

锦囊妙解

中学生 英语 系列

陶龙富 主编

阅读理解与 完形填空

强化训练



七年级

适合各种教材版本



机械工业出版社
CHINA MACHINE PRESS

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中学生英语系列

第7版

阅读理解与完形填空 强化训练

七年级

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本书是“锦囊妙解中学生英语系列”的《阅读理解与完形填空 强化训练 七年级》分册。全书共分为 30 个单元,每个单元有 4 篇阅读理解文章和 2 篇完形填空文章,供学生进行强化训练使用。每单元还包括单元篇章重点、难点解析。书后参考答案中配有文章大意介绍及详细的解析,可帮助学生更好地理解文章,做好题目。本书强调对七年级学生英语阅读理解能力的培养,在学中练,在练中发现问题,力求从根本上提高学生的阅读理解能力。

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丛书序

随着社会生活的信息化和经济的全球化,英语的重要性已日益突出。英语作为最重要的信息载体之一,已成为人类生活各个领域中使用最广泛的语言。学习和掌握英语,开展对外交流已是对 21 世纪国民素质的基本要求。

为了激发和培养学生学习英语的兴趣,帮助学生养成良好的学习习惯和形成有效的学习策略,使学生掌握一定的英语基础知识和听、说、读、写技能,形成一定的综合语言运用能力,我们组织教学一线的特、高级英语教师编写了“锦囊妙解中学生英语系列”丛书。其中的强化训练套系包括初、高中的《词汇与语法 强化训练》《单项选择题与写作 强化训练》《阅读理解与完形填空 强化训练》以及《听力 强化训练》共计 24 种。本丛书遵循教育部制定的英语课程标准,从语言技能、语言知识、学习策略、情感态度、文化意识等方面着手,让学生们在学习过程中磨砺意志、陶冶情操、拓展视野、丰富生活经历、开发思维能力、发展个性和提高人文素养。本丛书不仅能帮助学生更好地理解教材、提升英语语言能力,而且充分体现了“教材”与“教辅”、“知识”与“能力”的完美互动。

本丛书具有以下鲜明的特色:

一、同步性

本丛书完全与英语课程标准同步,不但词汇、语法、话题同步,而且题型也与中、高考完全吻合,并以最新的教改精神为理念,以现行的初、高中课改教材为蓝本,设题紧扣教材、逐层深入。其所有素材源于教材,但又不拘泥于教材;既讲求课内知识的巩固与拓展,又注重知识“点”与“面”的完美结合。

二、全面性

本丛书的知识分布全面,涵盖所有的中、高考考点。一方面从各小点突破,另一方面做到点、线、面的完美结合。同时进行了语言技能、语言知识、学习策略、情感态度、文化意识等内容的全面融合。

三、新颖性

本丛书不但题目原创、题型新颖,而且编写理念超前,有耳目一新之感。全部题目都精心编写,覆盖考点;所有题型都精心设计,仿真中、高考。各学段或年级的题目、题型的设置都充分体现了循序渐进、稳步上升的指导性原则。

四、示范性

本丛书的所有习题均给出了参考答案,并附有详细的解析,且阅读文章还附有语篇解读,讲解精练,极具权威性,旨在培养学生的发散思维能力与创新精神。

愿这套内容厚重、形式简约的丛书能伴您走向成功!

本丛书从策划、编写到出版,都精心设计,细致操作,可谓尽心尽力,但不免有疏漏之处,敬请广大读者不吝指正。

丛书编委会

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教你阅读与完形

阅读理解和完形填空题是英语测试中不可或缺的重要题型,是如何运用英语的重要体现,处理好这两种题型可起到事半功倍的作用,本册与中学英语三级同步(七年级同步)。就如何做好这两种题,提出如下指导意见:

一、阅读理解题的特点、解题方法与技巧

阅读理解题是英语教学和学习的重要手段,是检验学生学习英语的程度和直接使用英语的体现。阅读理解也是英语考试中的重要内容,在各种英语考试中阅读理解题占的比重最大,分值也最多。因此,如何做好阅读理解题就显得至关重要,它直接影响到考试的成绩。要想过阅读理解关,除了掌握英语的基础知识和足够的词汇外,还必须全面了解掌握阅读理解题的特点、形式、所给材料的体裁,以及必要的解题方法和技巧。突破了阅读理解关,就能极大地激发学习英语的兴趣和积极性,进而培养良好的阅读习惯,增强阅读理解和运用英语的能力,使英语学习步入良性循环的轨道。那么阅读理解题有哪些特点、形式和解题的方法及技巧呢?

阅读理解是依据教学大纲的要求,增加学生的阅读量,提高学生的阅读速度,增强他们对一些生词的理解能力。可以阅读的选材是广泛的、多样化的。这涉及人文、地理、历史、科普、风土人情、笑话、故事及人物介绍等,体裁常用记叙文、论说文、应用文、说明文和图表形式等。下面分别介绍各题材的特点和形式,以便学生更好地理解短文。

人文、地理、历史等短文多为介绍某个国家(多为说英语的国家)的地理概况(如:方位、山脉、江河、城镇等)、经济文化、社会生活、习惯风俗和自然资源等。这些短文涉及专用名词多(人名和地名),文化背景知识多。它不只是考查英语水平,还考查学生对地理、历史及时势知识的掌握。

科普短文说的是科普知识、科技动态以及和日常生活密切相关的知识和常识。该类短文理论性强、科技词汇较多、逻辑性强、条理清楚、层次分明,多使用现在时态和被动语态。

新闻报道类短文主题突出、要点明确、叙事清晰、语言简单,通常是首句概括全文,时间、地点、人物及事件发生的原因和结果介绍得很详细,一目了然,多用过去时态,相对来说,难度不太大。

人物介绍类短文着重介绍古今中外名人或普通人的生平事迹、趣闻逸事、生活经历、生长过程。短文脉络清晰、重点突出,要点易把握。如介绍历史人物都用过去时态,介绍现代人物可根据需要使用各种时态。

幽默小品类短文是针对某些社会现象、人们的行为举止、性格特点、思维活动等,用讽刺、喜剧的表现手法进行描述。该类短文先对某人、某事进行符合人们生活和思维习惯的描述,然后点出违背常理、违反逻辑和有悖正常举止和思维的地方。语言简洁,引文流畅,易懂,但含义深刻,耐人寻味。学生应根据短文所提供的材料进行分析、归纳、判断、总结和逻辑推理。同时学生还应了解短文所涉及的文化背景,并具有一定的社会阅历和幽默感。

小故事类短文是针对某人、某事进行论述和评述。叙述故事的起因、发展过程和结局,文中有时间、地点、事件、人物。该类短文情节简单,以叙事为主,易抓住故事主旨,多用过去时态。

说理性短文主要以摆事实,讲道理的格式,针对某一社会现象、某一思想、某一行来说理和评论。短文的特点是立场鲜明、观点明确,有论点、论据、结论,说理透彻,富有教育意义。

应用文体短文主要包括广告、求职信、启事、商贸函件、产品说明、天气预报、文件快讯等,它专业性、社会性强,语言非常简洁,充分体现英语的实用性,也是中考命题的趋势。

图表形式的阅读材料主要是以图表、地图、表格等形式出现,其特点是文字少、数据多。要求学生根据题目要求从图表中找出有用的信息和数据,弄清各个图表的对应关系,得出正确答案。

弄清了各体裁的特点及形式,增强了阅读能力,是做好阅读理解题的前提,在此前提下掌握一定的解题方法、步骤和技巧,便能做到得心应手。有什么解题方法、步骤和技巧呢?你想知道吗?

解题的步骤是:一、先看题目要求,再阅读全文。先掌握题目要求考查的内容,在阅读中抓住要点,有针对性地去寻找需要的信息。二、通读全文,掌握大意。了解题目要求后,快速阅读全文,掌握大意,理清短文脉络,为进一步作答打好基础。对题目涉及的词句、事例、数据等可标出。三、细看问题,解答题目。在前面的基础上,重新仔细看题目要求,细读短文,给出答案。四、复读全文,核查答案。着重注意推理和归纳是否与原文相符,确保答案无误。

我们知道现在的阅读理解题通常分为主旨题、细节题、推断题、简单计算题、词义猜测题、正误判断题等。主旨题

考查学生对短文中心思想或作者意图理解,解答此类题时,应通读全文,理解文章大意和主题句的意义,短文往往围绕主题句展开,主题句常出现在首句或尾句。细节题往往针对短文中的某个细节来设题。做题的信息可能是事例、数据等,阅读时要有针对性。推断题就是根据某个事实推断出结论,考查学生的理解力和推断、归纳的能力。通常有数据事实推断、常识推断以及作者的写作目的、态度和倾向等的推断。要求学生对文中相关的语句,对与事实有关的细节进行分析归纳,找出线索,悟出字里行间的意义,反复比较,从而作出合乎逻辑的推断。简单计算题就是对所给的数据进行加、减、乘、除等简单的四则运算。词义猜测题是考查学生根据上下文正确判断灵活变化的词义的能力。通常情况下,猜测词义的题目中出现的词,往往是学生未见过的生词,这就需要在该词出现的上下文中寻找线索。通过上下文来判断该词的真正含义,再将这个释义代入文中,检查是否贴切,仔细比较直到得出该词的确切含义。正误判断题考查学生对文章的具体事实、信息的理解能力。通常是根据短文的事实或细节,给出一个句子,判断其正误。这类题比较直接,难度较小。做此类题时应先看题,后带问题阅读短文,寻找需要的信息。

任务型阅读是近年来出现的新题型。它由两部分组成:短文和阅读任务。根据短文内容完成各项任务。它的任务通常是:填空题、问答题、匹配题、翻译题、句子改写题等。填空题就是根据短文或图表提供的信息,以填写词语的方式完成短文后各题,其形式主要有完成句子、填写表格、制定各种规则等。一般都能从短文中找到所要填写的词语。问答题就是在短文后给出若干个问题,要求学生根据短文信息写出正确答语。翻译题就是将短文中某个句子译成英文或中文。匹配题通常是阅读材料后选择配对。也就是根据短文中所提供的信息找出与题意要求相匹配的选项。要求学生找出每个题与其符合条件的信息之间的一一对应关系。句子改写题就是将短文中指定的某个句子按要求改写,相当于句型转换。

二、完形填空题的特点、解题方法与技巧

完形填空题是中考的必考题型,也是各种考试中所用题型之一。因此在中小学英语教学中也是重点解决的问题之一。完形填空题综合了语法知识、阅读理解和逻辑思维等各方面的内容,更有利于测试学生对语篇的理解和运用能力,要求学习者能熟练运用所学的词汇、语法知识、习惯用法及日常交际用语等语言知识来解答题目。可见,要做好完形填空题,不仅要具备扎实的语法知识,同时还须具备阅读理解能力、综合分析能力和综合运用语言知识的能力。目前完形填空题型有:1. 选择填空式。就是从一篇短文中删除若干个单词,每空给出了4个选项,要求为该空选择一个最佳答案,使文章通顺、合理。该类题目常以语法、时态、固定搭配、习惯用法、上下文理解来设空。2. 综合完形填空式。就是一篇短文设若干个空,要求学生通过对文章的理解,填写所缺单词(有的文章给出所缺单词的首字母;有的文章给出备选单词),完成短文,使短文通顺、合理正确。该类题目常以名词、动词、代词、数词、形容词、副词、连词等为重点设空,考查学生的观察、分析、组织和运用语言的能力。

完形填空题的解题方法及步骤是:

一、通读全文,了解文章的主题、文体特征,找出作者的观点、态度、思路,结合段首句、段尾句和含连贯意义的词语,找到文章句与句以及段与段之间的逻辑关系。

二、逐句细读全文,各个击破,做到读与猜并行;对含义明显的词语、固定搭配、习惯用法和常用句式等知识问题,可边读边猜答案;对未能猜出答案的题目,利用上下文及字里行间的线索来猜测答案。

三、通读选定答案后的全文,进行答案的核查。此时的文章应是语法结构正确、用词准确、上下文逻辑关系严密、主题突出、内容充实、意思连贯的整体。核查答案可以从四方面进行:1. 选择的词语是否符合本句内容,上下文是否连贯和谐,是否与全文意义一致;2. 选择的词语是否符合某种固定搭配;3. 选择的词语是否符合某种句型、时态、语态等的要求;4. 选择的词语本身或与附近的词语有无特殊要求,如有些动词后只接动词不定式。

我们在解完形填空题时,还利用语篇知识,即利用段首句或首段最大限度地获取有关信息,利用文章发展的某线索,段落和句子之间的逻辑关系来获取信息;利用上下文寻找解题的有效信息;运用词汇、语法等方面的语言知识,因词义理解和辨析以及语法结构是完形填空的测试重点,所以可充分利用积累的基础知识和固定搭配解题;运用背景知识和社会常识来解题,因完形填空的短文内容常常与日常生活相关,有点内容就是我们已经了解的常识。当对语言的把握不是很准确时,可充分利用我们知道的社会常识和科学知识来帮助判断,正确解题。

基础训练

Unit 1

A

建议用时:5分钟 实际用时:_____ 难度:★★★

We have two new classmates. One is Linda, the other(另一个) is Amy. They look the same. They are twins. They are from America. Sometimes(有时) they wear(穿) the same coats. I don't know who is Amy and who is Linda. Look! One of them comes. I think she is Amy. But I am not right. She is Linda. She says Amy is ill (生病), and she is at home^①



now. Their mother looks after^② Amy at home. Their father works at school in China.

根据短文内容,选择最佳答案。

- Linda and Amy are _____.
A. sister and brother B. good friends
C. teacher and student D. twins
- Linda and Amy are _____.
A. American boys B. American girls
C. Chinese girls D. English girls
- Today, who is ill?
A. I am ill. B. Amy is ill.
C. Linda is ill. D. Amy's mother is ill.
- Who knows who is Amy and who is Linda?
A. I. B. My teacher.
C. My mother. D. Their mother.
- What does their father do?
A. He is a worker in China.
B. He is a student in China.
C. He is a teacher in America.
D. He is a teacher in China.

正确率:()/5

B

建议用时:5分钟 实际用时:_____ 难度:★★★

Good afternoon, boys and girls. I'm Guo Peng. I'm an English boy. Guo Peng is my Chinese name. Look^①, this is a picture of my family. The tall man is my fa-

ther. His name is David Brown. This is my mother, Helen Brown. Who's that little girl? She is my sister, Jenny. Can you find^② me in the picture? I'm the boy in blue. 根据短文内容,选择最佳答案。

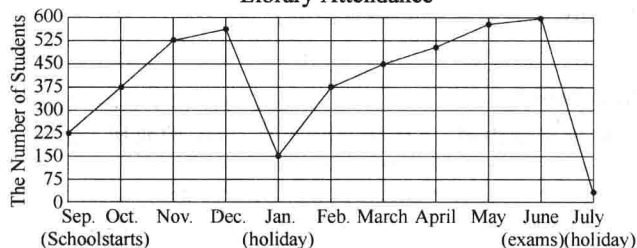
- It's in the _____.
A. morning B. afternoon C. evening D. night
- Guo Peng is _____.
A. a Chinese boy B. a Chinese girl
C. an English boy D. an English girl
- His father is _____.
A. Brown B. Mr. Brown
C. Helen D. Jenny
- Jenny is his _____.
A. father B. mother C. sister D. friend
- What colour(颜色) are Guo Peng's clothes in the picture?
A. Brown. B. Blue. C. Black. D. White.

正确率:()/5

C

建议用时:7分钟 实际用时:_____ 难度:★★★★

Library Attendance



注: attendance 出席, 出席次数

根据图示所提供的信息,选择最佳答案。

- The diagram shows the students' _____ attendance.
A. library B. theatre
C. lab D. classroom
- _____ of the students went to the library in September.
A. Half B. More than half
C. Less than half D. One third
- The number was the largest during the _____.
A. holidays B. exams
C. whole year D. whole month

4. The number in October was _____ that in February.
A. the same as B. larger than
C. smaller than D. bigger than
5. We don't know how many students we can see in the library in _____.
A. June B. July
C. August D. September

正确率: () / 5

D

建议用时: 7 分钟 实际用时: _____ 难度: ★★★★★

Police: Where is your mother, kid?
Amy: I don't know. I can't find her.
Police: What's your name and how old are you?
Amy: My name's Amy. I'm 10 years old.
Police: What's your mother's name?
Amy: Linda. She is thin and tall. She wears T-shirt and black pants.
Police: When did she leave?
Amy: About 7 o'clock.
Police: And where?
Amy: In the library.
Police: Don't worry. I'll help you.
Amy: Thank you.

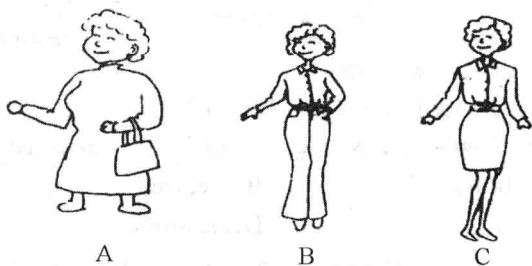
A) 根据对话内容, 回答问题。

1. Amy 遇到了什么问题?

2. Amy 在哪儿和妈妈走散的?

3. Amy 什么时候和妈妈走散的?

- B) 选择图片。
4. 根据对话内容, 下面哪一幅图是 Amy 的妈妈 Linda?



正确率: () / 4

E

建议用时: 7 分钟 实际用时: _____ 难度: ★★★★★

My name is Jack, I'm _____ 1 _____ American boy. I'm twelve. I'm a student _____ 2 _____ a middle school. Li Lei is

_____ 3 _____ friend. We're in the same class. He is eleven. Here is a picture of _____ 4 _____ family. Please look _____ 5 _____ it. His father is a policeman (警察). His mother is _____ 6 _____ English teacher. He has _____ 7 _____ sisters. They are twins. Their names _____ 8 _____ Fangfang and Fangling. They have a cat. _____ 9 _____ name is Mimi. Look, it's under _____ 10 _____.

根据短文内容, 选择最佳答案。

1. A. the B. a C. an D. /
2. A. to B. in C. be D. for
3. A. I B. her C. my D. we
4. A. my B. me C. he D. his
5. A. in B. at C. of D. /
6. A. the B. a C. an D. /
7. A. one B. a C. two D. three
8. A. is B. are C. be D. /
9. A. It B. It's C. Its D. She
10. A. a pen B. the table C. a book D. my

正确率: () / 10

F

建议用时: 10 分钟 实际用时: _____ 难度: ★★★★★

It is very important to stay healthy. I have a neighbor. She is an old lady. She can do all the housework, _____ 1 _____ newspapers, watch TV and search on the Internet to learn something new. I often see _____ 2 _____ do taijiquan in the morning and dance in the evening. She looks young and beautiful _____ 3 _____ she is over seventy. Last week a reporter from a magazine interviewed her and asked _____ 4 _____ she kept so young and healthy. She replied with a smile:

I have a secret of staying young and healthy. It is quite _____ 5 _____. Keep your mind active, take an interest in the world _____ 6 _____ you, and learn at least one new thing every day. Try to do different kinds of housework and do sports as _____ 7 _____ as you can. Don't think you are too old to ① go back to _____ 8 _____. I know a man who entered a medical college when he was 70 years old. He studied there for 6 years and now he is a doctor. Another man went to a tennis school at the age of 71 and now he is good at ② _____ 9 _____ tennis. Some people may say staying young is easy only for those who live in the future. In fact, no matter how old you are, you can make it.

Please tell the story to your family. It would be a good start to _____ 10 _____ the lady's example. I hope all people will stay young and healthy.

根据短文内容, 选择最佳答案。

1. A. look B. read C. see D. watch

2. A. her B. him C. other D. others
 3. A. than B. since C. though D. because
 4. A. what B. why C. who D. how
 5. A. early B. dear C. easy D. late
 6. A. under B. around C. above D. between
 7. A. soon B. busily C. hardly D. often

8. A. place B. song C. school D. dance
 9. A. buying B. losing C. sending D. playing
 10. A. follow B. give C. make D. bring

正确率:()/10

单元篇章重点、难点解析

| | |
|--|--|
| A ① at home 在家。介词 at 在此表示状态“在……中”。 | 例1 He is at work. 他在工作。 例2 She was at school yesterday. 她昨天在上学。 例3 The two countries were at war then. 当时两国正在交战。 |
| ② look after 照顾、照看。是固定搭配,与 take care of 意思相同,常可互用。 | 例1 The mother looks after her baby carefully. 母亲很小心地照顾着自己的孩子。 例2 The nurses must take good care of those old men. 护士必须照顾好那些老人。 |
| B ① look 与 see 的区别:look 强调动作,“看”;see 强调结果“看见”。 | 例1 She looked carefully, but saw nothing. 她仔细地看,但什么也看不到。 例2 He looked out of the window and saw his good friend. 他朝窗外看,看见了他的好朋友。 |
| ② find 与 look for 的区别,前者强调结果“找到”;后者强调动作“寻找”。 | 例1 The girl is looking for her pet dog everywhere. 那女孩在到处找她的宠物狗。 例2 The little boy looked for his mother, but didn't find her. 小男孩找他的母亲,但没找到。 |
| F ① too...to 是固定结构, to 后跟动词不定式,意为“太……结果不……”。 | 例1 The boy is too young to go to school. 那男孩太小不能上学。 例2 The old woman is too old to look after herself. 那老妇人年纪太大不能照顾自己。 |
| ② be good at 是固定词组,意为“擅长……”at 是介词,后跟名词或相当于名词的词。 | 例1 She is good at playing the piano. 她钢琴弹得好。 例2 Is your mother good at cooking? 你母亲擅长烹饪吗? |

Unit 2

A

建议用时:5分钟 实际用时:_____ 难度:★★★

This is my friend. Her name is Kate Green. She's twelve. She's in No. 14 Middle School. She's in Class 3, Grade 1. Look, this is my English teacher. Her name is Cheng Hong. We don't know how old she is. But she is very young and very beautiful. She's a good teacher. We all like her.

根据短文内容,选择最佳答案。

- Kate Green is a _____.
A. girl B. boy C. man D. teacher
- Kate Green is _____.
A. my friend B. a teacher
C. the teacher's friend D. Wang Hong's teacher
- Cheng Hong is _____.
A. a boy B. a child
C. a man D. a teacher
- Cheng Hong is a/an _____ teacher.
A. Chinese B. English
C. Japanese D. music(音乐)
- My teacher is _____.
A. twelve B. a man teacher
C. very old D. a very good teacher

正确率:()/5

B

建议用时:5分钟 实际用时:_____ 难度:★★★

Many English people have three names, a first name, a middle name and a last name (or a family name). For example (例如), my name is James Allen Green. James is my first name. Allen is my middle name. Green is my last name. People don't use Mr., Mrs., Ms. or Miss before their first names. People should (应当) use them before their family names.

But in China, people use Mr, Mrs, Ms or Miss before their first names. Because (因为) the first name is the family name. For example, my name is Lin Tao. "Lin" is my family name, and "Tao" is my given name. 根据短文内容,选择最佳答案。

- My name is James Allen Green. Which is my family name?
A. James. B. Allen. C. Green. D. Allen Green.
- If my name is Lin Tao, which is my family name?
A. Lin. B. Tao.
C. Lin Tao. D. Zhang.
- We use "Mr" before _____ in the name "James Allen Green".
A. James B. Allen C. Green D. James Allen
- In China, we use "Mrs" before _____ in the name "Wang Peng".
A. Wang B. Peng C. Lin D. Tao
- Which sentence is right?
A. In English names, the first name is the family name.
B. In Chinese names, the first name is the family name.
C. In English names, the middle name is the family name.
D. In Chinese names, the last name is the family name.

正确率:()/5

C

建议用时:7分钟 实际用时:_____ 难度:★★★



Meet your favorite
CHARACTERS
Dora The Explorer
11:00 a.m., 1:00, 2:00, 4:30 p.m.



Shrek & Fiona

11:00 a.m.-5:00 p.m.



Superheroes

1:00, 3:30, 4:30 p.m.



SpongeBob

11:00 a.m., 1:00, 3:30, 4:40 p.m.

This Studio Map is valid for dates: June 22nd-July 15th, 2011

注: valid (有效的)

根据海报内容,选择最佳答案。

- Where do we probably see this poster(海报)?
A. Outside a cinema.
B. Outside a hospital.
C. Outside a bookshop.
D. Outside a factory.
- _____ films are shown these days according to the poster.
A. Two B. Three
C. Four D. Five
- If you are free from 11:00 a.m. to 1:00 p.m. on June 27th, you can see all but _____.
A. *Dora The Explorer* B. *Shrek & Fiona*
C. *Superheroes* D. *SpongeBob*
- How many days will these films be on here?
A. 23. B. 24. C. 25. D. 37.
- From the poster, we may know _____.
A. there must be 2 halls in the cinema
B. all the films are for Children only
C. people can see the film before 11:00 a.m.
D. there must be several halls in the cinema

正确率:()/5

D

建议用时:10分钟 实际用时:_____ 难度:★★★★★

1. Li Jing, a thin girl, likes French fries, fruits and ice-cream. She doesn't like rice. She often feels tired and the doctor suggests that she eat some more meat such as beef or pork.





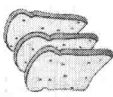











2. Peng Tao, a heavy boy, likes hamburgers, hot dogs and pizzas very much. Chocolate is his favorite. But his parents don't want him to eat^① too much, especially ice-cream.

3. Zhang Qi, a tall girl, likes running. Her favorite food is pizza. She exercises a lot and eats a lot. She likes coffee and she only drinks apple juice when she has to^②.

4. Bai Lei, a hungry boy, can't live without rice and never eats seafood. He likes orange juice but not apple. He doesn't want to spend more than 10 dollars for one meal.

5. Ding Yi is a 16-year-old girl. Her family don't eat pork. She likes fish and potato chips. Her favorite drink is milkshake.

请仔细阅读第1~5题中各人的情况说明,从A-F六个套餐菜单中为各位选出符合要求的最佳选项,其中一项为多余选项。

| | |
|---|--|
| <p>A</p>  a small pizza  a chocolate cake  a small orange juice <p>\$ 10.99</p> | <p>B</p>  a large bowl of chicken rice  some bread  an apple juice <p>\$ 8.99</p> |
| <p>C</p>  a plate of rice with cabbage and beef  a hotdog  an orange juice <p>\$ 9.99</p> | <p>D</p>  a large pizza  a coffee <p>\$ 9.99</p> |
| <p>E</p>  a seafood sandwich  a milkshake <p>\$ 12.99</p> | <p>F</p>  a pork hamburger  French fries  an ice-cream <p>\$ 11.99</p> |

正确率:()/5

E

建议用时:7分钟 实际用时:_____ 难度:★★★★★

Zhang Yi is a Chinese girl. She is 1 Beijing. She 2 in a high school. She studies very hard and she is a good 3 in her school.

Zhang Yi gets up at 6 o'clock 4 weekdays. She often has a glass of milk, an egg and some bread 5 breakfast. She goes to school at 6:50 in the morning 6 bus and gets there 7:20 am. The first class starts at

7:30 am.

Now it is 6:30 in the morning. 7 is Zhang Yi doing? She is drinking milk and eating bread. "Have 8 apple, Zhang Yi," her mother says. "No. Thank you, mom. I have no time. I 9 go to school now." Then she runs to 10 the bus to school.

根据短文内容, 选择最佳答案。

1. A. for B. from C. of D. to
2. A. teaching B. is teaching C. studying D. is studying
3. A. teacher B. worker C. student D. schoolboy
4. A. on B. in C. at D. of
5. A. of B. for C. about D. with
6. A. in B. at C. on D. by
7. A. Where B. Which C. What D. How
8. A. a B. an C. the D. /
9. A. can B. could C. may D. must
10. A. catch B. see C. get D. call

正确率:()/10

F

建议用时:12 分钟 实际用时:_____ 难度:★★★★★
看图完成短文, 每空一词。



A 1 man was walking slowly 2 a walking stick. Suddenly he heard a boy crying^① 3 him. That boy fell on the ground because he stepped on a 4 skin. The blind man turned to the boy and said, "Don't 5. Let me help you." Then he helped the boy 6 and carried him 7 his back. The boy, in his turn, began to tell the 8. They helped each other^② 9.

The story 10 that all of us should help each other.

1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____
4. _____ 5. _____ 6. _____
7. _____ 8. _____ 9. _____
10. _____

正确率:()/10

单元篇章重点、难点解析

| | |
|--|--|
| <p>D</p> <p>① want sb. to do sth. 要某人去做某事。to do sth. 是动词不定式作宾语补足语。</p> | <p>例1 His father wants him to look after his little sister. 他父亲要他照顾小妹妹。</p> <p>例2 My teacher wants me to do much homework. 我的老师要我做许多家庭作业。</p> |
| <p>② have to 与 must. 前者指的是受外界的影响而“不得不……”;后者是由主观的意志而决定“必须……”。</p> | <p>例1 The students have to do a lot of homework. 学生们不得不做大量的家庭作业。</p> <p>例2 They have to work every day. 他们得每天工作。</p> <p>例3 We must study hard for our motherland. 我们必须为祖国而努力学习。</p> <p>例4 We must take good care of the young trees. 我们必须好好照看那些小树。</p> |
| <p>F</p> <p>① hear sb. doing sth. 听见某人在做某事, 现在分词作宾语补足语, 类似的结构有 see sb. doing sth., doing 说明该动作正在进行。</p> | <p>例1 I often hear the girl playing the piano in the near room. 我经常听见那个女孩在隔壁弹钢琴。</p> <p>例2 Can you see the boys playing football on the playground? 你看见孩子们在操场上踢足球了吗?</p> <p>例3 I heard him humming. 我听见他哼歌。</p> |
| <p>② each other 是固定词组, 意为“互相”, 常作宾语。</p> | <p>例1 We should learn from each other. 我们应当互相学习。</p> <p>例2 We never want to quarrel with each other. 我们相互之间绝不争吵。</p> |

Unit 3

A

建议用时:5分钟 实际用时:_____ 难度:★★★

Wei Jun is a good driver. He is twenty-three years old. He drives a car in a machine factory. He works from Monday to Friday. His home is far(远的) away from the factory. He gets up at half past five. He goes to work at six o'clock. At half past seven he must get there. He has no time to have breakfast at home. He leaves(离开) the factory at five o'clock. He cooks supper and does housework in the evening. He likes reading a lot. Sometimes he watches TV. He goes to bed at about ten.

根据短文内容,选择最佳答案。

- Wei Jun _____.
A. is a worker B. is a car driver
C. teaches in the factory D. makes machines
- On Saturday and Sunday Wei Jun _____.
A. doesn't go to work B. stays at home
C. goes to the factory D. reads books
- _____, so he has no time to have breakfast at home.
A. He is very busy B. His factory is too far
C. He doesn't like having breakfast
D. He often gets up early
- He has lunch _____.
A. at home B. in his car
C. in the factory D. in the park
- He _____ in the evening.
A. washes his clothes B. cooks supper
C. does housework D. both B and C

正确率:()/5

B

建议用时:7分钟 实际用时:_____ 难度:★★★★

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Found: Is this your book? Please call John at 495-3456. | LOST AND FOUND Found: Is that your black backpack? Please call Mary. Phone# 476-5939. | Lost: My pencil case. Blue and white. Call Tom at 456-8700. |
| Lost: My school ID card. My name is Mike. Please call 487-2349. | Found: A set of keys. Please call Lily at 498-2456. | Found: A cat. Black and white. At the school gate. Call Lisa at 412-9856. |

根据启事内容,选择最佳答案。

- How many bulletin board notices(启事) are there in the LOST AND FOUND?
A. 3. B. 4. C. 6. D. 7.
- If you lost your keys, you may call _____ to find them.
A. 487-2349 B. 498-2456
C. 412-9856 D. 476-5939
- If you find a pencil case, it may be(可能是) _____.
A. Mike's B. Lisa's C. Tom's D. John's
- Lisa found _____ according to LOST AND FOUND.
A. a blue and white cat
B. a black and white pencil case
C. a black backpack
D. a black and white cat
- Who found the book?
A. John. B. Mary. C. Lisa. D. Mike.

正确率:()/5

C

建议用时:7分钟 实际用时:_____ 难度:★★★★

Hello! My Name Is Nick

Hello, it's nice to meet you. My name is Nick. I live in Hawaii(夏威夷). My mother is Chinese. My grandfather(祖父) is Hawaiian. My grandmother is Japanese. I can speak^① English, Chinese, and a little Japanese. I like surf ing^②(冲浪). I have two surfboards(冲浪板). I surf every day after school. I love the big waves(波浪).



A) 看图找词。

- A. surf B. speak C. school D. surfboard



- 1.() 2.() 3.() 4.()

B) 找出下列英文单词的正确释义。

5. live() 6. have() 7. like()

8. big() 9. nice()

a. 大的 b. 高兴的 c. 居住 d. 有 e. 喜欢

正确率:()/9

D

建议用时:10 分钟 实际用时:_____ 难度:★★★★★

Mary is an American schoolgirl. She is now in Beijing with her parents. She doesn't know Chinese, but she is trying to study and speak it. She often tries to speak Chinese to her Chinese friends. Sometimes they don't understand her, because she can't speak Chinese well.

It's Saturday morning. Mary goes out. She is on her way to the park. She is going there to see a flower show. But she doesn't know how to get there. She asks a Chinese boy. The boy can't understand her. Then she takes out a pen and some paper. She draws flowers on it, gives the picture to the boy and says something about it. The boy smiles and then shows Mary the way to the park.

根据短文内容,选择最佳答案。

- Mary lives in _____ now.
A. America B. England
C. China D. Canada
- She can speak _____ Chinese.
A. much B. a little
C. little D. a few
- She likes _____ Chinese with her _____.
A. speak, parents
B. speaking, friends
C. speaks, girlfriends
D. speaking, teachers
- Where is she going?
A. To a new school.
B. To see her friends.
C. To a farm.
D. To see some flowers.
- How does she ask the way to the flower show?
A. She asks the way in Chinese.
B. She asks the way with a sign.
C. She draws a picture to ask the way.
D. She doesn't ask any people.

正确率:()/5

E

建议用时:8 分钟 实际用时:_____ 难度:★★★★★

There is a picture 1 my desk. This is a picture

2 Jim's family. The man is Jim's 3. A 4 is behind him. She is 5 mother. 6 teachers. A girl is 7 the picture, too. She is Jim's sister. 8 name is Kate Green. Jim and his sister are 9 the same school. But they 10 in the same grade. They look like their mother.

根据短文内容,选择最佳答案。

- A. at B. of
C. on D. behind
- A. at B. after
C. of D. for
- A. father B. mother
C. brother D. sister
- A. boy B. girl
C. man D. woman
- A. he B. his
C. she D. her
- A. She's B. He's
C. You're D. They're
- A. in B. at
C. on D. under
- A. She's B. Her
C. His D. The
- A. in B. of
C. on D. for
- A. is B. isn't
C. are D. aren't

正确率:()/10

F

建议用时:12 分钟 实际用时:_____ 难度:★★★★★

看图完成短文,每空一词。



It was 1 o'clock in the morning. But Ted was still 2 bed. His mother came in and woke 3 up. Ted told his mother he didn't feel 4. His mother took him to see a ^① 5. The doctor looked him over ^② carefully. Ted had 6 cold, but 7 serious. The doctor told Ted ^③ to have a good 8. At home, after he took 9 medicine, he went to 10.

正确率:()/10

单元篇章重点、难点解析

| | |
|---|--|
| <p>C</p> <p>①speak 指说某种语言,是及物动词;说话发言,是不及物动词,在正规场合用;talk“说话,谈话”,通常在非正规场合用。</p> | <p>例1 She can speak a little Japanese. 她会说一点日语。</p> <p>例2 Who will speak at the meeting tomorrow. 明天谁在会上发言?</p> <p>例3 Don't talk in class. 课堂上不要讲话。</p> |
| <p>②like doing sth. 喜欢做某事,表示爱好。like to do sth. 喜欢做某事,表示偶尔地或具体地爱做某事。like sb. to do sth. 喜欢某人做某事。</p> | <p>例1 I like reading at night. 我喜欢在夜间看书。</p> <p>例2 I like to swim with you today. 我今天喜欢和你一起去游泳。</p> <p>例3 The teacher likes them to ask questions in class. 老师喜欢他们在课堂上问问题。</p> |
| <p>F</p> <p>① His mother took him to see... take sb. to do sth. 带某人去做某事。</p> | <p>例1 His father often takes him to swim in the river. 他父亲经常带他到河里游泳。</p> <p>例2 She took her daughter to have music lessons last summer holiday. 去年暑假她带她的女儿去上音乐课。</p> |
| <p>②The doctor looked him over carefully. look over 在此是固定词组,意为“检查”。</p> | <p>例1 He looked over his homework carefully. 他仔细检查了家庭作业。</p> <p>例2 Can you look her over, doctor? 医生,你能帮她检查一下吗?</p> |
| <p>③ The doctor told Ted to have a good rest. tell sb. to do sth. 告诉某人做某事,动词不定式作宾语补足语。</p> | <p>例1 My mother tells me not to swim in the lake. 我母亲要我不要在湖里游泳。</p> <p>例2 The teacher told his students to get to school in time. 老师要学生按时到校。</p> |

Unit 4

A

建议用时:5 分钟 实际用时:_____ 难度:★★★

| | Monday | Tuesday | Wednesday | Thursday | Friday |
|-------------|---------|---------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| 8:00-8:45 | Maths | Chinese | English | Maths | Chinese |
| 8:55-9:40 | English | Maths | Chinese | Chinese | Computer |
| 10:00-10:45 | Art | Physics | Biology | Politics | Computer |
| 10:55-11:40 | P.E. | English | Maths | Chemistry | English |
| 1:00-1:45 | History | Geography | Physics | History | Maths |
| 2:00-2:45 | Music | Chemistry | P.E. | English | Biology |
| 2:55-3:40 | Chinese | Class Meeting | Politics | Chinese | Geography |

根据表格所提供的信息,选择最佳答案。

- You have an art class on _____.
A. Monday B. Tuesday C. Wednesday D. Thursday
- You have _____ Chinese classes every week.
A. 3 B. 4 C. 5 D. 6
- How long will you rest for lunch-break?
A. 60 minutes. B. 70 minutes.
C. 80 minutes. D. 90 minutes.
- You have _____ classes only on Monday and Wednesday.
A. art B. music C. biology D. P.E.
- You can send and receive e-mails from _____ to _____ in computer class on Friday.
A. 8:00;9:40 B. 8:55;10:45
C. 10:00;11:40 D. 2:00;3:40

正确率:()/5

B

建议用时:5 分钟 实际用时:_____ 难度:★★★

This is a classroom in a school. There is a teacher in the room, and there are some other (其他的) men and women. They are students. There is a table in the room. The teacher is near the table. The door is behind the teacher. There are two windows in the room. The window on the left is open, but the window on the right is closed. There is a clock on the wall, near the door. The door is closed.



There are some pencils and some flowers on the table.

根据短文内容,判断正(T)误(F)。

- There are ten people in the picture.
- The teacher is sitting at the table.
- The students are looking at the teacher.
- There are two windows in the classroom.
- What time is it? —It's 2:30.
- The windows are open.
- The teacher is behind the students.
- There are three pencils on the table.
- There are no girls in the picture.
- There are some men in the picture.

正确率:()/10

C

建议用时:7 分钟 实际用时:_____ 难度:★★★★

Who is the superstar of the cat world? It has to be Uncle Cat. Uncle Cat is a fat white cat living in the countryside of Japan. He is already nine years old, as old as our 50-year-old uncle in cat years. That's why he gets the nickname(绰号)Uncle Cat.

Uncle Cat is a lazy cat. He often half shuts his eyes and lies in the sun. It makes him look relaxed^① and peaceful. He also enjoys himself^② in a basket, so he has another name: Basket Cat.

Uncle Cat is clever. He knows exactly how to make himself look cool—to wear a pair of sunglasses. From hats to flowers, Uncle Cat likes everything that makes him a different cat.

Uncle Cat's owner likes to take pictures of Uncle Cat. To his surprise, these photos are very popular on the Internet. They make people from all over the world get to know and love this cute cat.

Recently, a big earthquake happened in Uncle Cat's hometown. But don't worry. Uncle Cat is also a lucky cat. He is safe and sound. That means there will be more photos of Uncle Cat on time and he will soon bring us more fun!

根据短文内容,选择正确答案。