

NEW

Technique

English

新技巧英语

阅读理解

初中

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出版说明

编写目的

英语作为交流的语言工具,对于初高中学生来讲越来越重要,他们正处在打基础阶段,如果英语基础不扎实,不仅影响升学,还影响以后就业、出国深造等问题,打基础就得有好的学习方法,但很多学生苦于没有学英语的最佳途径,学英语感到很吃力,甚至下了功夫,收效甚微。本书从学习策略、解题技巧着手,让学生真正掌握英语特点与实际功能。因此,我们组织了具有丰富教学经验的一线教师编写了《新技巧英语》系列丛书。

编写依据

- ☐ 2001 年最新高(中)考试说明
- ☐ 2001 年最新英语教学大纲

编写框架

本书按高(中)考题型分为四大块内容:

- ☐ 单项填空(选择)与词汇。
- ☐ 完形填空。
- ☐ 阅读理解。
- ☐ 书面表达与看图填空(或短文改错)

编写特点

□ **重点突出,侧重技巧。**如单项填空(选择)的知识点几乎包括了全部语法、词汇,加强了语言交际功能,突出了动词知识运用;完形填空重点考查学生综合运用能力,重点在名词词语、动词词语、形容词词语、介词词语搭配和习惯用法上;阅读理解重点突出阅读量与阅读速度;短文改错侧重了对写作中语法要素、词汇要素、修辞要素考查;书面表达与看图填空,侧重直接给出情景考查学生表达能力。

□ **取材广泛,贴近生活。**本书取材广泛,涉及科普知识、政治经济、人物传记、科技教育、风土人情、广告宣传、新闻报道、体育赛事、历史文化、人间百态等,材料贴近生活,浅显易懂,趣味性强,有利于引导学生阅读,培养兴趣,积累知识。







□ **信息量大,实战性强。**每种题型后都设有针对性强的习题,信息量大,参考价值高,命题角度新,综合性强。

□ **考查交际能力,融合新知识。**全书增加了综合性和语境化内容,加大了语言交际能力考查的力度。

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第一部分 实用技巧点拨



阅读理解题型说明

1. 阅读理解题型的考查目的

阅读理解题型主要考查考生英语阅读能力,即考查考生对文章的理解程度。它要求考生在很短的时间内正确地理解文章的主旨、作者的意图,准确地把握文中关键词的确切含义,关键句子在文中的作用,以及透过表层的意义来理解其深层意义,即考查考生是否把握文章中各种表层的和内在的逻辑关系,是否了解所学语言国家的文化背景,并回答各种提问。因此,考生必须在平时的学习中注意词汇、词组、惯用语及句型的积累,要注意英语的表达法,还要养成良好的阅读习惯,才能做好这类题型。

2. 阅读理解题型的功能

阅读理解题型具有量大,题材广泛,体裁多样,问题设计巧妙等特点。它主要考察考生的如下几种能力:

- (1)迅速理解文章大意,要旨的能力
- (2)准确把握文中具体事件、细节的技巧
- (3)结论及推理判断能力
- (4)记忆、运用及识别词汇、词组及惯用语的能力

3. 阅读理解题型的类型

- (1)根据短文内容填空
- (2)根据短文内容选择正确答案
- (3)根据短文内容回答问题
- (4)根据短文内容判断正误



阅读理解试题特点及考查角度

1. 试题特点

在试卷中占的分值最大,知识面覆盖广,题材多样化,包括日常生活,人物

传记,传说,社会,历史,地理,风土人情,政治,科技,经济等。文章的体裁也尽量避免单一化,包括记叙文、说明文及应用文等,所以考生能够在中考中取得好成绩,阅读理解起着关键性作用。

2. 考查角度

阅读理解部分主要考查考生的实际英语运用能力,可以分以下几点:

(1)词义和句义考查。这些词句往往不只是体现表层含义,而且具有深层意义。

(2)细节和事实考查。要抓住文中事件发生的时间、地点、人物、发展过程和结局等方面,所选答案一定要符合原文。

(3)文章主旨和大意考查。主要包括作者的写作目的,文章的中心思想等内容。

(4)结论或推论性考查。主要弄懂作者的写作要旨,按照文章事件发生的过程和逻辑关系,做出符合原文逻辑或主旨的结论或推论。

(5)拟选题目考查。主要原则是:一要切题,即能够概括出全文的主旨;二要简洁,即文字简单明了。



做阅读理解题必须具备的基本知识

1. 丰富的词汇量

丰富的词汇量是提高阅读速度和阅读能力的必要前提。一般来说,除了教学大纲规定掌握的词汇以外,还应掌握一些阅读理解命题常用的词汇,如 title, according to 等。中考阅读理解所要求的词汇量起码不低于 2000 单词,因此考生必须在平时多注意词汇的积累。

2. 快速阅读的方法

要想在规定的时间读完中考阅读理解试题,并完成文后面的问答题,考生必须具备快速阅读的能力。要提高阅读速度,除平时进行大量的阅读训练外,还应注意掌握以下几种阅读技巧:

(1)略读法

这种方法具有以下特点:①以极快的速度阅读大量的材料,寻找字面上和事实上的信息。②只要能抓住大意,可以跳过某一部分或某些部分不读,可以不求深解,在正常阅读中理解率应达到 70%,而这里只要求理解 50% 左右即可。

(2)跳读法或浏览法

主要用于快速寻找特殊的信息,如同查字典里的一个字,电话号码本里的一个人名和号码一样,这时我们的目的很明确,因而不需要真正逐字逐句的阅读,这种方法主要用于带着问题去阅读。等问题的答案找到了,这种浏览也就结束了。

3. 做阅读理解应具备的能力

(1) 能够通过上下文或构词法猜测词义的能力

阅读文章中的生词量一般不超过 3%, 这些生词一般可以通过上下文中相关的词汇、短语来推测词义;也可以通过语法中的构词法得出另一个词的意思。这就是要抓住词根的意义,利用构词法的知识猜测词义。例如,在下面句子中: Although she was very old, she continued(继续) to teach at our school for several years because she was a very good educator. 在此句中 educator 通过上文 teach at our school 可以猜测出 educator 是“教育者”之意;也可以通过构词法的相关知识来猜测,在教材中出现过 educate 和 education,由此可猜出 educator 之意。

再如: Some people think he is honest(诚实的) but to my mind, he is a hypocrite. 在此句中,通过上文 he is honest 已知信息“诚实”的意义,再注意 but 转折关系,猜测 hypocrite 是 honest 的反义词,那么 hypocrite 是一个“不诚实的人”,这与它的确切意义“伪君子”相差不多。

再看这样一篇文章: Mr Johnson worked in a hospital. Three years ago, when he was sixty-eight, he retired(退休). But a lot of people came to ask him to look them over. He's very busy in the day time and he wanted to have a good rest at night.

Half a year ago a young man moved in the room upstairs. At first he was quiet. The old man was satisfied with(对……满意) him. But now he had several friends. They often came to see him in the evening. They talked loudly, sang and danced. Mr Johnson was unhappy, but he didn't say anything.

It was the young man's birthday yesterday. All his friends came at seven in the evening. They drank too much and made a lot of noise. The old man couldn't fall asleep the whole night. This morning, as soon as he got up, he went upstairs and began to knock at the door. The young man opened for him and asked him to go in.

"Did you hear me beat the ceiling(天花板) last night, young man?" asked Mr Johnson.

"It doesn't matter, sir," said the young man. "I don't mind it. It was very

noisy in my room, too.”此文章中考查 beat 之意。要想准确猜出该词义,必须通读全文,根据上下文语言信息,判断出 beat 这个生词的意义:这个年轻人搬到这位老人的楼上,起初这位老人对这个年轻人感到满意,但后来年轻人有了几个朋友,他们经常在晚上来看他。他们大声谈话、唱歌、跳舞,这位老人很不高兴,但没说什么。昨天是这个年轻人的生日,他的所有朋友在晚上七点就来了,他们喝了太多的酒并发出许多噪音。这位老人一整夜都没有睡着,到了早晨这位老人一起床就去楼上找这个年轻人,并问“Did you hear me beat the ceiling last night, young man? 在这里通过上文我们可以猜到 beat 是“敲”的意思,由于当时这位老人不能很好地睡觉,所以着急就敲了天花板。

另外,在句子中用大写字母开头的词往往是人名或地名。这就要求从词的本身及文章的内容来猜大概意思,翻译出来的意思是否准确并不太重要,阅读时也没有必要翻译。比如我们在文章中有时可以见到这样两个词 Chicago, Sacramento, 这两个词为两个地名,且清楚 Sacramento 比 Chicago 小,是 Chicago 范围内的地方即可。

在阅读中,遇到生词并不可怕,要注意阅读整体句子,千万别总盯在生词上苦思久想,这样不仅解决不了问题,还易陷入迷惑之中,也影响阅读速度。还有的生词给出了注解,再次或多次出现时,不会注解多次,要留心记住汉语意思,以免造成下一步阅读障碍。

(2) 归纳概括的能力

考生阅读短文后,要能够通过分析,理解全文,区分主要和次要信息,进而总结归纳文章的大意或某个段落的大意。

(3) 逻辑推理能力

阅读文章的目的主要是获得作者要传达的信息。我们不仅要获得信息,还要根据文章的事实和线索进行逻辑推理,推测作者未提到的事实或故事的发展动向及作者的写作意图、态度等。

看下面的文章:

It was snowing very hard for days. Kitty and Titty had nothing to eat for a day. They knew that things weren't right at home, so yesterday morning they wanted to go out. Nick put them out through a window, because the snow was so deep outside that he couldn't open the door.

Last night they didn't come back. “Dear”, Nick said to himself, “they are only five months old. This weather will kill them.” But just then Nick heard them calling him. He looked out and could not believe—they were drawing a big hare

through the snow. They dropped it through the window into Nick's hands. Hare for dinner!

这篇文章有这样三道题:

①Kitty and Titty in the story were _____.

- A. Nick's children
- B. dogs
- C. hares
- D. neighbours

②They knew that things weren't right at home. It means that they knew _____.

- A. Nick had no food to give them
- B. Nick couldn't open the door
- C. it was very cold outside
- D. they were too young to eat anything

③The story says that Kitty and Titty _____.

- A. went out to play with snow
- B. liked to look for food outside
- C. ate much more than Nick did
- D. were a great help to Nick

分析:根据文章内容,进一步细读会发现 Kitty 和 Titty 在天下大雪时没有吃的,想出去,Nick put them out through a window. 此句中用了 put 这个词,还知道 Kitty 和 Titty 他们仅五个月大,对这些细节信息进行归纳总结,推断出 Nick 是故事中的主人,他不可能让他自己年龄才 5 个月的孩子外出,而且是 Nick "put" 他们出去的;更不可能是 Nick 的邻居。因此,得出结论:Kitty 和 Titty 是一种动物。所以完成第①题时,A 选项 Nick's children 和 D 选项 neighbours 被排除了。在文章中又可以发现 they, Kitty and Titty, were drawing a big hare..., 因此也不可能选 C 项 hares, 因此选 B 项 dogs。这道题是根据故事中的事物,事由及其内在关系进行归纳,获得准确信息,进行合理推敲,判断出正确答案的。

第②题主要考查考生对本句话的理解,不仅要了解本句表层意义,而且还要理解深层意义:天下着大雪,Kitty 和 Titty 已经一天没东西吃了,它们的主人 Nick 没有东西可供它们吃了,他们在家呆着是不行的。故选 A。

第③题既要 Hare for dinner 的字面意义理解,还要根据上下文具体语境理解深层含义,也就是理解作者言外之意。根据文章具体事实,经过分析、深层理解,表明了 hare 对 Nick 是极大的帮助。故选 D。

(4) 细节判断及图形辨认能力

一篇或一段文章的中心思想确定后,还需大量细节信息的支持。这些细节对于理解全文内容至关重要,细节理解的答案往往通过对文章的字面意思理解即可作答,一般是比较直接,但也有间接的,需要归纳、概括和推理才能答题。图形辨认题、推理计算题就属这类试题。



阅读理解解题步骤与技巧

1. 解题步骤

(1)带着问题阅读。做阅读理解题,先把短文后的测试题浏览一遍,做到心中有数,然后带着问题去阅读短文,边读边捕捉文中与问题有关的信息点(如时间、地点、人物、结局等),初步掌握文中大意和作者意图。这种做法的优点是阅读时有所侧重。缺点是由于没读过短文,因而可能不能很快找到所需的信息。

(2)先读短文,然后做题。做题时如遇到问题再重读有关的细节,这样回读时可以迅速找到所需的信息。但读第一遍时,由于目的不明显,所以该记住的一些事实未必留心注意。

(3)快速浏览全文,了解文章大意,然后带着问题再认真阅读一遍短文,最后回答问题。这种方法集中了前两种方法的优点,使考生在阅读时既有较强的针对性,又使考生节省做题的时间且提高做题的正确率。

(4)统观全文,前后照应。做完理解题后,要立足整体把全文再阅读一遍,逐一校对各题的答案,注意各小题的答案是否前后照应,因为围绕一篇文章所设计的几个题目应该是相互关联的。因此,各题的答案也应该是相互照应的,而不应自相矛盾,这一点很重要,短文后的四五个测试题中必有一个关键题,关键题答对了,则势如破竹;关键题答错了则会引起连锁反应。

2. 解题技巧

准确地理解阅读材料,除了平时进行大量的阅读,提高阅读速度,不断丰富自己做题的经验外,还需在阅读时掌握以下方面的技巧。

(1)看完一篇文章之后,要善于找出文中的主题句,这对理解文章是很有帮助的。主题句通常出现在首段的第一句,也有的在一段的末尾,个别在段中;若短文的中心意思在中间或含而不露,首尾不足以表达时,也就是说没有主题句,此时就需要自己去从中归纳总结了。

看下面的文章:

A good way to pass an exam is to work hard every day in a year. You may fail in an exam if you are lazy for most of the year and then work hard only a few days before the exam. If you want to be good at English, you have to read stories in English, and speak English as much as possible. A few days before the exam you should go to bed early. Do not go to bed late at night studying. Before you start the exam, read carefully over the question paper, try to understand the exact (确切) meaning of each question.

When you have at last finished your exam, read over your answers. Correct (改正) the mistakes if there are any and be sure that you have not missed anything out.

The best title of this passage is _____.

- A. An Important Exam B. Be Ready for an Exam
C. Get Ready for an Exam D. How to Pass an Exam

分析: 读此文不难看出, 文章第一句就点明了文章的中心, 即通过考试的好方法: A good way to pass an exam is to work hard every day in a year. 因此判断答案正是 D。D 项意为“怎样通过考试”, 与中心句含义相吻合。A、B、C 选项均不符合文义。

再看下面的文章:

The telephone office changed the telephone numbers of Mr Dick's city, so Mr Dick had a new telephone number. It had been the number of a food shop before. The shop now had a new number, too. But many women did not know this, so they still telephoned the old number.

All day long, the telephone rang. At first Dick and his wife always said, "Sorry, you have the wrong number. The shop has a new one now."

But two weeks later, women still kept on telephoning them to order things (订货). Mr Dick began to be angry. Then he had an idea. He began to answer those women like this, "Hello! what do you want us to send you today?" "I want..." But Dick had no interest to hear what they said. Dick thought perhaps these women would stop telephoning them when they didn't receive their things.

But this way did not help Mr Dick, because the next day, the telephone became more and more. All these women said angrily, "Where are my tomatoes? Where is my meat? Where is my bread? They have not come yet! We need them for our lunch and supper and breakfast!"

The best title of the passage is _____.

- A. A Wrong Telephone Number B. A Luck Telephone Number
C. A Good Telephone Number D. An Old Telephone Number

分析:通读此文可知,文章所叙述的主要是迪克家的新电话号码给他家带来的麻烦。第一自然段说明新电话号码的来历,电话办公室将一家食品店的电话号码换给了迪克。第二自然段叙述了不知内情的食品店顾客不断地把电话打进了迪克家,迪克夫妇不得不对此反复解释。第三自然段叙述迪克为了阻止顾客再往他家打电话而采取的方法。最后一自然段叙述他这一方法所造成的适得其反的结果。

总结以上情况不难看出,迪克家的麻烦的起因就是新换的电话号码。而他的新号码却又是一个旧号码。所以文章标题应为“一个电话号码”,答案为D。A、B、C选项均不符合文义。

此题的主题须从全文内容进行分析归纳才能得出。

再看下面的文章:

A young passenger(旅客) was looking everywhere for his ticket because the conductor was coming to punch(剪) the ticket. He was looking for it in all the pockets of his coats and trousers. What surprised the other passengers most was that they found he had the ticket in his mouth. The conductor quickly pulled the ticket out of his mouth, punched it and gave it back to him. When the conductor moved on, all the other passengers couldn't help laughing. One of them said to him at last, "I'm sure you felt foolish just now, sitting there looking everywhere for your ticket when it was right in your mouth all the time."

"Foolish?" answered the passenger, "I was chewing(嚼) the date off."

The best title for his story is _____.

- A. Ticket without Date B. Eating Ticket
C. A Clever Conductor D. A Foolish Passenger

分析:根据全文我们可以推断出这篇文章的主题句在文章的最后。I was chewing the date off.

文章的第一段点明,列车员就要剪票,一个年轻旅客到处寻找他的票,其他乘客最好奇的是他们发现他把票放在嘴里。从列车员的一系列动作中, "quickly pulled the ticket out of his mouth, punched it and gave it back to him." 只是提到 the conductor moved on, 可见他并不知道这个人为什么将票放在嘴里, 未看票就走了。列车员的一系列动作反映了他帮助这个年轻人找到票, 可以

暗示出他并不怀疑,只是认为该乘客很健忘。

文章最后一句话点明了文章的主题,证明该男子在逃票,企图骗过列车员。文章采用篇末点题的方法,最后提到该乘客关键要破坏票上的日期,因而A为最佳选项——没有日期的票。

(2)审视语境,体味关键词语。通过语境以及短文前后之间的联系体味出关键词的内在含义,有利于准确把握文章细节意义,看文章中的各细节怎样对主题进行支持、说明和解释的,怎么把主题意思具体化的。

看下面的文章:

Harry did not stop his car at some traffic-lights when they were red, and he hit another car. Harry jumped out and went to it. There was an old man in the car. He was very frightened and said to Harry, "What are you doing? You nearly killed me!"

"Yes," Harry answered, "I'm very sorry." He took a bottle out of his car and said, "Drink some of this. Then you'll feel better." He gave the man some whisky, and the man drank it, but then he shouted again. "You nearly killed me!"

Harry gave him the bottle again, and the old man drank a lot of the whisky. Then he smiled and said to Harry, "Thank you. I feel much better now. But why aren't you drinking?"

"Oh, well," Harry answered, "I don't want any whisky now. I'm going to sit here and wait for the police."

① We must stop our cars at traffic-lights when they are _____.

A. red

B. green

C. yellow

D. bright

② The old man was much afraid when Harry _____.

A. went to him

B. jumped out

C. hit him

D. hit his car

③ Whisky is a kind of _____.

A. solid

B. gas

C. liquid

D. water

④ Harry was _____ man.

A. a honest

B. not an honest

C. an honest

D. a kind

⑤ Harry tried to _____ the old man.

A. save

B. help

C. kill

D. fool

分析:此文章快速阅读后,我们了解了本文是关于交通常识问题的,对机动车辆来说“红灯停,绿灯行”,这是人人都应该知道的。然后抓文章的关键词语 did not stop, traffic-lights were red, hit another car,这样了解了文章大意,再看试题部分所提出的问题,然后再研读文章,发现 Harry 对这个老人一系列的动作,推断出 Harry 是一个不诚实的人,他的目的就是要愚弄这个老人。

第①题属于直接解答的浅层次试题。这是关于交通常识性问题的,故 A 项为正确答案。

第②题要根据上文中具体语境,经过对事实分析,深层理解,表明这个老人是由于 Harry hit his car 而害怕,而并不是由于 Harry jumped out and went to it. 而害怕,故答案选 D。

第③题难度比较大,因为 solid, gas, liquid 这三个词在初中阶段不经常出现,这说明在平时一定要细心观察,多注意某些地方的单词。从文章第二段提到 Drink some of this 可以判断是液体,但根据文章内容这种液体不是水,所以 D 选项除去了。再来判断 A、B、C,由于 solid 是固体, gas 是气体,故 C 是正确选项。(liquid 是液体。)

第④题根据文章内容得知 Harry 让老人喝酒,等警察来的意图是想证明老人违章(酒后驾车),使事故原因归于老人,所以 Harry 并不诚实,故选 B 项。whisky——威士忌(一种酒)。

第⑤题根据全文文章可以推断出,Harry 的确想要愚弄这个老人。从四个选项当中我们可以推断 D 项符合文章内容,故选 D 项。

(3)要从不同的体裁出发,注意短文的侧重点。不同体裁,侧重点也就不同。如记叙性文章,就要首先弄清楚记叙的五大要素,即五个 W (when, where, who, what, why) 以及记叙的高潮所在,如幽默故事中的幽默、寓言故事中寓意的体现等;说明性短文首先要注意弄清楚说明的对象,再就是说明的中心、细节,及其出现的数字,还要准确体察表格说明的重点等。

(4)有些短文,如英美风俗人情类,理解时要从西方语言文化背景入手,切忌主观草率。如:中、西方饮食文化有所不同,就外卖食品而言,英国人喜欢的是鱼和炸土豆条,而中国人吃起来却不习惯,但中国的外卖食品在西方却很受欢迎。另外西方各国之间的饮食文化也存在着差异。如美国最受欢迎的外卖食品是炸鸡。

看下面的文章:

The English people like take-away food. The most popular food is fish and chips. They usually go to a fish and chip shop. They put the food in paper bags, and take it home, or to their work place. At lunch time, many people eat take-away food in the park. Chinese take-aways are also very popular in England. People in the USA and Australia like Chinese take-away food, too. But the most popular food in the USA is fried chicken.

根据这篇短文我们可以提出这样的问题:判断句子正(T)误(F)

- ①Fish and chips are the most popular food in China.
- ②The English people often go to a fish and chip shop.
- ③Chinese take-aways are popular in England.
- ④People in Australia don't like Chinese take-away food.
- ⑤The most popular food in Australia is fried chicken.
- ⑥Fried chicken is the most popular food in the USA.

分析:第①题从文章第二句可以看出鱼和炸土豆条在英国是很受欢迎的食品,但在我们中国这种食品不很受欢迎,故判F。

第②题从文章中 They usually go to a fish and chip shop. 可知判T。

第③题从文中可以看到 Chinese take-aways are also very popular in England. 所以判T。

第④题从文中看到 People in the USA and Australia like Chinese take-away food, too. 故判F。

第⑤题从文中看到炸鸡是美国最受欢迎的食品,故判断F。

第⑥题从文中 But the most popular food in the USA is fried chicken. 可知判T。



阅读理解常见解题失误

1. 词汇知识掌握面窄

丰富的词汇量是做好阅读理解题型的必要前提,掌握词汇知识面窄对于理解文章内容是非常困难的,因为理解不了文章的内容,对于后面所给出的试题也就无法着手。

看下面的文章:

Do you live in a city? Do you know how cities began? Long long ago, there were only a few thousand people in the world. These people moved from place to

place. They moved over the land, hunting(捕猎) animals for food.

No one knows how or where these people learned to grow food. But when they did, their lives changed. They did not have to look for food any longer. They could stay in one place and grow it.

People began to live near one another. And so the first villages grew. Many people came to work in the villages. These villages grew very big.

When machines came along(出现), life in the villages changed again. Factories were built. More and more people lived near the factories. The cities grew very big.

Today, some people are moving back to small towns. This is strange, isn't it?

分析:文章 No one knows how or where these people learned to grow food. But when they did, their lives changed. 当中的 lives 一词, 某些考生把此单词当成动词“居住”, 那么整个句子无法理解, 对于理解整篇文章也就非常困难了。因为 life 的复数形式和 live 的单数第三人称相同, 所以很容易误解。life 既表示“生命”, 又表示“生活”。由于 lives 一词在文中由 their 修饰, 便可确定其为名词, 而不是动词, 再进一步推测, 根据上文谈到 grow food, 便可判断 life 在此表示“生活”而不是“生命”。此句译成汉语“他们的生活改变了”。整篇文章也就好理解了。

2. 归纳概括能力差

某些考生阅读短文后, 不能够理解全文, 分不清主要和次要信息, 上文和下文连贯不起来, 所以不能够准确地总结归纳文章的主旨和大意。这样做后面的试题就没有把握了。

看下面的文章:

Students in many countries are learning English. Some of these students are small children. Others are teenagers(少年). Many are adults(成年人). Some learn at school, others by themselves. A few learn English by hearing the language over the radio, on TV, or in films. One must work hard to learn another language.

Why do all these people want to learn English? It is difficult to answer this question. Many boys and girls learn English at school because it is one of their subjects required for study. They study their own language and maths and English. Some people learn it because it is useful for their work. Many people learn English for their higher studies, because at college or university some of their books are in English. Other people learn English because they want to read newspapers or mag-

azines in English.

①From this passage we know that _____.

- A. we can learn English easily
- B. English is very difficult to learn
- C. English is learned by most people in the world
- D. English is a useful language but one must work hard to learn

②Which of the following is right?

- A. We don't need to learn any foreign languages.
- B. We can do well in all our work without English.
- C. English is the most important subject in schools.
- D. We should learn English because we need to face the world.

分析:这是一篇谈英语的科普性文章,文章第一段介绍人们采用不同的方式学习英语,第二段解释了人们学习英语的各种目的。

第①题的综合性较强,是需通篇考虑的综合推理题。此题中的A、B、C三项内容——英语很容易学、很难学,被世界上大多数人学,显然在一定情况下成立,但不是文中所涉及的内容,不能回答题干的前提“From this passage we know that _____.”的问题。所以答案应选D。

第②题命题者要让考生判断哪个陈述是对的。这也属需通篇综合考虑的题目。C项“英语是学校中最重要的科目”,可能迷惑性较大,但是只要你记住我们是根据短文内容选择答案,短文中根本未涉及英语这一科目的重要与否,所以不应考虑在内。故选D项。

3. 逻辑推理能力差

某些考生阅读完文章后,理解不了作者要传达的信息。并且不能够根据文章的事实和线索进行逻辑推理,更不能推测出作者未提到的事实或故事的发展动向及作者的写作意图和态度等。

看下面文章:

A man was looking for things of old times. One day he came to a village and found a blue bowl which looked very old. The bowl was on the ground and a cat was drinking milk from it. A farmer, the owner of the cat, was lying beside the bowl. In order not to draw the farmer's attention(引起……注意) to the value(价值) of the bowl, the man said to him in a soft voice, "What a nice cat you have! Won't you sell it to me?"

"How much would you give me for it?" the farmer opened his eyes and asked.