



150+58 150+50篇 英语阅读理解

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我的英语 我的5+3



读书对于思想,好比运动对于身体一样。

Reading is to the mind what exercise is to the body.



光学几句干巴巴的英文不行, ……不要总是把阅读的目的放在提高英文上,阅读首先是吸收知识,吸收知识的过程中自然而然就吸收了语言。

——北京外国语大学 许国璋教授

在听、说、写、读四项基本技能中,阅读是关键。应该大量阅读简写本文学名著和其他简易读物,培养对英语的感性认识,了解英语社会的文化背景知识。如果把自己感兴趣的文章或诗歌或名篇背下来,那对以后写地道的英语会有很大的好处。

——北京大学 陶洁教授

要从阅读中学到好的、地道的英语,我们不妨读细一点,甚至对好的句子、段落加以背诵。但阅读不应该只限于写一些漂亮句子,更重要的是得到知识,不仅是专业知识,而且是广泛的人文知识,这是学好英语的关键所在……"read for pleasure",当你达到了这个境界,你会发现你的一切问题都迎刃而解,再也不会为"如何学好英语"这个问题而苦恼。

——北京外国语大学 熊德輗教授





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部分★能力水平测试

力水平测试(

A

(安徽省宣城市2010-2011九年级上学期第一次月考)

Here is a menu for fast food restaurant. The prices are in American money, called dollars and cents. There are 100 cents in a dollar.

	Small	Large		Small	Large
Main meals			Drinks		
Hamburger	1. 80	2. 30	Coca Cola	0. 80	1.00
Chicken burger	1. 90	2. 40	Tea	0. 70	0. 90
Vegetable burger	1.80	2. 30	Coffee	0. 80	1.00
Side dishes			Sweets		
Fries	0. 90	1. 10	Ice cream/Chocolate	1. 20	1. 60
Salad	1.00	1. 20	Jam	0. 50	/

- 1. From the menu, how much does a small hamburger cost?
 - A. One hundred and eighty dollars.
 - B. Two dollars and thirty cents.
 - C. Eighty cents.

C. fries

- D. One dollar and eighty cents.
- 2. If you have only three dollars, what can you buy?
 - A. A large salad and a large ice cream.
 - B. A large chicken burger and a small cup of tea.
 - C. A small vegetable burger and a large bar of chocolate.
 - D. A large hamburger and a small cup of coffee.

Di il laige mambaiger and a si	adir cup or con
3. Jam is a kind of	
A. main meals	B. side dishes
C. sweets	D. drinks
4. Which is not mentioned in the	menu?
A. Coffee.	B. Fries.
C. Hamburger.	D. Wine.
5. A thirsty boy will probably ask	for
A. Coca Cola	B. salad

B

(山东省日照市2010-2011年九年级上学期综合试题)

D. a chicken burger

An English traveler found himself in Norway with only enough money to buy the ticket for his journey back home. As he knew that it would take him only two days to get to England, he decided that he could easily spend the time without food. So he bought a ticket and got on the ship. The man closed his ears to the sound of the lunch bell. When dinner time came, he didn't go to dining room, saying that he was not feeling very well.

The next morning he still didn't have breakfast and at lunchtime he again stayed in his room. But at dinner time he was so hungry that he went to the dining room and ate everything the waiter put in front of him. He got ready for the quarrel.

"Bring me the bill," he said. "The bill, sir?" said the waiter in surprise. "There isn't any bill. On our ship meals are included (包括) in the money for the ticket," said the waiter.

- 6. The story happened
 - A. in England
 - B. on a ship from Norway to England
 - C. in Norway
 - D. on a ship from England to Norway
- 7. Why didn't the traveler go to the dining room first?
 - A. Because he had no money.
 - B. Because he didn't feel very well.
 - C. Because he didn't want to eat anything.
 - D. Because he didn't hear the sound of the bell.
- 8. The traveler went to the dining room to eat something because
 - A. his friend had given him some money
 - B. the waiter had asked him to change his mind
 - C. he learned that there was no bill on the ship
 - D. he was too hungry
- 9. How many meals did the traveler have on the ship?
- A. Only one.
- B. Two.
- C. Three.
- D. None.
- 10. After the traveler finished eating,
 - A. he had a quarrel with the waiter over the bill

 - B. he drank a lot
 - C. he asked the waiter to bring him the change(零钱)
 - D. he came to know that travelers on the ship had free meals

(吉林省长春外国语学校2010-2011 学年初三上学期月考)

Amelia Earhart was born in America in 1897. As a little girl, she could climb trees and catch rats. When she was seven years

智力背景

Goethe's Tolerance

Goethe was once strolling on a narrow path in a park in Weimar. As luck would have it, he met with a critic who was hostile to him. Both of them stopped, staring at each other. Then the critic said, "I'll never make way for a fool." "But I will," with that Goethe retreated aside.

old, she discovered she was interested in flying. In 1920, Amelia took a plane and knew she had to fly! Just days after that, she took her first flying lesson. Six months later, she bought her own plane!

A Life-changing Flight On June 18,1928, Amelia became world-famous because she flew across the Atlantic with others as the first woman. And then she was called the "Queen of the Air".



Making and Breaking Records Although Amelia was well-known in the flight, she never stopped practising it. In 1932, she became the first woman to fly across the Atlantic by herself, and later in 1935, she was the first person to fly over the Pacific from Hawaii to California by herself.

The Last Flight When her 40th birthday was coming, Amelia prepared for her biggest challenge—an around-the-world flight. On June 1,1937, she began her 46,671-kilometer flight. Something unlucky happened on June 29. She never came back again.

However, her name still lives on till now.

*

- 11. What was Amelia interested in when she was seven years old?
 - A. Jumping.
- B. Flying.
- C. Climbing trees.
- D. Catching rats.
- 12. When did Amelia take her first flying lesson?
 - A. In 1897.
- B. In 1904.
- C. In 1920.
- D. In 1928.
- 13. Why was Amelia called the "Queen of the Air"?
 - A. Because she bought her own plane.
 - B. Because she used to practise flying.
 - C. Because she could fly faster than others.
 - D. Because she was the first woman to fly across the Atlantic.
- 14. Where did Amelia fly over in 1935?
 - A. Japan.

- B. England.
- C. Part of the Atlantic.
- D. Part of the Pacific.
- 15. What can we know about Amelia from this article?
 - A. She died in 1937.
 - B. She made a plane in 1897.
 - C. Her last flight was successful.
 - D. Her biggest challenge was to fly across America.

D

(甘肃省兰州市 2010—2011 学年第一学期月考)

Do you like traveling? How can you make your trip interesting? Here's some advice.

Read!

Before you leave, you should find some information about the place, such as its geography, history and people. You can

understand that place better by reading.

Take photos!

If you want to take some photos, remember to choose the most special sights. Don't choose the sight you can see in other places. For example, Qingdao and Ningbo are <u>coastal</u> cities, so don't only take photos of the sea. You should take photos of something else, too.

Taste!

You'd better taste some specials in that area. Food in some places is very delicious. So why not taste it? Maybe you have just one chance to taste it in your life.

Write!

When you visit a place, you should take a pen and a notebook, so you can write down what you see and what you think during the trip.

H

- 16. How many pieces of advice about traveling are mentioned (提
 - 及) in this passage?
 - A. Two. B. Three.
- C. Four.
- D. Five.
- 17. Before we travel to a place, we should _____
 - A. learn something about it
 - B. decide which hotel to stay at
 - C. decide when to leave
 - D. know which bus to take
- 18. The underlined word "coastal" means " in Chinese.
 - A. 内陆的
- B. 新兴的
- C. 沿海的
- D. 现代的
- 19. You should _____ during your trip.
 - A. eat your favorite food
- B. taste some specials
- C. write down what you eat
- D. read more books
- 20. What's the best title for this passage?
 - A. How to make your trip interesting
 - B. The most popular way to travel
 - C. How to make a travel plan
 - D. The best place to travel

E

(湖北省大冶市西畈中学2010-2011 学年九年级10 月份月考)

Can you swim? Do you like swimming? Yes? Well, how can you learn to swim? I think the best way is to go into the water and learn. I'm afraid you'll never learn to swim just by reading books about swimming or looking at others swimming. It's the same with the English study. We must practise, practise and practise.

Listening and speaking are very important for beginners. The children in English-speaking countries first listen to others. Then they try to imitate and speak. We can listen to English programs on the radio. You may just understand a few words. It doesn't matter. Just be relaxed. Try to catch every word. Somebody may be a good listener. But he doesn't dare to speak. He's afraid of making mistakes. You know we sometimes make mistakes when we speak

智力背景

歌德的容忍

一次,歌德正在魏玛一个公园的一条狭窄小道上散步,碰巧他遇见一个对他怀有敌意的评论家。两人都停了下来,彼此相互对视。接着评论家说道:"我从来不给傻瓜让路。""可我给。"说完歌德退到了一边。

Chinese. Don't be afraid. We must be brave. If you really want to learn English well, you must try to speak with everyone as long as he knows English. Whether you know him or not is not important. When there's nobody to talk with, you can talk to yourself in English. It's interesting and also a good way to practise your spoken English. Remember, the more you speak, the fewer mistakes you'll make.

Reading and writing are more important for senior school students. First we must choose the books we're interested in. A lot of reading will improve your language sense. This is the most important.

Keep writing English diaries. We can also write English articles. You may even post them to English magazines. Don't be afraid of failure. Failure is the mother of success.

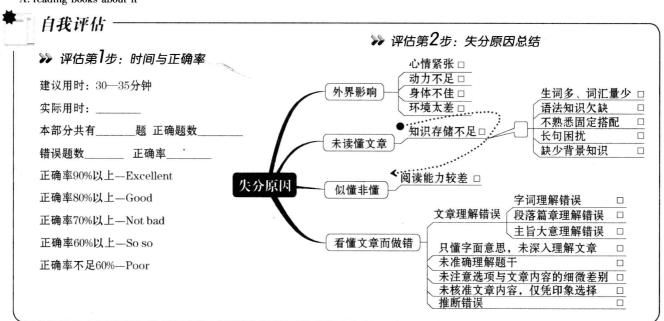
Easier said than done. Well, let's do more practice from now on. I'm sure you'll learn English well in this way.

- *
- 21. You can learn to swim by _____.

 A. reading books about it

- B. looking at others swimming
- C. having lessons on it
- D. going into the river and learning
- 22. We should learn English by _____
 - A. listening and speaking
- B. reading and writing
- C. both A and B
- D. swimming
- 23. What will you do with mistakes when you speak?
 - A. Don't make mistakes.
- B. Study hard.
- C. Try not to speak English.
- D. Don't be afraid.
- 24. What's more important for senior school students?
 - A. Listening.
- B. Speaking.
- C. Reading and writing.
- D. Learning.
- 25. We can listen to English _
- , according to the passage.
- A. by train

- B. on the radio
- C. every minute
- D. now and then



能力水平测试(二)

Α

(福建省华安县南海中学 2011 届九年级第一次月考) Dear readers,

Imagine a little girl who knows there will not be enough food for dinner, who can't fill her stomach with water because it's polluted (被污染), and who has watched lives slipped away (消失) from her father, little brother and sister because the family is too poor to see a doctor. She would gladly walk miles to school, but her mother needs her badly (非常) at home. What will her future be?

Is it hard to believe? For Maria Pestora, it is real life.

But with just 52 pennies a day, you can sponsor (资助) a child like Maria. Through "Save the Children" you can help Maria's mother get the tools and ways she needs to turn their poor food into a good dinner, and get the money she needs to buy clothes and school things for Maria.

To help Maria most, your money is put together with that of other sponsors. Building schools, hospitals, bringing in clean water is what "Save the Children" has been working on since 1932.

For you there are many rewards. You have the chance to write to or hear from the child you sponsor, to receive photos or progress

智力背景

Much Worse

Policeman: Why didn't you shout for help when you were robbed of your watch?

Man: If I had opened my mouth, they'd have found my four gold teeth. That would be much worse.

reports, to know you are reaching out to another person, not with a handout (救济品), but a hand up. That's how "Save the Children" works. But without you, it can't work. Please take a moment now to fill in and post the form below to help a child like Maria.

It can make a difference in his/her life and yours.

	For the children,
	David Li Guyer
₩	·
1. We can read the letter in	

B. a piece of newspaper

C. a progress report D. a story book 2. What's Maria's most serious problem?

A. somebody's diary

- A. She has no chance to go to school.
- B. Her father died of a serious disease.
- C. Hard work has made her suffer a lot.
- D. Her mother needs her badly at home.
- 3. What is "Save the Children"?
 - A. An activity to help poor children go to school.
 - B. An office of the government to collect money.
 - C. A program shown at theaters to help the poor.
 - D. A group who works for children in poor places.
- 4. The last sentence in the letter means
 - A. if Maria goes to school, you will be rewarded
 - B. what you give is more than what you take
 - C. both Maria's life and yours will change a lot
 - D. Maria and you can help each other at school
- 5. Which activity is similar to "Save the Children"?
 - A. English Corner.

B. Project Hope.

C. The Summer Camp.

D. Job Training.

(吉林师大附中2011届毕业班月考)

The word "day" has two meanings. When we talk about the number of days in a year, we are using "day" to mean 24 hours. But when we talk about day and night, we are using "day" to mean the time between sunrise and sunset. Since the earth looks like a ball. the sun can shine on only half of it at a time. Always one half of the earth is having day and the other half night. A place is moved from day into night and from night into day over and over by the spinning (旋转) of the earth. At the equator(赤道) day and night are always the same length. They are each twelve hours long. The sun rises at 6 in the morning and sets at 6 in the evening. For six months the North Pole is tilted(倾斜) toward the sun. In those months the Northern Hemisphere(半球) gets more hours of sunlight than the Southern Hemisphere. Days are longer than nights. In the south of the equator nights are longer than days. For the other six months the North Pole is tilted away from the sun. Then the Southern Hemisphere gets more sunlight. Days are longer than nights. In the north of the equator nights are longer than days. Winter is the season of

long nights. Summer is the season	of long days.	
>>		
6. When the Western Hemisphere	is having day, the	Eastern Hemi-
sphere is having		
A. both day and night	B. day	
C. neither day nor night	D. night	
7. A place is moved from day into	night and from nigh	t into day over
and over byof the earth		
A. the pushing	B. the pulling	
C. the spinning	D. the passing	
8. At the equator day is as long as	night	
A. sometimes	B. never	
C. usually	D. always	
9. When the North Pole is tilted to	ward the sun, the N	orthern Hemi-
sphere gets sunlight.		

10. When it is winter in China.

A. the USA is in summer

B. the South Pole is tilted away from the sun

B. more

- C. the North Pole is tilted toward the sun
- D. the North Pole is tilted away from the sun

(辽宁省凌海市石山初中2011届初三上学期月考)

C. all

D. no

Mr Lee was in bed and was trying to go to sleep when he heard the bell ring. He turned on the light and looked at his clock. It was twelve o'clock. "Who can it be at this time of night?" He thought. He decided to go and find out. So he got out of bed, put on his dressing gown (浴袍) and went to the door. When he opened the door, there was nobody there. "That is very strange," he thought. Then he went back to his bedroom, took off his dressing gown, got back into bed , turned off the light and tried to go to sleep.

A few minutes later he heard the bell again. Mr Lee jumped out of bed very quickly and rushed to the door. He opened it, but again he found no one there. He closed the door and tried not to feel angry. Then he saw a piece of paper on the floor. He picked it up. There were some words on it: "It is now after midnight, so it is April Fool's Day. April fool to you!"

"Oh , it was the English boy next door!" Mr Lee exclaimed (惊叫) and almost smiled. He went back to bed and fell asleep at once. The bell did not ring again.

11. When did Mr Lee go to bed?

A. Before twelve o'clock.

B. After twelve o'clock.

C. When the bell rang.

D. When he saw the boy.

- 12. Why did he rush to the door when he heard the bell ring the second time?
 - A. He wanted to open the door for the visitor.
 - B. He wanted to find out who the visitor was.

智力背景

那就更糟了

警察:有人抢你的手表时,你为什么不呼救呢?

男子:要是我张口的话,他们就会发现我的四颗金牙。那就更糟了。

- C. He was afraid of the ring.
- D. He was waiting for someone.
- 13. Who did he find the second time when he opened the door?
 - A. A little boy.

B. His neighbor.

- C. Nobody.
- D. An English girl.
- 14. From this passage, we learn that we can _____ on April Fool's Day.
 - A. say "Hello" to each other
 - B. dance and sing at night
 - C. play jokes on each other
 - D. send presents to children
- 15. What did Mr Lee think about the English boy? He thought he
 - A. was a bad boy
 - B. was friendly with him
 - C. shouldn't ring the bell at midnight
 - D. did a dangerous thing just now

D

(河北省2011届九年级中考一模考试)

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 did cost you nothing? Sir, I wish..." He hesitated (犹豫). Paul thought of course he knew what the boy wanted, but what the boy said surprised him greatly. "I wish," the boy went on, "that I could be a brother like that." Paul looked at the boy in surprise, and then he said again, "Would you like to take a ride in my car?" "Oh yes, I'd love to," the boy answered.

After a short ride, the boy turned and with his eyes shining, said, "Sir, 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 neighbors 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(残疾的) brother. He sat down on the step and pointed to the car.

"There he 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 and then you can see by yourself all the nice things in the Christmas windows 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-eved elder brother climbed in beside him and the three began an unforgettable holiday ride.

-

- 16. The street urchin was very surprised when
 - A. he met Paul
 - B. Paul told him about the car
 - C. Paul received an expensive car
 - D. he was walking around the car
- 17. 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
- 18. The urchin asked Paul to stop his car in front of his house _____
 - A. to show he had a rich friend
 - B. to show his neighbors the big car
 - C. to let his brother ride in the car
 - D. to tell his brother about his wish
- 19. We can find from the story that _____
 - A. the urchin wished Paul to give his car to Buddy
 - B. the urchin wished to have a rich brother
 - C. the urchin had a deep love for his brother
 - D. the urchin's wish came true in the end
- 20. The best title of the story is _____.
 - A. A Christmas Present
 - B. Paul, a Kind-hearted Person
 - C. A Brother Like That
 - D. An Unforgettable Holiday Ride

E

(山东省曲阜市实验中学2010-2011 学年度第一学期九年级月考)

Have you ever thought of such questions as "Why do I have to study math?" or "I am not interested in history at all. My dream is to be an engineer. Should I give up history?"

Maybe you are right. After you leave school, it's not necessary for you to understand everything. But please remember that at school, besides getting knowledge, you should pay attention to some other important things.

First, try to find what you are most interested in. At school, you study many subjects. Try to find what you like and what you don't like. This may be helpful to you in the future.

Second, maybe you don't like math and you want to drop it. But the logical thinking ability(逻辑思维能力) from math can help you solve some problems. At school, you should practise your brain by thinking.

Third, you should believe in yourself. Maybe you learn French at school, but you don't need to speak French at all. But learning French can prove(证明) that you have the ability of learning languages. Suppose you go to Germany one day and find a job well. At school I learned French well, and now I must be able to learn Germany.

智力背景

Creative

Applying for my first job, I realized I had to be creative in listing my few qualifications. Asked about additional schooling and training, I answered truthfully that I had spent three years in computer programming classes. I got the job. I had neglected to mention that I took the same course for three years before I passed.

5+3章5·英语阅读理解 150 + 50 篇(九年级 + 中考)

man. But if you have no confidence, what will happen?

Try to challenge yourself as often as possible. I think many of us like playing computer games. When we fail in a game, we always want to try it again. Why? Because it is hard for us to get the highest mark. If we want to challenge ourselves, we must face more difficult things and make greater progress.

21. At school you should

- A. stop learning the subjects you don't like
- B. both get knowledge and improve your ability
- C. pay more attention to math
- D. learn French instead of English
- 22. Math can improve one's
 - A. logical thinking ability
 - B. skills in computer
 - C. interesting in other subjects
 - D. ability of finding a job

23. Which of the following is TRUE?

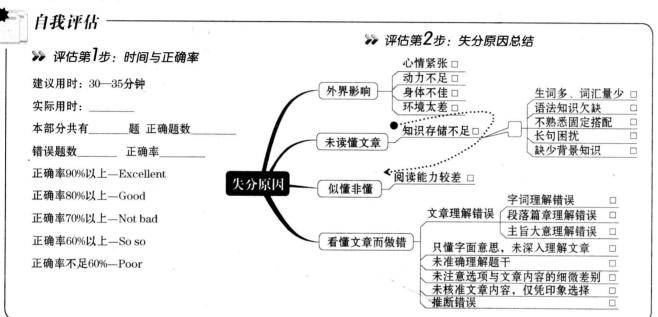
- A. You will use everything you learn at school in your future job.
- B. It's not necessary to know what you like at school.
- C. Everything you learn at school has an influence on you.
- D. Logical thinking ability is the most important ability.

24. Learning French can help us .

- A. have confidence in learning languages
- B. go to Germany
- C. get a good result in the exam
- D. in nothing

25. The last paragraph tells us that ...

- A. everyone loves to play computer games
- B. it is not easy to get high marks in computer games
- C. we should do some very difficult things
- D. we should challenge ourselves



智力背景

创造性

第一次求职时,我意识到在列举我所具备的为数不多的条件时得有点创造性。当问及我是否受过其他的培训时,我老实地回答说我花了三年时间学计算机程序设计课。我得到了那份工作。我没有提到那门功课我重复学了三年才考及格。

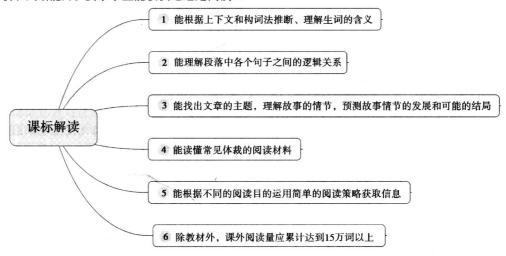


第二部分★解题策略与技巧

第一节 中考阅读理解课标解读

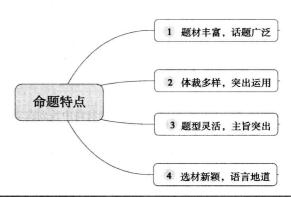
阅读理解能力的培养是中学英语学习的一项重要任务,也是中考的一项重要内容。中考阅读理解题主要考查学生的语篇阅读能力、分析和判断能力。要求学生能较快地通过阅读理

解短文大意,获取其中的主要信息,能做出正确判断。新课标对初中生英语阅读的要求如下:



第二节 中考阅读理解命题特点

阅读理解是历年中考必考的重点题型,主要考查考生通过文字获取信息的能力。阅读理解考查在中考中的比例越来越大,篇数一般在三至四篇,阅读理解短文取材新颖、话题广泛,主要是实用性强的、能体现书面交际能力的记叙文、议论文与说明文;还有书信、通知、广告、交通图、各种表格等的应用文。内容涉及经济、文化、科技、生活诸领域和科学的热点问题,偏向社会和人文科学,也有自然科学类文段。通过对近几年中考阅读理解短文的分析,特别提醒广大考生高度重视当年的热门话题。命题特点如下:



第三节 中考阅读理解命题趋势

分析各地中考的阅读题型,我们可以发现试卷都有下列 趋势:

注重综合能力的考查

近年来阅读理解题的命题难度有所上升,突出能力考查与选拔功能,命题从不同角度、不同思维方式出发,既考查考生对文章字面意思的理解能力,又考查考生对文章寓意的理解能力,包括对文章中叙述的具体事实的理解能力(如时间、地点、人物、事件等),根据上下文对某些词义、句义的推断理解能力

以及对文章的主旨大意、作者观点、态度的理解及逻辑推理和判断能力。

➡ 选材多样化

阅读的题材与体裁多样化,篇幅有所加长。阅读文体包括议论文、记叙文、说明文及应用文等;题材包括日常生活、传说、人物传记、社会文化、新闻、史地、科普、政治经济等。语言地道纯正,原汁原味,具有鲜明的英语语言文化特点,有较丰富的文化蕴涵,重视社会热点问题,追踪科技前沿,具有浓厚的时代及生活气息。

智力背景

Best Reward

A naval officer fell overboard. He was rescued by a deck hand. The officer asked how he could reward him. "The best way, sir," said the deck hand, "is to say nothing about it. If the other fellows knew I'd pulled you out, they'd chuck me in."



➡ 适当增加生词量,考查推断词义能力

要求考生必须根据上下文或整篇文章才能做出推断,检测考生利用构词法等知识及根据上下文猜测词义的能力,进而在较高级的措辞中探察作者的隐含意思。

(四) 试题考点设计合理,干扰项设置水平高

试题设计符合考生的认知水平,有效地避免违背生活常识和语段本意的偏题、怪题;题干简洁明晰,既避免长句、难句,又避免生硬的套语;选项表意清楚,逻辑合理,答案唯一,避免模棱两可的选项设计。

☑ 设题的难度普遍加大

原来经常出现的正误判断题越来越少,选择题则由过去设计的五个 W(即 what, when, where, why, who)的浅层次理解过渡到找出文章中的主旨、推理判断和理解深层次含义。主要考

查:1. 掌握所阅读材料的主旨大意和说明主旨大意的具体事实与细节;2. 不仅理解阅读材料的字面意思,也理解文章的深层含意;3. 理解阅读材料中的句子、段落的含义,并能依据文章整篇的脉络进行推理与判断。

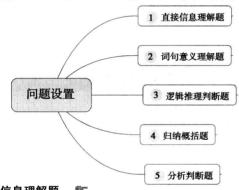
☆ 问题形式多样,难易适中

问题样式更多样化、更全面,有填空题、选择题、判断题和问答题。中考的范围主要围绕新课程标准的要求进行考核,只是在量上有逐年增加的趋势。

总之,各地在命题中始终坚持"稳中求变,变中求新,稳定中求发展"的指导思想,难度稳中求升。测试点的语言层次及问题的设置继续向语篇深层转移,适当平衡了语言能力的难度、深度和广度,反映教学改革的基本精神,充分体现中考的最新命题趋向。

第四节 中考阅读理解题的问题设置

近年来对中学生五种常见能力的考查在中考阅读理解这一项都有体现,而且设计考题时注重阶梯性,一般都是先易后难,对事实细节的理解和根据文章的推理性题目在近年的中考题所占比例略有提高。从问题设置上可以将问题总结为五种类型:



1. 直接信息理解题。

考生通过阅读短文,可以直接从阅读材料中找到这类问题的答案。常考查的方面有:事件发生的时间、地点、原因、方式、过程、结局、人物之间的关系、事件之间的关系、词和句的含义等。直接信息题的拟题手段单一,常常针对文章中某个容易误解的关键词句或概念,通过一些移花接木的伪装手段组成是非辨别选择题,难度较小,属浅层理解题。

2. 词句意义理解题。

这种题型也叫转换理解题。它主要是通过同义转换的方式来考查考生对阅读材料中一些关键性词句的理解,试题属于用词汇替换或句型转换手段对短文原句释义,难度较小,也属

浅层理解题。此类题在近年中考阅读理解试题中屡见不鲜,占 有相当大的比例。

3. 逻辑推理判断题。

此题型要求考生纵观全文,在汇集全文提供的各项信息的基础上,进行正确的逻辑推理,推断作者的意向;人物的动机、目的、性格特征;事件的前因后果;语言中的语态、语气等。这就要求考生在通读全文、弄懂全文的基础上,抓住文章的关键字句,深入拓展文章内容。

4. 归纳概括题。

此题型要求考生在理解全文后总结短文大意,概括中心思想或归纳标题。命题方式常为: "Find out the main point/main idea/best title"等。这些考点大都暗含在文章中。不少文章一开头便展示出文章的主题,尤其是新闻报道类的,每一段常是故事的梗概,这一段往往表达文章的中心思想。每段开头的第一句往往是该段的主题句,用来概括该段的中心思想。但不少文章或段落中,中心思想贯穿在全文中,必须具备一定的归纳和概括能力,才能选对答案。

5. 分析判断题。

这类题要求考生在充分理解短文内容的基础上,对文章的结构特点进行分析,掌握全篇的逻辑关系。此类题目属于高难度题。做这类题目时首先要研究文章着重说明一个什么问题,表达什么思想观点,什么是文章的主题;其次要分析作者运用什么样的情节、故事来表达主题,另外还应注意作者如何展开故事以及运用什么写作方法;最后得出结论。

此外还有选图题和猜测词义题。

第五节 中考阅读理解的考查内容及解题技巧

阅读理解是通过语篇对考生综合运用语言能力进行考查的题型。研究近几年的中考阅读理解试题,我们发现,阅

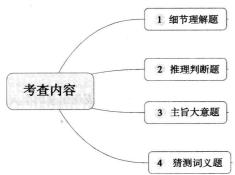
读理解题的难度并不是很大,主要以确认短文的事实和细节为主。但是随着新课程标准的实施,对考生高层阅读能

智力背景

最好的奖赏

- 一名海军军官从甲板上掉入海中。他被一名甲板水手救起。这位军官问如何才能酬谢他。
- "最好的办法,长官,"这名水手说,"是别声张这事。如果其他人知道我救了您,他们会把我扔下去的。"

力方面的要求已有所增加。中考阅读理解的考查内容主要有:



细节理解题

1. 题型概述

细节理解题就是指那些针对文章细节描写或与文章主旨大意、情节发展相关的具体事实所设置的问题。这类题主要测试考生获取信息及对文章所提供信息的理解能力。细节类阅读题是每年中考的重点,但细节理解题的解题方法随着类型的不同而变化。命题形式有:

2. 解题导引 📰

(1)直接理解题

问题包括询问人(who)、物(what)、时间(when)、地点(where)、原因(why)、结果(effect)以及文中的数据(data)等,这些题在原文中可以直接找到答案。说明文、记叙文、新闻和广告信息等常出现此类直接理解题。

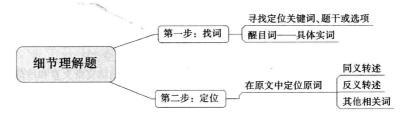
(2)语义转化题

这是做细节理解题最基本也最常用的方法。题干通常 考查考生对某句话或某几句话的理解,或对某一个或几个 信息的捕捉能力。常见的提问方式有:

- (1) All the statements are true except
- ②Which of the following is TRUE / NOT true according to the passage?
 - (3) Which of the following is not mentioned?
 - (4) From this passage we know .

(3)排序题

一般是在选项中列举一些从文中选出的事实细节,要求考生根据时间地点动作发生的先后顺序或句子间的逻辑关系进行正确的排序。最常见的是表示时间的关键词,如first,then,later,next,last,during,while等。



3. 技巧点拨 🕼

(1)寻找信息题(直接理解题)

题干定位法。寻找信息题通常考查考生对于某些重要信息迅速而准确地寻找的能力。做这样的题,有时候不需要阅读全文,可以采用"题干定位法",即先弄清楚题干问什么,然后针对题干的提问,直接到文中寻找信息,如结果(effect),文中的数据(data)等。例如:

Peter started playing for the local club when he was only 10 years old in 1948. In 1970, he was in the team that won the World Cup for Brazil again. He finally stopped playing in 1977.

How many years did Peter play football?

解析 答案为 29 years。抓住两个年份数字 1977 和 1948 就可以得出结论。

(2)语义转化题

找关键词,捕捉信息法,这是做细节理解题最基本也 最常用的方法。题干通常考查考生对某句话或某几句话 的理解,或对某一个或几个信息的捕捉能力。针对这样的 题目,同学们只要根据题干内容从原文中找到相关语句, 然后进行理解和分析,就可以确定答案了。要注意的 是,不要孤立地理解单个句子,而要结合上下文语境来 理解。

● 推理判断题

1. 题型概述

推理判断题主要考查考生根据文章的字面意思,推断作者的意向、人物动机、目的、性格特征、事件的前因后果、语言中的语态、语气等。

在阅读中,人们首先理解的是字面意义。然而,语言所表达的内容常常超过其字面意义。阅读的目的不仅仅是只读懂原文,还要从字里行间"读出"作者没有明确表达却又隐含的意思。这就要求考生掌握逻辑判断和推理的方法,根据语言本身的内在联系,在理解原文的基础上,做出符合作者原意的推断。推理题常见的提问方式:

- ①It can be inferred/concluded (下结论)/seen from the passage that
- ②Which of the following conclusions can we draw according to the passage?
 - 3From the news, we can learn/conclude that
 - 4 In the passage, the writer mainly wanted to tell us that
- ⑤The sentence"..." is from the passage, which situation may it belong to?
 - The story suggests that .

智力背景

All Right

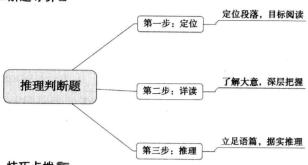
Hurrying my 11-year-old daughter to school, I made a right turn at a red light when it was prohibited. "Uh-oh," I said, realizing my mistake, "I just make an illegal turn." "I guess it's all right." my daughter replied, "The police car behind us did the same thing."

10

5+3章 · 英语阅读理解 150 + 50 篇(九年级 + 中考)

- 7Which of the following might happen later?
- The passage is probably taken from a _____.
- (9) Which of the following best describes the character of...?
- ①The passage may be a (an) .

2. 解题导引 📰



3. 技巧点拨

推理题一般分为事实推理题、结论题和观点态度题。

(1)事实推理题

此类题要求考生以已知事实为基础做出正确猜测。解题 方法是把握住推理范围,大到段落或全文,小到词语或句子;提 倡以事实为依据,但又不能就事论事。

注意事项:把握推理题范围;利用相关部分提供的事实、背景知识和常识;保持正确的思维过程和严密的逻辑性。例如:

When she was seventeen, she said that she wanted to go to Paris to study art. At that time people thought that only men could become painters. It was not considered proper work for a woman. Her father refused to let her study art ...

From the passage we can learn that in the 1800s

- A. all careers were open to women
- B. some careers were not open to women
- C. all women wanted to stay at home
- D. male artists welcomed female artist

解析 从上文内容可知在十九世纪人们认为有些职业是 不适合女性的,所以答案是 B。

(2)结论题

结论题要求考生根据文中的已知事实得出正确结论,既要以事实为依据,又要依据自己的逻辑常识和经验;既要重视文章主题,又要重视发展主题的细节;而尤为重要的是把握住作者的写作意图。

注意事项:首先判断是结论题还是事实推理题;了解全文, 把握主题;通过主题与细节的关系进行合乎理性的归纳;把握 作者的观点态度及写作意图。例如:

An eatable Christmas card, which is made from potato starch (淀粉) paper and printed with food coloring instead of ink, has been designed by a British company to try to be as "green" as possible. The cards came out quite well last Christmas Day...

The eatable card shows that there are many ways to make a difference to ${}^{\circ}$.

A. lifestyles

B. festivals

C. the environment

D. meal

解析 可以看出,作者在简要介绍一种既可食又环保的卡片,其目的显然是强调它的环保性。从 The cards came out quite well last Christmas Day 得出的结论是:别样的卡片让节日与以往有了不同之处,因而大受欢迎,所以答案是 B。

(3)观点态度题

观点态度即作者对所叙述事件表现出来的个人感情或态度。通常,作者的观点态度会在文章的措辞、文体和结构中反映出来。只要考生在阅读时注意这几个方面,认真思考,就能透过字里行间领悟作者的观点、写作目的和态度,深入理解文章的内在含义。

注意事项:一定要在语篇整体水平上了解全文;把握文章 主题和重要细节;分清是明述还是暗指;做选择时,要排除干扰 信息(次要信息、语义干扰、无关信息),确定正确信息,切忌主 观臆断或囫囵定案。

■ 主旨大意题

1. 题型概述 📧

主旨大意题是针对文章的主题、标题或写作目的而设置的问题。这类题主要考查考生在理解全文的基础上,运用概括、判断、推理等逻辑思维方法对文章进行高度概括或总结的能力。主旨大意题的常见类型有:

(1)归纳大意型

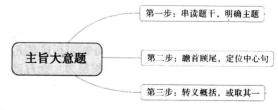
主要分为归纳文章大意和段落大意两种。

- 常见的提问方式有:
- ①What is the passage/story mainly about?
- (2) What is the main idea of this passage?
- 3This story mainly tells us about/that
- (4) What does Paragraph 4 mainly talk about?
- (5) What do the first three paragraphs tell us?
- (2)提取标题型
- 常见的提问方法有:

What is the best title for this passage/story?

- (3)写作目的型
- 常见的提问方法有:
- ①The purpose of this passage/story is to
- ②What is the writer's purpose of writing this passage?

2. 解题导引 🛍



3. 技巧点拨 6

(1)关注各段落的首句及末句,这样有可能直接找出主题句;

智力背景

没关系

我赶着开车将 11 岁的女儿送到学校去,在红灯处右拐了,而那是不允许的。"啊噢,"意识到犯了错误,我说,"我刚才拐弯是违章的。""我想那没关系的,"女儿回答说,"我们后面的警车也同样拐了弯。"

- (2)在不能直接找出主题句时,通常文章中作者叙述较多 或强调较多的某一事物或观点可能是文章的中心;
- (3)如果对选项仍有异议,就采用排除法,把有异议的选项 逐个带入文章中,找出最能概括文章中心的那项。

例1:

I have many hobbies, and the oldest of them I guess is dancing. I love dancing, and took dance classes in the past. I think dancing is healthy, and it is a good way of expressing one's feelings. I used to collect stamps when I was about seven years old, but lost interest in them when I went into middle school. Another hobby of mine is reading! I started reading when I was three, and usually don't put a book down until I've finished it. I still love to read now when I have time.

Question: What is the passage mainly about?

A. Dancing.

B. Stamps.

C. Hobbies.

D. Books.

解析 答案选 C。本题考查文章的主题。文中谈及了选项中的所有内容:舞蹈、邮票、爱好和书籍。做此类题时,首先要看文章导入的开头语,一般文章开头会点明文章的主题。根据开篇第一句话"I have many hobbies"可知文章主要是在介绍个人爱好,因此选 C。

例2:

Our school has a Chess Club. There are 24 students in the club, and we meet on Wednesdays after school.

I like the Chess Club. My friends are in it, and it's really fun to play chess. Also, chess is a game for the brain, and the more I play it, the more I get out of it. When I play chess, I pretend I'm a chess piece, looking around for other pieces to destroy.

My friends also enjoy playing chess. When I asked Bill why, he told me, "It's fun and exciting." When I asked Nina, she said, "It was a new experience for me, so I wanted to join the club."

Question: What does the writer want to say?

- A. We have many activities in the Chess Club.
- B. There are many ways of playing chess.
- C. He wants to be a chess piece and destroy the other pieces.
- D. He wants to tell why he and others joined the Chess Club.

解析 答案选 D。本题考查作者写此文的目的。第一段介绍学校有个象棋俱乐部,第二段说明自己为什么喜欢该俱乐部,第三段说明了朋友们加入该俱乐部的原因。因此,全文就是在向我们介绍加入象棋俱乐部的原因,因此选 D。

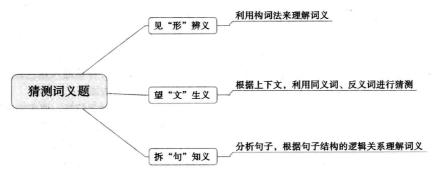
@ 猜测词义题

1. 题型概述

猜测词义题主要考查文章中出现的词、词组的意义或句子的含义。词和词组的考查需要考生推测出生词的汉语意思或 其英语近义词、短语的引申意义;句子主要考查根据上下文推 测句子的含义。猜测词义题考查的提问方式有:

- ① The underlined word " \dots " in the last paragraph probably means " ".
 - ②The expression"..." most probably means"_____".
 - 3The underlined word"..." in Paragraph 5 means"____".
- ① The word "..." in Paragraph 2 can best be replaced by
- 5The word "..." in the middle of the passage is closest in meaning to "_____".

2. 解题导引 🕼



3. 技巧点拨 🕼

推测生词含义有两种方法:通过词根词缀及上下文。

(1)通过词根词缀推测生词的含义

英语中由一个基本词根加上各种不同的词缀构成不同词性或不同词义的单词,叫派生词。一般前缀改变词义,后缀改变词性。例如: act v. 做(词根) \rightarrow active adj. 积极的,活跃的; ceive v. 拿,取(词根) \rightarrow receive v. 收到; care n. 小心(词根) \rightarrow careful adj. 小心的

●前缀 un-不→unhappy (不高兴的); re-又, 再, 重新→

replay (重放);dis-否定,除去→disorder (杂乱,无秩序)

- ●后缀 gold (黄金)→golden (金色的); friend (朋友)→ friendly (友好的); use (使用)→useful (有用的); danger (危 险)→dangerous (危险的)
 - (2)通过上下文推测生词的含义
 - ●同义法:利用解释推测单词的意思。

用动词或词组 be, mean, refer to 给出前面生词的含义。例如: Equipment refers to the things that are needed for a particular purpose or activity. (equipment 设备) You know what a siddur is?

智力背景

Present for Girlfriend

At a jewelry store, a young man bought an expensive locket as a present for his girlfriend. "Shall I engrave her name on it?" the jeweler asked. The customer thought for a moment, and then said, "No—engrave it 'to my one and only love'. That way, if we ever break up, I can use it again."