



中考英语提速直达系列丛书

中考英语

丛书主编:李宝忱

阅读理解 全解全析

李宝忱 杨岷生 编著

华夏出版社

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图书在版编目(CIP)数据

中考英语阅读理解全解全析/李宝忱、杨岷生编著. —北京:华夏出版社,2001.10
(中考英语提速直达专列)

ISBN 7-5080-2590-3

I. 中… II. ①李… ②杨… III. 英语—阅读教学—初中—升学参考资料 IV. G634.413

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2001)第 072979 号

中考英语阅读理解全解全析

李宝忱 杨岷生 编著

责任编辑:夏宁

出版者:华夏出版社

(北京市东直门外香河园北里4号 邮编:100028 电话:64663331 转)

印刷者:北京房山区先锋印刷厂

经销者:新华书店

开本:700×1000

印张:20.75

版次:2001年10月第1版

印次:2002年1月第1次印刷

定价:22.00元

前 言

步入 21 世纪, 英语——全球七大洲的通用语言与我们的生活越来越紧密。无论是升学、求职、评级、外贸谈判、学术交流, 还是吸收高科技成果、出国旅游、电脑联网……处处需要使用它。

对于广大中学生来说, 尤其是在初中阶段, 如果能够打下良好的英语基础, 就在成才的道路上迈出了坚实的一步, 而中考又是一次非常重要的验收。如何在考前获得极佳的学习效果, 必然成为初中毕业生关注的焦点。为此, 我们特邀请了在一线长期执教的英语特级教师和从事英语教学研究的工作者共同编写了这套《中考英语提速直达专列》复习丛书。

这套丛书全面贯彻了利于英语教学及考试改革所提出的“突出语篇、强调交际、加强写作”的要求。作者依据中考试卷上的关键题型, 编写了《中考英语单项填空全解全析》、《中考英语完形填空全解全析》、《中考英语阅读理解全解全析》和《中考英语听力测试全程训练》四本书。

《中考英语单项填空全解全析》是把近两年各地中考、会考中的典型试题加以集中筛选, 尤其是把一些有代表性的日常用语题、惯用语题、语境题作了详解和例析, 并把初中阶段所学的全部语法项目题进行归纳分类, 逐一剖析。

《中考英语阅读理解全解全析》和《中考英语完形填空全解全析》是以原汁原味, 能反映现代生活, 关注社会热点, 题材、体裁多样的英语短文为素材, 配上一定深度的问题让学生做阅读理解练习。通过训练来帮助学生们提高计时有有效的阅读水平。

《中考英语听力测试全程训练》则把当前初中阶段对听力要求的目的、层次、发展前景作了必要的分析, 对题型要求、解题技巧作了具体说明。同时把近一两年来各地中考、会考中的优秀试题加以选粹, 有层次、有梯度地作分类提供给学生进行交流训练。此外配有两盒音带, 由优秀高级英语教师朗读, 音质纯正, 语调准确, 并由英籍专家审定。

这套丛书的最大特色是: 不是简单的 A、B 卷训练题, 而是启迪学生思路、指导学习方法, 解决疑难问题的必要学习工具。它有利于广大学生散发性思维的发展, 有利于学生创造性才能的提高。

此丛书取名《中考英语提速直达专列》有两层意思, 其一“提速”是指要掌握科学学习复习方法, 用时少, 收效大, 这在中考复习阶段尤为重要。其二“直达”是说能顺利通过中考, 步入理想高中。

丛书的策划、设计、审定由李宝忱老师主持。

编者

2001 年 10 月

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第一部分

评 2000 年北京市三区中考 阅读理解“C”篇试卷

从 2000 年起,北京市各区中考试卷由各区自己命题,但采取毕业考与升学考合一的试卷仍占主流(海淀、东城、西城等仍称 2000 年初中毕业、升学统一考试),而朝阳区、顺义县从今年试点把毕业考试提前进行,参加全市统一时间进行的中考是纯选拔性的 2000 年初中升学统一考试。

本文想要涉及的问题是,不管把毕业考试升学考试分开与否,中考中要把学生成绩准确分开是十分必要的,而能完成此项任务的中考英语试卷上的“阅读理解题型”则具有独特选拔功能,因此各区中考英语设题时,对阅读理解题都非常重视,在整个试卷中所占的比例都有相当的权重,基本上是选 A、B、C 三篇文章占 30 分,即每篇 10 分,而 C 篇又都是重中之重,从而加大试卷的区分度。现根据笔者所见中考对阅读理解的要求,正日趋向高考要求靠近,即要培养学生真实的阅读能力,从而做到迅速了解信息和准确处理信息。

C 篇的特点是题材广泛:有科普、社会知识、故事短文。体裁多样:有叙述、议论、夹叙夹议。文章长度加大:海淀区 C 篇 501 个单词,正文 282 个单词,设问 219 个单词;东城区 C 篇 519 个单词,正文 351 个单词,设问 168 个单词;朝阳区 C 篇 422 个单词,正文 255 个单词,设问 167 个单词。单词量加大,海淀区加注释的单词有:urchin, hesitate, neighbour, crippled, cent, 东城区有:sociologists, support, freedom, equal chance, Liberation, treat, 朝阳区有:subtract, column, add。设问难度加大、梯度加深,涉及的问题有:

1. 掌握所阅读材料的主旨大意,以及用以说明主旨大意的事实和细节。
2. 既理解具体的事实,也理解抽象的概念。
3. 既理解字面的意思,也理解深层含义,包括作者的态度意图等。
4. 能理解某句、某段的意义,并能把握全篇的脉络,即句与句、段与段之间的关系,并能进行推理和判断。
5. 能根据材料所提供的信息,结合中学生应有的常识,正确判断生词和短语的含义。

现在结合海淀区、东城区和朝阳区中考英语试卷上阅读理解题 C 篇,逐一加以剖析。

1

海淀区C篇是一段小故事，出场人物有三个，主人公保罗、马路顽童和顽童的残疾弟弟巴迪。故事发生在圣诞节前夕，保罗的哥哥送给他一件贵重的礼物——一辆豪华型小轿车，马路顽童围着这辆车看，并坐上汽车试行，还提出到自己家门口走走，围绕这情节，保罗有很多猜想，但事实上，保罗的猜想是错误的，顽童的希望，顽童的预想是十分美好的。

短文如下：

(C)

A friend of mine named Paul received an expensive car from his brother as a Christmas present. On Christmas Eve when Paul came out of his office, a street urchin was walking around the shining car. "Is this your car, Paul?" he asked.

Paul answered, "Yes, my brother gave it to me for Christmas." The boy was surprised. "You mean your brother gave it to you and it didn't cost you anything? Boy, I wish..." he hesitated.

Of course Paul knew what he was going to wish for. He was going to wish he had a brother like that. But what the boy said surprised Paul greatly.

"I wish," the boy went on, "that I could be a brother like that." Paul looked at the boy in surprise, then he said again, "Would you like to take a ride in my car?"

"Oh yes, I'd love that."

After a short ride, the boy turned and with his eyes shining, said, "Paul, would you mind driving in front of my house?"

Paul smiled a little. He thought he knew what the boy wanted. He wanted to show his neighbours that he could ride home in a big car. But Paul was wrong again. "Will you stop where those two steps are?" the boy asked.

He ran up to the steps. Then in a short while Paul heard him coming back, but he was not coming fast. He was carrying his little crippled brother. He sat him down on the step and pointed to the car.

"There she is, Buddy, just like I told you upstairs. His brother gave it to him for Christmas and it didn't cost him a cent. And some day I'm going to give you one just like it... then you can see for yourself all the nice things in the Christmas window that I've been trying to tell you about."

Paul got out and lifted the boy to the front seat of his car. The shining-eyed older brother climbed in beside him and the three of them began an unforgettable

holiday ride.

注: urchin 顽童 hesitate 犹豫 neighbour 邻居 crippled 残疾 cent 美分

11. The street urchin was very surprised when _____.

- A. Paul received an expensive car
- B. Paul told him about the car
- C. He saw the shining car
- D. He was walking around the car

答案: B。这是一道细节题, 答案的依据是文中第二段: Paul answered, “Yes, my brother gave it to me for Christmas.” The boy was surprised.

12. From the story we can see the urchin _____.

- A. wished to give his brother a car
- B. wanted Paul's brother to give him a car
- C. wished he could have a brother like Paul's
- D. wished Paul could be a brother like that

答案: A。此题答案不是直来直去, 是推理题, 是从文章倒数第三段、第四段的内容, 从字里行间中找出的。如: He was carrying his little crippled brother. He sat him down on the step and pointed to the car. “There she is, Buddy, just like I told you upstairs. His brother gave it to him for Christmas and it didn't cost him a cent. And some day I'm going to give you one just like it. . . .”

13. The urchin asked Paul to stop his car in front of his house _____.

- A. to show his neighbours the big car
- B. to show he had a rich friend
- C. to let his brother ride in the car
- D. to tell his brother about his wish

答案: D。这是一道从表面意思到深层理解的设题, 从文章中获悉, 顽童说: “Paul, would you mind driving in front of my house?” 到 “... I've been trying to tell you about.” 这是关键之笔, 但在这段文章中要排除保罗种种猜想的干扰, 如: Paul smiled a little. He thought he knew what the boy wanted. He wanted to show his neighbours that he could ride home in a big car.

14. We can infer (推断) from the story that _____.

- A. Paul couldn't understand the urchin
- B. The urchin had a deep love for his brother
- C. The urchin wished to have a rich brother
- D. The urchin's wish came true in the end

答案: B。这是梳理归纳题, 是要从全文中逐一寻找, 支持这一中心思想的内容有: “You mean your brother gave it to you and it didn't cost you anything? Boy,

I wish ...”。又如从 He was carrying his little crippled brother 到 I've been trying to tell you about, 都表明顽童对他的残疾弟弟有很深的爱。

15. The best name of the story is _____.

- A. *A Christmas Present*
- B. *A Street Urchin*
- C. *A Brother Like That*
- D. *An Unforgettable Holiday Ride*

答案：C。中心主旨题。文章中出现过两次 a brother like that。第一次是在第三段，第二次是在第四段，但这两个“像那样的哥哥”的含义是截然不同的。保罗猜的是顽童想在圣诞节前夕能有一个送顽童豪华汽车的哥哥；而顽童的想法是希望在圣诞节那天送给自己残疾弟弟一辆豪华型小轿车。究竟是哪一种解释合适呢？当然是后者，作为本篇短文的题目最佳。值得特别说明的是这篇短文不仅从文体上，行文流畅，语言幽默，人物鲜明，从内容上也极富有教育意义。读到这篇故事，你能不想到安徒生童话集中《卖火柴的小女孩》吗？我们特别需要这些原汁原味充满活力的小说。海淀区的中考试卷在选材上为我们作出了范例。

2

东城区 C 篇是一则社会见闻。报道在西方工作的社会学家发现，大量的妇女都希望她们生为男子。据说持这种看法的德国人数高达 60%。为什么如此呢？一位叫詹姆斯·海伦的社会学家，在她的研究报告中作了说明。

全文如下：

(C)

Sociologists (社会学家), working in western countries, have found that a large number of women wished they had been born men. The number is said to be as high as 60% in Germany.

"Women often wish they had the same chances as men have, and think it is still men's world," said Dr James Helen, one of the sociologists who did the study.

Many men say that they have more duties than women. A man has to make money to support (养活) his family and to make the important decision, so it is right for men to be paid more. Some are even against their wives working at all. When wives go out to work, they say, the home and children can not be taken good care of. If women take full-time jobs, they won't be able to do what they are best at doing: making a nice home and bringing up the children.

Some women disagree. They say they want to get out of their homes and to have freedom (自由) to choose between work and home life. Women have the right of equal pay and equal chances (平等机会).

Anne Harper has a very good job. She also believes in “Women’s Liberation (解放)”. “I don’t wish I were a man,” she says, “and I don’t think many women do. But I do wish people would stop treating (对待) us like second-class people. At work, for example, we usually do the work that men do but get paid less. There are still a lot of jobs only to men — usually they are the best ones. If you are a man, you have a much better chance of living a wonderful life. How many women scientists are there... or engineers?”

51. Many men think _____.

- A. *women can't do what men can*
- B. *men have to work much harder than women*
- C. *men can make money more easily than women*
- D. *women's duty is mainly to do housework at home*

答案 D。这是一道概括题，答此题的依据是第一段内容：

Many men say that they have more duties than women. A man has to make money to support (养活) his family and to make the important decision, so it is right for men to be paid more. Some are even against their wives working at all. When wives go out to work, they say, the home and children can not be taken good care of.

开头两句是说明男子任务重，不言而喻，家中的活儿，教育子女的任务就是妇女的。第二类的一些人则是公开反对妇女外出工作。由此可见男子的想法自然是认为妇女的主要职责是在家料理家务。

52. Some women have different ideas. They say that _____.

- A. *women need chances to go out of the home more often*
- B. *women want more freedom in deciding the kind of life they want*
- C. *if women are given equal pay, they can do everything instead of men*
- D. *women are no longer interested in taking care of their homes*

答案：B。一些妇女持不同观点。文中第四段反映了她们的意见。

Some women disagree. They say they want to get out of their homes and to have freedom (自由) to choose between work and home life.

Women have the right of equal pay and equal chances (平等机会)。

这是文章的中心思想，作者的写作意图——争取人权平等，人权自由，男女平等。

53. Anne Harper didn't wish to be a man _____.

- A. *because she believed in "Women's Liberation"*
 B. *but she wished to get the same job as men*
 C. *because she had got a good job*
 D. *but she wished to be treated the same as a man*

答案：D。安妮·哈珀不希望自己是男子，但她希望人们像对待男人一样对待她。这是一道细节题，答案就在最后一段：“I don't wish I were a man,” she says, “and I don't think many women do. But I do wish people would stop treating (对待) us like second-class people...”

54. Anne Harper thought that _____.
- A. *women should live a better life than men*
 B. *women should be really liberated*
 C. *women should be given better jobs than men*
 D. *women should live a more wonderful life than men*

答案：B。安妮·哈珀的想法正是作者的意图，在最后一段开始写道：She also believes in “Women's Liberation (解放)”。然后她又列举了许多事实，其立意还是为了说明这一正确论点。

55. Which of the following is not true according to the passage?
- A. *There are more men scientists, engineers than women ones.*
 B. *Women are second-class people, so they shouldn't live a better life.*
 C. *Women do the same jobs as men, but get paid less than men.*
 D. *There are some best jobs that women have few chances to take.*

答案：B。这是一道比较难，比较隐含的题。“女人是二等公民，她们不应该生活得更好。”的观点是文中没有出现过的，因为文中男子尽管摆出种种理由，但还没有一种敢直接发表歧视妇女，把妇女作为二等公民，让妇女不应生活得更美好的观点。

总之，这篇短文真实地揭露了某些西方国家中的人权问题，也是国际政治论坛上的热门话题。学习英语了解外部世界的方方面面，一对照，会更加热爱我们伟大的社会主义祖国。

3

朝阳区C篇是讲述小学生怎样做算术家庭作业的生活故事。出场的人物是父亲和女儿，未出场的人物是女儿的算术老师，问题的焦点是怎样做一道算术题202减去79。全文如下：

(C)

People often say, “Children can’t do maths problems. It’s because parents can’t do their children’s homework.” Here’s an example to show what I mean.

The other day my daughter brought home her maths homework. “I have to subtract (减) 179 from 202,” she said.

“It’s quite easy,” I said. “You put the 202 over the 179.”

“But we need a 10 here. Where is the 10?”

“I don’t know where the 10 is. Let’s just subtract 179 from 202. Nine from two is three. You carry one and add (加) it to seven. Eight from zero is two. The answer is 23.”

“We can’t do it that way. We have to use the 10.”

“Well, I’m going to call your teacher to see how she subtracts 179 from 202.”

Over the telephone, I said that I was having a bit of trouble with the homework she had given to my daughter. The teacher said, “In the right-hand column (栏) we have units of one. The two in that column counts for two ones. The zero in the centre counts for zero tens. The two in the left-hand column counts for hundreds. Are you clear?” But I didn’t think it was clear.

I hung up and found my way to the medicine box. My head was now hurting. I started putting pills of medicine into my mouth. “How many did you take?” my wife asked. “I took one and then I took another... I knew one and one was two, but don’t ask me what it is now.”

71. The daughter wanted _____ the other day.

- A. to give her father a lesson
- B. to show how difficult maths was
- C. her father to phone her teacher
- D. her father to help her with the homework

答案: D。这是一道细节题, 依据第二、第三段内容, 从中可看出女儿是想让父亲帮助她做家庭作业。两段对话是: The other day my daughter brought home her maths homework. “I have to subtract (减) 179 from 202,” she said. “It’s quite easy,” I said. “You put the 202 over the 179.”

72. Which of the following sentences is not true?

- A. The father had a different way to do the maths problem.
- B. The father couldn’t do his daughter’s maths homework.
- C. The daughter couldn’t understand her father’s way.
- D. The daughter had some trouble doing the maths problem.

答案：B。设问哪一个句子，即哪一种情况是不真实的，这要用排它法去做，逐一检测，最后才能找到正确答案。

73. From what the teacher said, we know the word *units* means _____ here.

- A. *whole numbers less than 10* B. *whole things*
C. *groups of lessons* D. *the smallest numbers*

答案：A。从老师在电话中所讲 *units* 一词的意思是：

- A. 小于 10 的全部数 B. 所有的事情
C. 一组课 D. 最小的数

显然从全文读后，A 最适当。

74. What the teacher said made the father _____.

- A. *angry* B. *worried* C. *sad* D. *tired*

答案：D。老师说的内容使得父亲怎样了？是生气、不安、忧愁、还是累了。正确的选择，是听不明白，太累了。

75. Can you guess what would happen next in the story?

- A. *The father would go to school and begin to learn maths.*
B. *The father would become very ill and have to take more medicine.*
C. *The father would never do his daughter's maths problems again.*
D. *The father would go to the school and fight against the teacher.*

答案：C。此题有一定难度，是考查考生对弦外之音、话外之音的一种猜测，你读这篇短文之后，猜想会在下一步引出什么结局呢？

- A. 父亲将去上学学算术。
B. 父亲病重，要吃更多的药。
C. 父亲再不做女儿的数学家庭作业了。
D. 父亲到学校与老师作斗争。

从最后两个长的自然段中所获得的信息，经过核实、梳理排列，只有 C 符合常理。至此可以看出，朝阳区的选材，十分贴近学生生活，容易激发学生情趣，同时英语是一门工具课，或叫边缘学科，外语与数学、物理、化学、历史、语文等学科都有结合关系，用英语讲数学、物理、化学不仅可学习了其它科目的专业知识，也过了英语关，这样做很实用，值得提倡。希望今后教材或各中学英语报刊也多刊登些这样的短文，肯定会受读者欢迎的。

由以上分析可以看出，中考阅读理解的考查，已由过去五个 W 的浅层考题，过渡到找出短文主旨、推理判断，理解细节和猜词解义，特别要注重语篇和应用。为此中学在初中阶段必须适应这一要求，提高学生的阅读理解水平，加大阅读量，提高阅读速度，而且要不不断地帮助学生提高阅读技巧，不断地提高学生的阅读理解水平。

另外值得强调的是，在给学生提供阅读材料时，应以上述语篇为例，多找原汁原味，有趣味、有内容、贴近现代生活，文脉清晰、语言流畅、地道的材料为好。只有这样，教与学、教与考、学与考才能形成良性的环形导向，不断地优化教与学，提高中学生的英语水平，以迎接申奥成功、加入 WTO 所带来的机遇和挑战，从而培养出 21 世纪所需要的优秀人才。

第二部分

阅读理解

I. 题型简介

中考阅读理解题主要是检查学生综合运用英语的能力。浅层次是检查学生对词义的理解，对语句的理解；深层次是检查学生对文章的主旨大意综合归纳、推理判断的理解能力。在阅读理解文章的取材上，近几年有一个共同特点是，清新、多样、富有时代感，在命题上力求适度、含蓄、有层次，从而了解学生的真实阅读理解能力，并区分他们的不同等级。

阅读理解的取材范围，从题材上看有三类：科普知识、风土人情和生活记实。科普文章能传授知识，使学生开阔眼界，开发智力，挖掘潜能；风土人情和生活记实，可引起学生的学习兴趣，有利于开展口语，创造实用情景，提高综合运用英语的能力。从体裁上看有记叙文、议论文、应用文和小小说。它既可测定学生英语单科水平，又可了解学生运用各种知识的横向联系能力，从而使有各种专长的学生均有展示才华的用武之地。

从人教社所公布的《英语中考说明与样题》中可以得知，命题要求是：阅读选篇的词汇基本以英语教学大纲中的词汇表为准，语法和日常交际用语项目，也以大纲公布的为准，超出《词汇表》的词，原则上不采用，文章中非用不可，要加汉语提示，且每篇不超过两处。阅读测试点以识别语篇的事实（facts）为主，有限制地涉及概括语言主要意思的选项。

II. 解题技巧

一般分为四步：

1. 速读全文。特别重要的是文章的首尾段，要对文章的题材、体裁有所了解，从而准确把握全文。
2. 抓住主旨。文章有标题要仔细品味，无标题则要揣测琢磨。标题是画龙点睛之笔，抓住标题文章就容易理解。还要抓主题句，关键句，关键找到了，便能提纲挈领，一通百通，千万不能只见树木不见林，纠缠个别词语，把握不住主要内容。
3. 按题思考。了解了内容，就要进入角色，按题的要求作答，即要把人物的关系、时间的顺序、空间的位置、数字排列、图表所示、论点正误、事实真伪，迅速

排列组合，先易后难，由浅入深，正确选择，大部分问题解决了，剩下一两处难题，便可凭借语感和相关联的知识，作出判断，进行猜测。

4. 复读核对。复读时应用全文的主题进行统帅，检查所选答案的行文是否合乎逻辑，语法是否正确，词义是否贴切。所给的已知材料是否充分使用，要从头到尾浏览一遍。

第三部分

典型试题分析

I. 四选一试题 81 篇

阅读短文，从每题所给的四个选项中，选出一个最佳答案。

①

From a plane we can see the fields, cities, mountains or seas below. If we go into space, we see more and more of the earth. People and man-made satellites have been sent out into space to look at the earth carefully and people have learnt more about the earth in the last few years.

The sea looks very beautiful when the sun is shining on it. But it can be very terrible when there is a strong wind.

The sea is very big. It nearly covers three quarters of the earth. The sea is also very deep in some places. There is one place and at that place the sea is about 11 kilometres deep. The highest mountain in the world is about 9 kilometres high. If that mountain was put into the sea at that place, there would be still 2 kilometres of water above it!

In most parts of the sea, there are many kinds of fishes and plants. Some live near the top of the sea. Others live deep down. There are also a lot of small living things, and lots of fishes live by eating them.

The sea can be very cold. When people go down, the sea becomes colder and colder. Only some men can go down into the deep sea. But, in 1970, five women scientists (科学家) lived in the deep sea for fourteen days.

根据短文内容选择最佳答案，将其标号填入题前括号内。

1. This passage is _____.

A. a short story

B. for science reading

C. a piece of news

D. a report

2. The sea covers about _____ of the earth.