



TIAN TIAN LIAN
YINGYUYUEDULIJI

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(加拿大籍英语教育专家)



英语天天练
• 能力步步高 •

英语阅读理解 天天练

七年
级



机械工业出版社
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天天练系列

英语阅读理解天天练 七年级

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机械工业出版社

本书紧扣英语新课标的要求,精选具有代表性、难易度适中、题材多样的英文短篇原作,由众多经验丰富的一线英语教师精心设计了针对性强、形式多样的练习题,并对疑难点及答案进行了详尽到位的分析讲解。全书试题由浅入深,循序渐进,内容新颖,趣味性强。本书旨在引导读者少走弯路,科学、快速地提高英语阅读理解能力,聪明地学习英语。本书可供七年级学生作为同步阅读、一日一练选用。

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前言

《英语课程标准》对基础教育阶段的英语学习提出了更高的要求,“标准”中明确要求各年级的学生在英语学习中课外阅读量从8万个单词逐渐增至30万个单词。词汇量也要求增加近一倍。

分析近年来的中、高考英语试卷,可以发现:阅读综合能力的考查一直是重中之重,其分值比重一直在40%以上。同时,学生在阅读理解、完形填空中的失分率居高不下。由此可见,提高英语阅读理解能力对中学生学好英语的重要性。鉴于此诸多因素,我们精心策划并组织了一批有经验并能代表英语教学先进方向的一线优秀教师,编著了这套“天天练系列丛书”。

我们力图从一个全新的视角,为中学生打造一套针对性强、篇幅适中、紧扣新课程标准,直击中、高考的阅读理解训练用书,让学生不必再为望着茫茫的英语阅读资料无从下手而彷徨,不必再为读了许多文章、做了一大堆练习题,阅读水平却不见长进而苦恼。

本书特点

本书以新课标为核心,按照七年级英语教材中出现的话题来划分单元。每个单元精选5篇同类话题中具有时代感,语言规范、地道,内容丰富的典型文章,让学生接触最鲜活的英语,学习最有用的知识。同时每篇文章配有相应的选择题,供学生进行阅读训练。每个单元附有习题参考答案与提示,供学生进行自我评估,帮其解决阅读中的问题,提高阅读水平。

总的来说,全书具有以下特点:

选题精炼,原汁原味

对于以学习语言为主要目的的中学生而言,英语阅读训练并不是什么样的文章都适合,也不是读得越多越好,而是要有针对性,文章要有代表性,否则会走许多弯路,事倍功半。

因此,本书所选的文章具有很强的代表性,不求多,只求精和实用。文章结构难易度和生词量适中,包含的语法现象有针对性。与中学英语课程标准和考试大纲保持一致,力求保证语言的纯正和原汁原味,我们精选了部分海外原版资料,根据课程标准和中考大纲的考试要求编制了练习题,同时还精选了一些省市重点中学的试题。

材料新颖,可读性强

兴趣是学习最好的老师,尤其对于中学生,充满新鲜感和好奇性的文章更能够吸引他们的注意力。

本书所选文章具有内容新鲜、有时代感、贴近生活、趣味性强等特点,文章体裁多样,题材丰富。为了体现 21 世纪的科技时代感,本书着重突出科技英语阅读,所选文章涵盖当前最新、最有意义、最有趣的各种高新科学技术。学生在学习语言的同时还能学到许多科学知识。

同步训练,循序渐进,设计新颖,解析到位

本书旨在为七年级学生打下一个坚实的英语阅读基础。在设计上力求使之成为适合同步一课一练的形式,并将其中的重点词汇、疑难语法进行精要解释和归纳,注重知识积累,引导读者精读,进一步理解全文,避免走马观花、似是而非。

编著队伍力量雄厚

本书由北京西城外国语学校、长春外国语学校、成都外国语学校、武汉外国语学校等著名外国语学校的教师联合编写,北京西城外国语学校副校长王萍兰女士任丛书编委会主任,并特聘加拿大籍英语教育专家 Noel Doherty 先生为丛书顾问。

作者队伍经验丰富,实力雄厚,将外国语学校先进的英语教学理念融入到书中,让每一位致力于学好外语的中学生都有机会接触重点外国语学校的一流外语教育,体验英语学习的乐趣,聪明地学习英语。

修订说明

“天天练系列丛书”已面世 6 年有余,得到读者的广泛认可和好评。为了迎接“新课程标准”的全面实施,更好地适应英语中、高考的改革趋势,满足读者的新需求,我们在深入地研究了“新课程标准”及各版本的英语教材后,对本丛书进行了大幅度的修订,增加了阅读量,使之能够更好地满足中学生英语学习的要求。

编者

2008 年 6 月

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英语阅读理解的方法与技巧

英语阅读理解的目的不仅是让学生学会语言知识,获取文章提供的信息,领悟文章的内涵,更重要的是要使学生掌握阅读的方法和技巧,成为一个有独立阅读能力的人。新课程改革要求学生掌握更多的阅读方法和技巧,大体有以下六个方面。



带着问题看文章

许多同学都有这样的习惯:先看文章,再看题目,然后再回过头去看文章。实际上学生第一次阅读没有明确的阅读目标,常常因为害怕丢掉关键词而逐字逐句地读,结果浪费了大量的时间。但如果换一种方法——先看题目,再看文章,效率就会相对提高。带着问题读,就可以分辨出哪些信息重要,哪些信息可以忽略,从而可以提高阅读速度和做题的效率。



直接从文章中找答案

目前,存在着这样一种现象:有的同学惧怕阅读理解。一看到密密麻麻的英文就头疼,觉得难以应付。实际上,一篇阅读理解,常常有一两道题目的答案可以在文章中直接找到,即使基础较弱的同学也可以得到相应的答案。这样的题目只要同学们有足够的耐心,就能轻而易举地得到答案。



培养猜测生词的能力

阅读能力和一个人的词汇量有很大关系。如果在阅读中碰到大量的生词,你对文章的理解就会出现困难。随着对阅读能力要求的提高,阅读材料中出现的生词也有增多的趋势,这样猜测生词的能力就显得更重

要了。

在阅读中遇到生词是很正常的,但不少同学一遇到生词就紧张,或立即查词典。实践证明,紧张会打乱同学们正常的阅读思维,影响阅读水平的正常发挥,有时还可能会使本来不是生词的词成为生词;而过于频繁地查阅词典,不仅费时费力,而且影响阅读速度,同时也不利于对文章的整体理解,这都是阅读时必须克服的。具体来说,同学们对待生词应注意以下几点。

(1) 摆正心态,消除紧张。同学们首先要认识到,阅读中遇到生词属于正常现象。我们学了十几年的汉语而且生活在汉语的环境中,在阅读时也难免会遇到生字,我们不是也照样能看懂所读的材料吗?其实,遇到生词,只要我们冷静思考、认真分析,有时完全可以猜出其含义或排除对阅读理解的障碍,根本没有必要紧张或害怕。再者,紧张或害怕无益于问题的解决,相反,只会增加解决问题的难度,甚至会直接造成阅读的中断或终止。

(2) 抓住文章大意,跳过某些生词。同学们在阅读时应尽量抓住文章大意,着力从整体上把握文章结构和中心思想,对于文章中的生词,同学们一方面可以结合上下文进行猜测,另一方面,对于那些不影响篇章理解的生词则可以跳过。

(3) 揣摩猜词方法,掌握猜词规律。要想提高猜词效率和准确性,同学们应揣摩猜词方法,掌握猜词规律。猜测词义的方法很多,如根据上下文猜测;根据文章的逻辑关系猜测;根据构词法知识猜测;根据中学生应具备的基本常识猜测等。



(4)养成猜词习惯,提高阅读能力。同学们在阅读时,应该有意识地养成自己的猜词习惯,千万不要一遇到生词就查词典。因为,只有养成猜词的习惯并在实践中不断地训练和摸索,才能逐步培养自己的猜词能力,从而进一步提高阅读能力。



了解英语国家的文化背景

每一个国家都有自己独特的文化背景,很多同学都是由于对其不了解而作出错误的选择。所以,平时应多选择一些有关英美国家文史、地理、名胜、人物、风土人情等内容的阅读材料,使自己进入英语文化氛围,不断丰富和增长自己的英语文化知识,拓宽自己的知识面,这样在遇到问题时才不会束手无策。



学会判断和推理

阅读文章的主要目的是要获取我们所需要的信息。但有时作者并未明确地提到相关的事实和可能的结果,这就需要我们根据文章已提供的事实和线索,进行逻辑推理和判断。



了解文章的基本结构,把握主旨要义

任何一篇文章都有主旨和要义,有时可能在某个段或某个句子中得到。这就需要学生具有把握文章主题段和主题句的能力。所以,学生在阅读时要搞清上下文的关系,了解作者的写作意向,加深对文章上下文及上下层次、上下段落的理解,理清各种关系,从而掌握文章的中心思想。





Unit 1



Passage 1

难度

☆

时间

Americans think much about time. As children they are taught to be on time to go to school, to work and to do everything. When they are having a good time, they say that time goes easily. When a person is dying, they say he is living on a borrowed time.

Time is money. Time is everything in America. A working American has to work hard for eight hours a day or forty hours a week. In his free time, he also works hard for more money. Even on Saturday and Sunday he also works hard as usual (像平常一样). In the street you can hardly (几乎不) see a man walking slowly. They walk very fast. In fact, they are running.

They love time because time can bring them money and lots of things. But sometimes they also hate time, because they feel that they have become servants (仆人) of the clock.

根据短文内容选出最佳答案:

- () 1. What do the Americans mean by "Time is money"?
 - A. If someone has time and works hard, he can make a lot of money.
 - B. They pay much money for time.
 - C. Working hard can bring people health.
 - D. It is easy to make money.
- () 2. Americans think it wrong _____.
 - A. to work hard
 - B. to get up early
 - C. to be on time
 - D. to be late for school
- () 3. The passage says that a dying person _____.
 - A. is having a good time
 - B. thinks time goes easily
 - C. is living on a borrowed time
 - D. is wasting time
- () 4. From this passage we can be sure that _____.
 - A. Americans live in a quick rhythm(节奏)
 - B. Americans live a easy life
 - C. Americans are good at enjoying themselves
 - D. Americans always work late
- () 5. Which of the following is the best title(标题) for this passage?
 - A. Time is Money
 - B. Americans' Ideas About Time
 - C. Time is Knowledge
 - D. Learn to Have a Good Time





Passage 2

难度

☆

时间

Homes and families

Many British people live in houses, not flats. Most houses have gardens with different kinds of plants.

Daily life

Most office workers start work at about nine in the morning, and finish at about five or six in the afternoon. Most people don't go home for lunch.

School life

Children start school at about nine in the morning, and finish at about three thirty in the afternoon. Most children have lunch at school. All children go to school when they are four or five years old, and leave when they are sixteen or seventeen.

Shops

Most shops open at about nine in the morning, and close at about six in the afternoon. Usually, they don't close for lunch.

根据短文内容选出最佳答案:

- () 1. Many British people live in _____.
A. flats B. parks C. houses D. gardens
- () 2. Most offices start work at about _____ in the morning.
A. ten B. nine C. eight D. seven
- () 3. Most office workers and school children don't have lunch _____.
A. in the garden B. in the shop
C. at home D. at school
- () 4. The children in Britain usually study at school for _____.
A. sixteen or seventeen years
B. twelve or thirteen years
C. four or five years
D. four years
- () 5. Can you buy things in the shops at lunch time?
A. No. They close for lunch.
B. Yes. But there is no people in the shop.
C. No. Shops open at 1 p. m.
D. Yes. They don't close for lunch.





Passage 3

难度 ☆☆☆ 时间

The first true newspaper was started in Germany in 1609. It was called *The Strasburg Relation*. The Germans were pioneers(先驱) in newspaper publishing(出版).

One of the first English-language newspapers, *The London Gazette*, was printed in England in 1665. "Gazette" is an old English word that means "official publication". Many newspapers today still use the word.

In America, several papers were started during the colonial days(殖民地时期). The first successful one, *The Boston News—Letter*, began printing in 1704. It was very small—about the size of a notebook paper with printing on both sides.

An important date in newspaper publishing was 1833. In that year, *The New York Sun* became the first penny newspaper. They did cost only a penny. The penny newspapers were mostly like today's papers: they printed news while it was still new, they were the first to print advertisements(广告), and penny newspapers were the first to be sent to homes.

根据短文内容选出最佳答案:

- () 1. In what year was the first true newspaper printed?
A. 1609 B. 1665 C. 1704 D. 1833
- () 2. What was the name of the first successful newspaper in America?
A. *The Strasburg Relation*. B. *The London Gazette*.
C. *The Boston News—Letter*. D. *The New York Sun*.
- () 3. Why was 1833 important in newspaper publishing?
A. Because it was in 1833 that the first real newspaper began.
B. Because it was in 1833 that the *New York Sun* became the first penny newspaper.
C. Because it was in 1833 that the newspaper began printing news while it was still new.
D. Because it was in 1833 that the newspaper began printing advertisements.



Passage 4

难度 ☆☆☆ 时间

Americans spend their weekends in different ways. But usually they choose the same aim(目的)—to rest, to enjoy beautiful places and to enjoy the time with their family and friends.

Some Americans hold parties on Saturday night.

1. Then they won't get up until 9, 10 or even 11 o'clock next morning. As soon as they get up, they will go to the nearest corner shop to buy the daily newspaper (日





报). 2 . It will help them to decide what to do on Sunday afternoon.

Before going out on Sunday, they will have a meal, which is called “brunch”—“br” from “breakfast” and “unch” from “lunch”. 3 . After brunch some Americans may have a picnic with their family or friends. They will take many things with them, such as fresh vegetables, sea food, drinks, table cloth(桌布) and so on. Usually they drive to a beautiful park, a lake or the seaside.

4 . It is the biggest meal of the week and all family members try to present(出席).

Weekends are to be welcome everywhere. 5 .

根据短文内容选出最佳答案(有一个选项是多余的):

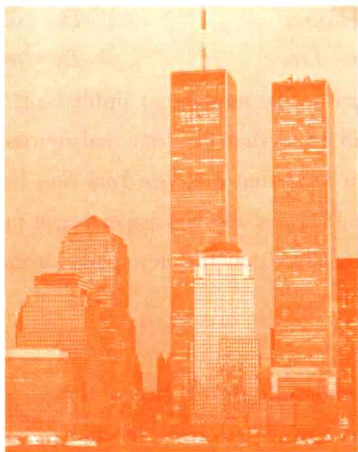
- A. They will make it at home or go to a restaurant nearby
- B. They will dance, sing and drink together till mid-night
- C. They can sell a lot of things there every day
- D. Most people look forward to coming weekends
- E. They can get news about films, plays, shows and sports in the paper
- F. Sunday dinner is the most important meal of the week

1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____ 4. _____ 5. _____



Passage 5

难度 ☆☆☆ 时间



The twin towers of the World Trade Center(世贸中心) were more than just buildings. They were proof(证明) of New York's belief in itself. The towers restored New York's confidence.

After they were damaged by terrorists(恐怖分子), a new building plan by architect(建筑师) Daniel Libeskind was chosen as the plan for the World Trade Center site on Wednesday.

The new building is planned to be 1,776 feet high, taller than the former trade center towers, which stood as the world's tallest at 1,350 feet. Libeskind's tower also would surpass(超





过) Malaysia's 1,483-foot Petronas Twin Towers, the tallest buildings in the world.

Libeskind's design included a hanging garden, a memorial(纪念碑), a cultural center and Freedom Tower. The tower is now planned to cost \$2 billion, and be ready for use in 2011.

根据短文内容选出最佳答案:

- () 1. The new building _____.
A. would be the tallest in the world
B. is as high as Malaysia's Petronas Twin Towers
C. is 1,350 feet high
D. is 1,483 feet high
- () 2. The former twin towers were damaged on _____.
A. Sept. 11 B. Nov. 9 C. Sept. 9 D. Nov. 11
- () 3. The Freedom Tower is planned to cost _____.
A. about \$3 billions
B. about \$2 million
C. about \$2 billion
D. about \$3 millions
- () 4. Which one below is NOT included in Libeskind's design?
A. A hanging garden. B. Twin towers.
C. A memorial. D. A cultural center.
- () 5. The Freedom Tower will be opened in _____.
A. 2009 B. 2011 C. 2006 D. 2010





Unit 2

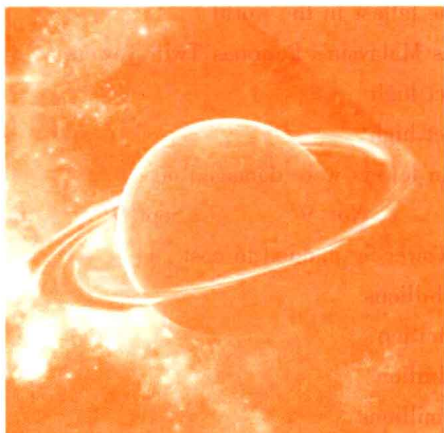


Passage 6

难度

☆☆

时间



There are many kinds of ants(蚂蚁) in America. One kind is very strong. People and animals are both afraid of it.

These ants move in large groups. They eat all the animals, and they can eat wood houses. Sometimes they can even kill people. When the ants come near, people have to leave their homes. But people are sometimes glad after the ants pass through, because they can see no insects(昆虫) or snakes(蛇) near their houses.

根据短文内容选出最佳答案:

- () 1. The ants are _____, so both people and animals are afraid of them.
A. large B. small C. ugly D. terrible
- () 2. These ants are too many, so _____.
A. nobody can kill them
B. they move quickly
C. they aren't afraid of anything
D. people have to look after their houses
- () 3. The ants eat the living things because _____.
A. they are very large
B. they are always hungry

THE ANT BULLY

