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# 轻巧夺冠

## 中考英语

## 高分突破

### 读写突破

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延边人民出版社

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 第二期活动截止时间为 2006 年 4 月 5 号,开奖日期为 2006 年 4 月 10 号

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结果分两次公布

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## 前 言

掌握了一定的基础知识并不意味着自然形成语言运用能力,只有经过科学、适量的强化训练才能使学生会应用,学会创新,从而形成能力。为方便广大考生中考备考,笔者精心编写了这本《中考英语高分突破·读写突破》。该书以能力训练为主旨,突出了完形填空、阅读理解和书面表达这三个中考代表性题目。文章选材体现了地道、精彩的选文原则,原汁原味。其中所涉猎的题材不仅包括了现代生活、现代科技、现代文明的方方面面,同时还关注了与学生密切相关的学习方法、理想信念,感受生命、关爱自然等诸多富有时代气息的短文;题目设计具有一定的前瞻性,体现最新中考要求,形式灵活多样,不仅对应中考原则,而且考查了学生对原文的整体理解,也能扩展其知识视野,提高做人的素质。建议广大读者首先按中考应试要求限时完成每一单元的训练内容,然后对照答案,找出自己的知识能力缺陷,注意改进自己的思维方式,形成正确、科学的解题方法和养成良好的应试技巧,真正做到读有所得,练有收获。

另外,广大读者应充分利用这些能力训练题目所使用短文的“剩余价值”,做完相应题目后要抽出专门时间有意识地复习文中的有关词汇、句型、语法知识,要掌握文中的构词法知识和培养句法分析能力,然后再熟练短文和进一步理解短文,体会这些词句的使用,并加以背诵和记忆。

总之,广大考生应在综合素质和能力方面,包括创新意识方面、实践能力方面、发散思维方面和拓宽知识面方面多做努力,才能在未来注重考查学生能力和素质的中考中取得好成绩,实现高分突破!

在该套丛书的编写过程中,我们参考了多种图书、报刊杂志、网上传媒的文章和资料,在此一并表示感谢。对书中的疏忽和纰漏之处,敬请广大读者和有关专家不吝指正。

编 者

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## 第一部分 解题指导

### 第一节 完形填空解题指导

掌握了一定的基础知识并不意味着自然形成语言运用能力,只有经过科学、适量的强化训练才能使学生会应用,学会创新,从而形成能力。完形填空、阅读理解和书面表达这三种题型是目前中考题目的代表性题目,成为语言能力测试的主要载体,因而把握三种题型的命题特点和解题思路就显得尤为重要。

“完形填空”是一种综合性较强的测试题型,是中考及各类英语考试的常考题型。在这个题目中,有一篇难易程度与中学英语教材相当的短文,文中留出若干空白处,每个空白处提供四个选项,要求从中选出一个最佳答案,填入空白处。完形填空常有这种情况,对某一单句来说,四个选项都可以,没有词汇和语法错误,但是,如果从上下文来看,就只有一项选择是正确的。因而填空后的短文必须是意思完整、逻辑合理、语法结构无误。

“完形填空”题要求填入的词有:构成各种时态和语态的动词及短语;名词和介词;根据上下文意思及结构必须填入的形容词、副词、代词和连词;同义词、近义词等容易混淆的词。考查以实词为主,兼顾虚词和语法结构。应该说,完形填空既考查了词汇、语法等语言知识的运用能力,又考查了学生的阅读、理解英语短文,并用以进行逻辑推理、综合判断、分析归纳的能力。

显然,“完形填空”旨在测试考生对所学英语的综合运用能力、快速阅读理解能力及逻辑推理判断能力。因此,要做好完形填空题,不仅要具备一定的词汇、句型和语法知识,打好扎实的语言基础知识,而且还要具备阅读理解能力、综合分析能力和综合运用语言知识的能力,必须掌握一定的解题技巧。做完形填空题时,不妨采用以下几个步骤:

#### 一、通读全文,了解大意

“完形填空”题不同于“单项选择填空”题。“单项选择”题所给的是一两个句子,根据本句或前后句就可以判定所选答案。而“完形填空”题所给的是一篇意思完整的短文,所选的答案处在整段或整篇

文章中。所以在做题之前,必须先浏览短文,了解短文的大意,这是绝对不可省略的一步。切勿为了“省时”而边看边填,结果,欲速而不达,许多地方看不下去。填空时或不解其意,或似懂非懂,举棋不定,这样不仅失误率高,且费时不少。不过应该注意的是,快速浏览应粗勿细,切忌只盯住一个句子仓促解题,这样一来势必因胸无全局而误入歧途。快速浏览时还要注意找出关键词,这些词在文章中起骨架的作用,抓住了关键词就抓住了短文的线索。

每篇短文总有一定的主题思想,段落之间必然能承上启下,前呼后应,句与句之间也一定紧密相连,形成一个有机的整体。因此通读全文时要一气呵成,不要中断思路,只要能了解短文的大意就可。某些细节不理解可以跳过。如果不影响答题,可以置之不理。如果与答题有关,可到第二步填空时再琢磨解决。另外,在阅读时要特别注意一篇文章的开头和结尾,因为它们能提供主要的信息,帮助了解全文所描述的事件或文章的中心议题。

#### 二、仔细推敲,初定答案

在通读全文,了解大意的基础上,便可着手答题。答题时要根据文章的内容要求,结合文章的主题,综合运用所学的词汇、语法知识,对每个空所给的四个选项进行认真分析,反复推敲,从而确定答案。可以从以下几个方面入手。

(1) 根据上下文确定答案。如:

There were so many people on the bus that there were 1 empty seats. When a young man got on, an old man near him wanted to 2, but the young man pushed (推) him back to his seat.

“Thank you,” he said, “but please don't do that, I can stand.”

1. A. many B. some C. enough D. no  
2. A. sit down B. get on C. set out D. stand up

[解析] 题1所给的四个选项是形容词,从单句来看均可和后面的 empty seats 搭配。但根据上文的“*There were so many people on the bus*”来判断,不可能有 many(许多)、some(一些)、enough(足够)的“空位”。因此,该题的正确答案应选 D。题2所给的选项是四个短语动词,根据下文的“... pushed

him back to his seat"和"I can stand"来看,年轻人误以为老人要给他让座,而实际上老人是想站起来下车,所以该题的正确答案是D。

(2)根据惯用法或习惯搭配确定答案。如:

It is March 10. It's beautiful spring morning. Miss Green and her students are 1 their way to a hill. They are going 2 a camping trip (野营旅行).

1. A. on B. by C. in D. at  
2. A. on B. to C. with D. by

[解析] 此段文章叙述老师领着学生春游的事情。题1是一种惯用法,表示“在去……的路上”,英语中用“on one's way to”,而by, in, at都不能用在该短语中,故正确答案是A。题2看似“be going to”结构,但如果我们知道“go on a trip”是固定搭配,意为“去旅行”,就知道正确答案应该是A。

(3)运用逻辑推理判定答案。如:

Mr Brown began to walk at 8 in the morning. Now the sun was about to set. He was tired and hungry. He was walking slowly towards the 1 and his shadow (影子) lay long behind him. He had to look for a place for the night.

1. A. seat B. west C. south D. north

[解析] 此题所给的四个选项是四个表示方向的名词,均可和前面的介词“towards (朝着)”搭配,很难判断哪一个是一正确答案。只有运用逻辑推理的方法才能判定该答案。根据上文的“太阳就要落山了”判断此时应为下午,太阳是在西方。再根据下文的“他的影子常常地拖在后面”可以推出,此时布朗先生正朝西方慢慢地走着,因而正确答案是B。

(4)根据词语用法确定答案。如:

A little cock lived near the river. One morning the little cock 1 his beautiful clothes and went for a walk by the river. On his way he met a little duck.

1. A. work B. had on C. dressed D. put on

[解析] 此题所给的四个选项是一组同义词语,都可表示“穿”,但它们在用法上有所不同。wear和have on都可接“衣物”作宾语,意为“穿着”,表示“状态”;put on也可接“衣物”作宾语,意为“穿上”,但表示动作;而dress的宾语只能是人,而不是“衣物”。根据以上分析,再结合原句的意思,可以确定正确答案是D。

### 三、要先易后难,重点攻破

可首先选出那些只要根据上下文就能确定的、

直接的或明显的答案,即固定词组、常见句型或明显的语法结构等。对于生疏的人名、地名以及次要的修饰语可暂时搁置,这些东西往往纷杂、累赘,甚至令人厌烦,可尽量饶开它们。假如某个空格太难而一时把握不准该选哪一个,还是先放在一边,把容易做的全部做好,这样一来就增强了信心,同时也降低了难题的难度,有利于难题的不攻自破。

### 四、重读全文,核实答案

所有的答案选出之后,应将答案代入短文,从头至尾再读一遍全文,对所选的答案进行核实调整。经过第二步逐句推敲之后,对短文内容的理解更为深刻。这时候,如果再重读全文,第二步时有些难解或误解的问题就很容易暴露出来,从而也能得到更好的解决。这一步费时不多却至关重要,切切不可等闲视之,掉以轻心。

现举例说明如下:

阅读下面的短文,掌握其大意,然后从各题所给的四个选项中,选出一个最佳答案。

What do we know about the sea? We 1 that it looks very beautiful when the sun is shining 2 it. We also learn that it can be very terrible when there is a strong wind. What 3 things do we know about it?

The first thing to remember is that the sea is very big. 4 the map of the world. There is 5 sea than lands. The sea covers three quarters of the 6.

Some parts of the sea are very shallow (浅的). But some places are very 7. There is one place near Japan. It is nearly eleven kilometers deep. The 8 mountain in the world is about nine kilometers high. If we put that mountain into the sea at that place, there would be 9 kilometers of water above it!

The sea is salty (咸的). There is one sea called the Dead Sea. It is very salty. It is 10 salty that swimmers can't go down!

1. A. know B. say C. hope D. wish  
2. A. in B. at C. on D. over  
3. A. another B. other  
C. the other D. others  
4. A. Look after B. See  
C. Watch D. Look at

5. A. smaller B. fewer C. more D. less  
 6. A. land B. world C. water D. mountain  
 7. A. deep B. shallow C. far D. near  
 8. A. longest B. oldest C. tallest D. highest  
 9. A. 20 B. 2 C. 11 D. 9  
 10. much B. too C. so D. very

## [解析]

1. A. 该题考查语境理解。四个选项放入空格都无语法错误,但是根据上文“What do we know about the sea?”以及联系下文“We also learn that it can be...”就不难判断出答案为A。
2. C. 该题考查上下文中使用介词的能力。四个选项中的介词 in, at, on 和 over 含义各不相同。根据空格上下文联系,阳光既不可能只照耀在大海上空(over),也不能照进大海之中(in),只能照在表面(on),因而正确答案是C。
3. B. 该题考查上下文中区别使用词汇的能力。others 为不定代词 other 的复数形式,后面不跟名词;other 表示除现在已有之外“另外的,其他的”,后跟复数名词;the other 表示二者中的“另一个”;another 表示不定数目中的“另一个”,后跟单数名词。该空后有复数名词 things,因而用 other。
4. D. 该题考查具体语境中使用词汇的能力。B、C、D 三个选项都表示“看”,但具体含义不同。根据上下文联系,此处强调“看”这个动作,故正确答案为D。see 意为“看见”,侧重“看”的结果;watch 意为“集中注意力地看,观察”,多用于看电视、球赛等。
5. C. 该题是语境理解题。根据下文“The sea covers three quarters of...”提供的信息和我们掌握的常识可知,整个地球表面由陆地和海洋构成,因而判断出答案是C。
6. B. 该题是常识题。海洋不可能覆盖 mountain, land 以及 water 的四分之三,故排除 A、C、D 三项,因而答案是B。
7. A. 该题是语境理解题。根据上一句“Some parts of the sea very are hallow.”和该句的转折词“but”可以推断出有些海水“很深”。
8. D. 该题考查上下文中词汇辨别能力。根据本句所提供的信息“... is about nine kilometers high.”可知其正确答案是D。
9. B. 该题是计算推理题。根据上文“It is nearly

eleven kilometers deep. The highest mountain in the world is about nine kilometers high.”所提供的两处数字可以计算出答案。

10. C. 该题考查句子理解和词汇使用能力。根据句子“It is 10 salty that swimmers can't go down!”中所给出的 that 从句可以看出是“so... that”结构,既符合语法要求也符合句意。

当然,要做好“完形填空”题非一朝一夕之功。只要平时善于积累,归纳常用句型,熟记习惯用语和固定搭配,掌握词语用法,了解西方国家的风俗习惯,同时多做此类练习,就一定能掌握做此类题的技能技巧,取得中考应试的成功。

## 五、完形填空真题再现

## 一、北京市



Johnny Sylvester, eleven years old, was in bed in the hospital. Several days before, while he was 39 in a football game, he fell and his head hit the ground. The doctors believed that 40 might never get well.

“He seems to have given up 41. So medicine won't 42. Perhaps he needs something else,” said one of the doctors. “When I visit Johnny all, he 43 says is that he would like to meet Babe Ruth.”

To meet Babe Ruth, of course, was not possible. Babe Ruth was as 44 a man in America as the president himself, 45 he was the most famous baseball (棒球) player in the game.

The next day Johnny's father managed to tell Babe Ruth about the story of Johnny on the phone. Twenty-four hours later, as Johnny 46 in his hospital room, in walked Babe Ruth. Young Johnny couldn't 47 it really was the Babe.



Babe Ruth sat down at Johnny's bedside and said, "Now listen, kid, you've got to get well. I've brought you a new American League baseball. You must start throwing it."

Sylvester just stayed there, saying nothing, and his eyes were 48 in awe (敬慕) at the great man.

For Johnny this was the beginning of a new life, one he thought he would never 49. To the surprise of his doctors, young Sylvester walked out of the hospital on his own a few weeks later. He was also able to live a healthy life—all because of the 50 of Babe Ruth.

39. A. playing B. sitting C. looking D. stopping  
 40. A. one B. it C. he D. they  
 41. A. game B. study C. medicine D. hope  
 42. A. do B. fit C. win D. go  
 43. A. even B. also C. ever D. still  
 44. A. strong B. important  
     C. kind D. clever  
 45. A. so B. and C. but D. or  
 46. A. waited B. laid C. prepared D. lay  
 47. A. know B. notice C. believe D. understand  
 48. A. shining B. falling  
     C. watching D. fixing  
 49. A. save B. reach C. receive D. see  
 50. A. reply B. present C. photo D. success

[解析]

39. 此题考查词汇的用法。踢足球应选用 playing, 答案是 A。  
 40. 此题考查对语境的理解。由上句的语境可知: 此处所指的就是 Johnny Sylvester, 故判断应选 he, 答案是 C。  
 41. 此题考查对语境的判断。由上段语境可知: 医生认为 Johnny Sylvester 的病治不好了。故判断此处应选 hope, 表示“放弃希望”, 答案是 D。  
 42. 此题考查词汇的用法。表示“起作用”应选用动词 do, 答案是 A。  
 43. 此题考查具体语境中词汇的用法。根据语境应选用 ever 更符合文意, 答案是 C。  
 44. 此题考查对语境的判断。由后面的“the most famous baseball player in the game”这一信息可以判断应选 important, 答案是 B。  
 45. 此题考查词汇的用法。由句意可以判断前后两

个基本点分句是并列关系, 故应用 and 来连接, 答案是 B。

46. 此题考查词汇的用法。表示“躺”, lie 的过去式为 lay, 答案是 D。  
 47. 此题考查对语境的判断。由后两段的语境可知: Johnny Sylvester 不相信 Babe Ruth 真的来到了他的病房。故应选 believe, 答案是 C。  
 48. 此题考查词汇的用法。表示“眨着眼睛”应选用 shining, 答案是 A。  
 49. 此题考查词汇的用法。表示“看见”应选用 see, D 是正确答案。  
 50. 此题考查对全文的理解。本来医生认为 Johnny Sylvester 的病治不好了, 但由于 Babe Ruth 和他的礼物使得 Johnny Sylvester 竟然过上了健康的生活。故判断应选 present, 答案是 B。

二、重庆市

My parents took me to Japan when I was little. I lived there for five years. 42 I came back, my Japanese was very good. "Can I do something useful with my Japanese?" I asked myself.

Then, one day last spring, I got a good opportunity (机会).

Everyone was afraid of SARS, so I stayed at home with 43 to do.

My father brought me a Japanese book. "Why don't you translate (翻译) it into Chinese? It will be better than 44 computer games all day."

I promised (许诺) to do 2,000 words each day. But 45 I found it was hard to keep the promise.

One day in May, the weather was beautiful. But I couldn't go out. Those 2,000 words were still 46 me.

After translating only three pages, I already lost interest in the book.

I looked at it for a long time. But I couldn't make myself turn the pages. How I 47 I could just go outside and play football with my friends!

I counted the words again and again. I just wanted to give up.

I felt as if two people were fighting 48 my mind. One said, "Don't give up! Keep working hard, and you'll do well!" But then the other one said, "Go and play! It will be more 49 than translating. Do

your work tomorrow.”

I stood up and would 50 the computer.

But then I remembered 51 my parents had told me: “Whatever you do, don't stop halfway.” So I sat down and went on with it.

42. A. Because B. Until C. Since D. When  
 43. A. nothing B. something  
     C. everything D. anything  
 44. A. be played B. playing  
     C. played D. plays  
 45. A. just then B. right now  
     C. soon D. suddenly  
 46. A. talking to B. looking at  
     C. smiling at D. waiting for  
 47. A. thought B. felt C. wished D. decided  
 48. A. in B. with C. about D. for  
 49. A. fun B. important  
     C. useful D. dangerous  
 50. A. turn on B. turn off C. open D. close  
 51. A. how B. where C. which D. what

#### [解析]

42. 此题考查词汇的用法。表示“当……时候”应选用 when, 答案是 D。  
 43. 此题考查对语境的判断。由上文的“was afraid of SARS”, 可以判断应选用 nothing, 答案选 A。  
 44. 此题考查词汇的用法。表示“打电脑游戏”应选用 playing, 答案是 B。  
 45. 此题是语境词汇题。由语境可以看出: 作者原来计划每天做的事情后来发现实现不了。故推测选用 soon, 答案是 C。  
 46. 此题考查具体语境中对词汇的推测。由语境可知: 天气很好, 可是我不能出去, 其原因是原来计划的任务在等着我去完成。故推测应选用 waiting for, 答案是 D。  
 47. 此题考查词汇用法。可以看出: 此句是一个虚拟语气的句式。故应选 wished, 答案是 C。  
 48. 此题考查词汇用法。表示“在我的头脑中”应选用 in, 答案选 A。  
 49. 此题考查分析句子结构的能力。根据句子结构, 此处缺少一个名词来表达意境, 故应选用 fun, 答案是 A。  
 50. 此题考查词汇用法。表示“关闭电源”应选用 turn off, 答案是 B。

51. 此题考查词汇用法。根据句意应选用 what, 表示“我父母告诉我的话”, 答案是 D。

#### 三、南京市

Around the world, people have different ideas about what good manners are.

When you go to restaurants in different parts of the world, it's 36 to know the right and wrong things to do. For example, in China it's OK to 37 a lot of noise in a restaurant. In fact, if a restaurant isn't noisy and 38, you may think there's something wrong with it. However, in many western countries, restaurants are 39 places. If a table is too loud, other people who are eating there might even 40 to the owner of the restaurant.

Paying the bill is also different from country to country. In China, one person usually pays for 41. In western countries, one person pays if he or she is entertaining clients (宴请宾客), but 42 friends eat together, they usually share the cost. This is called 'going Dutch (均摊费用)'. Also, when westerners pay the bill, they usually leave some money for the 43. This is called 'leaving a tip'. Leaving a tip is thought to be polite. In the US, it's 44 to leave tips of 10%, 15%, or 20% of the bill, which is decided by how good the service (服务) is. Good waiters can make a lot of money!

The way people eat food is different in the world, but you can 45 the same kinds of food in many countries. Chinese and Italian food, for example, are popular all over the world.

36. A. popular B. difficult  
     C. important D. enjoyable  
 37. A. cause B. keep C. hear D. make  
 38. A. lively B. friendly C. lucky D. polite  
 39. A. noisy B. quiet C. busy D. clean  
 40. A. shout B. explain  
     C. complain D. speak  
 41. A. everybody B. nobody  
     C. somebody D. none  
 42. A. until B. when C. unless D. since  
 43. A. gatekeeper B. seller  
     C. waiter D. visitor  
 44. A. terrible B. common

- C. serious                      D. unusual  
45. A. invent                      B. discover  
C. prefer                        D. find

[解析]

36. 此题考查常识。根据常识:在饭店里了解一些交际常识是非常重要的,故应选 important, 答案是 C。  
37. 此题考查词汇的用法。表示“制造噪音”应选用 make, 答案选 D。  
38. 此题考查词汇的用法。表示“热闹的”应选用 lively, 答案是 A。  
39. 此题考查对语境的判断。由上下句的语境可以判断此处应选 quiet, 表示“在西方国家餐馆应当是一个安静的地方”, 答案是 B。  
40. 此题考查对语境的推测。按照上文的意思推测, 如果声音过大, 餐馆里其他的客人会抱怨。故应选 complain, 答案是 C。  
41. 此题考查常识。根据常识, 在中国由一个人为所有的人付款, 故应选 everybody, 答案选 A。  
42. 此题考查词汇的用法。表示“当……时候”应选用 when, 答案是 B。  
43. 此题考查对语境的判断。由下文的“leaving a tip”可以判断是将钱留给服务员, 故应选 waiter, 答案是 C。  
44. 此题考查常识词汇的用法。根据西方国家的礼仪, 付一定的小费给服务员是很常见的事情。表示“普通的; 常见的”应选用 common, 答案是 B。  
45. 此题考查词汇的用法。表示“发现”应选用 find, 答案是 D。

四、江西省

I stood in the doorway, watching my elder brother carefully putting clothes into his bag. I coughed uneasily. Finally 41 that I was there, Rocky turned toward me with a sad smile.

"I'm 42 tomorrow," he said.

"I know." My 43 was almost a whisper (低声). I was 44 at myself for being so weak, but I wasn't about to cry.

"My 45 is early, so there is still 46 time to come to the airport," he said. Seeing the the 47 look on my face, he quickly added, "I promise (答应) I won't leave without saying goodbye."

I tried to say 48, but didn't. It's always 49 to keep quiet if you're about to cry. "You promised you wouldn't cry," he said to me, thinking that I was close to 50.

I remember the day he taught me how to ride a bike. 51 I thought he was always right behind me, holding the seat to keep me from 52. I was happy with this, but he knew he couldn't hold me up all my life. He told me that one day he would have to let go.

His coughing stopped my thinking. What was left to say? How could I say 53 to the person who taught me everything?

The next morning I 54, looked at my alarm clock, and realized he had left 55 ago. We never even said goodbye.

Goodbye, Rocky! Although he may have been many miles away, I knew he heard me, even if it was only an answer in his heart.

41. A. forgetting                      B. realizing  
C. watching                        D. learning  
42. A. arriving                        B. living  
C. coming                            D. leaving  
43. A. voice    B. sound    C. noise    D. word  
44. A. glad    B. moved    C. angry    D. pleased  
45. A. ship    B. flight    C. train    D. bus  
46. A. enough                        B. little  
C. no                                    D. busy  
47. A. surprised                        B. excited  
C. sad                                    D. happy  
48. A. anything                        B. everything  
C. something                        D. nothing  
49. A. stranger                        B. better  
C. worse                                D. easier  
50. A. tears                                B. smiles  
C. words                                D. sadness  
51. A. At last                            B. From now on  
C. At first                                D. So far  
52. A. riding                            B. running  
C. walking                                D. falling  
53. A. goodbye                        B. hello  
C. yes                                    D. sorry  
54. A. gave up                        B. stood up  
C. looked up                        D. woke up

55. A. minutes                      B. hours  
C. days                              D. weeks

## [解析]

41. 此题考查词汇的用法。表示“认识到；意识到”应选用 realizing, 答案是 B。
42. 此题考查对语境的判断。由上段的信息作者的哥哥要走了, 故判断应选用 leaving, 答案是 D。
43. 此题考查词汇的用法。表示“说话声”应选用 voice, 答案是 A。
44. 此题考查对语境的判断。根据句中的“so weak, cry”等信息可以判断作者因为自己的软弱而生气。表示“因……而生气”应选用 be angry at, 答案是 C。
45. 此题考查对语境的判断。从句中“airport”可以看出: 作者是要乘飞机离开, 故判断应选 flight, 答案是 B。
46. 此题考查对语境的判断。从后句的“I won't leave without saying goodbye.”这一信息可以判断: 作者的哥哥仍有足够的时间向作者道别。故判断应选 enough, 答案是 A。
47. 此题考查对语境的判断。由上几段的语境我们可以了解到: 作者不愿意哥哥离开, 故其表情应该是悲伤的, 故应选 sad, 答案是 C。
48. 此题考查词汇的用法。用于肯定句中, 应选用 something, 答案是 C。
49. 此题考查对语境的判断。由语境可以看出: 作者的哥哥在力劝作者不哭。故判断应选 better, 答案是 B。
50. 此题考查对语境的判断。由本句前面的语境可知: 作者的哥哥在力劝作者不哭, 以为作者马上就要哭起来。故判断应选 tears, 答案是 A。
51. 此题考查具体语境中词汇的应用。由语境可以看出: 应该是一开始作者以为……, 故判断应选用 at first, 答案是 C。
52. 此题考查词汇的用法。表示“掉下来, 摔倒”应选用 falling, 答案是 D。
53. 此题考查固定搭配。表示“向某人道别”应现有 say goodbye to sb., 答案是 A。
54. 此题考查词汇的用法。表示“醒来”应选用 wake up, 答案是 D。
55. 此题考查对语境的判断。从短文中可以看出: 从头一天作者的哥哥离开到第二天作者醒来, 应该是几个小时过去了, 故应选用 hours, 答案是 B。

## 五、河北省

Yesterday was my friend Kyra's birthday. He invited me to his birthday party. Another friend, Guy, had offered to take me to the party by car.

Well, I was getting dressed 51 Guy rang and said he was ill, so I decided to go by train. Unluckily, while I was talking 52 the phone, the cat walked over my clean shirt, so I had to spend a few minutes finding another one and I was 53 leaving.

As I was walking to station it started snowing and I got very cold. I just 54 a train and I had to wait at the station for half an hour. When the train finally arrived I was frozen! I was so cold and tired that during the journey I 55 and I missed my station.

Well, I got off at the next stop and decided to walk 56 to Kyra's. I walked for half an hour and then I realized (意识到) I was 57. Luckily I found a 58 and telephoned for a taxi. When I finally arrived at Kyra's house it was 59 midnight and people were going home. What a 60 evening!

51. A. then    B. when    C. and    D. as  
52. A. on    B. at    C. to    D. about  
53. A. ready    B. happy  
C. late    D. quick  
54. A. got off    B. caught  
C. got on    D. missed  
55. A. enjoyed talking    B. fell asleep  
C. played cards    D. looked out  
56. A. up    B. forward  
C. back    D. along  
57. A. tired    B. hungry  
C. sad    D. lost  
58. A. phone    B. bus stop  
C. road sign    D. taxi  
59. A. even    B. nearly  
C. still    D. hardly  
60. A. lovely    B. frightening  
C. terrible    D. cold

## [解析]

51. 此题考查词汇在具体语境中的应用。由语境可知: “我正在穿衣服, 就在那时……”, 表示“就在那时”应选用 when, 答案应选 B。

52. 此题考查介词的用法。表示“在通话”应选用介词 on, 答案选 A。
53. 此题考查对语境的判断。由下段的第二句话的信息可以判断: 作者来到车站时错过了火车, 只好再等半个小时, 故判断应选 late, C 是正确答案。
54. 此题考查对语境的理解。有后边的“had to wait at the station for half an hour”可以判断作者是没有赶上既定的火车才在车站再等半个小时, 故判断应选 missed, 答案是 D。
55. 此题考查对语境的判断。由前面的“cold and tired”和后面的“missed my station”可以判断作者是在火车上睡着了才误了下车的。故判断应选 fall asleep, 答案是 B。
56. 此题考查对语境的判断。由上一段我们了解到作者由于在火车上睡着了误了下车, 只好在下一站下车再回到朋友家里。故判断应选 back, 答案是 C。
57. 此题考查词汇用法。表示“迷路”应选用 be lost, 答案是 D。
58. 此题考查对语境的判断。由句中后面的“phoned for a taxi”可判断作者是找到了电话机, 故应选 phone, 答案是 A。
59. 此题考查词汇用法。表示“几乎; 差不多”, 应选用 nearly, 答案是 B。
60. 此题考查对整篇短文的理解。读完全文我们了解到作者乘火车晚点不得不再等下一班车差一点儿冻僵, 又因为在火车上睡着了误了下车, 步行回到朋友家里时又迷路了, 到达朋友家时已经半夜了, 人们已回家了。由此判断应选 terrible, 答案是 C。

六、湖南省

A

I went to the park 41 Sunday morning. I didn't see the 42 before I sat down on a chair in the park. When I 43 around. I saw the notice which said "Wet Paint" (油漆未干). 44 I found my hands and clothes dirty. I felt very 45. How careless I was! I would never forget this lesson.

41. A. at                      B. in  
C. on                         D. to
42. A. notice                 B. newspaper  
C. book                      D. paper

43. A. thought                B. waited  
C. looked                   D. walked
44. A. At the same time     B. If possible  
C. At first                    D. Come on
45. A. tired                    B. happy  
C. well                        D. sad

B

Many people smoke 46 they think smoking is an enjoyment. 47, smoking is a bad habit. First, doctors and scientists have found that it's harmful to health. It may cause some 48 diseases, and it's also harmful to others' health. Secondly, many big 49 have been caused by smokers. They have resulted in loses of lives and other things. And smokers have to spend a lot of money 50 cigarettes (香烟). So I think it is a bad habit. Give up smoking, please!

46. A. but                      B. because of  
C. because                   D. except
47. A. In fact                   B. At last  
C. By the way                D. Once upon a time
48. A. rich                      B. wonderful  
C. serious                     D. bright
49. A. fires                     B. noise  
C. happiness                 D. flood
50. A. buy                      B. good  
C. famous                     D. on

[解析]

A

41. 此题考查词汇的用法。表示在具体的某一天或某一天的上、下午或晚上应选用 on, 答案是 C。
42. 此题考查词汇的用法。表示“布告, 通知”应选用 notice, 答案是 A。
43. 此题考查固定搭配。表示“环视四周”应选用 look around, 故答案应选 C。
44. 此题考查词汇在具体语境中的应用。由语境可知: 作者看到布告时, 发现自己的手和衣服已经脏了。故判断应选用 at the same time, 答案选 A。
45. 此题考查词汇在具体语境中的应用。作者看到布告时, 发现自己的手和衣服已经脏了, 感叹自己的粗心。故判断应选用 sad, 答案选 D。

B

46. 此题考查逻辑推理。由句意可以判断前后两个

分句存在因果关系,故判断应选 because,答案选 C。

47. 此题考查具体语境中词汇的应用。根据语境应选用 in fact 更符合实际情况,答案选 A。
48. 此题考查词汇用法。表示“严重的”应选用 serious,答案选 C。
49. 此题是事实判断题。吸烟有可能引发大火,故应选用 fires,答案是 A。
50. 此题考查固定搭配。表示“在……方面花费钱(时间)”应选用 on,答案是 D。

### 七、长沙市

When Jane was a little girl, she liked keeping pets. She had many books about animals and there were many pictures and stamps on the walls of her bedroom. She often said that she would work in a 41 when she grew up.

Most of Jane's pets were quite small - parrots, cats, dogs and so on. But one day she met something quite 42.

That afternoon, Jane's mother was surprised to see a big animal with long hair in the kitchen. He 43 a T-shirt and was sitting on a chair, trying to put on a pair of glasses and making faces at her. In front of him, on the table, were a basket of fruits and a glass of water. "Jane, where are you?" the mother shouted. Then suddenly she remembered that a few days before a young gorilla (大猩猩) called Gor had run away from the zoo.

"I found him in the city square," Jane said. "He seemed so lonely. I talked to him. We became friends at once and he followed me 44."

"Well, you know you 45 keep him," her mother said. "You must send him back to the zoo. You'd better phone the police."

Soon a 46 came and also a truck from the zoo. 47 was angry with Jane when she told her story. The policeman knew Jane loved animals. And the zookeeper said, "Thank you for your kindness (好意). I can see Gor likes you, 48 we need him back." Jane agreed. She hugged Gor and said that she would go and see him 49.

These days Jane has stopped collecting 50, but you can still find her with her friend Gor at the zoo

on Saturdays and Sundays!

41. A. hospital B. school  
C. zoo D. factory
42. A. small B. long  
C. short D. big
43. A. wore B. made  
C. sold D. lent
44. A. to school B. home  
C. to the zoo D. to the shop
45. A. can't B. can  
C. must D. have to
46. A. teacher B. postman  
C. policeman D. friend
47. A. Everybody B. The zookeeper  
C. Jane's mother D. Nobody
48. A. and B. but  
C. so D. because
49. A. every day B. after school  
C. in the afternoon D. at weekends
50. A. clothes B. glasses  
C. animals D. fruits

### [解析]

41. 此题考查对语境的判断。由句中的“keeping pets, books about animals”这一信息可以判断应选 zoo。答案是 C。
42. 此题考查对语境的判断。由前句中的“quite small”及本句开头的“but”等信息可以判断应选 big,答案是 D。
43. 此题考查词汇的用法。表示“穿着服装”应选用 wore,答案是 A。
44. 此题考查对语境的判断。由下一段第一句话中的“keep him”可以判断大猩猩跟着 Jane 作者回到了家里。故判断应选 home,答案是 B。
45. 此题考查对语境的判断。由后句的“You must send him back to the zoo.”这一信息可以判断: Jane 的妈妈不同意作者在家里养大猩猩。故判断应选 can't,答案是 A。
46. 此题考查对语境的判断。由下句的“The policeman knew Jane loved animals.”可以判断来的是一个警察。故答案是 C。
47. 此题考查对语境的判断。从短文中可以看出:当时在场的有三人, Jane 的妈妈劝说 Jane, policeman 了解 Jane 对动物的热爱, zookeeper 感



谢 Jane 的好意。故判断听了 Jane 的故事后应该是没有人生地的气。答案选 nobody, D 是正确答案。

48. 此题考查逻辑推理。本句前后是一种转折关系, 故应选用 but, 答案是 B。
49. 此题考查对语境的判断。由短文最后一句话 "with her friend Gor at the zoo on Saturdays and Sundays" 可以判断应选用 at weekends, 答案是 D。
50. 此题考查对全文的理解。从短文中我可以了解到: Jane 喜欢动物, 并且把大猩猩领回家里。故判断应选 animals 更符合语境, 答案是 C。

#### 八、吉林省

When Roy was four years old, his father 66 in an accident, leaving his mother and him. After Roy left high school, he wanted 67 to a good college in his hometown. But his mother would pay 68 money for his college education.

"I'll try to do something for you as soon as you pass the entrance exam," said his mother.

Roy took the exam. As a result, he could enter the college 69 he didn't get very high scores.

His mother was very excited, but she knew quite a lot of money would be needed. The next day, she sold her car and asked her boss (老板) 70 another four hours' work every day. She even had two jobs, one during the day and 71 at night. She had to walk to work and work twelve hours a day, seven days a week, but she didn't 72. She thought her son's education was worth so much.

A term passed. Roy took his first exam after entering the college. When the results were told, Roy ran home to 73 his mother the news.

"Mum," he said, "I've got my exam results. You must be very 74."

"You mean you've passed?" she asked happily.

"No, I haven't. You can get your car back and stop 75 like that from now on."

66. A. fell                      B. died  
C. was hurt                  D. was hit
67. A. to go                     B. to come  
C. going                      D. coming
68. A. some                     B. no

- C. much                      D. little
69. A. and                     B. so  
C. although                  D. because
70. A. to                        B. for  
C. with                        D. of
71. A. the others               B. others  
C. another                    D. the other
72. A. complain               B. refuse  
C. quarrel                    D. laugh
73. A. talk                     B. speak  
C. say                         D. tell
74. A. worried                B. shy  
C. pleased                    D. free
75. A. to work                B. working  
C. work                       D. not working

#### [解析]

66. 此题是语境判断题。由句中的 "leaving his mother and him" 可以判断 Roy 的父亲去世了。故判断应选用 died, 答案是 B。
67. 此题考查固定搭配。表示 "想做某事" 应选用 "want to do sth.", 故答案是 A。
68. 此题考查词汇用法。应选用 much 来修饰不可数名词 money, 答案是 C。
69. 此题考查逻辑推理。由句意可以判断前后句是一种让步关系, 故应选用 although, 答案是 C。
70. 此题考查固定搭配。ask for 表示 "要求", 答案是 B。
71. 此题考查词汇用法。表示 "两者之中的另外一个" 应选用 the other, 答案是 D。
72. 此题考查对语境的理解。由后句的 "She thought her son's education was worth so much." 可以判断: 这位母亲认为为了孩子的教育, 自己的付出是值得的。故判断应选用 complain, 答案是 A。
73. 此题考查词汇用法。表示 "告诉; 讲述" 应选用 tell, 答案是 D。
74. 此题考查词汇用法。表示 "高兴, 愉快" 应选用 pleased, 答案是 C。
75. 此题考查词汇用法。表示 "停止做某事 (正在做的事情)" 应选用 stop doing sth., 故应选用 working, 答案是 B。

#### 九、陕西省

Once upon a time, some children were playing at seaside when they found a turtle (海龟). They began

to beat the turtle. Just at that time, a young man came and said to them, "Stop!" The children ran 31 quickly. The turtle was very thankful and said, "Thanks for your kindness. I really would like 32 you to a wonderful palace now."

The young man rode on the back of the turtle and was taken to the secret palace in the sea. When he 33 the palace, he was very surprised and said to the turtle, "What a nice palace!" To thank him, the king of the turtles gave him 34. He had never seen such a dinner before. He received a warm welcome there and was very 35 everything.

After dinner, the king of the turtles said, "I am going to give you two boxes, 36 you can open only one." "You mustn't open both. Don't forget it!" The turtle warned him. "All right. I will open only one," the young man promised (许诺). At this time, a large wave sent him out of the sea.

After he 37, he opened the bigger one of the two boxes. 38 the box was full of gold. "My God!" he cried, "I'm 39 now." Then he thought, "Things in the other box must be expensive, too." He could not wait any longer. He broke his promise and opened the other box. As soon as he opened it, he became an old man. His hair turned white. His face 40 an old man over eighty years old. It all happened in a moment. He was sorry for what he did, but it was too late.

31. A. through                      B. away  
C. into                              D. out
32. A. wanting                      B. asking  
C. to let                             D. to invite
33. A. left for                        B. arrived on  
C. arrived at                       D. got away
34. A. a very big dinner            B. a very poor dinner  
C. a very bad dinner              D. a very small dinner
35. A. pleased with                B. strict in  
C. angry with                      D. sorry for
36. A. so                                B. or  
C. but                                 D. as
37. A. went back to home  
B. was back home  
C. went back to the sea

D. was back the sea

38. A. To his surprising          B. To one's surprising  
C. To one's surprise            D. To his surprise
39. A. a poor man                  B. a rich man  
C. an old man                    D. a young man
40. A. liked                          B. felt like  
C. looked like                    D. looked

#### [解析]

31. 此题考查词汇在具体语境中的应用。根据语境,表示离开应选用副词 away,故答案应选 B。
32. 此题考查固定搭配。would like 后跟 to do sth. 表示“想要做某事”,故答案应选 D。
33. 此题考查具体语境中词汇的应用。根据语境,应当是“年轻人到达宫殿时说的话”,表示“到达(某个小地方)”应选用词组“arrive at”,故答案应选 C。
34. 此题考查具体语境中词汇的应用。根据语境,国王为了表示感谢才设宴招待年轻人的,故判断应选用 a very big dinner,答案应选 A。
35. 此题考查具体语境中词汇的应用。根据语境,年轻人受到了国王的盛大的款待和热烈的欢迎,他理应感到很高兴、很满意。表示“对……感到满意”应选用“be pleased with”,故答案应选 A。
36. 此题考查逻辑推理。由前后文的句意可以推断,前后文存在转折关系,应选用连词 but,故答案应选 C。
37. 此题考查对语境的理解。由短文第四段的语境可以看出,年轻人应该是回到了家里。故答案应选 B。
38. 此题考查固定搭配, to one's surprise 表示“让某人感到惊奇的是”,故答案应选 D。
39. 此题考查对语境的理解。由前面的语境“满满一箱子金子”可以判断,此刻年轻人以为自己现在是富人了,故答案应选 B。
40. 此题考查具体语境中词汇的应用。根据语境“年轻人的脸看起来像八十多岁老人的脸”,表示“看起来像……”应选用“look like”,答案选 C。

#### 十、哈尔滨市

Hawaii is famous for its beautiful beaches. Every year water sports, especially surfing and water skiing attract 46 tourists to the island.

Hawaii has been a magical name to people who like to travel 47 many years. People on 48



sides of the Pacific Ocean(太平洋), in Japan and in America, dream of 49 these beautiful islands in the middle of the ocean. In the tropical (热带的) lands, the sun drops like a ball of golden fire into the sea, and it drops so 50 that you can almost see it move. The sun leaves behind a glow(落日余辉) that lights the sky in the quiet water.

People often have a quiet, enjoyable time walking along the water. This scenery is not very different from the exciting beauty that greeted the first tourists to these islands centuries ago. They came in canoes not much 51 than small boats.

They found the beautiful white sand beaches and the waving palm trees(棕榈树), but there were no grand hotels like 52 we see today. The first people came to Hawaii nearly 53 years ago, but skyscraper(摩天大楼) hotels were only built in the last 25 years. Now aeroplanes make it possible to fly to Hawaii for a weekend from Tokyo 54 San Francisco.

55 people come from, they really want to see the earliest beauty of Hawaii. They want to see the lovely beaches and the mountains which are almost hidden by the tall hotels.

46. A. many                      B. much  
C. any                         D. no
47. A. by                         B. with  
C. for                         D. since
48. A. both                      B. each  
C. either                      D. every
49. A. to see                    B. seeing  
C. see                         D. saw
50. A. happily                 B. quietly  
C. heavily                    D. quickly
51. A. big                        B. bigger  
C. bigger                     D. biggest
52. A. the one                 B. the ones  
C. this                        D. that
53. A. two thousands        B. two thousands of  
C. two thousand         D. two thousand of
54. A. to                        B. of  
C. in                         D. or
55. A. Wherever              B. Whatever

C. However                      D. Whenever

[解析]

46. 此题考查词汇的用法。修饰可数名词应选用 many, 答案选 A。
47. 此题考查词汇的用法。表示时间的延续应选用 for, 答案是 C。
48. 此题考查词汇的用法。表示“两者都”应选用 both, 答案是 A。
49. 此题考查语法。介词后面的动词必须加-ing 形式, 构成介宾结构, 故选用 seeing, 答案是 B。
50. 此题考查对语境的判断。由后面的信息词“see it move”可以判断在此是说太阳落下速度之快。故判断应选 quickly, 答案是 D。
51. 此题考查句子结构。由句中的“than”可以分析: 此句是一个比较级的句子, 故应选 bigger, 答案是 C。
52. 此题考查词汇。the ones 代指前面的 hotels, 答案是 B。
53. 此题考查词汇的用法。基数词作定语时, 既不加复数也不加介词 of, 故应选 two thousand, 答案是 C。
54. 此题考查词汇的用法。表示“或者”应选用 or, 答案是 D。
55. 此题考查词汇用法。从句中的“come from”这一信息可以判断应选用 wherever, 答案是 A。

## 第二节 阅读理解解题指导

“阅读理解”是各地中考试题的必考题型之一, 在中考试题中占有较大比例, 而且在逐年增加分量, 并且扩大了选材范围。测试题型有“选择正确答案”、“判断正误”、“根据短文填写适当的词”、“根据短文回答问题”等。阅读理解是集语音、语法、词汇、短语等基础知识为一体, 综合考查考生初步运用英语能力的有效手段, 主要考查考生阅读所给材料, 理解其中词语、句子或片段含义的能力。有时涉及到的对全文意思和篇章结构的理解, 对一些问题做出推理和判断; 阅读理解的考核中包括了对词汇、语法等语言知识的考查; 要求考生具备一定的背景知识、各种常识、科普知识和一定的分析及逻辑推理的能力; 要求考生具有归纳段落大意、中心思想的能力。测试的方向由时间、地点、姓名、身份、职业、动作、人物等一些细节问题, 逐步过渡到测试对全文整体意