



社编写

中考英语冲刺系列丛书

中考英语阅读理解

180篇

主编 席玉虎
班建民



机械工业出版社
CHINA MACHINE PRESS

● 中考英语冲刺系列丛书

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 **机械工业出版社**
CHINA MACHINE PRESS

本书对中考阅读理解题的考核内容和解题技巧进行了剖析,选材精良、范围广泛、针对性强、读者面宽。希望能助广大备战考生一臂之力。

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

中考英语阅读理解 180 篇 / 席玉虎、班建民主编. —北京:机械工业出版社, 2004.4

(中考英语冲刺系列丛书)

ISBN 7-111-01718-8

I. 中... II. ①席... ②班... III. 英语—阅读教学—初中—升学参考资料
IV. G634.413

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2004)第 025640 号

机械工业出版社(北京市百万庄大街 22 号 邮政编码 100037)

责任编辑:李书全 版式设计:宋雅丽

封面设计:王建华 责任印制:李 妍

北京机工印刷厂印刷·新华书店北京发行所发行

2004 年 4 月第 1 版第 1 次印刷

850mm×1168mm 1/32·9.5 印张·252 千字

定价:11.50 元

凡购本书,如有缺页、倒页、脱页,由本社发行部调换

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封面无防伪标均为盗版

总序

针对目前全国各地中考题型多样、学生对不同题型掌握程度参差不齐的现状,英语周报社与机械工业出版社联袂出版了《中考英语冲刺系列丛书》,旨在帮助学生有的放矢,查缺补漏,拓展提高,尽快熟悉并掌握不同题型的解题方法与技巧。本丛书包括《中考英语阅读理解 180 篇》、《中考英语完形填空 180 篇》、《中考英语书面表达 180 篇》、《中考英语语法强化训练》、《中考英语情景交际与词汇训练》、《中考英语单项选择模拟训练》。其整体特点如下:

1. 紧依考纲,编排科学。本丛书均依据新课标,遵循新考纲,按“命题分析预测——中考真题精讲——专项实战演练”一线串的思路进行编排,普适性强,科学合理。

2. 权威预测,名师编撰。为编好本丛书,我们特约多名考试命题权威人士对中考命题趋势进行分析、总结并预测,在此基础上再次邀请英语周报社一线优秀作者精心编写,倾力打造,采四海珠玑,集名家精粹。

3. 仿真中考,题型全面。本丛书是在认真听取各地中考命题专家及广大师生意见的基础上,参考各地中考题型,分项精心编写而成的。所有书目加上我们新近推出的《最新中考英语听力极限闯关》和已经跻身听力顶级品牌之列的《最新中考英语听力冲刺突破》,涵盖了各地中考英语试卷中的所有题型,是学生中考前突击重点、强化提高的必备精品。

4.精选精析,活学活用。本丛书选材新颖,以英美文化为背景设置题目;以近年来各地典型中考试题为例,透析考纲要求的重点、难点并提供了相应的解题方法与技巧,帮助学生梳理知识,把握重点,举一反三,灵活运用,全面提高学生的学习效率和应试技能。

我们相信,这套丛书能给广大中考生送去理想的分数;我们希望更多的一线优秀教师能献出宝贵意见,使这套丛书更加实用、有效。

《中考英语冲刺系列丛书》编委会



前言

学习语言,就是要在实践中加以运用。要想更好地理解所学的英语知识,仅靠口头交流是远远不够的,大量的信息要从图书报刊中获取,这就需要通过阅读来吸收外来的文化科技知识。要想提高阅读水平,准确地接受图书报刊中有用的信息,就必须掌握其内容,把握重点,这不是一件容易的事情,要通过一定的训练,才能达到这一目的。因此,阅读英语文章并完成所设置的练习是极其重要的途径之一。“阅读理解”就是这类练习中最常见的一种。这也是“阅读理解”成为中、高考必考题型的原因之一。

对于初中生来说,做“阅读理解”练习,不仅仅是考试的需要,而且能帮助学生提高阅读水平,为今后进一步的英语学习打下坚实的基础。加强阅读理解的训练是很有必要的。

本书作者都是多年从事英语教学教研工作的人员,从平时批阅学生的作业到评阅各种测试试卷,发现“阅读理解”是学生最容易出错、最难掌握的题型之一。这倒不是因为这类题太难,而是学生没有掌握要领,或此类练习做得太少的缘故。

为了帮助初中毕业生更好地复习巩固初中阶段所学的知识,在升学考试中取得优异的成绩,我们组织了长期工作在一线、有着丰富的写作经验、著述颇丰的教师和教学研究人员,结合教与学活动中常见的问题以及解决此类问题所积累的经验,在指导学生掌握解题技巧的基础上,有目的地从全国近两年各省市的中考题中精选了一部分典型试题,并根据学生最薄弱的环节以及近几年中考试题的走向,精心编写了本书,以解广大考生在复习备考阶段的燃眉之急。

本书的特点是:

一、选材精良

就全国而言,每年各省市的中考试题近百套,选材各式各样,设置的练习也各有千秋,但从中挑选具有指导意义的却不是一

件易事。本书作者通过反复对比、仔细推敲,选择了具有典型意义的试题,以提高考生的解题能力。特别是那些自己编写的练习,从各个层面来复习巩固所学的知识。考生通过解题,既能提高应试技巧,也为升入高一级学校后继续学习奠定基础。

二、范围广泛

本书的选材广泛,其中不仅有故事性强的幽默短文,也有名人轶事、史地知识、科学技术、动植物世界、环境保护、语言运用、生活常识、卫生保健、体育运动、文化艺术等。文体也多样,有记叙文、说明文、议论文、应用文等。考生在解题过程中,也会增长知识,开拓眼界。

三、针对性强

本书根据学生在学习过程中所存在的一些问题,对症下药,使其在阅读了解题技巧以后,明白正确的解题方法,掌握如何应对不同类型的考题,避免在答题过程中失分。在编写过程中,我们注意到难易的组合,使本书能适应不同层次的读者的需求。

四、读者面宽

本书作者在编写之前,不仅阅读了全国各地的中考试题,还参阅了各地所使用的不同版本的教材,力求使本书适用于不同地区、使用不同教材的考生。作者希望它成为全国各地学生的良师、教师的益友。

由于时间仓促、作者水平有限,疏漏在所难免,敬请读者及同行批评指教。

编者

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第一部分

中考英语阅读理解的考核内容和解题技巧

一、中考英语阅读理解的命题特点

要想学会一种语言,仅靠听说是远远不够的。大量的信息要通过阅读书籍、报刊来获取,这也是掌握语言的重要途径之一。特别对于那些缺乏口头交际环境的学习者尤为重要。我们学习课本上的课文、阅读课外书籍上的故事或科普文章,都是通过这种形式进行的。因此,在各级各类测试中,阅读理解是必考题型之一,且占着极大的比重。特别是在中考中,多在3~5篇文章之间,分值30~40分,占到全卷的三分之一。可见各地在命题时对这种题型的重视程度。因此,掌握阅读理解的解题技巧是获取高分的重要手段之一。

中考对阅读能力的测试主要有以下要求:考生要掌握所读材料的主旨和大意,既理解具体的事实,也理解抽象的概念;既能理解某句、某段的含义,也能通过分析综合把握全篇的脉络;能根据文字材料所提供的信息,综合中学生应有的常识进行推理、判断。因此中考阅读理解题在题目设计上有两种要求。有的阅读理解材料相对比较容易,文中没有生词,短文后所提的问题基本上都能在短文中直接找到答案或只要读懂文章中所叙述的具体事实稍加思索就能找到答案,这属于直接解答题。有的阅读材料中有生词,考生需要根据上下文意思来猜测词义或理解短文中关键句的意思,同时所提的问题可能在短文中找不到直接答案,如概括中心意思、推测作者意图,得出短文中没有明确说出的结论等,这些属于深层次理解性的试题。考生必须通过对文章主题的把握以及根据文章线索和生活常识来推理判定,有一定的难度。

要想提高阅读理解能力,必须在具备一定英语基础知识并经过大量的阅读训练,才能逐渐提高,要想靠短期内一蹴而就是不

可能的。这就要求考生不仅要学好基本的词汇、句型和语法,还要养成良好的课外阅读习惯,选择适合自己阅读水平的材料由浅入深、坚持不懈地阅读并及时检查阅读效果,通过分析错误原因,不断提高阅读速度和理解准确度。

阅读理解是由阅读材料和所设的练习题目构成的,缺一不可。它是通过阅读所给出的各种材料,来解答所设置的练习。对初学英语的人来说,在阅读一些材料时,往往不知道哪些是需要掌握的,哪些可以摒弃,而这些练习正是阅读材料中的重点和难点。我们所说的英语文字信息的阅读理解能力,是指对所给的阅读材料中的单词、短语的意思及根据上下文对它们的确切涵义的理解,进而扩展到对句子、段落乃至全文的意义理解,根据所设的题目,获取解题时要用的有益的信息。

在日常生活中,我们所接触的不只是一些文章,还有各种各样的书信、图表、通告、广告和图片等。这就要求我们具备对它们的形式、内容有准确、系统、严密的理解能力。通过读、看,搞清图表中的内容、图表中的人物及其所在位置、时间、活动等。另外,还有文字如何与图表对应等问题。

我们知道,很多英语单词或短语都是一词多义,它们在不同的场合有着不同的含义。如果对一个单词的理解有误,就有可能影响对整篇文章的理解。同时,我们在阅读一篇文章时,不可能要求所有的词语都在学过或掌握的范围之内。有时候我们也会忘记一些学过的词语,这就要求考生具备根据上下文猜测英文生词词义的能力。这也是做“阅读理解”题必备的能力之一。我们在阅读中常常会遇到一些生词,或词义已经改变的短语。如果在课外,我们还可以在词典上查阅,但在测试或竞赛时则是不允许的。如果你有机会看到以前的竞赛题,你会发现这种情况比比皆是。这就要求我们掌握猜出这些词义的技巧。我们应当根据上下文或文意猜测,而不是“瞎蒙”、“胡猜”。这个“能力”直接影响阅读的速度和质量,因此在平时就应当在这方面加强训练。

《九年义务教育全日制初级中学英语教学大纲》对三年制和

四年制学生在阅读上的要求是:“能初步借助词典阅读所学语言知识范围内的材料,阅读速度为每分钟 40~50 个词,理解正确率达到 70%”。因此我们在阅读方面应对自己提出准确的要求,把握阅读的难度,并对自己提出阅读速度的要求,不断提高自己的阅读水平,取得测试的优良成绩。大纲规定初中英语教学的目的是通过听、说、读、写的训练,使学生获得英语基础知识和为交际初步运用英语的能力,以及发展学生的思维能力和自学能力。中学生英语二级水平阅读要求是:“能阅读难度相当于课文的材料,理解其大意。能独立阅读所学语言知识范围内的材料,生词率不超过 2%”。

综上所述,阅读是我们日常英语学习和中考复习中不可忽视的一项主要内容。“冰冻三尺,非一日之寒”,阅读能力的培养和水平的提高也绝不是一蹴而就的,不可能靠在短时间内的突击所能奏效的,必须明确要求,掌握方法,打好基础,循序渐进,长期积累,善于总结,阅读水平才能不断提高。

我们看下面的几篇从全国各省市的中考题中选择的具有代表性的试题。希望大家对中考试题中的阅读理解能有一个初步的了解。

(A)

【辽宁省大连市 2003】

Dad's height has always made him seem so *solid* (可依靠的); at 185cm, he's more than just a bit tall. When I was little, standing on his feet while he walked around the kitchen, he seemed like the tallest man alive.

Dad's biggest hobby is music. He plays the piano, guitar and other *instruments* (乐器). It was like magic that he could play so many instruments with such *talent* (才能). On the other hand, I always had many difficulties in my piano lessons—which I finally gave up.

When I was little, I thought Dad was the cleverest person alive, and sometimes I still do. Whenever I have a question he nearly

always knows the answer. He didn't finish his college and wasn't a top student in high school, but he reads a lot. When I discuss something with him, his wide knowledge is what I hate most. I often think I can never win because he's so much cleverer, while most of the time his talent makes me feel safe. With Dad around, anything that has gone wrong will be quickly righted.

Dad has always been really interested in my schoolwork. Since first grade he has asked how school is going, and he really cares that I get good grades. Sometimes I am angry that he expects me to get all As because many of my classmates only have to get Cs to make their parents happy. He says this is because he knows my *potential* (潜力). When I think about it, I guess he's right, and I should do the best I can.

What is the most important to Dad is that my sister and I have the best lives we possibly can. He cares about us, and that's why he does the things he does. I think I am really lucky.

阅读上面的短文,从每题所给的四个选项中,选出一个最佳答案。

- () 1. My father's _____ made him seem solid when I was little.
A. potential B. care
C. hobby D. height
- () 2. "...and sometimes I still do" means "sometimes _____".
A. I still think I'm as clever as him
B. I can help him to be clever
C. I still think he's the cleverest one alive
D. he's not as clever as before
- () 3. The meaning of "righted" in this passage is _____.
A. corrected B. discovered
C. moved D. replied
- () 4. My father asks me to do best in my schoolwork because he _____.

- A. is sure of his own talent
- B. wants to learn something well
- C. is quite sure of my talent
- D. wants to know how school is going

() 5. The things my father does is to _____.

- A. help me with my piano lessons
- B. help me get more As at school
- C. make me work hard as him
- D. make me have the best life

【答案与详解】

1. D。从作者在第一段所讲述的,他在小时候认为,爸爸魁梧的身材,是他所依赖的。

2. C。如作者在文章中所讲的来看,爸爸对他影响很大,一直到他写这篇文章,他还认为父亲是最聪明的。

3. A。在作者看来,凡是做错的事情,会很快得到纠正。因此, right 在这里是动词,词义和 correct 相似。

4. C。从短文中的 "He says this is because he knows my 'potential'." 来看,父亲要求他在学业上取得优异成绩,是出于确信儿子的才能。

5. D。从 "What is the most important to Dad is that my sister and I have the best lives we possibly can." 我们可以看到,父亲是希望子女能过上最好的日子。

(B)

【广西 2003】

Mr. Smith has two sons. One is seven years old, and the other is five. One morning during the holidays, when he was clearing the car, his younger son came and asked him for some money for sweets.

"Sweets are bad for your teeth," Mr. Smith said. "Take these two oranges instead, and give one to your elder (年长的) brother." One of the oranges was quite a lot bigger than the other one, and

as the small boy liked oranges very much, he kept that one for himself, and gave his brother the smaller one.

When the other boy saw that his brother had a much larger orange than his own, he said to him, "It's *selfish* (自私的) to take the bigger one for yourself. If father had given me the oranges, I'd have given you the bigger one."

"I know you would," answered his brother, "That's why I took it."
阅读上面的短文, 根据其内容, 回答所提的问题。

1. What was Mr. Smith doing one morning?

2. What did his younger son ask for?

3. Did the son get what he wanted?

4. Who got the bigger orange?

5. Why did the elder brother say that his brother was selfish?

【答案与详解】

1. 从短文中的 "One morning during the holidays, when he was cleaning the car..." 可以看出, 他正在洗车。要回答: He was cleaning his car.

2. 我们从 "...his younger son came and asked him for some money for sweets." 能够得知, 其答案是: His younger son / He asked for some money for sweets.

3. 从他爸爸说的 "Sweets are bad for your teeth..." 和后面的故事可以看出, 他爸爸没有给他糖果。所以, 要回答: No, he didn't / No.

4. 从短文中的 "...he kept that one for himself, and gave his brother the smaller one." 来看, 应当这样回答: The younger brother (got it) / The younger (one).

5. 从哥哥说的 "It's selfish (自私的) to take the bigger one for yourself." 来看, 他认为弟弟不该拿大的。故应回答: Because he/the younger brother kept the bigger orange for himself (and gave his brother the smaller one).

(C)

【黑龙江省 2003】

SARS is a dangerous new illness. Doctors are trying to find out what causes it. They are working hard to find a *treatment* (治疗方法) for it.

The letters SARS stand for *severe acute respiratory syndrome* (严重性呼吸综合症). The first cases of SARS were in Guangdong and Hong Kong in China. Travelers *spread* (传播) SARS to many other cities. By June 6 there were more than 5320 cases of SARS in our country and nearly 340 died from it.

SARS seems to be spread when a sick person coughs or sneezes, even breathes. People who stay in the same place with SARS patients or who come close to them, may catch it. It may be spread by touching things that a SARS patient has touched. Doctors *isolate* (隔离治疗) people ill with SARS, and they have to *quarantine* (隔离) those who are close to SARS patients. Those who travel to or from a SARS city and seem to have any cases of SARS should be quarantined. They should not go to work, school or any other public place. Quarantine helps prevent SARS from spreading.

SARS usually begins with a fever, a headache, and body aches. People ill with SARS have a dry cough and trouble breathing.

To protect ourselves away from SARS, we should do more exercise, wash our hands often, and open windows to let fresh air in. 根据短文内容, 在每句空格内填写一词, 使句意完整。

1. From the passage we know that doctors haven't found out _____ SARS now.

2. SARS patients usually have the *symptoms* (症状) of _____, cough, headache and _____ breathing.
3. SARS is a dangerous spreading _____, so those who are close to SARS patients or who have been to SARS cities should be _____ for 2 weeks or more.
4. SARS is spread by SARS patients' breathing, _____ or _____.
5. In order to keep away from SARS each of us should keep ourselves _____ and do more physical _____.

【答案与详解】

1. 从短文中的“Doctors are trying to find out what causes it.”来看,医生们还没有找到 SARS 是什么样的疾病。要填写: what causes。

2. 从“SARS usually begins with a fever, a headache, and body aches. People ill with SARS have a dry cough and trouble breathing.”中我们知道, SARS 的症状和感冒相似,有发烧、呼吸困难等,所以要填写: fever; trouble。

3. 从文章内容可以看出, SARS 是传播能力很强的疾病,和 SARS 患者有过接触的人都要隔离一段时间。故应填写: illness; quarantined。

4. 短文中的“SARS seems to be spread when a sick person coughs or sneezes, even breathes.”已经指明,应填写: coughs; sneezes。

5. 在“To protect ourselves away from SARS, we should do more exercise, wash our hands often, and open windows to let fresh air in.”一句已经说明,要填写的词语是: healthy/clean; training/exercise。

(D)

【湖南省长沙市 2003】

It is over a year now since Cathy came to China. She is now living in Nanjing and has worked in a computer factory for six months. The factory is in the north of the city, and her *flat* (公寓) is