **Nightingale Home for Nurses** means _____.
A. a place where people live
B. a place where people work
C. a place where people study
D. a place where people play

A. family B. house C. building D. school

阅读理解真词 根据短文内容,填写正确的单词,使短文意思完整,单词的第一个字母已给出。(20%)

The car was invented just a c____ (41) ago. But many people don't know who was the i____ (42) of the first car. The first car was invented by an American with the name Henry Ford.

Henry was born in a poor family. He was the e____ (43) of six children. When he was a boy, he became interested in m____ (44) watches and machines. When he was twelve years old, his mother died. S____ (45) he had to work in a machine shop for two dollars and fifty cents a week. In the evenings he repaired watches for a____ (46) dollar a week. The hard life made him strong and a____ (47).

At that time there was another i____ (48) in the life of the young Ford. He dreamed to make a machine, it could run without h____ (49), so named "horseless carriage". He overcame(克服) a lot of difficulties and in April 1893, the "horseless carriage" was at last f____ (50). It was the first car.

- | | |
|-------------|-------------|
| 41. c _____ | 42. i _____ |
| 43. e _____ | 44. m _____ |
| 45. S _____ | 46. a _____ |
| 47. a _____ | 48. i _____ |
| 49. h _____ | 50. f _____ |

[Keys] 46. another 47. able 48. idea 49. horses 50. finished
40. D 41. century 42. inventor 43. eldest 44. mending 45. So
32. C 33. C 34. A 35. B 36. C 37. B 38. A 39. A