

学 好 英 语 阅 读 为 王

新课标 新教辅



Magical

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红魔初中英语黄金阅读

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前 言

人家知道，阅读在英语学习中占有特别重要的地位。教育部最新颁布的中学“英语课程标准”将培养学生的阅读能力作为最主要的教学目标之一。同时，阅读也一直是英语教学和考试的重点，阅读在英语考试中所占的分值比例最大，因此从一定程度上说，无论是中考还是高考，阅读理解题做得好不好，直接关系到英语考试成绩的高低。为了帮助同学们提高阅读能力，尤其是提高阅读理解的应试能力，我们特组织全国一批具有丰富经验的一线知名教师编写了这套“红魔英语黄金阅读系列丛书”。

“红魔英语黄金阅读系列丛书”根据新课标要求，在认真分析和研究近年来中、高考英语阅读题命题特点的基础上，精选最新阅读材料，按照由浅入深、循序渐进的规律分年级编写（分初一版至高三版共6册）。大家知道，要想提高英语阅读能力，掌握一定的、有效的阅读方法是极为重要的，因此本套丛书的初中三册结合初中各年级学生的年龄特点和英语学习的实际情况，在每册书的前面均用了1万多字详细介绍了如何培养同学们良好的阅读习惯、正确的阅读方法和有效的阅读技巧。为了充分提高同学们分析问题和解决问题的能力，最大限度地提高应试技巧，我们对于所有阅读试题在给出参考答案的同时，均给出了详细的解题思路分析和解题技巧指导，我们希望在 give you fish 的同时，更希望能 teach you how to fish，从而让你终身 have fish to eat。高中三个分册除具备上述主要特点之外，我们还按其内容特点将阅读材料分为人物类、故事类、新闻类、科技类、体育类、文化类、教育类、历史类、地理类、自然类、习俗类、生活类、社会类、广告类、幽默类、环保类、智力类、其他类等近20类。另外，我们还对高中三册的阅读试题按其设题特点细分出了细节题、判断题、推理题、主旨题、词义猜测题等若干小类，同时指出各个小题的答题依据、推理过程、分析思路等具体实用的应试方法。

相信这套由众多名师精心编撰的“红魔英语黄金阅读系列丛书”将会给广大的老师和同学们带来意想不到的惊喜，将会为同学们提高阅读能力、在考场上夺得阅读高分助上一臂之力！



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第一部分 阅读理解须知

一、新课标对九年级(初三)的阅读要求

教育部最新颁布的《英语课程标准》对初中三年级英语阅读方面的要求是:

1. 能根据上下文和构词法推断、理解生词的含义;
2. 能理解段落中各句子之间的逻辑关系;
3. 能概括文章的主题,理解故事的情节,预测故事情节的发展和可能的结局;
4. 能读懂常见体裁的阅读材料;
5. 能根据不同的阅读目的运用简单的阅读策略获取信息;
6. 能利用字典等工具书进行学习;
7. 除教材外,课外阅读量应累计达到15万词以上。

实践证明,阅读在语言学习中占有非常重要的地位,是其他活动难以替代的一个不可缺少的部分。我国语言学权威专家吕淑湘先生在谈到如何学好英语时说:“阅读量课内与课外的比例应是1:30。”可见同学们千万不可忽略课外阅读。

二、培养英语阅读能力的重要性

1. 阅读能力是学语言的基本功之一。“听说读写译”是掌握一门语言的五项基本功,其中,阅读占有重要的地位。而且,阅读能力的提高还有助于其他各项能力的提高。

2. 阅读是获取信息,尤其是语言信息的重要渠道。按照现代信息学的理论,语言学习活动包括语言信息的输入和输出两大方面。听、读分别为获取口头和书面信息的两大途径。而英语学习因缺乏语言环境,书面信息的获取则更显得重要。

3. 阅读是复习、巩固所学语言知识的必要环节。课外阅读是课堂教学的延伸、扩展和必要的补充。课外阅读可以通过阅读材料这一语言载体,帮助同学们更好地复习、巩固所学的词汇、语法等知识,也为同学们运用



所学知识提供了机会。实践证明,通过一定量的课外阅读,为所学的语言知识获得重现的机会,可以不断地强化所学知识在同学们头脑中的记忆,以致达到能灵活运用程度。

4. 阅读也是培养、激发同学们学习英语的兴趣的一个有效手段。而兴趣的培养是一个动态的过程,并非“一蹴而就”、“一劳永逸”。已有的兴趣需要不断强化刺激才能得以保持,而课外阅读就可以达到这样的目的。一则,它材料新颖,避免了只反复学习课文的枯燥感;二则,课外材料大都具有较强的趣味性,让我们在紧张的学习之余,得以捧腹大笑一场,既使自己紧张的神经得以放松,同时又增长了知识,还进一步增强了自己学习英语的兴趣,真是一举多得。

5. 阅读也是培养和发展各种能力的最好阵地。通过阅读,同学们可以较好地培养和发展自己的记忆、分析与综合、归纳与推理、想象等思维能力。

6. 阅读能力的培养和提高也是备战中考之需要。大家都非常清楚阅读理解在中考中的重要地位。各省、市中考试题中阅读理解的比重均在逐年增加,现多数省市试题中阅读理解的权重分已跃居全卷各题之首。而且,阅读理解能力的高低还直接影响到完形填空、短文改错、单项填空等答题能力的提高,难怪有人将英语测试看成主要是阅读理解能力的较量。

有的同学可能会问:阅读既然如此重要,那如何提高自己阅读能力呢?关于阅读能力的提高,我们已在七年级(初一)分册、八年级(初二)分册中为大家介绍了良好阅读习惯的培养、阅读兴趣的培养和激发、如何提高阅读速度和正确率以及常见的阅读方法和技巧等。本册我们将主要结合中考谈各种阅读题型的应试方法。

三、衡量阅读能力的指数是什么

衡量阅读能力的指数主要是阅读速度和理解的正确率。

阅读速度是指单位时间内所阅读材料的数量,这是阅读能力的数量指标。阅读速度通常采用 wpm(word per minute 每分钟所读词数)来衡量。从大纲对阅读的要求中我们可以知道,初中阶段的阅读速度要求为:一级每分钟 40—50 个词;二级每分钟 50—70 个词。

理解的正确率是衡量阅读能力的另一个指数,是阅读质量的指标。阅读一篇文章后,你对文章的内容理解了多少,你的理解是否正确等,简单地说,也就是你读懂了多少。对于阅读的质量,一般通过就所读材料命制

若干个试题来测试。

四、中考阅读有哪些常见题型

中考阅读理解题主要有以下类型：1. 主旨大意题；2. 事实细节题；3. 推理判断题；4. 词义题猜测；5. 数据演算题；6. 逻辑排列题；7. 识(读)图题；8. 常识、常理题；9. 人物观点分析题；10. 不同信息比较题。下面我们将逐一作解题指导。

五、什么是主旨大意题？如何做此类试题？

一篇文章、一个段落通常是围绕一个中心或话题而展开的。阅读一篇文章或段落，首先，必须弄清其中心思想和主旨大意。

考纲明确规定：要求掌握所读材料的主旨大意、中心思想。此类试题主要考查考生的归纳、概括等方面的能力。此类试题又分为两小类：一是主题类试题，二是标题类试题。例如：

The world is not only hungry, but it is also thirsty for water. This may seem strange to you, since nearly 70% of the earth's surface is covered with water. But about 97% of that is sea water, or salt water. Man can only drink and use the other 3% — the fresh water from rivers, lakes, underground, and other sources. And we cannot even use all of that. Even worse, some of it has been made dirty.

However, as things stand today, the fresh water is still enough for us. But our need for water is becoming larger and larger quickly almost day by day. We should take steps to do with this problem now and in this way we can get away from a serious world-wide water shortage(短缺) later on.

We all have to learn how to stop wasting our valuable water. One of the first steps is to develop ways of reusing it. Today in most large cities, water is used only once and then sent out into a sewer system(系统). From there it returns to sea or runs into underground places.

But even if every large city reused its water, we still would not have enough. All we'd have to do to make use of sea water in the world is to remove the salt. If we take these steps we'll be in no danger of drying up.(天津市中考试题)

1. The world is thirsty for water because ____.

- A. man hasn't got enough food to eat
- B. we haven't got enough fresh water



C. only 70% of the earth's surface is water

D. more water is sent into sewer systems

2. The underlined word "valuable" means ____.

A. much and salty B. fresh and enough

C. dear and useful D. clean and helpful

3. What should we do if we want to have enough fresh water?

(a) Make full use of the sea water.

(b) Carry salt water into lakes or rivers.

(c) Try to save the fresh water as much as possible.

(d) Do our best to use the water again.

(e) Drink and use all the water on the earth's surface.

A. (c) and (e)

B. (a) and (d)

C. (a), (c) and (d)

D. (b), (d) and (e)

4. The best but the most difficult way to solve(解决) the water problem of the world is to ____.

A. remove the salt from sea water B. make the water in cities clean

C. take water from underground D. make the need for water smaller

5. What's the best title for this passage?

A. The Importance of Water

B. The World's Water Problem

C. The Thirsty World

D. Fresh Water and Sea Water

(Key: 1—5 BCCAB)

主题类试题的命题方式有:

(1) The main point of the passage is ...

(2) The passage deals mainly with(主要讨论) ...

(3) The main idea of the passage may be best expressed as ...

(4) The main subject of the passage is that ...

(5) What's the main idea / subject / topic of the passage?

(6) The passage is(mainly) about ...

(7) What does the passage(mainly) discuss?

(8) The topic of the passage is ...

标题类试题的命题方式有:

(1) What's the best title for...?

(2) The title of this passage can be ...

- (3) The passage could be entitled(标题) ...
(4) Which of the following can be the title of this passage?
(5) A good / suitable(合适的) title for this passage would be ...
(6) Choose a best title for the passage.

解答此类试题的要领: 1. 善于把握文章或段落的主题句(Topic Sentence), 主题句一般位于文(段)首或文(段)尾。抓住了主题句, 对于把握文章(段落)的主题或确定文章(段落)的标题会起到至关重要的作用。2. 每篇阅读材料都含有较大的信息量, 要想迅速、准确地把握文章的主题(思想), 这就要求我们善于分辨主要和次要的信息, 并将主要信息尽快地筛选出来。

六、什么是事实细节题? 如何做此类试题?

事实细节题是指就文中某句、某段或某一具体细节的理解而命制的试题, 此类试题多为以 what, who, which, where, when, why, how 等疑问词引导的疑问句。例如:

It was half past eight in the morning. The telephone bell rang and Mary went to answer it.

"Hello, who's that?" she asked.

"It's me, Peter."

Peter was a friend of Mary's brother, Johnny.

"Oh, hello, Peter. What do you want?" said Mary.

"Can I speak to Johnny?"

"No," said Mary, "You can't speak to him now. He is busy. He is getting ready for school. He is eating his breakfast. Grandmother is combing his hair. Sister is under the table, putting his shoes on. Mother is getting his books and putting them in his schoolbag. Goodbye. I've got to go now. I have to hold the door open. The school bus is coming."

What do you think of the story? Are you sometimes like Johnny? If so, you need to change your habits.(北京海淀区中考试题)

1. It was _____ in the morning when the telephone bell rang.
A. 7:00 B. 7:30 C. 8:30 D. 9:00
2. Peter was Johnny's _____.
A. father B. friend C. uncle D. teacher
3. What was Johnny doing at the moment? He was _____.



- A. eating his breakfast B. answering the telephone
C. putting on his shoes D. holding the door open

4. How many people can you find in the story?

- A. Two. B. Four. C. Six. D. Eight.

(Key: 1—4 CBAC)

这篇中的四道题均为细节题，要求我们阅读时应紧扣 6 个“W”和 1 个“H”。

事实细节题命题的方式有：

1. According to the passage, which of the following is(NOT) true / correct?
2. Which of the following is(NOT) mentioned(提到) in the passage?
3. Which of the following statements is(NOT) included(包括) in the text?
4. All of the following is included / mentioned in the passage EXCEPT ...
5. Who / What / Which one ...?
6. When / Where / Why / How ...?

做好此类试题的要领是：1. 明确题意，顺藤摸瓜；2. 按照要求，寻找答案来源；3. 找准关键词，剖析其暗示意义；4. 关注 6 个“W”和 1 个“H”，弄清时间、地点、人物、原因、方式、结果等细节因素。

七、什么是推理判断题？如何做此类试题？

推理判断题主要考查考生根据已知信息作出合理推断或判断的逻辑思维能力。例如：

Thirty years ago, Lake Ponkapog in Hartwell, New Jersey, was full of life. Many birds and animals lived beside the water, which was full of fish. Now there are few birds, animals or fish. The lake water is polluted(污染). It is in a colour of dirty brown, and it is filled with strange plants.

How did this happen? First, we must think about how water gets into Lake Ponkapog. When it rains, water comes into the lake from all around. In the past, there were forests all around Lake Ponkapog, so the rainwater was clean.

Now there are many homes around the lake. People often use chemicals(化学制品) in their gardens. They use other chemicals inside their houses for cleaning or killing insects(昆虫). There are also many businesses. Businesses use chemicals in their machines or shops. Other chemicals fall onto the ground from cars or trucks. When it rains, the rainwater picks up all the chemicals from

homes and businesses and then carries them into the lake. They pollute the water and kill the animals.

Boats on the lake are also a problem. Lake Ponkapog is a popular place for motorboats. But oil and gas(油和'气') from boats often get into the lake. So more bad chemicals go into the water in this way.

People in Hartwell are worried. They love their lake and want to save it. Will it be possible? A clean lake must have clean rainwater going into it. Clean rainwater is possible only if people are more careful about chemicals at home and at work. They must also be more careful about gas and oil and other chemicals on the ground. And they mustn't use motorboats any more on the lake. All these may change people's lives. Only then can Lake Ponkapog be a beautiful, clean lake again.(北京东城区中考试题)

1. In the past, the water in Lake Ponkapog was made clean by ____.

- A. forests B. rain C. birds D. fish

2. Chemicals from homes and businesses ____.

- A. are always clean B. can help the animals
C. are good for the lake D. get into the rainwater

3. Cleaner rainwater will mean ____.

- A. more boats on the lake B. more dirty things in the lake
C. a cleaner lake D. a dirtier lake

4. To save Lake Ponkapog, people need to ____.

- A. be more careful about chemicals
B. use less water
C. grow fewer plants in the gardens
D. use more motorboats on the lake

5. The passage is about ____.

- A. boats on Lake Ponkapog
B. why the water is dirty in Lake Ponkapog
C. clean rainwater
D. dirty lakes

本篇第3题和第4题为推理判断题。第3题可根据文中 A clean lake must have clean rainwater going into it 推断出 Cleaner rainwater will mean a cleaner lake, 答案为C。第4题可由文中 Clean rainwater is possible only if





people are more careful about chemicals at home and at work 得知，答案为 A。其他各题答案：1. A 2. D 5. B。

解答此类试题的注意事项：1. 要注意推理判断必须以文章的内容为依据，不可自以为是，枉自猜测；2. 要善于剖析文中各信息、事件间的因果、时间先后等逻辑关系，并依此作出合理的推理判断。

八、什么是词义猜测题？如何解答此类试题？

猜测词义在中考试题中也很常见，且近两年此类试题有适度增加的趋势。词义题猜测考查的可能是生词，也可能是熟词。例如：

Is it difficult for you to get up in the morning? Hiroyuki's bed will solve your problem! Here is how it works.

The bed is connected to an alarm clock. First, the alarm clock rings. You have a few minutes to wake up. Next, a tape recorder in the bed plays soft music. The tape recorder in Hiroyuki's bed plays a recording of his girlfriend. She whispers in a sweet voice, "Wake up, darling, please." A few minutes later, Hiroyuki hears a recording of his boss. His boss shouts, "Wake up at once, or you'll be late!" If you don't get up after the second recording, a mechanical "foot" in the bed will kick you in the head. The bed waits a few more minutes. What! You're still in bed! Slowly the top of the bed rises higher and higher. The foot of the bed goes lower and lower. Finally you slide off the bed and onto the floor. You are out of bed and awake!

Hiroyuki's bed is not in stores. There is only one bed — the bed Hiroyuki made for a contest. Maybe someday a company will make Hiroyuki's bed and sell it in stores. Maybe people will buy millions of them. Then Hiroyuki will be rich. If the bed makes Hiroyuki rich, he won't need to go to work, and he won't need to get up early! (山西省中考试题)

1. The bed is useful to the people _____.

- A. who can't sleep well B. who can't get up early
C. who go to bed early D. who go to bed late

2. The bed is NOT connected to _____.

- A. an alarm clock B. a tape recorder
C. a TV D. a mechanical "foot"

3. What will finally happen to Hiroyuki if he doesn't get up?

- A. He will slide onto the floor.
B. A tape recorder will play a recording of his boss.
C. A mechanical “foot” will kick him in the head.
D. The bed will rise higher and higher.

4. Which is true of the following sentences?

- A. Hiroyuki's company has made many such beds.
B. Hiroyuki's bed is the only one made for a contest.
C. Hiroyuki has made a lot of money.
D. Hiroyuki needn't get up early now.

5. The word “whisper” in the second paragraph means _____.

- A. speak loudly B. speak sadly
C. speak angrily D. speak quietly

第5题为词义猜测题，根据上下文，尤其是 in a sweet voice，可猜出其含义为“低语，小声说”，答案为D。其他各题答案为：1—4 BCAB。

此类试题解题要领：1. 要根据词根、词缀猜测词义；2. 要根据上下文的内容或逻辑关系等猜测词义。

九、如何猜测生词的含义？

阅读中，我们不可避免地会碰到一些生词。若我们不能通过一些技巧猜测出其含义，就会影响我们对文章的理解。相反，若我们掌握一些猜词技巧猜出这些生词的含义，就可以大大地有助于我们对文章的理解。

下面为同学们介绍一些猜测词义的技巧：

1. 通过构词法知识猜测词义。掌握一定构词法知识会大大地有助于我们的阅读。这样，对于阅读中遇到的有些生词，我们就可以根据构词法知识来猜测其意义。例如：

When it snows, children like to make snowman.

句中的 snowman 一词，虽然我们在课本中没有学到，但通过分析其构成 snow + man 就不难猜出其词义为“雪人”。

She said that was the most unforgettable day in her life.

句中的 unforgettable 是我们没有学过的生词，但我们却可以通过构词法知识猜出其含义，其构成方法是这样的：un+ forget(t)+able，词根 forget 是教材中学过的单词，意为“忘记”，后缀 able 用于构成形容词，前缀 un 表示否定意义，故该词意为“不可忘记的、令人难忘的”。



A: Are you having breakfast or lunch?

B: Oh, I am having brunch.

文中的 brunch 为生词，但我们却可以根据构词法知识猜出其含义，它是由 breakfast 和 lunch 两词采用截留法构成的，取的是 breakfast 的前两个字母 br- 和 lunch 的后四个字母 -unch，故其意为“早中餐合为一餐：早中饭”。

2. 通过文中的定义猜测词义。有时，文中会就生词采取直接定义的方法来解释和阐明生词的词义，以帮助读者理解其含义。例如：

A roof is the top of a house or a building.

文中的 roof 为生词，但根据其定义不难猜出其意为“屋顶，房顶”。

用来下定义的常用句型是：被定义词 + is + 定义。

用来下定义的方式还有：被定义词 + means / is called / is known as... 等。例如：

“Diligent” means “hard-working” here.

A president is known as the head of a country or a university.

第一句中的 diligent 通过 hard-working 来定义，其含义非常明了。

第二句中的 president 通过其定义可知意为“国家首脑，大学校长”。

3. 通过文中的解释猜测词义。有时，生词可通过文中所给的解释、注解来猜出其含义，这就要求同学们在阅读中善于把握这些信息。例如：

“Glance” is another way of saying “look”.

句中的 Glance 为我们没有学过的生词，但通过这里的句型可以知道它是 look 的同义词，从而可猜出其含义。

句型 A + is another way of saying + B 可以用来解释生词。

用来表示释义的有：that is, namely, in other words, i.e. 等。例如：

The film is too dull, that is, it is not interesting.

文中 dull 一词可通过释义 not interesting 得知其含义。

They refuse to come and help us, in other words, they won't come to help us.

文中 refuse 为生词，但通过文中的解释不难猜出其意义。

解释还可使用括号等方式引出。例如：

Students are anxious(worried) about exams.

文中已就 anxious 使用括号作了注解。

4. 通过同义词猜测词义。有时，在行文中可能会同时出现某一生词的同义词，这时，我们就可通过其同义词来猜测该生词的含义。例如：

Mei Mei is a diligent and careful girl. She is a good student. All her teachers like her.

文中 diligent 属生词，但可通过文中的 careful 和 good 以及上下文的逻辑关系猜出其为一褒义词，从而基本判定其含义。

The old woman has a strange habit(习惯) to keep over 100 cats in her house. Her neighbors all call her an eccentric lady.

通过上下文可知 strange 为 eccentric 的同义词或近义词，由此可猜出其含义为“怪的，古怪的”。

5. 通过反义词猜测词义。有时，在行文中可能会同时出现某一生词的反义词，此时，我们就可通过这些词来猜测该生词的含义。例如：

Be punctual when you are going to a party. Never be late.

文中 punctual 一词的含义，可通过上下文的逻辑关系判定 late 为其反义词，从而猜出其意为“准时的”。

He is a stupid boy. He isn't bright at all.

通过下文的 bright 可以猜出 stupid 意为“迟钝的”。

I like making friends with anybody. I hate making enemies of others.

通过上文的 friend 可猜出 enemy 意为“敌人”。

6. 通过举例或实例猜测词义。在阅读中，我们经常会短文中碰到 for example, such as, as...as, e.g. 等用于举例之类的词语，它对我们猜测生词词义也有很大帮助。例如：

There is little furniture in the room. For example, there is no TV set, no fridge, no electric fan. There is even no desk in it. There is only a bed and a chair and piles of books on the floor.

可通过上下文猜出 furniture 意为“家具”。

有时，还可利用上下文提供的实例来推测词义。例如：

Tom is often voracious. One day he ate as much as three pounds of meat. 汤姆经常是狼吞虎咽，有一天他吃了 3 磅肉。

7. 根据上下文间的逻辑关系猜测词义。有时，我们还可以通过同类词来猜出生词的(大致)含义。例如：

She brought out a lot of things for us to eat—apples, pears, bananas, grapes, mangoes and some biscuits.

文中的 grape, mango, biscuit 均为生词，但根据上文“她拿出许多东西给我们吃”以及 apple, pear, banana 等词，不难猜出这些均为食物，吃



的东西。

He is a millionaire. He has a lot of money. Every year he travels to other countries with his family. He even plans a trip into the space.

通过上下文，我们不难猜出 millionaire 意为“a man with a lot of money”。

8. 根据常识或已有的生活经历来猜测词义。有时，结合生活常识或自己的生活体验，也可以猜出一些生词的含义。例如：

The door was so low that I hit my head on the lintel. “门很矮”，头肯定是撞到门的“横梁”上。

Gong Li is one of the best actresses in China and Zhang Yimou is one of the best directors.

巩俐是著名的女演员，而张艺谋是著名的导演，这些是人人皆知的常识，由此可猜出 actress 意为“(女)演员”，director 意为“导演”。

十、什么是数据演算题？如何做此类试题？

数据演算题要求考生能就文章提供的数据及与其相关的信息推算所需信息的能力。例如：

Visit Forest Zoo. Come and see the Indian elephants and the new tigers from Northeast of China. The beautiful birds from England are ready to sing songs for you, and the monkeys from Mount Emei will be happy to talk to you. The lovely dogs from Australia want to laugh at you. Sichuan pandas will play balls for you. The giraffes from Africa(非洲) are waiting to look down on you.

Tickets

Grown-ups(成人): ¥3

Children: Over 1.4 m: ¥2

Under 1.4 m: Free

Opening time

9:00 a.m. ~ 4:00 p.m. (but 10:00 a.m. ~ 3:00 p.m. on Friday)

Keep the zoo clean! Do not touch, give food or go near to the animals. (陕西省中考试题)

1. Why does the writer introduce(介绍) so many animals from different places to us?

A. To frighten us in the zoo.

B. To make us lovely in the zoo.

C. To attract us to the zoo.

D. To show animals can do everything.