



中考英语阅读



考前

百天点拨与千题解答

北京四中 吕奇恩 马淑冬 编



海坪出版社

中考英语阅读考前百天点拨 与千题解答

北京四中外语教研室

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编者的话

每一个人都希望有良好的阅读能力,不仅是外语,就连其母语也不例外。这是一个人生活在社会中所必备的能力。正因如此,英语能力的考查重点也在于此。在中考中它所占的分数比重越来越大,而且单题分值也是最高。更应引起学生和家长注意的是:它是选拔学生能否进入重点中学的主要考查项目。

中华人民共和国教育部制定的《全日制中学英语教学大纲》中明确指出:“阅读是理解和吸收书面信息的能力。阅读有助于扩大词汇,丰富语言知识,提高运用语言的能力。要提高运用语言的能力,单纯通过教科书中的课文教学是远远不够的,要按年级和学生的具体情况有计划地指导学生在课外阅读一定量的读物。”这也就是说学生如真正想提高英语的实际能力,在中考中取得好成绩,不加大阅读量是不行的。

为了帮助学生在中考复习阶段能对英语有突破性的提高,根据我们近30年的国内外教学经验,精选语言纯正、文笔优美、题材广泛、具有时代气息、应用性强的中短篇文章,针对初中学生对中考重点题目所产生的疑点,加以深入浅出的分析。我们力争做到由浅入深,循序渐进,反复训练和强化,以使學生全面理解,准确应用现代英语。

本书作为一种尝试,恳切希望得到学生及其指导教师的帮助指正,以期完善,共同探索一条适合中国学生学习掌握英语的有效途径。

作者

1999年12月于北京四中

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一、考前点拨

认真对中考试题进行研究,既能对学生的考前复习做出准确、有力、实效的指导,也能帮助学生迅速提高英语能力。更重要的是,它可以避免学生陷于无边无涯的中考复习资料等繁杂重复但无实际能力提高的题海之中。

在此我们对中考阅读试题做一分析,希望考生能认真学习,以便准确了解英语能力考查的要点。阅读的考查分两种类型,其一是基础类型,只要求学生对文章理解,只要不发生误解,即可作出判定,这类题目考查的是学生一般的英语水平,即它的得分决定学生能否进入高中学习。其二为英语能力测试题,它要求学生在有3%生字词的情况下,能准确得出段落大意,中心思想,并对故事情节、幽默、人物关系、生字词词义作出判定,预测故事的结局。这就要求学生要在阅读中学习,在阅读中完善改进,一步步由必然王国走向英语丰富多彩的自由王国。

例一 (北京中考试题)

"You're just in time, Joe. We're going to play cowboy and Indians, and you can be the Indians." one of my cousins said.

"How many Indians?" I asked.

"Oh, about a thousand." he answered, and before I could say no, I was pushed out into the night and became a thousand Indians. Two minutes later I was running in the fields with a group of cowboys behind. The shouts of "After them. Let's catch the killers!" and others such TV-play language came into my ears as I ran round a corner and hurried into my Grandpa's car.

"We've got him, boys go and catch him!"

But no one wanted to come to get me. All of my cousins except one were always very friendly with me. It was quiet outside. And I went out of the car to have a look.

Just then I heard a shout, "Bring the rope and we can burn him."

"Only Indians burn people. Cowboys," I stopped just in time. I had almost said, "Cowboys hang people."

I was tied to a tree, and the cowboys were looking for some wood when my dear mother called, "We're leaving now."

"Untie me." I shouted. "We're going."

"Why did Bobby want matches?" Mum asked when we were in the car. "He was asking Dad whether he had any."

"Oh, he was just going to—matches? MATCHES? Are you sure he wanted matches?"

Mother was quite sure, and I didn't say any more.

1. How many children played the Indians?

A. One thousand

B. One hundred

C. One group

D. One

[析]此题的迷惑项出得非常好。因为 a thousand 在文章中不只一次出现,如果不求甚解,未看懂全文,只是以字对字,那么很可能选错。其次,这题还要求学生要看懂问题的真正含义应为有多少孩子扮演印第安人,实际上"and became a thousand Indians"这句,暗示一个人扮演着一千个印第安人。

这就要求学生在考试时不要求快,而要求准,不但要看清原文,还要正确理解问题的含义。

2. Why did Joe's cousin say that Joe was just in time? Because

- _____.
- A. there were not enough children for the game
 - B. the game was just going to start
 - C. none of his cousins wanted to be Indians
 - D. they were waiting for Joe

[析]这要求学生要具备所学语言国家或民族的文化和历史背景。在美国的这段历史中白种移民向西部扩展,抢占大面积印第安人的良田,因此经常发生惨案,很不幸的是印第安人的反抗往往被残酷镇压下去了。但是如果只从文章中也可以看出,孩子们不愿扮演这一角色:“...and before I could say no, I was pushed out into the night and became a thousand Indians.”按照美国这段历史,游戏的结果是印第安人被杀,所以没有孩子愿意扮演这一角色。

3. Joe didn't say “Cowboys hang people” out because _____.
- A. he was tied to a tree
 - B. that would make things worse
 - C. he was caught by the cowboys
 - D. that would make the cowboys angry

[析]这题要求学生不但要读懂文章还要有正确的推理。作者说而又止的原因是,要烧死人还要找木头、火柴,这样就可以拖延一段时间,而要吊死人绳子就在他身上,所以,他不愿使事情更糟才止住未讲。

4. Which of the following is TRUE?
- A. One of Joe's cousins was looking for matches.
 - B. Dad didn't want to give the children any matches.
 - C. Bobby wanted to get some matches from his father.
 - D. Mum didn't think children should play with matches.

[析]这里如果阅读仔细,首先则看出 C 选项是错项,因为

Bobby 是问 Joe 的父亲找过火柴,而不是他自己的父亲。B 选项在文章中并未提到。文章中只讲 Bobby 问 Joe 的父亲要过火柴,并未提及 Joe 父亲的态度。而 D 选项是由推理而得知的,因 Joe 的母亲在回家的路上问 Bobby 为什么要找火柴,这显然是她不同意孩子们玩火柴。但文章中没有明确提到。

5. The name of the story should be “_____”.

- A. Joe and his cousins
- B. Who knows what danger is waiting there
- C. Cowboys and Indians is a favourite children's game
- D. How cowboys and Indians fought in the past

[析]这是在考查学生是否通过阅读能总结出文章的中心思想和作者要表达的重要观点。在文章最后,当母亲对作者关于是否 Bobby 真的找过火柴的询问做了肯定的答复后,作者什么话也未讲,显然他体会到如果再玩下去是危险的。所以作者在此隐含地点明了主题。

例二 (北京中考模拟试题)

The Guidance Department (教导处) at Burrville High School has a staff (职员) of eleven. Most of their work is done with the students. But the staff sees a lot of parents, too.

“Parent meetings make clear monthly pattern (模式).” says Mildred Foreman, Guidance Director. “This pattern stays much the same from year to year. The busy months are October, March and May.” September, the beginning of a new school year, starts rather slowly. Few parents come in. Most of these want to talk about the schedules (日程安排). October brings many behaviour (行为) problems. Some parents are called in. Others come by themselves. Things quiet down in November. December is a quiet month. “It's the holiday,” Ms. Foreman says. “People want to come in, I

know, but they decide to wait until after New Year's Day."

Report cards go home just before Christmas holidays. Bad marks (分数) bring parents in as school reopens. This happens again in March, another report card month. May is always the year's busiest month. That's when parents begin to think that their children may be held back (留级). They come in to see if anything can be done before things are decided in June.

6. "Most of their work is done with the students" means _____.

- A. they do most of their work for the students
- B. they have most of their work done by the students
- C. the staff does most of their work with the students together
- D. the student help to do most of the work for the staff

[析]with 是一个介词,但其用法及含义却非常多,这就要求
学生要有广泛的阅读经验,不可单从课本上学习。with 在初中阅
读范围内,主要有以下用法:

(1) 和,与,偕

例: I'll go with you.

例: I always get up with the sun.

例: I have no money with me.

(2) 有,具有,带有

例: I like the coat with three pockets.

例: He went out with no hat on.

(3) 用,以

例: Let's cut the cake with a knife.

(4) 加于,包括,含有

例: Do you want sugar with your tea?

(5) 关于,对于

例: We are pleased with the house.

(6) 由于

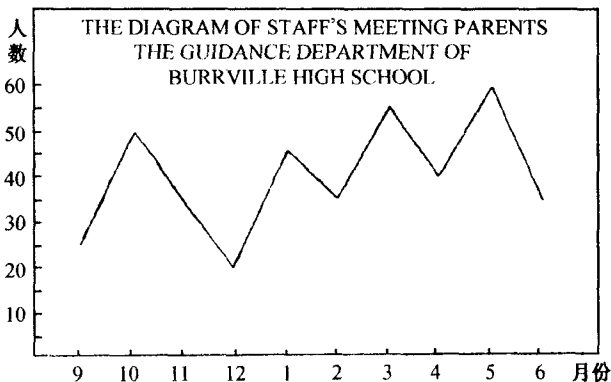
例: He was shaking with cold.

(7) 与……同方向

例: The boat floated along with the river.

所以根据文章之意应为他们大多的工作是与学生有关的,即第5条的用法。

7. From the diagram (图表) we know that the total of their meetings in the _____ is _____ as many as that in _____.



- A. September, half, March
- B. April, twice, December
- C. September, a quarter, October
- D. November, one-third, May

[析]此题则考查学生的实际生活应用能力,不但要看明文章,还会看图表、时刻表、价格表等日常生活中常见的图表,并能得出正确结论。

8. In March each of the staff working in the Guidance Department has to meet about _____ parents.

- A. 10 B. 20 C. 15 D. 5

[析]此题要求图表与文章相结合,并加以计算才能得出结果,由文章中可知该部门有 11 人,再由图中得知 March 这月中的家长人数并相除。

例三 (北京市中考试题)

We spent a day in the country and picked a lot of flowers. Our car was full of flowers inside! On the way home we had to stop at traffic lights, and there my wife saw the book-shelf.

It stood outside a furniture shop. "Buy it," she said at once. "We'll carry it home on the roof-rack (车顶架). I've always wanted one like that."

What could I do? Ten minutes later I was twenty dollars poorer, and the bookshelf was tied on to the roof-rack. It was tall and narrow, quite heavy too.

As it was getting darker, I drove slowly. Other drivers seemed more polite than usual that evening. The police even stopped traffic to let us through. Carrying furniture was a good idea.

After a time my wife said, "There's a long line of cars behind. Why don't they overtake (超车)?"

Just at that time a police car did overtake. The two officers (警官) inside looked at us seriously when they went past. But then, with a kind smile they asked us to follow their car through the busy traffic. The police car stopped at our village church (教堂). One of the officers came to me.

"Right, sir," he said. "Do you need any more help now?"

I didn't quite understand. "Thanks officer," I said. "You've been very kind. I live just down the road."

He was looking at our things: first at the flowers then at the

bookshelf. "Well, well," he said and laughed. "It's a bookshelf you've got there! We thought it was...er something else."

My wife began to laugh. Suddenly, I understood why the police drove here. I smiled at the officer. "Yes, it's a bookshelf, but thanks again," I drove home as fast as I could.

9. From the story we know that _____.

- A. the writer was poor and didn't buy the bookshelf for his wife
- B. The writer's wife didn't like the bookshelf at all
- C. the writer was always glad to buy something for his wife
- D. the writer was not very glad to buy the bookshelf for his wife

[析]要在阅读时注意文章中的暗示与诙谐及幽默之处, 所以此题关键在于: Ten minutes later I was twenty dollars poorer. 这句话的译文应是“十分钟后我又少了 20 美元。”它明确的表达了作者不得不做此事的心情。

10. What made the writer think that carrying furniture was "a good idea"?

- A. He could drive slowly and it was safe.
- B. Other drivers would let him go first.
- C. His wife could use a new bookshelf.
- D. He could save a lot of money and time.

11. Why were the police and other drivers so kind to the writer?

- A. Because they thought the writer liked studying very much and needed a bookshelf.
- B. Because they didn't think it was polite to overtake a car with a bookshelf on it.
- C. Because they thought somebody in the writer's family had died and he needed help.

- D. Because they thought it was dangerous to carry a bookshelf on a car.
12. Why did the writer's wife begin to laugh?
- A. Because now she knew what mistake the police had made.
- B. Because at last her husband understood why the police had driven to the church.
- C. Because the officer was always looking at the flowers and the bookshelf.
- D. Because the police had helped them a lot.
13. When did the officers begin to realize (意识到) they had made a mistake?
- A. Before they arrived at the church.
- B. Before they overtook the writer's car.
- C. After one of them looked at the flowers and the bookshelf carefully at the church.
- D. After the writer's family left the church.

[析]正确地理解原文,还要有该语言的文化背景和该民族风俗习惯的知识。如:在西方国家人的一生三件大事都要在教堂举行。其一是出生时的洗礼,其二是结婚,其三是葬礼。这也就是警察没有询问原由就将他们一直带到教堂的理由。在阅读时还要注意文章的伏笔如:①Other drivers seemed more polite than usual that evening. ②The police even stopped traffic to let us through. ③But then, with a kind smile they asked us to follow their car through the busy traffic. 这就要全盘考虑文章的含义,认真分析,不要急于作出判断,才可能得到正确的选择答案。

例四 (北京市中考试题)

Robert had just moved into the street he felt strange that he was not wanted. He knew that perhaps the other boys were trying

to get an idea of what kind of a boy he was. This did not help to make him less lonely. He was new and he had to be tested. Still, proving (证明) himself would not be all that easy. He did not want to run with bad boys or get into something against the law (法律) to prove that he was strong. No! He must show what he was made of in a more helpful way. That's when he got the idea.

The next day was Saturday. He knew that most of the boys would be down on the playground and choose up sides for the Saturday game. Robert knew he could play well and that just might be enough to prove he was strong and to make friends with them. He arrived early and did his step exercises. He shot (投掷) the ball several times and did some other exercises—the most difficult and most wonderful in basketball. Then the boys came. Robert went through what he had done before the game and showed what he could do. No one said a word. The boys just looked at each other and thought about it. In the end, when it was all over, the biggest of the group just smiled and shook [shake(摇)的过去式] his head. Robert knew he had made it.

14. What does "This did not help to make him less lonely" mean?
- A. Robert felt more lonely because the other boys wanted to test him.
 - B. Robert did not want himself to be less lonely.
 - C. Robert felt as lonely as before when the other boys tried to find out what kind of a boy he was.
 - D. The other boys did not want to make Robert feel less lonely.
15. Why would it not be easy for Robert to prove himself?
- A. Because he was not sure if he was really strong.

B. Because he was new and was not wanted in the street.

C. Because the other boys had found out what kind of a boy he was.

D. Because he must choose the best one among different ways.

[析]文章中经常出现超出初中范围的语法现象。如前一篇文章中:Carrying furniture was a good idea. 这句的主语是由动名词构成的。即运家具是个好主意。又如:Just at that time a police car did overtake. 这是陈述语序的一种强调句,即这时一辆警车真的超过了车,这里的 did 是表达一种强调。而这篇文章中又出现了定语从句,即:He knew that perhaps the other boys were trying to get an idea of what kind of a boy he was. 这里 he was 是定语从句,又叫形容词性从句,是修饰 boy 的,即他是什么样的男孩。这就要求在大量阅读时要经常注意某些未见过的语法现象,经常总结。不明白时,一可自学一点高中的语法知识,二是及时问老师,使自己的知识有所提高。千万不要囫囵吞枣,不求甚解,造成读了很多东西但还是不能准确判断答案。

16. When did Robert decide to prove himself by playing basketball?

A. After he had thought about the two wrong ways.

B. Long before he moved into the street.

C. When the other boys came down to the playground.

D. As soon as he showed what he was made of in front of the other boys.

17. What did the biggest of the group mean by shaking his head?

A. He did not want to say anything about what Robert had done.

B. He had not thought Robert could play so wonderfully.

C. He did not want to make friends with Robert.

D. He did not think Robert played basketball well.

[析]这是要求学生能根据上下文的意思来准确判定这一答案,因文章的最后一句话:Robert knew he had made it.这句话的译文应是 Robert 知道 he 已成功地完成了他的目标。这显然可以用来判定这题的答案了。

18. The name of the story should be _____.

- A. Three Ways to Prove Oneself
- B. Robert Is Lonely
- C. Just One of the Boys
- D. A Saturday Basketball Game

[析]这可以讲是中学生在阅读中所面临的最困难的问题,它要求能从全文中掌握中心思想,然后用排除法,选出正确答案。

例五 (北京市中考试题)

下面四题是四位学生给某杂志社去信的内容,反映他们生活中遇到的问题。A、B、C、D 四个选项是杂志社编辑给他们复信的内容,请从 A、B、C、D 四个选项中分别找出各题的相应答案。

- 19. One of my friends calls me a nickname (绰号). I really don't like that. I told her I didn't like the nickname. But she won't stop calling me the nickname.
- 20. I have a big problem with small animals. I know I am much bigger than they are, but I am afraid of them.
- 21. I'm always worried that something bad is going to happen. What should I do?
- 22. I'm on a basketball team and every time I don't do very well, the other boys boo (讥笑) me, and say that I can't do anything right. What should I do?
 - A. My parents always told me that if I was afraid of something I should face (面对) it. When I was little I was afraid of my backroom. I started going there by myself, and I was