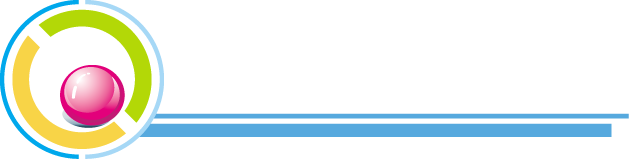
**专题13 阅读与表达（精讲）**



**考点精讲**

**【题型概述】**

**阅读与表达**是对文本原来的信息进行深度理解的阅读新题型，旨在考查考生用英语获取信息、处理信息以及加工信息的能力。而从原来只需要回答要点的信息归纳，到现在需要回答一个完整的句子，其中不仅要学生准确取信息，更考验学生是否能把阅读信息进行二次加工，并且准确地用书面语言表达出来。这一题型是阅读与写作的有机结合，但难度也不会太大。跟信息归纳一样,回答问题的答案大部分都能直接从原文找出来，只要能够细心阅读篇章，理解考题，抓准关键词，便能很快找到答案。

**【命题解读】**

分析近年中考英语真题可知，回答问题型阅读的话题涉及故事类、介绍类、观点建议类、饮食与健康类、科普知识类、文化风俗类及校园生活类。词数为200－260词， 一般情况下，每篇文章设5个问题， 其中以4个特殊疑问句、1个一般疑问句居多， 最后一问涉及开放式问题。

**【应试技巧】**

**基本步骤**

1. 先看问题，再读文章：把握主题，确定方向，摘取有用的材料，舍弃无关的信息，高效省时。

2. 细读全文，认真推敲：细心阅读与试题有的词汇、句子或段落，要特别留心一些信息词。

3. 复读全文，验证答案：在找到答案后，应将答案带入问题中，检查有无矛盾，若前后不一致或意思矛盾，则要考虑重选答案。

**注意事项**

1. 答题有据，避免主观。

2. 符合原文的答案 ＝ 正确答案 ≠ 最佳答案

3. 解题有法，但无定法，贵在得法。要答好阅读理解题，必须多读、巧读和善于思考。要不断扩大词汇量，拓宽阅读面，提高阅读速度，同时也要探索和总结适合自己方法或，实践出真知，多练出效益。

**解题方法**

1. 顺序原则，注意使用。

在确定前一道题的答案以后，在文中**标注**出来。做下一题的时候，继续往下找，能有效控制答题时间，并提高正确率。

2. 答题之前，圈关键词（Key Words）。

A.  大写、数字、引号优先原则

B. 5Wh 疑问词必须圈划（who, what, when, why, where, how）

例如：

1. Jake lost one of his skis after he fell over when skiing, **didn’t he**?

2. **When** did his parents realized that Jake was missing?

3. **What** did Jake do to protect himself from the cold temperatures?

4. **How** did Jake get down the mountain the next morning?

5. **How long** did it take Jake return to safety after he lost his ski?

6. **What** do you **think of** Jake? Give **at least one reason**.

3. 注意时态一致，代词一致。

例如：（1）Jake lost one of his skis after he fell over when skiing, didn’t he?（回答用一般过去时，代词用he）

When did his parents realized that Jake was missing? （回答用一般过去时，代词用they）

What do you think of Jake? Give at least one reason.（回答用一般过去时，省略I think，代词用he）

（2）Did … mean?  回答：It meant …

4.  Why 提问，回答格式2种：

A..  Because + 句子 B.  …… + to do………   (这里to do 表目的)

例如：

Why did Redmayne say that this Oscar belonged to all of those people around the world battling ALS ?

回答：Because he acted as Stephen Hawking in the film and Hawking was diagnosed with ALS.

1. Where和When 提问，介词in / on / at 等不能遗漏。

例1：

1. Where will the orphan bears be sent when they are old enough?

回答：They will be taken to a nature reserve in Bryansk.

很多人只交代了“in Bryansk”，没有提到自然保护区。所以在回答的时要确保答句尽可能的完整。

例2：

**When** did his parents realized that Jake was missing?

回答：When they got to the foot of the mountain.

注意：询问时间和地点，答案有时候可能是时间/地点状语从句。

6.  How 提问，用By doing…来回答

例：

**How** did Jake get down the mountain the next morning?

回答：By following some ski tracks.

也可以使用完整句式回答：He followed some ski tracks. / He found some ski tracks and followed those.

7.  反义和选择疑问句策略：圈划关键定位词

A.反义疑问句：

★如知道：Yes, they do. ★如不知：No, they don’t. 只有这两种回答方式！！！

例：

Jake lost one of his skis after he fell over when skiing, **didn’t he**?

回答：Yes, he did.

如果变换一下题目，改为：Jake didn’t lose one of his skis after he fell over when skiing, **did he**?

答案依旧是：Yes, he did.

B.选择疑问句：

例：

Does a good detective need much knowledge or a good assistant?

四种回答方式：I  A good detective needs

Both  / neither  / much knowledge  /a good assistant.

8.   开放问题，积极向上

规律：一般而言直接找一个积极向上的形容词回答，避免用good。

A.. What do you think of...?

回答格式：I think (that) it is / they are+ adj.

可以是helpful, useful, wonderful, amazing, fantastic 等一些正方向评价词

**注意：有时也有负方向评价词：比如：你对于sandstorm 的看法？**

**可以是I think it is serious / terrible / awful / dangerous.**

B. What can you learn from Paul’s story?

回答格式：I can learn from Paul’s story that +句子

C.  两个问题务必分两句回答

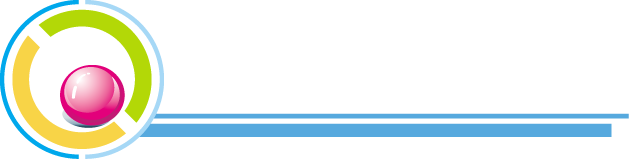
例：Do you think the problem of climate change is serious? What should you do?

回答格式：Yes, I do.  I should plant more trees.

C.  给文章取名字

例：What might be the title of this passage? (In no more than TEN words)

回答：Internet Addiction. / Learn to control Internet use.



**课堂典例**

**【典例1】阅读短文，然后根据内容回答问题。**

My husband, Tyler, and I decided to raise a guide dog puppy (幼犬). After attending several meetings with Anina Green, the guide dog club leader, I eagerly signed up to become a raiser and patiently waited for the arrival of my puppy. Then, one day, Anina informed me that I would get my puppy on April 27.

That day, Tyler and I went to Anina’s house. In the kitchen, we saw the puppy, Escort, sleeping on the floor. Holding him for the first time was magical. He was so soft and sleepy—and huge! Escort was larger than a lot of full-grown dogs.

We attended a weekly puppy kindergarten to learn how to train Escort. From the time we got the puppy until he was about 6 months old, he was on a leash (牵引绳). When we were watching TV on the sofa or brushing teeth, the leash was always in our hands. During the first eight weeks, Tyler and I mostly stayed at home, taught Escort orders, and held his leash.

The guide dog club is really like a family—a family with a lot of wonderful, well-behaved dogs. We traveled to various places together with these dogs. Escort’s first group outing was a trip to tour the city museum. We also went to a shopping mall, a baseball game, a fire station, and the airport to practice going through security. With all the help from our club, Escort went from a sleepy little puppy to a dependable companion (伙伴) when he was 8 months old.

When Escort was one year old, he could walk with a perfect loose (松的) leash, follow our orders and always make the right choices. It was time for us to drop him off at the Guide Dogs for the Blind campus to go through more formal (正式的) guide training and get matched with someone who needed him. We had fallen in love with the puppy and couldn’t bear giving him away, but we had to say goodbye to him.

When I see pictures of Escort with the woman he has been placed with, I feel very happy. It doesn’t hurt that he’s not with me—seeing him going on adventures with his new owner every day makes it all worth it. The thought that he will improve her life makes me very proud.

1．What was Escort like when the writer first saw him?

2．What did the writer and her husband do during the first eight weeks of raising Escort?

3．How does the writer feel when she knows Escort can help his new owner?

4．What do you think of the writer and her husband? Why do you think so? (Please give two reasons.)

**【典例2】阅读短文，然后根据内容回答问题。**

The summer of 2023 saw record-breaking heatwaves across many parts of the world. As temperatures continue to rise, the effect of carbon emissions (碳排放) on the environment has become a big problem. Studies show the travel industry is responsible for about 10% of these emissions, with air travel alone causing about 2. 8% of them.

To address this problem, Intrepid—a travel company, has suggested a “carbon passport” in its recent report. The idea behind it is that each traveler would have a yearly carbon limit, and nobody can go over that limit. Using carbon passports means travelers will have to take fewer flights to lower their “carbon footprint”—the CO2 emissions from their actions. At present, the carbon footprint of each person is about four tons yearly on average (平均). To limit temperature rise to acceptable levels by 2050, our goal should be below two tons.

In line with this goal, some European countries are taking steps to reduce air travel. In France, local flights are canceled if the same trips can be made by train in 2. 5 hours or less. In Belgium, additional charges (收费) are added to short-distance flights to encourage other forms of travel.

Intrepid considers the idea of a “carbon passport” effective with more people involved in. Travelers will receive information about their carbon footprints and change their travel habits. And businesses will be pushed to use more green practices. Alex Hawkins, one of the writers of the report, says, “These passports will make us think more about how our trips influence the environment.”

When it comes to monitoring everyone’s carbon emission, Anna Abelson, a professor of the New York University thinks it would be a challenge in terms of logistics (统计). Even if we work that out, there are still some worries. For example, people might not be able to take jobs far away or visit family in other cities as often. Some even worry about privacy and personal freedom if we start monitoring and limiting people’s air travel.

“Getting everyone on board with carbon passports won’t be easy.” Hawkins added, “It would need support from lots of different people and groups all over the world.” However, even with the challenges, the idea of carbon passports shows the need for us to take action together to fight climate change and make travel eco-friendlier.

5．Which industry is responsible for about 10% of the world’s carbon emissions?

6．What is the idea behind a “carbon passport”?

7．How does France reduce air travel?

8．What do you think of the idea of a “carbon passport”? Why do you think so? (Please give two reasons. )

**【典例3】阅读短文，然后根据内容回答问题。**

阅读短文，根据短文内容回答问题。

**Reading with The Fingertips** (指尖)

Louis Braille was born in France in 1809．When he was three, he injured an eye in an accident in his father’s workshop. The infection(感染) from the wound spread to his other eye. Within a year he couldn’t see anything. When he was ten, he was sent to a school for the blind. Students there learned by listening to their teachers.

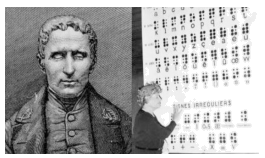
One day, a visitor came to the school. His name was Charles Barbier. He was to have a great influence on Braille. Louis was then twelve years old. Barbier had invented a new way of writing. He had hoped the French army would adopt(采纳) his method. This writing was designed to be used at night. Soldiers could read it without showing a light. Barbier hoped the head of the school whose students lived their lives in darkness could use his way of writing.

Louis Braille stood out among those students. His mind was quick. He was eager to learn. The head of school invited him to meet the visitor. Barbier began to show how his writing worked. Braille’s interest was aroused. Barbier took a sheet of thick paper. Using a pointed instrument, he punched a series of holes to make raised dots(点) on the other side of the paper. These dots were grouped together in cells(单元格). The cells could be placed in any of twelve positions. Each group stood for a different sound. By running a fingertip over them, a person could read a message.

Braille was excited by Barbier’s invention. But he knew that it needed to be simpler. He started working on it at once. Instead of twelve positions for each unit, he decided to work with six. This let a reader make sense of the raised dots more quickly and easily.

Braille remained at the school all his life, He taught there. He also helped to print books that used his method. Braille was a very good musician. He showed people how to write music in his way.

Charles Barbier did not sell his method to the army. But he played a part in changing forever the way blind people read. Because of what he started and Louis Braille completed, people everywhere who cannot see are no longer limited by blindness.

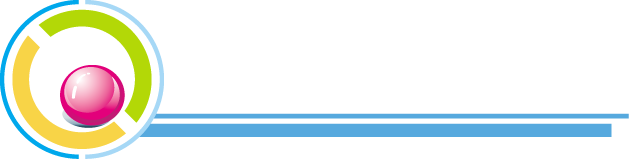


9．What happened to Louis Braille when he was three?

10．Who invented a new way of writing?

11．How did Louis Braille make Barbier’s invention simpler?

12．What do you think of Louis Braille? Why do you think so?



**仿真演练**

**Passage 1**

Do you have family rules? Do you think they are good or terrible? Frank is a middle school student. He is always happy with his family rules. Do you want to know what the rules are?

Take exercise every day. On weekdays, Frank always plays tennis with his classmates for half an hour after school. And his parents run in the morning. On weekends, Frank’s family often play sports together.

Let evening time only be family time. They can’t watch TV or play games after dinner. The family usually sit on the sofa and have a talk. Frank likes to talk about his school and friends. Sometimes they take a walk to the park.

Always say “I love you” and “Thank you”. Frank says “I love you” to his parents every morning before he goes to school and every night before he goes to bed. And his parents say it to him, too. When they get help from other family members, they must say “Thank you”.

Frank likes every rule in his family because he thinks his family rules help him to keep healthy. Many students don’t like doing sports but Frank is different. He is good at sports and he looks healthy. And these rules also let his family live a happy life. To follow the rules, they must show their love and thanks to each other every day.

17．Do Frank’s parents say “I love you” and “Thank you” to him?

18．How many rules in Frank’s family are mentioned in the passage?

19．Why does Frank like his family rules?

20．Do you like the rule “Take exercise every day”? Why or why not?

**Passage 2**

Once there was a farmer who owned a farm near the ocean. It was difficult for him to do all the farm work alone. So he wanted to hire (雇佣) someone for help. But most people didn’t want to work on farms there because of the awful storms across the ocean.

One day, a middle-aged man called Robby came for an interview. On his way to the farm, he met a man who carried a heavy box, and he seemed very tired. So Robby just stopped and gave a hand. The man tried to pay for that, but Robby refused and said it was no big deal.

When Robby arrived, he found the farmer was just the man he helped. The farmer was surprised and he asked, “Are you good at farm work?” Robby answered, “Yes, I’ll try my best and I can even sleep when the wind blows.” The farmer didn’t understand what he meant, but he still hired him.

Robby started to work on the farm. Every day, he fed the cows and chickens. cleaned the farm and did everything he could. The farmer was satisfied with his work. One night, the wind blew strongly. When the farmer heard it , he jumped out of the bed and rushed into Robby’s room. He shouted, “Get up! Hurry! A storm is coming! We have to tie things up before the wind blows them away.” But Robby said, “No, sir, I’ve already told you I can sleep when the wind blows.”

The farmer was very angry and planned to fire (解雇) him from his job after the storm. He hurried outside to prepare for the storm.

Just then the farmer understood the man’s words. He was able to sleep well because he had done what he could to protect the farm from storms. When one is well prepared, he has nothing to fear.

根据短文内容，回答下列问题。

21．Why did most people refuse to work on the man’s farm?

22．Where was Robby when he saw a man with a heavy box?

23．How did the farmer feel when he saw Robby who helped him?

24．What did Robby and the farmer have to do when the storm came?

**Passage 3**

阅读短文，根据短文内容回答问题。

Inner painting, a kind of traditional Chinese art, is marked as a national-level intangible cultural heritage (非物质文化遗产). Inner painting artists traditionally create works on the inner surface of the glass bottle by using special fine brushes that can enter the tiny bottles. It has a long history and is mainly divided into four major schools: Beijing, Hebei, Shandong, and Guangdong.

When we look at the inner painting of an object, we experience an indescribable beauty. Patterns on the painting often symbolize people’s wishes for good luck and a happy life. The most marketable ones are landscapes (风景), followed by flowers and birds.

The production of inner painting is difficult because it requires high  precision (精确) and the process of painting is totally reversed (反向的). During painting, there is no room for corrections. And a shaky hand leads to mistakes. Only those skilled and confident in their abilities can paint well. Most artists need to learn inner painting for years before creating great and fine pieces. Even if they already know how to paint, they need to practice drawing lines from the beginning when they start inner  painting.

Inner painting has its advantages due to its uniqueness (独特性), but it also faces challenges such as limited market needs, and a shortage of learners and talented artists to drive its development.

Luckily, today’s artists are trying to make inner painting more included in our lives. It is now used on everyday objects, like tea sets and folding screens. One of the artists invented a new type of brush, which improved the speed of drawing. Some young artists are making use of social media to help more people learn about inner painting skills.

Looking ahead to the future, the inner painting artists wish the art to be more available to the public, and win high market acceptance. They also hope inner painting courses can be offered at school for young people to take.

25．Where do inner painting artists traditionally create their works?

26．What do patterns on the inner painting often symbolize?

27．How are some young artists helping more people learn about inner painting skills?

28．If your school offers an inner painting course, would you like to take it or not? Why? (Please give two reasons.)

**Passage 4**

阅读短文，然后根据内容回答问题。

It might be fun to use your smartphone. But be careful that too much screen time may be harmful to your health.

First, it is bad for your eyes. A researcher called Sarah Hinkley says the problem comes from the blue light that the screen gives out. Looking at a smartphone for a long time can cause eye strain, headaches and dry eyes. So it is a good idea to take a break every 15 minutes when you are working at a computer or using a smartphone.

Second, screen use can do harm to children’s brains. A new study shows that using screens too much can influence how children’s brains grow. If children use screens for more than one hour a day, they might have lower levels of white matter in their brains, which is a key to the development of language and reading skills. So it is wise to cut down the time of children using all kinds of screens.

Third, using screens too much will influence your sleep. According to a study, about 95% of the people between the ages of 13 and 64 use electronics before bed, especially the young people under 20. Doctors say that the light from those electronics at night may make you excited before you go to bed. Then it’s hard for you to get enough sleep. So you’d better turn off smartphones, TVs and all other screens an hour before your bedtime.

To keep healthy, doctors and researchers strongly advise that you shouldn’t use screens for long hours.

29．What can the blue light from your screen cause?

30．How often should you take a break when working at a computer or using a smartphone?

31．How can parents prevent levels of white matter getting lower in their children’s brains?

32．Do you think smartphones are important? Why do you think so? Write 30 words or more.

**Passage 5**

阅读下文并回答问题。

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| ①Inside the newsroom  (Ashley was not pleased with the quality of our reporting.)  Ashely: “We have fewer readers. We need better stories for this Thursday’s school newspaper.”  Me: “How about my article? Our basketball team beating Deerfield High School yesterday night by one point.”  Ashely: “Sports stories are fun, but not good enough for good news. We need something to really get people’s attention.” | ②Outside the newsroom  (Everyone came together around Perry’s empty cage, heartbroken.)  “Perry is missing!”  “The lovely bird has been our school mascot (吉祥物) for ten years. Where is it?”  “I happened to take this photo yesterday.”  “A Deerfield High School basketball player left with something large hidden under his shirt around the size of a bird.”  “He must have stolen Perry to get back at us for winning the game!”  Ashley: “Deerfield Stole Perry.”  Ashley: “This is just the story we need.  Everyone will read it.” |
| ③After Ashley left, I took a closer look at the photo. The clock in the background reads 4:15 p.m., but our game against Deerfield didn’t start until 4:30 p.m. Why did the boy take Perry away before we even played? An uneasy feeling came over me that we might have falsely accused (指控) someone. I suddenly thought of what Mark Twain said about good news—a lie can travel halfway around the world while the truth is still putting on its shoes. I realized that something must be done. So I 4 . | |

13．Was Ashley pleased with the quality of reporting at first?

14．How long has Perry been the school mascot?

15．According to the passage, what is good news?

16．What happened next? Finish the ending. (about 30 words)