

READING COMPREHENSION

中考英语阅读理解

实战诀窍

Tips and Tricks for Reading Comprehension Questions
in the Senior Middle-School Entrance English Examination

主编 陈明瑶

编著 黄蓓莺 陈明瑶 徐玉苏



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前言

本书针对中考英语阅读理解考试,严格按照中考阅读题型进行排序、解读、设题、释疑。中考阅读题型主要包含判断型、问题型、选择型和任务型阅读四大类。

第一大类是判断型阅读,是一种比较新的中考题型。它考查考生判断、识别文章所提供信息的能力。考试方式为:给出一篇250~300词的短文,出题者根据短文列出3~5个句子——或提供正确信息,或提供错误信息,或其信息在短文中并未直接或间接提及——要求考生依据自己掌握的综合知识,基于文章字里行间透出的直接和间接信息,做出合乎逻辑、准确贴切的推理、判断和结论。但注意这里所指的“信息”,既有文章中明示的信息,也有隐藏在字里行间的信息,即隐含信息,因此,考生在做这部分题目时,需要仔细阅读。

第二大类是问题型阅读,是近几年中考英语中出现的新题型,要求学生阅读短文并回答问题。短文通常有3%的生词量,单词量在250~300左右。一般有5道小题,共10分。此题型难度较大,它不仅考查学生的阅读能力,还考查学生的书面表达能力。考生在做这部分题目时,也需要仔细阅读。

第三大类是选择型阅读,属于英语知识综合运用题型。它的题材非常广泛,包括科普、社会、文化、政治、经济等;它的体裁多样,包括记叙文、说明文、应用文等——是集语言习惯、语法、词汇、短语、历史、地理、人文等英语语言基础知识和日常知识为一体,综合考查考生初步运用英语能力的有效手段。其命题大致可以分为以下几类:一是主旨题。该类型的题目一般是主题归纳或判断作者写作意图以及态度等。对于这一类题目,考生可以从把握文章体裁的角度进行解答。二是推理判断题。在做这类题时,考生要紧紧围绕作者的意图,充分发挥自己的逻辑思维能力,根据文章的字里行间和内在含义做出正确的推理和判断。其间不要掺杂个人的主观意见,不要武断地得出结论,而要“以主旨为依据,以事实为准绳”,避免以偏概全或以全概偏的错误。三是判断指代题,即找出人称代词、指示代词或关系副词所指代的内容。四是细节类题。要准确解答这类阅读理解题,需通过寻找到文中相应的具体信息,理解该句或几个句子的意义并在备选项中找到与其意义相同或相似的表达方式。五是猜测词义题。每年中考英语试卷的阅读理解部分总会出现个别生词。命题者认为这是符合日常阅读实际情况的,根据上下文猜测词义也是考生的阅读理解能力的一部分。因此,我们的模拟题中也有生词,学生可以从上下文语境或构词法等多种角度来进行推测。

第四大类是任务型阅读。这是最近几年才在阅读理解部分出现的一种题型。这种题型题目设计比较灵活开放,答案也可不唯一,题型、体裁多样。随着新课改的深入,题目难度也将逐渐加

大。任务型阅读的第一种类型是把完成句子放到一篇文章中去考查。例如：将文章中的某些句子翻译成汉语或进行句式转换；根据文中所给的图画或首字母，让考生看图填空或根据首字母填词；根据所给的句子，让考生按一定的逻辑顺序排列成文章。这种题型主要考查考生掌握短文细节内容的能力，属于阅读理解简答题。第二种类型是概括大意题，主要考查考生归纳段落主题思想的能力。这种题型基本能够考核各种阅读技能。解答这类题目时，既要学会抓住文章的中心大意，找出关键词，又要能够运用多种阅读技巧，从句子、语篇的层次把握文章的重要事实和细节。此题型相对比较开放，答案可以不唯一，只要符合短文的意思而且语言表达正确均可得分。第三种类型是给出一篇短文，其中有5处空白，文章后面有6~7段文字，要求应试者根据文章的内容选择5段文字，将其放回文章原有位置，以恢复文章原貌。这种题型重在考查应试者掌握文章结构、把握作者思路的能力。这是一种较高层次的阅读理解能力，要求考生能够从宏观的角度把握文章的内容和结构。要想做好这类题，必须从语篇的角度理清文章的脉络，理解其整体意思。第四种类型是配对题。要求考生在所给的数个选项中，选出符合各小题要求的最佳选项，排除一个多余选项。在解题时要注意圈画关键词和关键句，找出各个项目及目标的特征，这样可以节约时间，迅速找到答案。任务型阅读旨在培养学生用所学语言解决实际问题的能力。

中考阅读理解语篇的体裁与题材广泛——5篇短文涵盖了记叙文、议论文、说明文、应用文、传记等多种体裁；题材有人文、地理、历史、家庭生活、社会生活、商业活动、文化习俗、伦理道德、科普新闻和广告等诸多方面的内容，涉及个人家庭、社会交往、日常生活、兴趣爱好、风俗习惯、科学文化等领域——具有题材多样、内容丰富和时代感强的特点。试卷的阅读材料也往往取自于原汁原味的、新近出版的报纸杂志、宣传资料以及英语网络的原文或经整合修改而成的文章。中考试卷上的篇章体裁多样、题材各异，突出了阅读的社会实用性和现代性的特点，以及英语学习为语言交际服务的最终目的。因此试题从细节、具体、抽象、字面、深层等多个方面考查考生对不同体裁短文的理解情况，包括概括文章主旨、根据上下文猜测词义和文章结构、根据短文内容推理判断正确选项、根据作者语气揣摩作者意图等形式，题型多样。

本书由浙江工商大学教授陈明瑶博士主编，参加本书编写的还有该校多年从事英语学科教学理论研究、教学经验丰富的老教师，也有在研究和教学上都成就斐然的中青年教师。本书设计科学，思路独到，分类严谨，解析精辟。在本书的编写过程中，尽管我们悉力以赴，但难免会有疏漏和不妥之处，希望能得到专家和读者的批评和指教。

编者

2013年夏

目 录

预备篇

开篇三问	1
一、中考阅读考什么?	1
二、中考阅读如何考?	1
三、中考阅读怎么练?	1
第一单元 中考阅读语篇理解	2
一、记叙文	2
二、议论文	6
三、说明文	10
四、描写文	13
五、新闻报道、广告类文章	16
第二单元 中考阅读题型	21
一、问题型	21
二、判断型	26
三、选择型	30
四、任务型	34

演练篇

第三单元 问题型阅读真题解读	41
一、中考真题精选	41
二、答案与详解	48
第四单元 判断型阅读真题解读	54
一、中考真题精选	54
二、答案与详解	61
第五单元 选择型阅读真题解读	67
一、中考真题精选	67
二、答案与详解	92
第六单元 任务型阅读真题解读	103
一、中考真题精选	103
二、答案与详解	119

拓展篇

第七单元 问题型阅读高级训练题集	130
问题型阅读高级训练答案	146
第八单元 判断型阅读高级训练题集	151
判断型阅读高级训练答案	163
第九单元 选择型阅读高级训练题集	166
选择型阅读高级训练答案	218
第十单元 任务型阅读高级训练题集	227
任务型阅读高级训练答案	245

预备篇

开篇三问



一、中考阅读考什么？

中考阅读考学生的如下能力：(1) 理解文章主旨要义和重点细节的能力；(2) 学生的词义推测能力和篇章逻辑关系判断力；(3) 区分文章中事实与观点的能力；(4) 理解作者意图和态度的能力；(5) 理解图表信息等的的能力。



二、中考阅读如何考？

命题大致可以分为以下几类：回答问题型、判断正确型、选择型和任务型阅读。

回答问题型阅读中考命题规律阅读与表达是近几年中考英语中出现的新题型，要求学生阅读短文并回答问题。短文通常有 3% 的生词量，单词量在 250~300 左右。一般有 5 道小题，共 10 分。此题难度较大，它不仅考查了学生的阅读能力，还考查了学生的书面表达能力。

阅读判断题是一种比较新的题型。它考查考生判断识别文章所提供信息的能力。考试方式为：给出一篇 250~300 词的短文，出题者根据短文列出 3~5 个句子，要求考生依据自己掌握的综合知识，基于文章字里行间透出的直接和间接信息，对文章内容和作者做出合乎逻辑、准确贴切的推理、判断和结论。这种题型的考点是考查考生判断识别文章所提供的信息的能力。但注意这里所指的“信息”，既有文章中明示的信息，也有藏在字里行间中的信息，即隐含信息，因此，考生在做这部分题目时，需要仔细阅读。

单项选择题是阅读理解部分最重要和最基本的题型之一。本部分一般为一篇 250~300 词的短文，要求考生根据短文的内容从三个或四个选项中选择一最佳答案。从表面上看，单项选择就是要求考生很快掌握文章的中心思想及段落大意，并根据这些对所做题作出分析、推理和判断。实际上，它不仅测试考生在句子水平上运用语言的能力，它还测试考生在语篇水平上综合运用语言的能力。

任务型阅读是最近几年才在阅读理解部分出现的一种题型。这种题型题目设计比较灵活开放，答案也可不唯一，题型、体裁多样，随着新课改的深入，题目难度也将逐渐加大。



三、中考阅读怎么练？

第一步：了解命题规律及熟悉各种题型。

第二步：根据不同语篇体裁快速通览把握文章要义。

第三步：运用不同的解题方法来针对不同的题型。

第一单元

中考阅读语篇理解

这一单元要帮助考生
练习根据不同语篇体裁快
速通览把握文章要义。

英语文章有四种类型：记叙文、议论文、描写文和议论文。英语议论文和说明文的篇章结构相似，两者的区别在于前者的目的在于阐明观点，而后者旨在解释说明。当然，有时文章体裁也不是截然分明的，但总是有所偏重。如先叙述后评论的就是以叙事为主，先表明观点再举例的就是以议论为主。对不同的文体可以运用不同的阅读策略以提高阅读效率，事半功倍。

一、记叙文

近年来各省中考阅读以记叙文为主。既是记人叙事就要交代人物的经历和事件的来龙去脉，也就有了我们常说的故事情节，而且，在英语考试中所选的叙事文章中的情节一般都是按时间顺序或事件发生的先后而呈现，极少有倒叙或插叙的。通览记叙文的基本策略是抓住情节主线。



例 1 (2012 潍坊)

Peter Fern was mad on mountain. Climbing was the love of his life. Church towers, seaside cliffs, rock faces of ice mountains, anything—"If it's there," he used to say, "then I want to climb it." So the news of his marriage gave me a surprise. I'd never known him to take much interest in girls. Well, well, Peter Fern a married man! I couldn't get over it. I wondered whether his wife would try to stop some of his risky adventures.

She was French perhaps from that place where he usually spent his holidays. Chamonix, wasn't it? From Chamonix he's climbed Mont Blanc on his seventeenth birthday, and one of the Aiguilles

the day after! That was it, then: She was French, from a family, most of whom like climbing. No doubt. No other explanation.

A month later I met them both in town. Anna surprised me because she was English. She was a dancer in the theatre. “Never climbed more than sixty steps in my life,” she told me. “Peter has his interests, and I’ve got mine. No problems.” “No problems, none at all,” Peter said, smiling. “Where did you spend your honeymoon?” “I flew to New York to see the Drake Dances on Broadway. A wonderful show!” Peter said, “Didn’t want to miss the good weather. So I went to Switzerland and climbed the north face of the Eiger with Allen Dunlop. Great fun, the Eiger. Grand place a honeymoon! I’ll show you the photographs we took one day.”

1. By saying “Peter Fern was mad on mountain...” (Para. 1) the author means that _____.
 - A. Peter Fern love climbing mountains very much
 - B. Peter Fern lost his senses on mountains
 - C. Peter Fern was tired of climbing mountains
 - D. Peter Fern was angry about mountains
2. The author had thought that the Peter Fern’s wife _____.
 - A. could not tolerate his hobby
 - B. must live near the mountain and from a mountaineer family
 - C. might be French living near the mountain and from a mountaineer family
 - D. could stop his climbing
3. Peter and Ann’s marriage is probably a happy one because _____.
 - A. they love each other deeply
 - B. they have different hobbies
 - C. they have spent their honeymoon
 - D. both of them respects the other’s hobby
4. Which of the following would be the best title?
 - A. Peter and His Wife Ann
 - B. Peter’s Climbing Career
 - C. Ann—Peter’s Wife
 - D. Peter’s Marriage

【篇章解读】

这是一篇记叙文。作者在第一段指出 Peter 是个登山爱好者，但是令作者难以置信的是他竟然结婚了！紧接着，作者在第二、三两段对新娘的爱好和国籍作了种种猜测。最后一段作者指出新娘是英国人，她的爱好是舞蹈。通过与他们的对话，作者似乎揭示了他们能幸福的秘诀。

【语篇攻略】

1. 答案是 A。

语义题。从文章第一段第一、二句 “Peter Fern was mad on mountain. Climbing was the love of

his life.”可知：Peter 的爱好是攀登。由此可推断，第一句的意思是他很喜欢攀登。这与 A 项“他非常喜欢攀登”所表达的意思一致。而 B 项“Peter 在山上疯了”、C 项“Peter 厌倦了爬山”和 D 项“Peter 对登山很生气”三项均不符合作者所表达的意思。

2. 答案是 C。

细节题。根据文章第二段和第三段第二句“*That was it, then: She was French, from a family, most of whom like climbing.*”可知：作者以为新娘可能是法国人，住在山附近，且来自喜欢登山的家庭。故 C 项“新娘可能是法国人，住在山附近，且来自喜欢登山的家庭。”为答案。而 A 项“无法忍受他的爱好”文中未提起。B 项“可能是住在山边，且来自喜欢登山的家庭。”不够全面。D 项“能够阻止他爬山”文中也未提起。故均不正确。

3. 答案是 D。

推断题。根据文章第四段第五至七句“*‘Peter has his interests, and I’ve got mine. No problems.’ ‘No problems, none at all,’ Peter said, smiling.*”可知：Peter 和他的妻子各有自己的爱好，但相互尊重对方的爱好。故 D 项“双方都尊重对方的爱好”为答案。而 A 项“他们深爱对方”文中未提起。B 项“他们有各自的爱好”不够确切。C 项“他们度了蜜月”并不是幸福的原因。

4. 答案是 A。

主旨题。根据全文可知：作者在第一段指出 Peter 是个登山爱好者，但是令作者难以置信的是他竟然结婚了！紧接着，作者在二、三两段对新娘的爱好和国籍作了种种猜测。最后一段作者指出新娘是英国人，她的爱好是舞蹈。故 A 项“Peter 和他的妻子 Ann”为答案。而 B 项“Peter 的登山生涯”只是片面的，无法概括全文含义。C 项“Peter 的妻子 Ann”也是片面的，无法概括全文含义。D 项“Peter 的婚姻”也是片面的，无法概括全文含义。故均不正确。

小贴士

篇章的首句非常关键，它有时会交代故事的来龙去脉，点明故事主题。理解记叙文要抓住五个 W: when, where, who, what, why。



例 2 (2011 西安)

For one reason or another, some authors choose to sign their works with a name that is not really theirs. It's called a "Pen Name". Samuel Langhorne Clemens is a good example of a writer who did this. Shortly after the American Civil War in the 1860s, he went west to the Nevada territory to seek his fortune. He had hoped to become rich as a miner, but failed. He liked to write and was lucky to find a job as a reporter for a newspaper there.

Clemens found he had a talent for writing humorous articles critical of his fellow citizens, politics, and hypocrisy (虚伪), and he felt that he should keep them separated from his news writing by using a



pen name. As a teenage boy, he had trained to be a riverboat pilot on the Mississippi River. He had often heard the term “mark twain”, meaning that the captain should notice, or mark, that the water was at least 2 fathoms (英寻, 长度单位), or twelve feet, deep. It was necessary to have this much depth if the large riverboats were not to run aground (搁浅). He had liked hearing this term, so he decided that since the word “mark” was also a man’s name, “Mark Twain” would be a good pen name that he could use.

As Mark Twain, Clemens became a very famous writer, both in the United States and Europe. He became noted for his satirical writing, enjoyed by even those individuals whom he criticized. By the time he wrote his most famous books, *Tom Sawyer* and *Huckleberry Finn*, most people knew the identity of Mark Twain, but he continued using his pen name because he liked it.

1. Samuel Langhorne Clemens decided to use a pen name to _____.
 - A. remember his experience as a riverboat pilot
 - B. escape revenge from those whom he criticized
 - C. to fight for the American Civil War
 - D. separate satirical writings from news report
2. The term “mark twain” indicated that the captain should notice _____.
 - A. the minimum depth of water for large riverboat
 - B. the warning that the boat might to go aground
 - C. the maximum depth of water for large riverboat
 - D. that a large riverboat was passing
3. Clemens became well-known for _____.
 - A. his news report
 - B. his satirical writing
 - C. his courage to criticize
 - D. those individuals whom he criticized
4. Which of the following is the correct order of the events that happened?
 - a. Samuel Langhorne Clemens went west to the Nevada territory to seek his fortune.
 - b. Samuel Langhorne Clemens found he had a talent for writing humorous articles.
 - c. Samuel Langhorne Clemens decided to use “Mark Twain” as his pen name.
 - d. Samuel Langhorne Clemens was a riverboat pilot on the Mississippi River.
 - A. a b d c
 - B. a c b d
 - C. d a b c
 - D. d a c b

【篇章解读】

这是一篇人物介绍。阅读这篇文章时,关键是抓住文章的线索——即马克·吐温笔名的由来及原因。

【语篇攻略】

1. 答案是 D。

细节题。从文章第二段第一句“Clemens found he had a talent for writing humorous articles critical of his fellow citizens, politics, and hypocrisy, he felt that he should keep them separated from his straight news writing by using a pen name.”可知：克莱门斯发觉他在写幽默的文章来抨击一些人以及政治和虚伪上有天赋，所以他觉得他应该用笔名把这些文章与新闻报道分开。这与 D 项“把讽刺性的文章与新闻报道分开”所表达的一致。而 A 项“记住他作为内河船舵工的经历”、B 项“逃避他所抨击过人的报复”、C 项“为美国内战而战斗”三项均不符合作者所表达的意思。

2. 答案是 A。

语义题。根据文章第二段第三句“... ‘mark twain’, meaning that the captain should notice, or mark, that the water was at least 2 fathoms or twelve feet, deep. It was necessary to have this much depth if the large riverboats were not to run aground.”可知：“mark twain”含义是船长必须注意水深至少是 2 英寻或 12 英尺。这是为了避免大内河船搁浅的必需的深度。故 A 项“大内河船最少的深度”为正确答案。而 B 项“船只搁浅的警告”与原文不符。C 项“大内河船最大的深度”与原文相反。和 D 项“大内河船正在通过”文中没有提起。故均不正确。

3. 答案是 B。

细节题。根据文章第三段第二句“He became noted for his satirical writing...”可知：他以他讽刺的文风而闻名。故 B 项“讽刺的文风”为正确答案。而 A 项“新闻报道”、C 项“抨击他人的勇气”和 D 项“他抨击过的人们”与原句均不符。故均不正确。

4. 答案是 C。

细节题。要做这道题，按时间循序来判题即可。首先，克莱门斯小时候是密西西比河上的船工。接着他去了内华达州。在那里他幸运地成为当地的一名记者。再接着他发觉他在写幽默的文章方面有天赋。所以他觉得他应该用笔名把这些文章与新闻报道分开。由于小时候的经历，他把名字取为“马克·吐温”。故 C 项是正确的顺序，为正确答案。而 A 项、B 项和 D 项均不是正确的顺序。

二、议论文

与记叙文相比，英语议论文没有故事情节可追溯，比较难理解。其实议论文的文章脉络有其自己的规律，掌握了议论文的逻辑走向，学生会发现议论文并不难懂。英语议论文有两种：或在开头提出观点，中间加以论证，最后来段总结或强调；或在开头罗列一些事实或现象，中间进行讨论，最后给出结论或表明观点。要完成议论文体的阅读，把握文章要义尤为重要。考生只有先通过浏览，才能把握文章的总体结构，判断文章的思路逻辑，掌握文章的中心思想，为后面的答题做好准备。



例3 (2011 南宁)

Nowadays, more and more schools in China make rules making students wear school uniforms to school. Parents and teachers think it will make a better learning environment at school, but some students don't like their school uniforms. So, what are school uniforms like in other parts of the world?

In Japan, boys in middle school wear uniforms called “gakuran” which have dark jackets with stand-up collars and pants. Girls, on the other hand, wear uniforms called “sailor fuku”, which look like European naval (海军) uniforms.



Most schools in England require students to wear school uniforms. Boys need to wear long grey or black pants, white shirts and school ties. Girls have the same clothes as boys, but they can wear skirts or summer school dresses during the summer term.

In the UK, uniforms were the custom throughout most of the 20th century, but now more and more public schools stop requiring students to wear uniforms. They think uniforms make students lose their personalities (个性).

For children in many African countries, school uniforms can be a kind of pride, or a huge financial burden (经济负担). Many children have only one uniform, and that may be all the clothes they have.

In a word, love it or hate it, school uniform is a part of growing up for children around the world, so you'd better enjoy your school uniform and your school life.

根据短文内容, 判断下列句子正 (T) 误 (F)。

1. The author introduces school uniforms of different countries to prove it is a part of growing up for children. ()
2. In Japan, teenagers all wear uniforms which look like European naval uniforms. ()
3. Neither Chinese students nor students in other countries like their school uniforms. ()
4. In England all the school stop requiring students to wear uniforms because they think uniforms make students lose their personalities. ()
5. In Africa, many children are too poor to afford more than one uniform. ()

【篇章解读】

本文是议论文。主要讲述了在各个国家, 学生的校服不一样, 以及学生对校服的看法。告诉我们无论对校服的看法如何, 它都是学生学校生活的一部分。所以我们要爱我们的校服, 爱我们的校园生活。

【语篇攻略】

1. 答案是 T。

主旨大意题。本文主要讲述对各个国家校服的不同, 告诉我们校服是孩子们成长过程中的

一部分，所以要爱我们校服与学校。

2. 答案是 F。

细节理解题。由第二段中“Girls, on the other hand, wears uniforms called ‘sailor fuku’, which look like European naval uniforms...”可知：在日本只有女孩穿的校服像海军服。

3. 答案是 F。

细节理解题。由第五段第一句“For children in many African countries can be a kind of pride, or a huge financial burden.”可知：对于非洲国家的孩子们来说校服就是一种荣誉，所以他们应该是喜欢校服的。且第一段第二句后半句表明有些中国学生不喜欢校服，并不是所有中国学生不喜欢。

4. 答案是 F。

细节理解题。根据第四段中“...but more and more public school stop requiring students to wear uniforms.”可知：越来越多的公立学校不在要求学生穿校服，而不是所有的学校。

5. 答案是 T。

细节理解题。根据第五段中“...or a huge financial burden. Many children have only one uniform, and that may be all the clothes they have.”可知：校服对于非洲的孩子们来说可能是一种经济负担。很多孩子只有一套校服，并且这是他们全部的衣服。从而可知非洲的孩子很穷，无力购置更多的校服。

小贴士

若文章首句提出了一个观点，那就是议论文。也有一种夹叙夹议的文章，先叙述一种现象，作者再对此事进行议论。



例 4 (2011 北京)

My summer hols wr CWOT. B4. we usd 2 go 2 NY 2C my bro, his GF & thr 3: -@ kids FTF. ILNY, its gr8.

Can you understand this sentence? If you can't, don't feel too bad: neither could the middle school teacher in England who received this as homework. This is Netspeak: the language of computerized communication found on Internet or cellphones. To newcomers, it looks like a completely foreign language. So, what is the “translation” of the sentence above? My summer holidays were a complete waste of time. Before, we used to go to New York to see my brother, his girlfriend, and their three screaming kids face to face. I love New York; it's great.

Schoolteachers and parents say this new form of writing is harming (破坏) the English language. Increasing spelling and grammatical mistakes can be seen in students' writing. They fear the language could become corrupted (面目全非的).

Everyone should just relax, say linguists (语言学家). They believe Netspeak is in fact more of a good thing. David Crystal, from the University of Wales, argues that Netspeak and Internet create a new language use and the almost lost art of diary writing has been picked up again. Geoffrey Nunberg, from Stanford University, agrees. “People get better at writing by writing,” he says. “Kids who are now doing text messaging, e-mail, and instant messages will write at least as well as, and possibly better than, their parents.”

Linguist James Milroy says, for centuries, it is believed without exception that young people are harming the language. And you can bet your bottom dollar that when today’s teenagers become tomorrow’s parents, they too will think this way, Milroy argues that languages do not and cannot become “corrupted”; they simply change to meet the new needs.

However, Netspeakers do agree that it is important to teach young people how to speak and write Standard English. Cynthia McVey says, “I can understand Netspeak worries teachers and it’s important that they get across to their pupils that text messaging is for fun, but that learning to write proper English is a must for their future.”

Perhaps we should give teenagers a little more trust anyway. Erin, age 12, says, “I wouldn’t use text language in my homework. Texting is just for fun.”

1. What is the main purpose of the first paragraph?
 - A. To give an example of a foreign language.
 - B. To show an example of creative methods.
 - C. To express worries about using Netspeak.
 - D. To lead in the topic of Netspeak.
2. Which of the following is true according to the passage?
 - A. Cynthia McVey points out teenagers can deal with Netspeak properly.
 - B. Geoffrey Nunberg believes Netspeakers can write Standard English.
 - C. David Crystal thinks Netspeak helps develop the habit of writing.
 - D. James Milroy says that language is changing and improving.
3. The expression “bet your bottom dollar” in Para. 5 means _____.
 - A. be fairly sure
 - B. be greatly surprised
 - C. think it a pity
 - D. find it interesting
4. What can be the best title for the passage?
 - A. Netspeak: A Widely-used Language on the Internet
 - B. Is Netspeak Harming the English Language?
 - C. Is Netspeak Helpful in Language Learning?
 - D. Netspeak: Advantages and Disadvantages

【篇章解读】

这是一篇议论文。网络语言到底有没有影响英语语言呢？众多人士都提出了自己的不同观点。要把这篇文章完全读明白是需要一定功底和阅读技巧的。因为这些人的言论五花八门，它的难点就在于考生要自己提炼作者的态度。

【语篇攻略】

1. 答案是 D。

推理题。在审题过程中需要注意的是 **main purpose** 而不是 **main idea**，第一段就一句话，而且是让人乍看起来一头雾水的句子。这样的句子用在开头，很明显是为了引出下文。或者大家可以运用排除法，文章主要对象是 **Netspeak**，而 A、B 两项没有提到 **Netspeak**，故排除；又因为 C 选项在感情色彩上是负面，与原文感情色彩相违背，故答案选择 D。

2. 答案是 C。

判断正误题，也叫做细节推断题。解题方法依据选项中的人物专有名词来定位找要点。A 定位词为 **CM**，在原文倒数第二个自然段出现，其中引号的句子中用了 **worries** 与答案中的 **properly** 相反，所以排除；B 定位词为 **GN** 和 **Standard English**。文中出现 **Standard English** 是在倒数第二个自然段与 **CM** 相关的信息，所以此选项为典型的张冠李戴；D 选项为片面的夸大其辞，文章层面只能看到 **language is changing** 而没有任何细节提到 **improving**，所以根据文章第四自然段可以推断出 C 为正确选项。

3. 答案是 A。

短语推断题。结合上下文逻辑关系，上文提到年轻人会 **harming** 语言，下文接着说当他们成为父母后，**they too will think this way**（他们也会这么想），那么中间空出一定是强调，并凸显出下文，那么最满足条件的解释是 A 选项。

4. 答案是 B。

主旨大意题。结合专家的观点，即引号中的句子我们可以断定，全文的中心思想是为了凸显出 **Netspeak** 的好，A 选项文章没有凸显出 **widely-used**。C 选项没有重点提及到 **language learning**。文章观点很鲜明，并不是如 D 项正反观点的论证，故答案选择 B。

三、说明文

区别一篇文章是说明文还是议论文主要看作者的写作目的，阐明观点为议论文，而解释事物就属于说明文。但有时，两者间的区别也不是那么泾渭分明，有些说明文（如人物介绍）有时就会带有作者的某种倾向。在阅读过程中，理解一篇说明文与理解一篇议论文一样，先要用浏览的方法弄清文章的脉络，以把握作者的中心议题和解释步骤。



例 5 (2011 哈尔滨)

Fruit and vegetables should be a part of what we eat every day. Educating your children about the importance of eating fruit and vegetables is important for their health. Here are some fun activities to