

English



东北师范大学出版社

中考英语

ZHENTI YUEDU

真题阅读

◆适用于各种版本教材◆

主编/李秀萍
拓宽阅读视野
提升阅读能力
智慧来自点滴积累
才能来源千锤百炼



THE DIPPER
北斗星系列丛书

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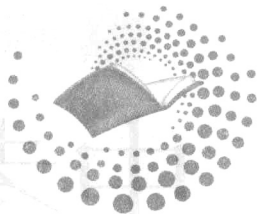
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THE DIPPER



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阅读是一种体验,一种感悟, 一种超越,更应该成为一种习惯

英语阅读理解必须在掌握充足的词汇量的基础上才能进行,它是检查英语学习水平高低的重要标志。要想提高阅读理解水平,可以从以下几个方面入手:

1.要扩大阅读量。

除了学好课本知识外,必须有意识地扩大阅读量,提高阅读速度,掌握阅读技巧,养成阅读英文读物的习惯。刚开始时,由于词汇量的限制,可以阅读一些较浅显的文章,尽量读那些没有生词的简易读物。随着词汇量的扩大,要多读原汁原味的文章,这样不仅开阔了眼界,还学到了不少知识。一段时间下来,你的词汇量会丰富不少,理解能力也会有长足的进步。

2.要注重阅读素材的选择。

要选择不同题材和体裁的文章进行阅读训练,丰富的阅读素材不仅能够提升同学们的阅读能力,而且能够拓展同学们的知识视野。

3.要注重阅读方法的选择。

阅读理解题既考查文章的字面意思,也考查文章的深层含意,包括作者的态度、意图等。做阅读理解题时,对不同的题型通常要采用不同的方法。例如解答判断推理题时要注意两个方面:一是要依据事物的本质,而不是现象进行推断;二是要依据作者的思路 and 文章本身提供的事实,而不是依据自身的经验和见解进行推断。

本书以《课程标准》中的二十个重点话题作为编写依据,全面解析全国各地典型中考试题,通过话题专项训练的形式掌握本话题的命题思路及答题策略,从而举一反三,决胜中考。

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目录

CONTENTS

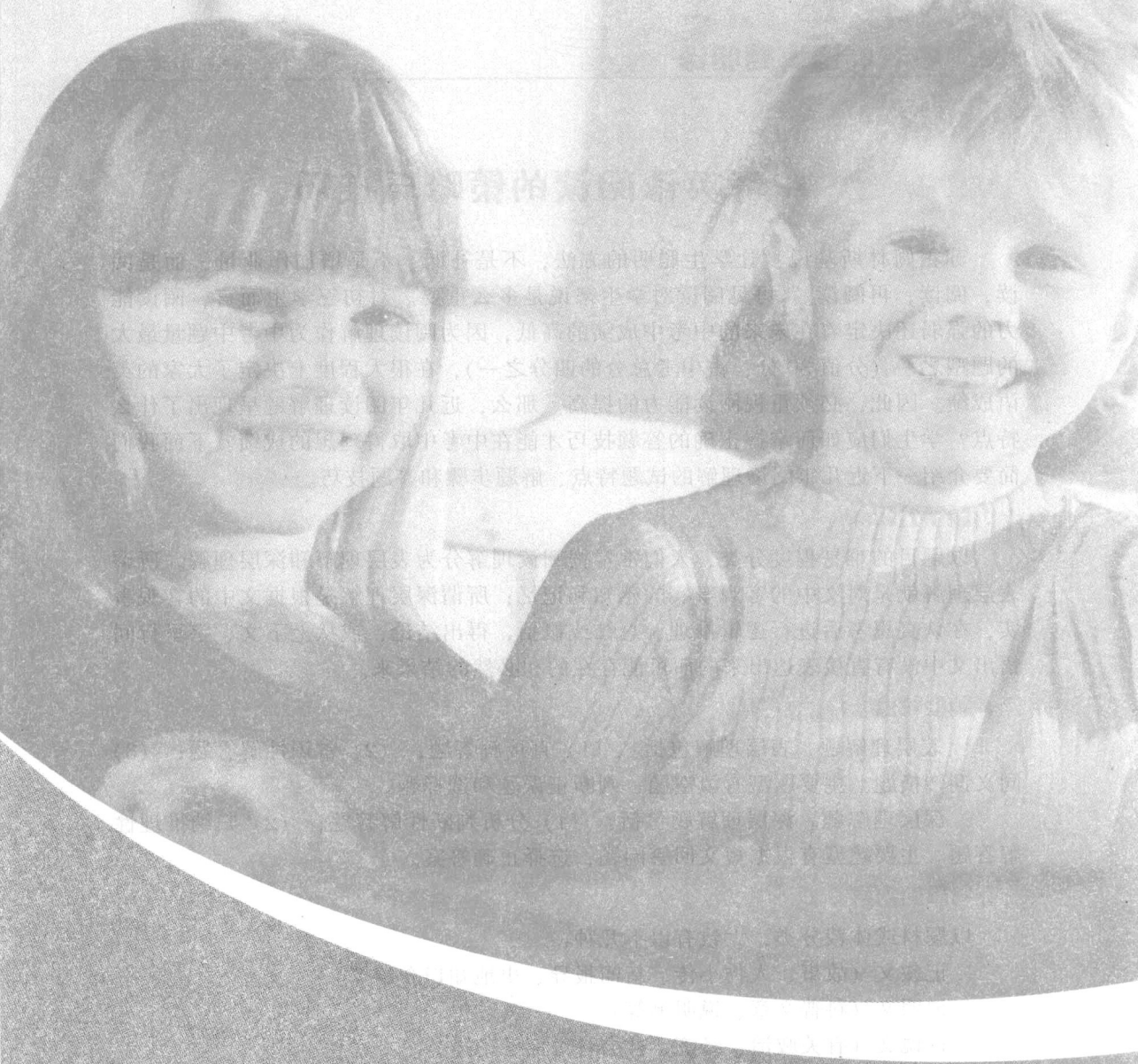
第一篇 应试指南

一、题型分析	2
二、题型特点	2
三、考查的内容	2
四、答题策略	2
五、实例分析	3
六、注意事项	6

第二篇 话题阅读

Topic 1 Personal Information 个人情况	9
Topic 2 Family, Friends and Peopel Around 家庭、朋友和周围的人	20
Topic 3 Personal Environment 周围环境	30
Topic 4 Everyday Life 日常生活	38
Topic 5 School Life 学校生活	50
Topic 6 Interests and Hobbies 兴趣爱好	57
Topic 7 Interpersonal Relationships 人际关系	64
Topic 8 Common Sense 常识	72
Topic 9 Weather 天气	79
Topic 10 Plans and Intentions 计划与愿望	83
Topic 11 Festivals, Holidays and Celebrations 节假日活动	91
Topic 12 Shopping 购物	96
Topic 13 Food and Drink 饮食	101
Topic 14 Health 健康	107
Topic 15 Entertainment and Sports 文艺与体育	115
Topic 16 Travel and Transport 旅游与交通	124
Topic 17 Language Learning 语言学习	131
Topic 18 Nature 自然	137
Topic 19 Society 社会	147
Topic 20 Emotions 个人情感	160





第一篇 ○ 应试指南

解题方略 思路点拨

中考英语阅读的策略与技巧

苏霍姆林斯基说：“让学生聪明的方法，不是补课，不是增加作业量，而是阅读，阅读，再阅读。”可见阅读对学生来说是多么重要。对初三学生而言，阅读能力的强弱还决定着在未来的中考中成绩的高低，因为阅读理解作为中考中题量最大的题型之一（分值30分，占中考总分的四分之一），在很大程度上决定了大家的英语成绩。因此，必须重视阅读能力的提高。那么，近几年阅读理解题呈现出了什么特点？学生们应如何掌握正确的答题技巧才能在中考中取得理想的成绩？下面我们简要介绍一下近几年阅读理解的试题特点、解题步骤和答题技巧。

一、题型分析

以题目的难易程度分类，人们常常把阅读理解分为表层理解和深层理解。所谓表层理解就是对文中的客观事实的感知和记忆；所谓深层理解是根据文中的客观事实，在认真思考后进行逻辑推理、总结或概括，得出结论，或从上下文、字里行间悟出文中没有直接表达出来的而可能存在的和必然的结果来。

二、题型特点

1. 表层理解题。表层理解包括：（1）直接解答题；（2）常识性解答题；（3）同义词转换题。主要题型有填空题、判断正误题和选择题。

2. 深层理解题。深层理解题包括：（1）分析判断性解答题；（2）归纳推理性解答题。主要题型有根据短文回答问题，选择正确答案。

三、考查的内容

以题材或体裁分类，大致有以下几种：

1. 记叙文（故事、人物小传、新闻报导、史地知识介绍等）
2. 说明文（科普文章、说明书等）
3. 论说文（有关政治、经济、社会各方面的论述）
4. 应用文（书信、广告、通知等）

四、答题策略

1. 要判断出所给文章的类别，根据各类文章的性质，在开始阅读后有意识地着重去掌握和记住某些关键的内容和词汇。这样既抓住了要害，又节省了时间，避免了在若干细节及无关全局的问题上纠缠。初中阶段，碰到的主要是记叙文。如果是故事或传记，就应特别注意找出主要人物、事件发生的时间、地点、主要情节以及最后结局。故事传记主要是叙述主人公的主要特征，他与其他重要人物之间的关系

也应同时记住。新闻报导、史地知识介绍等则特别强调时间性、准确性，因此要搞清时间、地点和数字。

2. 解题时不要边看问题边从文中查找答案，因为用这种方法难以提高阅读理解的效果，尤其是对于深层理解的文章。应浏览全文，了解全文的概貌。看完后，应记住文章的要点、重要的结论以及一些关键性的人名、地点、定义和数字（不同的人名、地点可用铅笔在试卷上分别打上不同的记号，以便查找）。

3. 要注意找出主题句，利用主题句来查找有关信息。一般来说，论述性较强的文章或说明文，每一段或相关的几段里总有一句话是主题句。读了主题句后，便能知道这一段大致的中心内容，因为主题句概括了全段的主要内容，而该段其余的句子则是用来阐述或说明主题句的。

4. 一定要掌握好解题速度，有效地控制考试时间，先易后难是考试时答题的一般方法。碰到难题时，千万不要钻牛角尖，耽误太多时间。一时做不出的题，要果断舍弃，以免影响解别的较有把握的题。待全部题解完后，如有剩余时间，再回来做放弃的题。

5. 对于一般不影响句子或全文理解的生词可以放过去，不必务求理解。遇到重要生词时，不要着急，也不要轻易放弃，我们可以采取根据上下文来猜词或根据构词法来猜词等方法来猜出这个词的大致意思。

6. 有的学生采用“顺读法”，就是先读短文后读题目，然后再读短文寻找正确答案。有的学生采用“倒读法”，就是先读题目（四个选项不读）后读短文，最后寻找答案。相对而言，我们比较赞成“倒读法”，因为这种阅读方法是带着问题阅读，目的明确，容易集中，能及时抓住文中与解题关系密切的信息，从而节省了阅读时间。“倒读法”对解答表层理解的题目（提问时间、地点、原因等）效果最好，对深层理解的题目，要从短文的整体内容出发进行概括和总结，分析所提供选项，作出准确的判断。

总之，解答这类题的中心步骤就是阅读，既要阅读短文，又要阅读题目。阅读时要注意阅读技巧，提高阅读效率。在做到以上几点的基础上，就可以对文章后面所给的问题分别用“一次判断”、“逐个分析”以及“排除法”等方式来进行判断解答了。

五、实例分析

（一）单句理解方面

We arrived too late to get good seats.

A. When we arrived, the good seats were already taken.

B. We were late, but we found some good seats.

C. We got good seats some time after we arrived.

D. We had to stand for the whole show.

分析与答案：所给句子的意思是“我们到达太晚了而没能坐上好位子”。而这四个选项的句意分别是：A.当我们到达时，好位子已被别人占了；B.我们去晚了，但是我们找到一些好位子；C.我们到达后的一段时间才坐上好位子；D.整个演出时间我们不得不站着。由此可见，选项 A 更接近所给句子的意思，因而，选项 A 是正确答案或最佳答案。

(二) 语篇理解方面

1. 试用“倒读法”回答下列各题。

The great ship, “Titanic” (泰坦尼克号), set off for America in April 1912 on its first trip. It was carrying more than 2,000 people.

The “Titanic” was the largest and finest ship at that time. People thought it was safe to be on the ship because it had 16 compartments (密封舱) with it. Even if (即使是) 4 of those were broken, it would still be able to stay on the sea.

Four days later, when the “Titanic” was crossing the sea, the man on watch suddenly saw a very large iceberg ahead. The great ship turned quickly on time, but before long there was sound from below. The captain went down to see what was the matter. To his surprise, he found the ship was sinking fast because 5 compartments had been broken! Hundreds of people jumped out into the water. As there were not enough lifeboats, about 1,500 lives were lost.

(1) The great ship, “Titanic” set off from England to _____.

- A. Australia B. the USA C. Arabia D. Europe

(2) People then thought it was safe to be on the ship because _____.

- A. it had 16 compartments
B. it had more lifeboats than other ships
C. it could not sink even if 4 compartments were broken
D. both A and C

(3) The ship was hit _____.

- A. when it started to cross the sea
B. when a very large iceberg was suddenly seen ahead
C. soon after it turned quickly on time
D. soon after it had crossed the sea

(4) About 1,500 people were dead because _____.

- A. the ship was the largest and finest
B. 4 of those compartments were broken

C. hundreds of people jumped out into the water

D. there were not enough lifeboats

(5) Which is the best title (标题) for the passage (短文)?

A. How Does the “Titanic” Go Down? B. How Was the Great Ship Sinking?

C. The Sinking of the “Titanic” D. The Sinking of a Ship

分析与答案：利用倒读的方法，我们可以从(1)到(4)中迅速了解到“Titanic”从英国航行到某地去，为什么那么多人丧生等。在阅读短文时，很快就能抓住有关信息，轻而易举地找出正确答案(分别是B、D、C、D)。(5)是问短文的最好标题的，属于深层理解，当你读了短文就会明白最好的标题不是A(Titanic是如何下去的)，也不是B(这艘大船是如何正在下沉的)，更不是D(一船的下沉)，而是C(“Titanic”号沉船事件)。

2. 利用“顺读法”解答下列各题。

James Watt (詹姆斯·瓦特) and the Kettle (水壶)

James Watt was an English boy. He liked to ask questions and was always thinking hard. One day he was sitting in the kitchen (厨房) with his grandmother. There he saw a kettle on the stove (炉子). Soon steam began to rise out of the kettle, and the lid was shaking. “Grandma, what’s in the kettle?” he asked. “Water, my child. Nothing but water.”

“But I know there is something else. It pushes the lid up.” “Oh, that’s only steam.” “How does the steam get under the lid?” “It comes from the hot water.” The boy said to himself. “The steam must be very strong. It can push things. If there is more water, the steam will be much stronger.” Many years later James Watt tried hard and succeeded in making steam work for people. He gave the world its first steam engine (发动机).

I. Find the word from this story according to the phrases.

(1) a thing for boiling water: k _____

(2) a thing in which fire burning for warming or cooking: s _____

(3) movable (可移动的) cover for opening: l _____

(4) gain (收获) what one is trying to do: s _____

(5) use force on something to make it move away: p _____

II. According to the story, choose the correct answer.

(1) James Watt was from _____.

A. America

B. Australia

C. England

D. Germany

(2) There was _____ on the stove.

A. a basin

B. a kettle

C. a jar

D. a pan

(3) Grandma told little Watt why the lid of the kettle was up and down. It was because_____.

A. the stream pushed it

B. the boy moved it

C. the lid moved itself

D. someone came and did it

(4) Many years later Watt invented_____.

A. the first sewing machine

B. the first computer

C. the first bike

D. the first steam engine

(5) James Watt was_____.

A. a famous writer

B. a famous driver

C. a famous scientist

D. a famous musician

分析与答案：题 I 是做阅读理解的常见题，先把所给的词组或短语意思弄清，然后从短文中找单词就不难了。(1) 意为“烧开水的工具”，这就是 kettle。(2) 意为“能在其中燃烧用以取暖或烧饭的东西”，这就是 stove。(3) 意为“能打开并可移动的东西”，这就是 lid。(4) 意为“通过努力去做而取得的收获”，这就是 succeed。(5) 意为“物上用力使其移动”，这就是 push。

题 II 是阅读理解中的常见题型。(1) 选 C。短文中第一句话就告诉我们，詹姆斯·瓦特是个英国人。(2) 选 B。答案 A 是盆，C 是罐子，D 则是平底锅，根据短文只能选 B。(3) 选 A。短文中的奶奶告诉瓦特蒸汽来自热水。壶盖的上下波动的力既不是瓦特做的，也不是有人进来动的，更不可能是壶盖自己产生的。(4) 选 D。瓦特发明的是蒸汽机，所以我们要选择 D 答案。(5) 选 C。短文告诉我们，瓦特是个著名的科学家。

六、注意事项

要提高英语阅读能力，我们不仅要掌握阅读方法，还要在阅读训练时注意一些事项，以达到事半功倍的效果。

1. 忌不带问题。做阅读理解题时，应先把文章后面所给的考查题浏览一遍，然后带着这些问题进行阅读。边阅读边选出考查表层情况问题的答案，从而提高阅读效率。

2. 忌草率行事。在设计理解题时，设计者往往在四个选项中设计出一个似是而非的答案。这样的答案干扰性特别强，容易迷惑考生。如果在发现一个看似正确的答案时就草率定案，往往会掉进设计者设置的“陷阱”里。处理的方法是：对所给四个备选答案进行分析比较，在理解阅读材料内容的基础上进行去伪存真，方可

选出正确答案。

3. 忌主观印象。少数阅读题只需根据生活常识就可选出答案，而绝大多数则不然，考生必须按照原文来选定答案。因此，考生在做后一种测试题时，一定要排除自身的生活经验、经历和已有的知识等主观因素的干扰，按照文章实际反映的情况来选择答案。

4. 忌囫圇定案。所谓囫圇定案是指考生在未完全读懂文章时就匆忙定案，结果往往选错答案。因此，尚未读懂的地方如果时间允许的话，一定要慢速多读几遍，直到读懂时再定答案。

5. 忌忽略时间。做阅读理解题时，一定要从整体上控制时间，时间分配根据文章的难易程度有别。文中一两处没弄懂的地方可以暂且放置一边，等把全部题做完后再回头来处理。因为做完题后，你的心情相对放松了，往往会产生新的思路、新的灵感。即使做完题后时间所剩无几了，你再把未处理的题猜测一下也不晚，因为你仍然有选对的可能性。总而言之，阅读理解靠的是扎实的语言基础。

俗话说：冰冻三尺，非一日之寒。扎实的语言基础来自平时严格的基本功训练和长期的知识积累。只要平时刻苦用功，打下扎实的英语知识基础，又掌握了较科学的解题方法，做阅读理解是不会太难的。

我们学习英语不只是和别人交流，更重要的是要利用英语阅读报刊书籍，研读名著，了解风土人情、生活习惯、科学技术的发展与进步等等。读文章必须理解。验证初学者是否掌握了所阅读的文章的题型一般有：回答根据短文内容所提的问题；有给出题干，留一个空，再给几个答案，让答题的人根据短文内容来确定正确的答案；也有在题干上留一个空，由答题人直接填写所缺的单词（有些难度比较大的题，则给出将要填写的词的字母）。无论是哪一种题型，要想解决这些问题，其前提是充分而准确地理解文章内容。



第二篇 ○ **话题阅读**
功能话题 **全面突破**



Personal Information

●● 个人情况

新课标“个人情况”一项主要涉及个人基础信息、家庭成员及关系、学校及工作情况等，中考在针对此话题选材时更倾向于个人情况的介绍。本书在这一话题选题中涵盖了名人轶事、个人立志故事、典范人物、凡人趣事、自我介绍及名片等系列题型。做这类题时，考生应

注重文章主旨的把握，明确这一话题故事是以人为中心，设题时围绕时间、地点及主要事件展开。因此考生应重点把握有关信息，注重细节处理解，通过信息分析、推理判断、比较排除、观点态度综述、主旨归纳、综合推理等解题思路与技巧掌握作者意图及题意，得出正确答案。

真题点析

My son Joey was born with club feet (畸形脚). The doctors told us that he would be able to walk, but would never run very well. By the time he was eight, you wouldn't know he had a problem when you saw him walk.

The children in our neighborhood ran around playing, and Joey would join them, run and play, too. We never told him that he probably wouldn't be able to run as well as the other children. So he didn't know.

In seventh grade he decided to go out for the cross-country team. Every day he worked harder and ran more than any of the others. Although the whole team runs, only the top seven runners score for the school. We didn't tell him he probably would never be on the

段落首句常测
细节理解题

细节处常测
细节理解题

细节认定题

- The doctor believed Joey would never run very well because _____.
A. Joey didn't like running
B. Joey couldn't jump
C. something was wrong with his feet
D. Joey was too young to run
- Few people knew Joey's club feet before _____.
A. he was eight years old
B. he was in seventh grade
C. he ran for the cross-country team
D. he was on the cross-country team
- How many runners can score for the school?
A. Six
B. Seven
C. Eight
D. Thirteen
- Which of the following is true accord-

team, so he didn't know.

He went on running four to five miles a day, every day—even the day he had a high fever (发烧). I was worried, so I went to see him after school. I found him running alone. I asked him how he felt. "Okay," he said. He had another two miles to go. Yet he looked straight ahead and kept running. We never told him he couldn't run miles with a high fever. So he didn't know.

Two weeks later, the names of the team runners were called. Joey was Number Six on the list. Joey was on the team! He was in seventh grade—the other six team members were in eighth grade. We never told him he couldn't do it. So he didn't know. He just did it!

 答案解析

1. 由第一句可知 Joey 的脚畸形，只能走路，不能奔跑。故正确答案是 C。
2. 由 "By the time he was eight, ..." 一句可知答案，故选 A。
3. 根据第三段中 "only the top seven runners score for the school" 可知只取 7 名，故选 B。
4. Joey 做了许多在别人眼中他不可能做到的事，畸形脚并没影响他奔跑的决定和行动，由此可看出他意志坚强。故正确答案是 B。
5. 通过对全文的理解可知，Joey 是在父母正确的引导与鼓励下超越自我的。文章主旨在于告诉父母应懂得如何正确地教导孩子，故正确答案是 D。

信息
分析
题

主旨
归纳
题

ing to the story?

- A. Joey's parents didn't love him very much.
- B. Joey was a boy with a strong mind.
- C. Joey's parents stopped him joining the team.
- D. Joey knew he couldn't run as well as others.
5. The writer wants to tell us _____.
- A. children shouldn't do what they can't do
- B. children with club feet can't take part in sports
- C. parents should tell their children what they can do
- D. parents should know how to help their children in the right way

话题快练

1

Lu Fang came to the United States from China last summer. She lived with her brother's family because she wanted to study English at a university.

On her first day at the university, Lu Fang had to fill in a long form. She was surprised that she had to *remember too many numbers*. She wrote her brother's address with the postal code and the house number, her new telephone number and her own ID num-

ber, her brother's office telephone number and some other numbers. She was told not to forget the numbers and they were important and necessary in her everyday life. For example, she had to use her ID number when she borrowed books from the library. She also had to use her student ID number when she took exams. She even needed to remember which bus took her home every day.

After she filled in the long form, she had a bad headache because of the numbers and she wanted to go home. She remembered the Number 93 bus would come at 10:11. Or could it be the Number 39 bus at 11:10? Oh, no! She couldn't remember it clearly.

根据短文内容,判断下列陈述内容的正误。正确的写“T”,错误的写“F”。

- () 1. Lu Fang lived with her brother's family in the United States last summer.
 () 2. Lu Fang was interested in remembering so many numbers in the United States.
 () 3. She didn't need to use her student ID number when she took exams.
 () 4. She could remember which bus took her home every day.
 () 5. It's necessary for Lu Fang to remember lots of numbers in the United States.

话题概括 中国学生卢芳到美国大学学习,入学第一天填写了一份表格。她惊讶地发现,她的生活中繁多的数字令她感到混乱。



阅读导航

▶▶重点词汇

1. university /ˌjuːnɪˈvɜːsəti/ *n.* 大学
 2. remember /rɪ'membə/ *v.* 记得
 3. necessary /nesə'səri/ *adj.* 必须的

▶▶重点句型

tell to do 告诉去做……

eg. She was told not to forget the numbers.
 她被告知不可以忘记这些数字。

▶▶重点短语

1. fill in 填充
 2. be surprised 惊讶
 3. postal code 邮编
 4. because of 由于



答案解析

1. T 根据第一段前两句可知。
 2. F 根据文中第二段和第三段描述可知这些数字令她感到混乱、头痛,而不是感兴趣。
 3. F 由第二段倒数第二句“*She also had to use her student ID number when she took exams*”可判断出这道题不正确。
 4. F 文中最后一段描述到:卢芳已经记不清该几点乘几路车回家了,故此题判断不正确。
 5. T 通过卢芳到美国刚入学时就填写了大量数字类材料可知此题判断正确。

2

It is well known that Albert Einstein was one of the greatest scientists of all time and he was also a really great person. Here are some interesting things about him.



When Einstein started to work in America, someone asked him what he needed. He said he needed a desk, some paper and a pencil. He also asked for a big waste-paper basket to hold all of his mistakes. This shows that he knew even the cleverest man in the world can only learn by making mistakes.

Einstein regarded time as very important. He never wore socks and he thought putting on socks was a waste of time as people already wore shoes. He also thought it was a waste of time remembering things that could quickly be found in a book. That's why he never remembered his own phone number, which was in the phone book. He knew what was worth remembering. It is true that if we are going to do great things in our lives, we cannot waste our time.

Einstein liked to joke, too. Once in an exam a student asked him why all the questions were the same as last year's. Einstein replied the questions were the same but the answers were different!

- When Einstein began his work in America, he asked for some things except _____.
 - a desk
 - some paper
 - a pen
 - a waste-paper basket
- In one exam, Einstein _____.
 - asked different questions
 - asked difficult questions
 - wanted the answers all the same
 - wanted different answers
- Einstein never remembered his own phone number because _____.
 - no one told him the number
 - he couldn't remember it at all
 - he didn't think it was worth remembering
 - he didn't have a phone
- According to the passage, which of the following is true? _____.
 - Einstein has been to many countries except America
 - Einstein thought people could learn from mistakes
 - Einstein thought socks were as important as shoes
 - Einstein didn't like talking with others
- From the passage we learn _____.