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为考生提供英语满分解决方案

英语 八年级

阅读理解

ENGLISH READING COMPREHENSION

150 篇

BPT满分命题库+B9⁺满分
研发方案助你满分取胜

主 编：张 胜

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开心英语 满分命题库

大揭秘

开心英语BPT满分命题库是开心英语研究中心旗下数据结合程序分析、搜索引擎等机器运算技术、网络技术而构建的真题、题源两大数据库。

B 即Bright English 开心英语为你提供满分解决方案

P 即Past Exam Paper-Database 真题数据库

T 即Test Material-Database 题源数据库

真题数据库
PEP-Database

真题数据库

(Past Exam Paper-Database)

该库负责收集全国各地历年中高考真题数据，并分三步组织入库。

第一步 初始收集

保证数据全新、全面、全真。

第二步 初步整理

通过人机结合的手段从主题、选材入手细分进入各子数据库。

第三步 深入整理

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题源数据库
TM-Database

题源数据库

(Test Material-Database)

该库的建构是开心英语命题系统的素材来源和命题依据，其数据维护是长期性、固定性的工作。

数据组编辑工作内容

1

每天从题源网站、报刊收集其更新的题源素材数据。

题源网站

题源报刊

2

定期与命题专家沟通，准确把握命题动向和命题趋势。

一线教师

命题专家

研究员

资深作者

这两大数据库直通考场及题源，确保高仿真命题，从最大限度上确保命题押中机率。

开心英语B9⁺是开心英语在构建和维护BPT数据库的基础上，组织编辑、作者、命题专家、一线名师在充分研讨、深入分析真题后，逆推历年命题思路，研究考点、把握和预测命题动向的研发方案。

B 即Bright English 开心英语为你提供满分解决方案。

9⁺ 即完成命题至少须经过以下九个阶段，这个过程是开心英语命题方案的核心所在。

1 第一轮命题：开放式命题。作者、命题专家独立自由开放式命题。

2 第一轮命题整理、生成第一本样稿。

3 第二轮命题：优化式命题。将第一套试题样本分发给作者、命题专家进行分别优化。

4 第二轮命题整理、生成第二本样稿。

5 第一轮样本测试：采取两次真题测试加一次开心英语命题测试的形式。根据一定比率抽取水平层次不同的1000名学生，通过两次真题测试把握考生水平分布及真题标准；最后通过一次命题测试把握开心英语命题误差。

通过B9⁺研发方案的实践，开心英语保证呈现给每一位学生的产品都是最优质的产品，最符合当年学生备考使用的英语专项助学读物。

6 第三轮命题：修正式命题。通过测试结果分析出来的误差情况，找到误差原因并进行修正命题，如调整题目设置方式、调整词汇结构等。

7 第二轮样本测试：本次参加测试的学生一部分为参加过第一轮样本测试的学生，更大一部分为未参加过测试的学生。通过测试进一步确认命题误差系数。直到误差系数达到最小。

8 第三轮命题整理、生成第三本样稿：至此，开心英语命题在合理性和科学性上已趋完美。

9 生成终稿，三校四清。

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01

第 | 一 | 部 | 分 水平测试

Test 1

A

- 话题：英语课
- 词数：143
- 建议用时：5 分钟
- 体裁：记叙文
- 难度：★★
- 正确率：_____/5

A friend of mine was giving an English lesson to a class of adults who recently came to live in the United States. After placing quite a number of everyday objects (物体) on a table, he asked different members of the class to give him the ruler, the book, the pen and so on.

At first, the class went very smoothly (顺利地) and successfully. The students seemed interested in the class and serious about it.

Then when my friend turned to an Italian student and said, "Give me the keys." The man looked surprised and seemed not to know what to do. Seeing this, my friend thought that the student didn't hear him clearly, so he repeated. "Give me the keys."

The Italian shrugged (耸肩) his shoulders. Then, he threw his arms around the teacher's neck and kissed him on both cheeks (面颊).

1. The writer's friend Eric _____.
A. was from Italy

- B. was an English teacher
- C. came to the United States recently
- D. sold everyday objects
2. Eric asked his members to _____.
A. give him some everyday objects
- B. make him a table
- C. buy him some everyday objects
- D. be serious about his class
3. The class went very smoothly and successfully until _____.
A. Eric showed the class the ruler, the book and so on
- B. an American student came into the class
- C. Eric asked an Italian student to give him the keys
- D. an Italian student came to the class
4. What does the underlined word "repeated" mean in Chinese?
A. 放弃 B. 纠正 C. 责备 D. 重复
5. What can we learn from the story?
A. Eric was lazy because he asked his students to bring him everyday objects.
- B. The students were not interested in Eric's class.
- C. The Italian student thought "keys" as "kiss".
- D. The Italian student doesn't like Eric's class.

B

- 话题：事故急救
- 词数：150
- 建议用时：6 分钟
- 体裁：记叙文
- 难度：★★★
- 正确率：_____/5

Mary wanted to be a nurse when she left school, but at the time, she joined the Red Cross and had some limited training. She was taught that in case of an accident she should give first aid at once and then send for

开心 Pad

年度英语新词(1)

selfie 就是“自拍照”，尤指那些自拍后上传到社交网站的照片。自毕加索时期以来，自画像从未如此盛行。智能手机的高质内置相机以及可以便捷使用的照片修正程序正在让“自拍”成为社交媒体用户普遍使用的一种自我表达方式。

a doctor.

One day, there was an accident in a busy street. When Mary arrived soon after, she saw a man bending over(俯身) a woman who had been knocked down by a car and was lying in the street.

Mary ran up, pushed the man away, told the people that she was a Red Cross nurse and began to help the woman.

After a few minutes, the man who bent over the woman when Mary arrived touched her on the shoulder and said, "When you reach the part about sending for a doctor, don't worry. I'm here already."

1. Which is TRUE about Mary?

- A. She became a nurse in a hospital.
- B. She worked in the Red Cross.
- C. She had some limited training in the Red Cross.
- D. She became a doctor in a hospital.

2. In the street accident, _____.

- A. the woman was knocked down by a bus
- B. the man was trying to save the woman
- C. Mary was lying in the street
- D. Mary stopped the traffic

3. What did Mary do when she saw the accident?

- A. She called the police.
- B. She called the Red Cross.
- C. She sent for a doctor.
- D. She pushed the man and helped the woman.

4. In fact, the man bending over a woman was _____.

- A. a doctor
- B. Mary's classmate
- C. the woman's husband
- D. a policeman

5. After hearing the man's word, Mary might feel _____.

- A. angry
- B. worried
- C. excited
- D. embarrassed

C

●话题: 网络时代

●词数: 174

●建议用时: 6 分钟

●体裁: 说明文

●难度: ★★★

●正确率: ____/5

Many adults think that the decision to buy a computer is theirs. They are the world's web-masters. But now, a US survey has found children are getting more and more interested in the Internet. The number of children using the Internet has grown to three times in the past three years.



Three years ago, the number of 2 to 17 years old children entering web world was eight million. Today, the number has increased to 25 million. By the year of 2015, the number of children online is expected to be 42 million.

More and more children are using the net because their parents use it. The survey showed that the number of parents using the net has changed from 4.5 million to

16.4 million.

The survey found many other interesting facts.

Almost two-thirds of US families have home computers. Forty-six percent of all family members are hooked on the Internet.

Girls are using the net as much as boys.

In five years, school will become the main gateway to the Internet for children.

1. By the year of 2015, the number of children online will be _____ more than today.

- A. 8 million
- B. 17 million
- C. 25 million
- D. 42 million

2. Why are more and more children using the net now?

- A. Because they needn't go to school any more.
- B. Because they'll have exams on the net.
- C. Because their parents often use the net and affect (影响) them.
- D. Because their teachers have five lessons on the

开心 Pad

年度英语新词(2)

经济适用女(budget wife)是经济适用男(budget husband)的对照版。“经济适用男”一词来源于“经济适用房”,由名字可以看出,经济适用男的经济实力不如那些“钻石男”,但这种平凡却能保证稳定。他们不管从经济上还是情感上都比较可靠。

- net all day.
- What do you think of girls going online?
 - The girls go online less than boys.
 - The girls are weak in using the net.
 - The girls only use the net at school.
 - The girls spent a lot of time on the net like boys.
 - What's the best meaning of this passage?
 - Adults become the owner of the Internet.
 - Children lead the Internet.
 - How do children use the net?
 - The growing number of people entering web world.
 - Which of the following are about the survey on the

- Internet use?
- More and more children are interested in the Internet.
 - Thirty-six percent of all families have home computers.
 - Forty-six percent of all family members are deep in the Internet.
 - Boys use the net as much as girls.
 - School will become the main gateway to the Internet for children in five years.
- A. ①②③④ B. ①②④⑤
C. ②③④⑤ D. ①③④⑤

D

- 话题：文化风俗 ●体裁：说明文
●词数：134 ●难度：★★★
●建议用时：6 分钟 ●正确率：____/5

People in different countries have different table manners. It's very important that we know what good table manners are as they can tell us a lot about the culture of different countries.

In America, it's okay to put an elbow on the table if you're not actually eating, but, if you are eating, then it's impolite to do so. At formal occasions, no elbows should ever be put on the dining table.

When you start a meal with foreigners, you must remember some rules of eating. Usually, the first course is a small dish. If you start eating, you should keep the knife in your left hand and the fork in your right hand. When you use the knife, put the fork in your left hand. You shouldn't speak too loudly at the table and you should always say thank you when someone serves you something. When eating at someone's home or at a restaurant, always thank the host and tell him how delicious the food is, even if it isn't. If you don't know how you should behave, you'd better follow the other guests' examples, and then you can be polite, too.

- Table manners are _____ to children.
 - terrible
 - boring
 - unnecessary
 - important
- Why should we know about table manners?
 - Our parents ask us to do so.
 - We will have meals with foreigners more often.
 - We need to know about different dishes.
 - They express different kinds of culture.
- When you start to eat a western dinner, the _____ should be in your right hand.
 - knife
 - fork
 - plate
 - napkin
- Which of the following is WRONG?
 - Say thanks whenever someone passes some food to you.
 - If the food is terrible, tell the host immediately.
 - If you don't know about manners, just do as others do.
 - It's impolite to put your elbows on the dining table at formal occasions.
- What's the best title for this passage?
 - Table Manners
 - Eating Habits
 - Eating Culture
 - Eating Out

开心 Pad

年度英语新词(3)

phubbing 指在社交场合不关注身边的人,而是一个劲看手机的不礼貌行为,我们可称之为“低头症”。跟人聊天时老忍不住看手机的人就被称为 phubber“低头族”。

E

- 话题：斧头
●词数：165
●建议用时：5 分钟
- 体裁：记叙文
●难度：★★
●正确率：____/5

I or we?

Two men were traveling together along a road in the forest, when they found a beautiful ax (斧头) on the ground. One of them picked it up and said, "Look here. I have found an ax."

"Don't say 'I', but 'we' have found the ax," said the other, "We are friends. We must share it between us."

"No," said the first one, "I found the ax, so it is mine."

Soon after they heard someone running after them. They looked back. The man called out, "Stop, thieves! Stop, thieves!"

The first man said, "What shall we do? He is running after us. We shall be caught (捉住) by him." "Don't say 'we', but 'I' shall be caught. You found

the ax, and you say it is yours." said the other, and left him alone.

The first man tried to hide the ax, but he did not know where to hide it. And at last he was caught by the owner of the ax.

任务型阅读。阅读短文,在横线上填写适当的词语。

- Two friends were traveling along a road _____ when they found a _____.
- The first man picked up the ax. When the other man wanted to _____ it, the first man said he found it and it was _____.
- When someone was _____ and shouted "Stop, _____!", the first man was worried. He said they should be caught.
- The other friend said to the first one, "You found the ax, and you say it is _____." and left him _____.
- The first man wanted to _____ the ax but failed. He was caught by the owner of the ax.

Test 2

A

- 话题：旅游交通
●词数：159
●建议用时：4 分钟
- 体裁：说明文
●难度：★★
●正确率：____/5

Spain and Greece are now more popular than France or Italy. Traveling to both places is cheaper in early summer. It is also cheaper to go by plane than by train, and it's easier to get a ticket in May than June, July or August.

Most people think that Greece is prettier. Others say Spain is hotter and more expensive. Certainly hotels

in Spain are much more expensive than the ones in Greece, but also they are more comfortable (舒适的). Greece is much more interesting and it is quieter than Spain.

Spain is nearer and one can get there more quickly. But Spain can be very crowded (拥挤的). Some people feel that Greece is more beautiful, the air is cleaner and the sea is bluer. Also the food is simpler in Greece.

Which Holiday? (杂志名称) prefers Greece this summer. Greece is the better choice.

开心 Pad

年度英语新词(4)

男闺蜜(bromeo)就是因为共处时间甚至长于你的女性朋友而遭到嫉妒的男性朋友。他是你最忠实的朋友之一,在任何情况下都会毫不犹豫地支持你。

- _____ are now more popular.
A. Greece and Italy B. Greece and Spain
C. Italy and France D. France and Spain
- It's easier to get a ticket in _____.
A. May B. June
C. July D. August
- Greece is _____ than Spain.
A. hotter B. more expensive
C. quieter D. more comfortable
- Which statement is RIGHT compared to Greece?
A. The air is cleaner in Spain.
B. The sea is bluer in Spain.
C. The food is simpler in Spain.
D. Hotels are more expensive in Spain.
- If you don't like too many people, you shouldn't go to _____ for vacation.
A. Greece B. Italy
C. Spain D. France

B

- 话题：暑假 ●体裁：记叙文
●词数：162 ●难度：★★★
●建议用时：5 分钟 ●正确率：_____/5

The summer vacation is over. It's true that time always flies fast. During the vacation, the weather was hot and I could not do much work, but I lived happily.



As the afternoon was hot, I did my work in the morning. I used to get up at 6:30 and take a walk in the garden for half an hour. After breakfast, I began reading English and Chinese and did some exercises in maths. Those took me three hours or more. I worked quite hard and made good progress.

I spent the afternoon outside. I went to swim and it was funny. I would not go home until it was about five or six o'clock. Sometimes a friend would come to see me and we would spend some hours listening to music.

In this way I spent my vacation happily. And I not only studied well but also became a good swimmer. Now I am in good health and high spirits.

- What does the text tell us?
A. How the writer spent his summer holidays.
- Which statement is RIGHT compared to Greece?
A. The air is cleaner in Spain.
B. The sea is bluer in Spain.
C. The food is simpler in Spain.
D. Hotels are more expensive in Spain.
- If you don't like too many people, you shouldn't go to _____ for vacation.
A. Greece B. Italy
C. Spain D. France

- What the weather was like in that summer.
C. When the writer got up in the morning.
D. Where the writer took a walk.
- How long did it take the writer to do his homework?
A. Half an hour.
B. Three hours or more.
C. Only one hour.
D. Two hours and a half.
- The writer spent most of the afternoon _____.
A. listening to music
B. visiting his friends
C. walking in the grade
D. swimming
- The writer had very good summer holidays because he _____.
A. worked very hard and made good progress
B. learned to swim and did his work well
C. got up early and went home late
D. liked swimming better than studying
- Which of the following is NOT TRUE?
A. The writer made progress in his lessons.
B. The writer took a walk for half an hour before breakfast.
C. The writer began studying as soon as he get up.
D. The writer spent more time swimming than listening to music.

开心 Pad

年度英语新词(5)

“脑残粉”指的是那些极度痴迷于某事物或某明星的粉丝,甚至狂热到失去理智的地步。在英语中,男的“脑残粉”叫 fanboy,女的“脑残粉”叫 fangirl,虽然二者痴迷的对象略有差别,但疯狂程度却不相上下。

C

- 话题：学习策略 ●体裁：说明文
●词数：168 ●难度：★★★
●建议用时：5 分钟 ●正确率：_____/5

No one knew how to study when he or she was born. You need to learn to do some things first. Then it will be easy for you to learn and do well in class.

Pay Attention in Class

Paying attention is good for learning. It can help you know what your teacher says, and it will help you learn more and faster.

Take Good Notes

Taking good notes can make it easier to study. Be sure to write down all the important things that your teacher says or writes on the blackboard, and then read them after class.

Plan Ahead

Don't wait until Thursday night to study for Friday's test. Planning ahead can help you get good grades. You can plan what to do and how much to do each day.

Ask for Help

What should you do if you are confused about something? Be sure to ask your teacher for help. You can also ask some other people, like your classmates and your mom or dad.

- _____ pieces of advice on learning are mentioned (被提到) in this passage.
A. Three B. Four
C. Five D. Six
- These pieces of advice can _____.
A. help us pass all the exams
B. help us become cleverer
C. make it easier for us to learn
D. make us stronger and healthier
- We should write down _____ when we take notes in class.
A. what to do and how much to do that day
B. all the things that we are not sure about
C. the important things the teacher says and writes
D. what the teacher says to us in class
- The underlined word "confused" means _____ in Chinese.
A. 差异的 B. 困惑的
C. 恐惧的 D. 兴奋的
- We can learn from the passage that _____.
A. reading notes after class is a good start for learning
B. studying hard for Friday's test is necessary
C. we should make a plan ahead for our learning
D. we should always ask our teachers for help

D

- 话题：手机病 ●体裁：记叙文
●词数：177 ●难度：★★★
●建议用时：5 分钟 ●正确率：_____/5

Zhou Yan, a Junior 3 student, wishes he never got a mobile phone. Last week, he went to see a doctor because his arms and fingers were injured (受伤的). The doctor told him that he had "mobile phone disease". A

growing number of teenagers are getting "mobile phone disease" because more of them are using mobile phones.

Zhou got his mobile phone five months ago. He sent messages to his friends with it all the time, even when going to bed. Zhou started to do badly in the exams because he spent so much time playing with his mobile phone. His mother got very angry with him. He didn't stop playing with the mobile phone until his arms

开心 Pad

年度英语新词(6)

gayriage 指的是两个性别相同的人结成的婚姻。两个男人结婚,这种婚姻就叫 gayriage,而两个女人结成的婚姻,就叫 lesbiage。

got injured.

Yang Ling, a doctor, says that if someone uses his mobile phone too much, like Zhou Yan, he might get "mobile phone disease". If teenagers find their arms or fingers hurt, they should go to see a doctor as soon as possible. Yang Ling said students should try to use their mobile phones less, especially at school.

1. Zhou Yan wishes he never got a mobile phone because _____.
A. it is useless to him
B. it doesn't work well
C. it made his arms hurt
D. his mother got angry with him
2. Zhou Yan didn't do well in exams because _____.
A. he didn't like studying
B. he was ill and didn't go to school
C. he was afraid of exams
D. he spent much time on the mobile phone

3. If someone has "mobile phone disease", it means _____.
A. the mobile phone brought him a disease
B. something is wrong with his mobile phone
C. he can't live without the mobile phone
D. he hates the mobile phone very much
4. Yang Ling thinks students should _____.
A. go to see a doctor very often
B. use mobile phones more when they are out of school
C. use mobile phones less
D. not use mobile phones anymore
5. The writer wants to tell us _____ in the article.
A. only a few teenagers have mobile phones
B. using mobile phones too much is bad for our study and health
C. mobile phones can help students get out of trouble
D. people shouldn't use mobile phones

E

- 话题：火灾
- 体裁：记叙文
- 词数：152
- 难度：★★
- 建议用时：6 分钟
- 正确率：_____/5

Peter was a small boy. He lived with his parents in a small house near some hills. The people there were all poor.

One night it was very dry and windy.

When everybody was asleep, Peter suddenly heard some noise. It came out from the kitchen. He got up and walked to the kitchen. He found that the wood beside the stove (火炉) was burning. There was no water tap (水龙头) in the house, so he could not put out the fire. (A) He shouted loudly to wake up everyone in the house. Then he ran out of his house and knocked on the doors of many houses to wake the people up. (B) 他们都迅速离开他们的房子。

At last the firemen (消防员) came and they put out the fire. Many houses were burnt (燃烧), but nobody was burnt in the fire.

任务型型阅读。

任务一、根据短文内容回答下列问题。

1. When did the accident happen?

2. Where did the fire come out from?

3. Who put out the fire?

任务二、翻译句子。

4. 请将句子 A 翻译成汉语。

5. 请将句子 B 翻译成英语。

开心 Pad

年度英语新词(7)

拼孩(mompetition), 是妈妈们之间的比拼, 比谁的孩子看上去更好、更聪明, 或比别人的孩子更超前, 并且努力在这一竞争中抢占上风。可能是两个或更多的妈妈在互相比拼, 比拼的对象甚至可能是已经成年的孩子。

评估诊断



在复习中养成检视、总结的习惯,可以随时了解自己的水平,同时,避免犯重复性的错误。本书专家建议你坚持完成该工作,全书复习结束后,你会对自己的能力有新的认识。

Step 1 正确率统计

- ①本测试共有 50 题,其中正确题数为_____,因此,你在本次水平测试中的正确率为_____。
- ②本测试共有新题型 10 题,其中正确题数为_____,因此,你在本次水平测试中新题型的正确率为_____。
- ☆ 正确率为 90% 以上:水平不错,训练时可以多选近年真题哦!
- ☆ 正确率为 80% 以上:提高你的答案命中率,一定会再创优异成绩!
- ☆ 正确率为 70% 以上:再斟酌一下你的解题方法,你的成绩会有很大的提升空间!
- ☆ 正确率为 60% 以上:认真做做本书中的练习,从易到难,相信你会比你想象的更强!
- ☆ 正确率不足 60%:借助本书中的方法指导、答案解析等将这本书练透,你的分数肯定会迅速飙升!

Step 2 易失分点及改善建议

No. 1 基础知识薄弱

| | |
|------------|-----------------------------|
| ○ 遭遇生词 | ● 通过本书中的小贴士或其他途径扩大词汇量。 |
| ○ 长句困扰 | ● 通过本书的障碍句分析,加强长难句学习。 |
| ○ 语法知识掌握不牢 | ● 牢固掌握各语法知识点和固定搭配。 |
| ○ 固定搭配问题 | |
| ○ 阅读速度过慢 | ● 学会采取快读、跳读和细读等方法,克服不良阅读习惯。 |

No. 2 解题技巧生疏

| | |
|---------|---------------------------|
| ○ 词义推测题 | ● 采用情景推断、释义法、构词法等推测词义。 |
| ○ 细节理解题 | ● 回扣原文,锁定区域,识别事实。 |
| ○ 推理判断题 | ● 以原文为前提,透过现象看本质,并认真比较选项。 |
| ○ 主旨大意题 | ● 抓主题句或归纳、总结各段大意。 |

Step 3 我的进步计划

我的学习目标:_____

我的承诺:_____

我的学习计划:_____

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年度英语新词(8)

人际泡沫(social bubble),指一些人看起来结识的人不少,但事实上,真正能称之为朋友的却寥寥无几。在“金融泡沫”、“房产泡沫”之后,“人际泡沫”开始冲击职场人士。

02

第 | 二 | 部 | 分 高分攻略

一 中考英语阅读理解命题透视

(一) 中考阅读理解的考查方式

1. 四大题型

(1) 细节理解题

主要测试考生是否读懂了文章所描述的内容,即平时我们所说的“w”(who, what, where, when, why, which)和“h”(how)问题。图示理解题、计算理解题、排序等,也都属于这类题,有时出题者为了增加试题的难度,将试题理解部分与原句进行转化。

(2) 主旨大意题

要求在理解全文后归纳短文大意,概括中心思想或选择短文的标题。命题方式常为 find out the main point/main idea/best title 等,这些内容大都暗含在文章中。不少文章一开头便展示出文章的主题,尤其是新闻报道类文章,第一段常常是故事的梗概,这一段往往表达文章的中心思想。在文章的段落中则往往由开头的一句充当主题句,来概括该段的中心思想。但是有的文章没有主题句,例如大部分记叙文,在这种情况下,就需要考生通过分析全文,区分文章的主要信息与次要信息,进而总结归纳出文章大意、中心思想。

(3) 推理判断题

主要测试考生利用文章所给的信息进行推理判断的能力,一般是对作者意图、态度以及作者言外之意、未言之事,根据文章中的有关事实,进行符合逻辑的推理判断。它要求纵观全文,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;推断人物的动机、目的、性格特征;推断事件的前因后果;推断语言中的语态、语气等。解答此类题一定要以文中所叙述的事实为依据,一层层剖析、一步步推导,仔细体会其因果关系和事情发展的始末,依据作者的思路来进行推理,千万不能脱离原文内容,根据自己的意愿胡乱推理或只凭常识推理。

(4) 词义推测题

主要测试考生是否理解了文章的词句,一般情况下,正确答案就是对所询问的词、词组或句子的复述或解释。考生要利用上下文的关联性来确定其确切含义。此外,作者通常运用下

定义、解释、举例、同义词、反义词等来说明某一词或词组的意义,有时考生也可以凭常识来判断。

2. 具体形式

上述测试内容主要通过以下四种形式进行测试:

- (1) 根据所读文章内容选择正确答案。
- (2) 根据所读文章内容判断正误。
- (3) 根据所读文章内容回答问题。
- (4) 根据所读文章内容填空。

(二) 中考阅读理解的命题特点

综观历年各地的中考英语试题与各地最新的中考英语模拟试题,我们不难看出,中考英语阅读理解的命题呈现出以下特点:

1. 试题的选材贴近考生生活、时代气息浓郁

在以交际为指导的大环境中,中考英语阅读理解的选材转向丰富多彩的日常生活。当今种类繁多的英语报刊、杂志以及众多的英语网络资源,为中考英语阅读理解的选材提供了广阔的空间。

2. 所选文章的体裁多样化

中考英语阅读理解所选的文章体裁比较丰富,具体来说,包括以下几种:

(1) 记叙文

一般以讲述个人生活经历为主,对于经历的陈述通常由一定的时间概念贯穿其中,或顺序或倒序。中考中的叙述文大多是夹叙夹议的文章。这类文章的基本结构模式是:

- ① 一段概括性的话引入要叙述的经历(话题);
- ② 叙述先前的经历及其感悟或发现;
- ③ 叙述接下来的经历及其感悟或发现;
- ④ 做出总结或结论。

(2) 说明文

其一般结构模式和叙述文的结构模式有相同之处。即:提出问题(或以一个事例引出问题)——发现直接原因——分析深层原因——得出结论或找到出路。知道了类似的文章结构特点,就可以据此来进行考题预测。比如,我们看出了该篇文章属于这种结构类型,就能判断出几个问题中肯定有一个要问原因,还有可能要出现推断题。

开心 Pad

年度英语新词(9)

showrooming 指先到传统实体店查看某件商品,然后到网上以较低的价格将该商品购入的行为,我们可以称之为“先逛店后网购”。

(3) 议论文

最容易辨认出来的议论文模式是“主张——反主张”模式。

在这一模式中,作者首先提出一种普遍认可的观点或某些人认可的主张或观点,然后进行澄清,说明自己的主张或观点,或者说提出反主张或真实情况。议论文的这种结构特点决定了它的主要题型是作者观点态度题,文章主旨题以及推理判断题。只要发现了这种结构特点,解答问题的主要任务就变成了到段落内找答案,基本上不存在任何困难。

(4) 其他

应用文、对话、图表、广告、趣味小品等。

3. 题材具有广泛性

文章选题多种多样,涉及日常生活、社会、政治、经济、文化、科技、地理、历史、人物传记、风土人情、实用文体等。

4. 题量大,分值高

近几年的中考试题中的阅读理解材料由2篇~3篇(有的多达4篇)短文组成,词汇量平均每篇250词左右,总分值在20分~30分。

5. 试题难度适中,符合大多数考生英语水平

对于无法通过上下文推测而又影响文章理解的关键词,如果超过教学大纲规定的词汇范围,则用汉语注明词义。要求考生在快速阅读的过程中准确地捕捉关键的事实和细节,理解文章的表层信息,挖掘字里行间的深层内涵,推测出作者没有说明的态度、意图、段落大意、中心思想、事情的结局等。

6. 题型多样化

以选择题为主,但也涉及判断正误、填空、回答问题、排序、图文配对等。

阅读理解高分突破

(一) 选择型题型高分突破

中考英语阅读理解中选择型阅读主要考查考生能够在单位时间内快速阅读英语短文,了解短文的主题思想,对文中信息进行分析、推理、判断,并把握上下文事实、细节之间的时空顺序和逻辑关系,理解作者的意图、态度以及文章寓意的能力。综观历年阅读理解题的设问,我们可以看出:试题设问手法灵活、提问深入,而且语篇意识进一步加强了;不仅要求学生理解文章的字面意思,还要求学生理解文章的内在含义。选择型阅读理解的考查题型主要有四大类:细节理解题,词义推测题,推理判断题,主旨大意题。选择型题型示例及四大题型解题技巧:

示例 1

Pets can get bored. They don't have to work, they don't have to make money, and they don't have to care

what time it is, so they lose interest in many things quickly. Here are some ways to help keep them active.

Feed them with healthy foods. Healthy food is always really the key to good health. Please keep in mind: some pets like dry bag food, and others seem to like wet soft food.

Get them a new toy at times. Everything gets boring after a while of looking at it or tasting it daily. Every animal always wants to know what the new thing is, so it's a good idea to keep things fresh and different every now and then.

Play at the park. This will help a lot, if you can. Different places may be a reason for your pets to show off a bit. So, in some safe and fun places, let them loose(放松) and have fun if you can.

When pets are asleep, especially(特别) active pets, don't wake them. Let them rest; when they have had all they need, they will wake up and get back to their activity.

Just like children, pets are all a little different, so keep on experimenting(实验) until you have found what is needed or wanted and have some fun.

- Which is NOT the reason why pets can get bored?
 - They don't have to work.
 - They don't have to make money.
 - They don't have to care what time it is.
 - They hardly care how you feel about yourself.
- The underlined phrase "keep in mind" in Paragraph 2 probably means _____.
 - 询问
 - 记住
 - 谈论
 - 玩耍
- According to the passage, which is the right way?
 - Getting your pets new toys now and then.
 - Buying your pets only dry bag food.
 - Always letting your pets loose.
 - Not letting your pets sleep.
- What can be the best title for the passage?
 - How to Look After Your Pet
 - How to Keep Your Pets Active
 - Some Ideas to Help Keep Pets

开心 Pad

那些很“man”的短语(1)

- man of the world 阅历丰富、饱经世故的人
- man of letters 文人、作家、学者
- man of his word 守信用的人、说话算数的人
- man of means 有钱人、财主