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谭卫国 张亮琦 主编

阅读理解 ⑤ 完形填空 ——初中英语攻关



华东理工大学出版社

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编者的话

我们正处在科学技术突飞猛进、信息爆炸的伟大时代,我们要掌握的知识、要了解的信息太多太多,而英语是我们汲取知识、信息,掌握科学技术的有用工具。

阅读理解在整个英语教学中占有十分重要的地位。中学英语教学大纲明确指出,中学英语的教学目的是对学生进行听、说、读、写等技能的基本训练,培养学生运用英语进行初步交际的能力,侧重培养阅读理解能力,为进一步学习和运用英语打好基础。众所周知,提高英语阅读能力极不容易。我们切身体验到,娴熟的英语阅读理解技能是绝非一朝一夕所能练就的。这是因为有效的英语阅读理解不仅要求我们拥有相当大的词汇量,具有坚实的语言功底、广泛的知识 and 颇强的理解能力,而且需要我们掌握并能灵活运用一系列必不可少的阅读技巧。如果学生具备前者,缺乏后者,英语阅读理解不可能富有成效。正因为如此,本书第一部分简单介绍英语阅读理解问题类型和解题技巧,为广大学生提供快速解题的金钥匙。懂得一般的英语阅读技巧,还远远不够。英语阅读技巧的真正掌握和灵活运用,英语阅读能力的明显提高,都需要大量的英语阅读理解实践来支撑。正因为如此,本书第二部分是大量的英语阅读理解专项训练,包括精心挑选的160篇阅读理解短文及其后面精心设计的阅读试题。学生通过大量的阅读理解实践不仅能够不断扩大英语词汇量,拓展知识面,而且能够娴熟地掌握和灵活地运用所学过的基本阅读技巧,从而大大提高阅读效率,获得事半功倍的效果。

完形填空也是英语测试中的一个难项,是一种综合型测试题,大多数学生都觉得难于应付,所以本书第三部分由70篇精选的完形填空语篇和精心设计的完形填空试题所组成。通过大量的完形填空训练,学生可有效地巩固语言基础知识、提高阅读理解能力和语言应用

能力,并熟悉解题技巧,从而显著地提高完形填空解题效率。

本书的编者都是在全国不同地区工作的具有丰富教学经验的优秀英语教师。他们在自己平凡的工作岗位上勤勤恳恳,含辛茹苦,培养出了大批优秀人才。编者经过一年多的努力,精心挑选阅读理解短文和完形填空语篇,费尽心思,科学地设计试题选项,使本书内容新颖,题材广泛,融知识性、科学性、趣味性、可读性于一体。可以毫不夸张地说,该书是一本把知识的钥匙交给广大学生的不可多得的好书。该书既可作为全国广大初中学生专项训练本,又可作为初中英语教师测试学生英语水平的测试卷,还可作为广大英语爱好者的自学自测书。

我们相信本书必定成为广大初中生的良师益友,成为他们走向成功的桥梁。

编者

2006年8月

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第一部分

英语阅读理解试题类型与解题技巧

技巧和方法就是效率。英语阅读解题技巧是英语阅读理解和有效解题的金钥匙。

如果你不懂得英语阅读技巧,也不知道如何运用,即使你拥有很大的英语词汇量,具备坚实的语言功底,具有较强的英语能力,也很难卓有成效地完成阅读理解任务,因为在各级各类英语考试中,阅读量大题多,而且必须在有限的时间内完成。在考试的时候,大家应该分秒必争,讲究方法,讲究效率。这就需要我们掌握并能运用英语阅读解题技巧。

初中学生是否需要了解并掌握最基本的英语阅读技巧?编者对这个问题的回答是绝对肯定的。原因很简单。首先,阅读理解是一种技能。阅读理解测试不仅测试学生的语言理解能力,而且考查学生的阅读理解策略或技巧。学生在语言水平相当的情况下,有效阅读的关键在于灵活运用阅读技巧。我们无论学习什么知识,从事什么工作,都要讲究方法,没有方法就没有效率,这是公认的客观事实。在初中英语测试中,阅读理解题那么多,时间又十分有限,如果不采用科学的方法和技巧来解决问题,考出优良成绩是不可能的。此外,初中学习阶段是学生长知识的最佳时期,初中生的思维理解能力和逻辑推断能力在这个阶段显著提高,让初中生学会并能运用英语阅读理解技巧,等于把成功的金钥匙非常及时地交给他们,必定有助于他们大大提高英语阅读效率,达到事半功倍的效果。显然,让初中生掌握英语阅读理解和解题技巧不仅十分必要,而且意义重大,不可估量。

为了帮助学生在考试中取得优异成绩,本书第一部分详细地介绍英语阅读理解试题类型,系统地讲述并具体地论证英语阅读理解技巧



和解题方法。

总体说来,英语阅读理解试题可分为五大类型:① 概括性问题;② 实据性问题或细节理解题;③ 推理性问题,亦称推断题;④ 指代性问题;⑤ 语境词义问题或难词理解题。这五类题型都各有其解题策略。下面分别介绍并例证各类试题的解题技巧。

建议学生细心阅读并透彻理解这一部分的内容,力求切实掌握并能灵活运用英语阅读技巧和解题策略,以便在考试中取得理想成绩。

一、概括性问题与解题技巧

英语测试中的阅读理解部分所涉及的概括性问题分为主旨问题和作者态度问题两大类。

1. 主旨问题与解题技巧

主旨问题出现频率颇高,其常见形式如下:

- a. This passage is mainly about / concerned with _____.
- b. The main / primary idea / theme / subject / topic of this passage is _____.
- c. What is the main idea of this passage?
- d. On the whole, this passage is about _____.
- e. The article tells us that _____.
- f. What does this passage mainly discuss?
- g. What is discussed in this passage?
- h. The theme / topic / subject / main idea of the first paragraph / the last paragraph is _____.
- i. The best *title*(标题) for this passage would be _____.
- j. The most *appropriate*(适当的) title for this passage would be _____.
- k. What is the best title for this passage?
- l. The best title of this story is _____.
- m. The best title for this passage is _____.
- n. Which of the following would be the most appropriate title



for this passage?

- o. Which of the following suggested titles gives the best description of this passage?
- p. The passage can best be described as _____.
- q. Which of the following best describes this passage?
- r. The author's purpose of this passage is _____.

主旨问题是各级各类英语阅读测试中出现最为频繁的一种题型,它旨在考查学生对文章的宏观理解。主旨题又分段落主旨题和文章主旨题。段落主旨题是检查学生对自然段落主要意思的理解,文章主旨题则是检查学生对文章的主题或中心思想的理解。下面举例说明主旨问题,同时谈谈解题技巧。

(1) 段落主旨题与解题技巧

段落主旨题要求我们找出文章自然段落的中心思想。一般说来,文章的自然段落有个段落主题句。这种句子概括性强,结构简单,非常精练。段落中的其他句子都是对段落主题句的说明或例证。抓住了段落主题句,就抓住了段落的主要意思。

自然段落主题句通常位于段落的开头,因为主题句放在段首便于组织段落。如果文章包括若干段,每段的第一句至为重要。据统计,大约 70% 的段落主题句置于段首,约 20% 的段落主题句置于段落末尾,还有约 10% 的段落主题句放在段落的中间。偶尔也有段落没有主题句的情况,此时段落大意靠读者自己归纳。请看实例:

[例 1] *Some plants have their own ways to keep animals away. For example, the leaves of the holly plants have sharp spines (刺) that discourage grass-eating animals. Holly leaves on lower branches have more spines than leaves on upper branches. This is because the lower leaves are easier for most animals to reach. Some plants, such as the oak tree, have thick and hard leaves that are difficult for animals to eat. Some grasses may contain a sandy material; eating such grasses wears down the animal's teeth.*

上面这段话的第一句概括了该段落的中心思想,显然是段落主题



句。其他各句都是对段落主题句的举例说明。

[例 2] *Sadly, however, there is another side to the picture. The creativity of science has been employed in doing damage to mankind. The application of science and technology to the development and production of weapons of mass destruction (大规模毁灭) has created a real danger to the continued existence of the human race on this planet. We have seen this destruction has created a real danger to the continued existence of the human race (人类的继续生存) on this planet. We have seen this happen in the case of nuclear weapons. Although their actual use occurred only in the Second World War, the number of nuclear weapons that have been produced and made ready for use is so large that if the weapons were actually used, the result could be the ruin of the human race, as well as of many kinds of animals.*

该例的第一句和第二句可以视为含义相同的两个句子,显然是段落主题句,其他各句都是对段落主题句的具体说明。作者在段首给出段落主题句,然后加以例证或阐释,这是最常用的写作方法,这种写作方法称为演绎法。由于演绎法便于表达思想内容,故使用频繁。

[例 3] *The most important thing to note (注意) here is that the population problem really has little to do with birth rates (出生率) alone. Birth rates have stayed at about the same level for the last hundred years or so and there is even indication (迹象表明) that in some countries, even those with rapidly growing population troubles, the birth rate is decreasing (下降). No, it is not the birth rate alone that is the trouble causer (引起麻烦的原因,导致人口问题的直接因素). The population increases (增加) because people live longer, more children reach the age of maturity (成年), fewer mothers die in childbirth (分娩), medicine saves more lives, all without a corresponding drop in the number of people who are coming into the world. It is the death rate which goes down each year without a significant drop in the birth rate, that is the trouble*



causer.

与前两例相反,该段的主题句出现在段落末尾。置于该段末尾的主题句概括了人口为何不断增加的原因。显然,作者在这里采用归纳法组织段落。归纳法亦是常用的写作方法之一,不过不如演绎法使用得那么频繁。

[例4] Sometimes certain *eras* (时代) or events from our past receive little or no attention. This might be because there is little information *available* (可获得的,可使用的,可利用的) on these subjects, or because the subjects are *controversial* (有争议的) or *shameful* (可耻的,不道德的), and we are *reluctant* (不愿意的) to face them. *But when we ignore (忽略) or deny (否认) a part of our past, we fail to learn the lessons that history can teach us, and we neglect people who are part of that history.* These people—and their history—can become “invisible” (隐身的,看不见的), and in time we can forget that they ought to be part of what we think of as history.

例4的段落主题句出现于段落中间,即 *but* 后面的那个句子。*but* 这个转折词的出现告诉我们,转折词引出的与前文不同的论点就是段落主题思想。

如果无法在段落里找出主题句,那就说明作者把段落主题写得颇为含蓄。这时,就得根据段落的内容和信息以及多次出现的关键词进行总结,归纳出主题思想。

[例5] “Have you ever been out on a boat and felt it lifted up by a wave? Or have you jumped in the water and felt the rush of energy as waves came over you?” asked Jamie Taylor of the Wave Energy Group at the University of Edinburgh. “There is certainly a lot of energy in waves.” he said. Scientists are working to use that energy to make electricity. Most waves are created when winds blow across the ocean. “The wind starts out by making little *ripples* (涟漪), but if they keep on blowing, those ripples get bigger and bigger and turn into waves,” Taylor said. Waves are one of nature’s ways

of picking up energy and then sending it off on a journey.

这段话没有包含全段主要意思的段落主题句。通过阅读全段文字可以知道,这段话包含两层主要意思:波涛具有能量,科学家们利用这种能量发电;风吹过海面,形成波浪。显然,浏览这篇文章不难归纳出其主题思想: There is a lot of energy in waves, which is used to make electricity. Most waves are created when winds blow across the ocean.

(2) 文章主旨题与解题技巧

文章主旨题除了要求考生找出文章的中心思想外,有时还要求考生找出文章主题或标题。文章主题或标题与文章中心思想既有联系又有区别。文章主题是文章中心思想最精练的概括和总结,往往比较抽象,而文章中心思想则比较具体,又包含了文章的主题。文章标题或主题的措辞比文章主题句更贴切,更具概括性。

[例 6] Do you like to read science books? Reading science is not quite like reading a poem or story. You read to get information.

Over the years much of the scientific information that has been collected has been put into books. So we read to learn. We should try to be better readers in science.

Books on science often contain many strange new words and much new information. It is important for us to know the meaning of every word we read. There are many difficult words in science books and articles. We must understand these words in order to understand the message the words express.

We must keep our minds on what we are reading. We must know why we are reading. We ask questions before we read. "What is this book about? Why should I read it? Will the title help me find out why I should read it?"

If we can keep a record of what we read, that is, write down important words and information, these records help us remember what we have read. We read some books more than once. Often we

read to discover facts that we did not find in our first reading.

The best title for this passage is _____.

- A. How to Remember Some Strange New Words in Reading
- B. Why We Should Read Books
- C. Reading Science Books
- D. To Collect New Information Is Important

上面的问题是关于这篇文章的标题的主旨题。该文告诉我们阅读科学书籍的目的和方法。显然,只有选项 C 才是该文的最适当的标题,其他三项均太片面。

[例 7] You know that every country has a flag. But do you know that some flags *stand for* (代表) many countries?

At the Olympic Games, where people from many lands have *contests* (比赛), you see the Olympic Flag. It is white, and it has five *rings* (环,圈) in the middle.

The rings are blue, yellow, black, green and red. You can see at least one of these colors in every flag in the world. The rings are *locked* (锁) together to show the friendship of the people at the games.

At the United Nations, you see another flag that stands for many countries. It is a flag for the people of many lands. It is a blue flag with a map of the world in the middle. On each side of the map is an *olive branch* (橄榄枝). The olive branches stand for peace.

This passage mainly tells us about _____.

- A. flags for many countries
- B. the flag of the Olympic Games
- C. the flag of the UN
- D. different flags in the world

上面的问题显然是个文章主旨问题。只要看看文章开头和结尾两部分,注意其重复出现的关键词,就可认定 A 为正确选项, B、C 两项太片面, D 项太宽泛,可立即排除。

文章的主旨或中心意思是对考生综合阅读能力的考查。不同的



作者采用不同的方法来阐述并证实他们所要表达的主题思想,既可以开宗明义,又可以结尾点题,还可以以一条主线贯穿文章的始末。具体的方法则多种多样,不胜枚举。但一般说来,文章的主旨和大意由文中的主题句揭示的综合信息来提示给读者。当然,也有用含蓄方法让主题思想贯穿于全文的。这就要求考生既要会找主题句,又要能够从整体上把握中心内容,综合每一段的信息,最后归纳出全文的主题思想。文章主旨考查题主要有两种:一是考查文章的主要内容;二是考查文章的主题或中心思想。了解文章的主旨和大意是阅读理解的一个非常重要的目的,它要求考生具有归纳、概括和提炼的能力。这就要求考生不但能读懂各段内容,而且能把握住文章的整体结构和整体内容,并能从整体内容提炼出文章的主题或中心思想。如果考生能做到这两点,就可有效地解决主旨题。

解决文章主旨题的过程通常是:首先通过阅读题目了解主旨题的具体要求,即是要求找出文章的标题,还是要求找出文章的主题思想,或是要求找出作者的写作目的。接着认真阅读文章的开头和文章的结尾,再看看文章的其他自然段落的第一、二句及其结尾句。这样就基本掌握了文章的主要内容。然后浏览主旨题的选项,采用筛选法排除片面的选项和无中生有的选项,从而捕捉住正确的选项。对文章的主要内容加以归纳和概括,就可得出文章的主题或中心思想,对文章的主题或中心思想加以提炼,使之言简意赅,则可得出文章的标题。

2. 态度问题与解题技巧

作者的态度问题亦是观点问题,此类问题在各级各类测试中也屡见不鲜。其形式往往为:

- What is the author's attitude toward...?
- The author's opinion of... could best be described as _____.
- What is the author's opinion of...?
- Which of the following recommendations would the author most likely support?
- The author would be LEAST likely to agree with which of



the following statements?

- f. The writer of this article seems to think _____.
g. According to the author, a person likes one color _____.

[例 1] This is a story about two friends, Linda and Ann. Linda and Ann lived in the same city for a quarter of a *century*(世纪). They were best friends. Then the time came for Ann to move away because her husband took a job in another country. Even though they were miles apart, they stayed in touch through letters, emails and calls.

Things went well for about a year for Ann in her new home, but then Ann's husband lost his job. It was a very difficult time for their family. There were lots of days when Ann was very sad during this time. She often wished that she could just talk to Linda face to face.

One day when Ann was *especially*(特别地)sad, she went to get the mail and there was a letter from Linda. Ann opened the letter and there was an *unexpected gift*(意想不到的礼物)of money from Linda along with the letter. Ann read the letter from her friend. The letter was very sweet and *encouraging*(令人鼓舞). At the end of the letter was a drawing. The drawing was an *outline*(轮廓)of Linda's hand. Written under the hand was this message from Linda. "Ann, I wish I could be there to hold your hand. Since I cannot be there, here is an outline of my hand. Whenever you feel *lonely*(孤独)or sad, just place your hand on my hand and it will be like we are holding hands." Ann felt special after reading this letter and seeing this drawing of Linda's hand. She knew that she had a lifelong friend in Linda.

From this story we can *infer*(推断)that the writer seems to hold the view that _____.

- A. friendship is good but not essential
B. friendship is more than anything else
C. we need genuine lifelong friends



D. friendship is just as good as kinship

上面的问题涉及作者的观点或态度问题。只要通读这个故事便可推断出选项 C 为正确答案。A、B、D 超出了文章的内容范畴,可立即排除。

[例 2] In the past, when people had problems, they went to their families or friends to get advice. Today, it is possible to get advice from radio shows, TV programs and telephone hot lines, too. A hot line is a telephone line that offers a direct way of getting in touch with advisers. Most hot lines are completely private so that callers do not have to give their names or telephone numbers. Most hot lines are usually free, too. Callers do not have to pay for the advice or the phone calls—even if the calls are long distance. At some hot lines, the advisers are volunteers. Other hot lines pay their advisers for their work. Usually the advisers are professionals, with years of education and experience, but sometimes, the advisers have only taken a short class before starting to work on the hot line. All the advisers listen to people and help them settle their problems.

The writer of the above article seems to think that _____.

- A. with hot lines people won't get advice from their families or friends
- B. hot lines are of great help to callers
- C. people had better pay for the advice and phone calls
- D. the hot line advisers will settle all of the callers' problems

上面的问题属判断作者观点题。只要浏览这篇短文,就可判断正确选项为 B,依据在文章中的大部分句子,其他三项都不符合短文内容。注意 D 项似乎与短文内容相一致,其实不然,因为文章并未表明热线提供咨询者能帮助电话求助者解决所有的问题。

不言而喻,关于作者态度或观点问题也属于文章的宏观理解问题。要正确解决作者的观点或态度问题,必须注意文章中是否有带感情色彩的词语。作者往往使用一些褒义词、贬义词或中性词来表明自己的观点或态度,要注意寻找这些词。这些词通常是名词、形容词和



副词。同时,要注意从主题句和结论推断出作者的观点或态度。在判断作者态度或观点时,必须进行通篇考虑。有些文章的观点十分明确清晰,但有些文章的观点或作者的态度并不那么容易抓住,需要细心推敲。许多文章在开头提出的观点并非作者本人的观点或其赞赏的观点。有时作者先提出一个观点,供其批驳;有时,作者在文章中并不直接陈述自己的观点,而是将自己的观点隐含在文章的字里行间。这就要求考生在阅读时弄清作者说了些什么,文章的写作目的是什么,文中的事实论据是否支持作者的态度或观点。

上述两类概括性问题都属宏观理解问题,在各类考试中频繁地出现。这样的宏观理解问题都可采用跳读法来加以解决。跳读法,亦称略读法,是最常用的阅读方法之一。所谓跳读法,就是眼睛跳动的频率很快,幅度也很大。然而,最关键的是跳过无关紧要的信息,抓住重要的信息阅读理解。如果要解决自然段落大意问题,一般只略读段首的一二句及段尾的一二句,便可抓住段落大意。如果要解决文章的概括性问题,只须略读文章的开头和结尾,再略读其他各自然段的第一二句及其末尾的一二句,便可了解文章的主要内容,抓住文章的主题或标题,把握其中心思想,弄清文章基调、作者态度、写作目的等问题。跳读法是用来解决概括性问题的必不可少、行之有效的方法。考生做题时间有限而紧迫,必须采用跳读法方能有效地对付概括性问题。采用逐词逐句阅读的方法不可能在有限的时间内成功地解决概括性问题或其他各类问题。

二、实据性问题与解题技巧

实据性问题包括细节性问题和否定性问题。实据性问题是阅读理解考题中比重较大的一部分。此类问题要求考生在浏览文章时,准确地把握“题干+正确选项的信息值=原文中某一词组或某句话的信息值”这一原则。此类问题是针对文章细节而设计的,目的在于测试考生理解阅读材料中具体内容的能力。解决此类考题要求考生带着问题的关键词,应用“浏览”或“查阅”这种阅读方法,越过文中无关的内容,捕捉文中的有关具体信息,找出与问题相关的词组或句子。

