

蓝卡英语

Lanka
English

完形填空与阅读理解

分册作者 李 敏

- 技巧归纳
- 材料新颖
- 最新题型
- 答案详解
- 名师押题
- 名校模拟

- 帮你提高能力，赢得高分！
- 根据最新《英语课程标准》编写

七年级



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第一章 方法技巧

第一节 阅读理解题概述及解题步骤

阅读理解是中考英语能力测试的重点内容之一。题目设计多角度、多层次和多侧面,主要体现在与时代同步,贴近生活,反映社会热点,让学生了解多元文化,开阔学生视野,有效地考查考生的阅读水平。

一、测试方向

运用所学
知识的能力

阅读能力

理解能力

归纳概括能力

逻辑推理能力

对材料评估的能力

任务型阅读

二、测试内容

测试
内容

政治经济

学校生活

社会文化

风俗习惯

科学技术

三、题型体裁

题型及
体裁

说明文

议论文

应用文

新闻报道

广告

通知

操作说明

记叙文

四、阅读理解题的解题步骤

1. 初读全文

(1) 做阅读理解题之前,一般宜先通读短文全文,初步了解短文整体框架、大意及作者意向,并在抓住主要信息及各段中心内容的同时,标出有疑问或重要的地方。

(2) 先扫读文章后的理解题目,明确要求,便于快速阅读全文时留意或抓住重要材料及关键用语。

2. 再读全文
目的是加深对整体的把握及对文章主旨和各段中心内容的理解,进一步思考并初步弄清或解决第一遍阅读时发现的疑问。

3. 细读试答

在认真研读题目(“题干”和“选项”)、明确答题要求的基础上,再细读短文有关部分以便决定答案。这一步至关重要,既要细致,又要在整体把握的层面上上下下照应、前后联系。一般来说,试题的先后次序与短文所述内容的次序是一致的,因而答题应按试题的次序逐个去做。答题原则是先易后难,留下难题最后解决。

4. 复读核查

答完各题之后,再读一遍短文,逐一核对答案。在这一步,应充分注意各题之间的相互联系或对应,要着力抓住其中统带整篇的关键题目。关键题目正确与否会引起连锁反应。因此,切勿忽视这一点。

第二节 阅读理解题解题技巧

1. 审视标题

试题中有的文章有标题,有的没有,拟题人是有所考虑的,画龙点睛,龙就活了。标题是文章的高度凝聚。它能给我们启发和想象,想象文章的内容和走向。这样做不仅有利于对文章的理解,还能提高做题的效率。

2. 快速浏览全文,掌握全貌

如果时间紧,至少要快速通读全文,尤其是首尾两段。再把标题和内容结合起来,这样全文的梗概便一目了然了。

3. 细读文后题目

细读文后题目的目的在于审视这些题目是针对什么提出的。若文章短可先读短文,后看文后题目;若文章长,为了能迅速抓住要点,可以颠倒过来,先浏览题目,然后再读文章,这样就可以带着问题去读文章,能加深对要点的理解。

4. 细读文章,掌握短文细节

仔细阅读文章,不可一晃而过。可边读边用铅笔做些标记,把有关的人物、事件、时间、地点、起因(即5个W: who, what, when, where, why)划出来。例如逢人物就圈起来,看完一数,有几个圈就是几个人,一目了然。经过这样的处理,你对文章的内容和细节便会胸有成竹,对事件的发生、发展和解决也有了更加深入的了解。

5. 初选答案

一般短文都设有5个题目,对那些表层理解的题目可以马上答题。对那些深层理解的题目,应再仔细看看原文,但绝不是简单地重读,应找出你的答案的依据,把你的答案代入文章,确定正误。在选择答案时,对文章和选择题中的词语应结合上下文思考其确切词意,切忌望文生义,做出错误的判断。

6. 复读全文,核对答案

要用全文的主题思想统率各思考题,研究其内在的联系和逻辑关系,并依次审核那些未获解答的题目,对照题目,推测判断,确保理解无误。

7. 不可忽视的三个技巧

(1) 把握整体

对某一具体问题不要局限于一词一事,而应从短文整体考虑,从主线向外扩展,打开思路,前后上下对照。这样,可减少“钻牛角尖”和“繁琐分析”。而且,在中考试题中,即使是事实和细节题,也是围绕或用以

说明主旨和大意的。

(2) 首尾突破

大多数短文,尤其是新闻报道或议论文的第一段以及每段的首句,常包含了全文的主要信息或基本观点;而结尾部分常是结局或结论。寓言或幽默文字的结尾也往往是点睛之笔或值得玩味之处。因此,抓住首尾往往就抓住了主要矛盾,主要矛盾解决了,次要矛盾也就迎刃而解了。

(3) 先易后难

即先做浅层易答之题,再做深层、复杂的或尚存疑惑的题目,各个击破。这样,可减轻心理压力,有了已完成的易题的内容作衬垫,有时还能从中得到可喜的启示。

(4) 逻辑推理,做好深层理解题

在实际阅读中,有时作者并未把意图说出来,阅读者要根据字面意思,通过文中逻辑关系,研究细节的暗示,推敲作者的态度,理解文章的寓意。这就是通常所说的深层理解。深层理解主要包括归纳概括题(中心思想、加标题等)和推理判断题,这是阅读理解中的难点。深层理解是一种创造性的思维活动。它必须忠实于原文;要以文章提供的事实和线索为依据,立足已知推断未知,不能凭空想象,随意揣测;它要求读者对文字的表面信息进行分析、挖掘和逻辑推理,不能就事论事,以偏概全。只有吃透文章的字面意思,推理才有前提和基础。

第三节 中考阅读理解题切入点及题型

1. 考查掌握所读材料的主旨和大意的能力

这类试题要求对文章的整体或局部(如段落)进行分析、概括,归纳相关部分的中心大意,选择标题,判断作者的写作目的等。

如何获取段落的主旨和大意?

最有效的办法是找出主题句。一篇文章(或一段文章)通常都是围绕一个中心意思展开的。而这个中心意思往往由一个句子来概括。这个能概括文章或段落中心意思的句子叫做主题句。因此,理解一个段落或一篇文章的中心意思首先要学会寻找主题句。在一篇短文或一个段落中,大部分主题句有四种情况:

(1) 主题句在段首或篇首

主题句在段首或篇首的情况相当普遍。一般新闻报道、说明文、议论文大都采用先总述,后分述的叙事方法。

(2) 主题句在段末或篇末

用归纳法写文章时,往往表述细节的句子在前,概述性的句子在后,并以此结尾。这种位于段末或篇末的主题句往往是对前面细节的总结、归纳或做出的结论。

(3) 主题句在短文中间

通常前面只提出问题,文中的主题由随之陈述的细节或合乎逻辑的引申在文中导出,而后又做进一步的解释、支撑或发展。

(4) 无主题句

有时一篇文章里并没有明显的主题句。这时我们应该怎样来确定文章的主题或中心意思呢?其实这也不难。我们可以首先找出每一段的中心意思,各段的中心意思往往都是围绕一个中心来展开的,或者说来说是说明一个问题的。这个中心或这个问题就是这篇文章的主题或中心意思。

2. 考查文章的细节

细节题就是指针对文章的某处或几处细节描写所设置的问题。一篇文章必须通过许多细节来进一步解释和阐明主题,体现中心思想。弄懂了这些细节,有助于理解全文,也是归纳、概括文章中心思想的基础。学生必须根据命题人的不同要求,或扫读或细读文章,以获得某些特定信息或准确地寻找所需要的细节。

细节题的出题规律有:如果出现两道或两道以上此种类型的题,通常都是先考查文章中先出现的信息。但文章中的细节并不是孤立的,它们是服务于主题思想并且是相互联系的。需要注意的是题干和选项的表达一般都不采用语篇中的原话,而使用同义的词语。有时选项会原封不动地摘自文章的某一部分,但可能由于语境不同或因其修饰词不同而产生不同含义。

无论哪种出题方式,细节题都可采用以下四个步骤来解答:

① 从问题中找到关键词

② 以关键词为线索,在文中寻找与问题相关的信息

③ 仔细比较所给选项与文中细节细微的区别

④ 最后确定最佳答案

例题: Good evening, everyone! It's 8:00 p. m. The party of 2010 begins. All the people in China are waiting for the coming year. When the clock strikes(敲) twelve, all the people are very happy and say "Happy New Year!" to each other(彼此).

Different cities have different time. For example, it's midnight(午夜) in Beijing, but it's 2 p. m. in London and it's 1 a. m. in Tokyo, and it's 2 a. m. in Sydney. Hong Kong has the same time as Beijing.

阅读短文内容,选择最佳答案。

If it's 1 a. m. in Tokyo, it's _____ in Hong Kong.

A. midnight B. 2 a. m. C. 2 p. m. D. 8 a. m.

【分析】

本文主要讲的是各个国家主要城市的时差,通过阅读全篇,同学们要明白文章的主旨,然后再根据问题把侧重点放在第二段上,数字一直是英语阅读和听力中最容易混淆的地方,所以要认真仔细对待,你也可以把每个城市对应的时间写下来,这样会更清晰明了一些,做题的准确率也提高了。本题答案为 A。

3. 考查文章的寓意

要求学生在通篇理解文章的基础上去领会作者的言外之意。这层意思通常不是很明确地表达出来,而是隐含在文章之中。

4. 考查文章的结论

一篇文章通常会提出或涉及某些问题并引出答案或结论。文章的结论并不是在文中明确展现出来的,常常需要学生在理解全文的基础上通过推断去获得。

5. 考查生词词义

检测学生对生词词义的判断能力,在中考试题上属高层次的阅读理解题。理解词义是做阅读理解题最基本的要求。学生略过某些生词,是发展阅读能力的重要技巧之一。对于阅读材料中出现的生词,只要它不妨碍对文章的理解,可利用上下文、词形构造、词的搭配等语言知识去猜测、体会其意义。

如何根据上下文猜测词义?

猜测词义也是一种英语阅读能力。英语阅读理解试题中有不少这样的题目。任何一个实词,只有在一定的上下文中才能表示一个确定的词义。所谓上下文,正如英语词典所解释的,其作用就是帮助确定上下文中的词、短语或句子的意义。据此,我们可以尽可能地利用上下文来猜测词义,即从已知推求未知,也就是用我们所熟悉的词或短语来猜测我们不熟悉的词的词义。猜测词义时,我们可以应用下面一些猜词的技巧:

(1) 根据上下文已知部分进行逻辑上的推理猜测词义:有时短文中出现一个需要猜测其意义的词或短语,下面接着出现其定义或解释,这就是判断该词或短语意义的主要依据。

例如: The herdsman, who looks after sheep, earns(挣钱) about 650 yuan a year.

分析: 句中 looks after sheep 就表明了 herdsman 的词义为“牧羊人”。

(2) 根据上下文的指代关系进行猜测: 文章中的代词 it, that, this, he, him 或 them 可以指上文提到的人或物,其中 it 和 that 还可以指一件事。

例如: However, the question is still an interesting one. Many students are interested in it.

分析: it 指的是所问的问题(the question)。

(3) 通过因果关系猜词:

例如: He is very famous because many people know him.

分析: 因为很多人认识、知道他,因此他很“有名”。由此可知 famous 意为“著名的”。

(4) 根据转折或对比关系进行猜测: 根据上下句的连接词,如 but, however 等就可以看到前后句在意义

上的差别,从而依据某一句的含义来确定另一句的含义。另外,分号也可以表示转折、对比或不相干的意义。

例如:She is usually prompt for all her classes, but today she was late.

分析:but 一词表转折,因此 but 前后的意思正好相反。后半句的意思是“她今天上课迟到了”,因此反向推理,可得出她平时一向“准时”的结论。

(5)通过同义词和反义词的关系猜词:当词或短语之间有并列连词 and 或 or 时,其连接的两项内容在含义上是接近的或递进的,由此确定同等关系中的某个生词所属的义域,从而可推知其大致意思。

例如:Doctors think that smoking is harmful to your health. They also think drinking is bad for your health.

分析:句中 harmful 是个生词,但通过 also 表示“也”的意思判断出 be bad for 替代 harmful 后,不难推断出其词义为“不利的,有害的”。

(6)通过构词法猜词:在阅读文章时,我们总会遇上一些新词汇,有时很难根据上下文来推断其词意,而它们对文章的理解又有着举足轻重的作用,此时,如果掌握了一些常用的词根、前缀、后缀等语法知识,这些问题便不难解决了。

例如:We thank you for your kindness.

分析:kindness 是 kind 的同根名词,据此可以判断出 kindness 意思是“热心,好心”。

(7)通过定义或释义关系来推测词义:某些文章中对于比较重要的词会紧接着进行阐述和解释,学生可依此来判断生词的词性及其含义。

例如:Vegetarians are a kind of people who never eat meat.

分析:由定义解释可知,从不吃肉的人被称为“素食主义者”。

tries. People drink coffee at breakfast, at lunch, at dinner and between meals. They drink hot coffee or coffee with ice in it. They drink it at work and at home. They eat coffee ice-cream and coffee candy. Coffee is black and very strong. Different people like to drink it in different ways. Some people like coffee with cream or sugar in it. Other people like coffee with both cream and sugar in it. In all ways it is served. Coffee has become an international drink.

1. Coffee is an _____ drink.
A. interesting B. international

Great weather! It was _____ and _____ to a beautiful beach.
We had great fun _____ in the water. In the afternoon, we went _____ On the way, I found a little girl _____ in the corner. She was _____ I helped _____ find her father.

主题:生活常识 体裁:说明文
难度:★★★ 字数:110 建议用时:5 分钟



Coffee has become the most popular American drink. Today people in the United States drink more coffee than people in any of the other countries.

名人名言
Time is money. (Benjamin Franklin)
(时间就是金钱。)(富兰克林)

第二章 强效训练

第一节 基础训练

Test 1

Part 1 完形填空

主题:日常生活 体裁:记叙文

难度:★★ 字数:71 建议用时:4 mins

Great weather! It was 1 and hot all day. We 2 to a beautiful beach.

We had great fun 3 in the water. In the afternoon, we went 4. On the way, I found a little girl 5 in the corner. She was 6. I helped 7 find her father.



A

- That made me 8 very happy. I didn't have 9 money 10 a taxi. So I walked back to the hotel.
- () 1. A. windy B. cloudy C. sunny D. snowy
() 2. A. go B. got C. went D. get
() 3. A. play B. played C. playing D. plays
() 4. A. shop B. shopping C. shopped D. shops
() 5. A. cries B. cried C. crying D. cry
() 6. A. lose B. lost C. losing D. lost
() 7. A. she B. he C. her D. herself
() 8. A. feel B. feeling C. felt D. feels
() 9. A. some B. any C. a few D. no
() 10. A. with B. on C. for D. to

Part 2 阅读理解

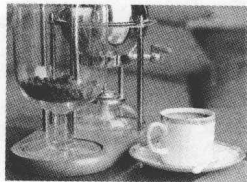
B

咖啡文化

主题:生活休闲 体裁:说明文

难度:★★★ 字数:110 建议用时:5 mins

Coffee has become the most popular American drink. Today people in the United States drink more coffee than people in any of the other coun-



tries. People drink coffee at breakfast, at lunch, at dinner and between meals. They drink hot coffee or coffee with ice in it. They drink it at work and at home. They eat coffee ice-cream and coffee candy. Coffee is black and very strong. Different people like to drink it in different ways. Some people like coffee with cream or sugar in it. Other people like coffee with both cream and sugar in it. In all ways it is served. Coffee has become an international drink.

- () 1. Coffee is an _____ drink.
A. interesting B. international

名人名言

Time is money. (Benjamin Franklin)

时间就是金钱。(富兰克林)

C. ice-cream

D. American

() 2. Different people like to drink coffee _____.

A. at work or at home B. in different ways

C. with cream or sugar D. between meals

() 3. Today Americans drink _____ coffee than people in any of the other countries.

A. as much as

B. less

C. more

D. most

() 4. "Coffee is black and very strong." The word STRONG here means _____.

A. 坚固的 B. 淡的 C. 清的 D. 浓的

() 5. _____ is the most popular American drink.

A. Black tea

B. Coffee

C. Water with ice

D. Whisky

C

真正的朋友

主题:朋友 体裁:记叙文

难度:★★★ 字数:180 建议用时:5 mins

One day, Allan and his friend Henry went swimming in a river. It was very hot. How happy they were in the river! After they got out of the water, they played games in the sun for a while. On their way home, Henry saw some flowers. He liked flowers very much, so he ran into the green field to look at them. Now Allan was walking by himself.



Then he heard Henry calling out, "A snake! Help! ..."

"What's wrong with you?" asked Allan.

"A snake bit (咬) me in the leg. Come here!"

Allan ran over and saw a small red wound (伤口) on Henry's leg.

"The snake was in the grass. I didn't see it."

"Sit down quickly!" Allan told Henry.

Allan put his mouth at the little red wound and began to suck (吸) at it. In this way he saved (挽救)

Henry's life. "Oh, Allan, it's very kind of you to help me."

"That's all right. We are friends and we must always help each other."

() 1. It was _____ when Allan and Henry went out.

A. hot

B. cold

C. raining

D. wet

() 2. After swimming, they played in the sun _____.

A. the whole morning

B. for 2 hours

C. long

D. for a while

() 3. On their way home, _____ got something wrong with his _____.

A. Allan; leg

B. Allan; head

C. Henry; leg

D. Henry; head

() 4. Henry and Allan are _____.

A. workers

B. good friends

C. brothers

D. farmers

() 5. Which of the following (下面的) is true?

A. Henry went to look at the flowers with Allan.

B. Allan saved Henry's life.

C. Allan was bitten by the snake, too.

D. Allan died at last.

名人名言

Time and tide wait for no man. (Scott)

时间不等人。(斯科特)

水手趣事

主题:幽默笑话 体裁:记叙文

难度:★★★ 字数:106 建议用时:5 mins

Dick has a friend.
His name is George. He
works on a big ship. The
ship goes from the United
Kingdom to China. So
George is often on the ship for many months. And he can
only see the sea.



新题型

Mary 的一家

主题:家庭生活 体裁:记叙文

难度:★★★ 字数:97 建议用时:5 mins

Mary is from Canada.
She is 14 years old now. 1. 她
和父母一起生活。Her father
is a doctor. 2. 她的妈妈是一
名护士。They work in different hospitals. 3. They have
to wear their uniforms every day. Mary is a student. She
has to wear her school uniform, too. Their house is on



名人名言

Victory won't come to me unless I go to it. (M. Moore)

胜利是不会向我走来的,我必须自己走向胜利。(穆尔.M.)

D

Today George is at home. It's nine o'clock in the
morning. He wakes up and looks out of the window.
What does he see? There are some trees. So he jumps
out of bed and cries, "The ship has hit the land! The
ship has hit the land!"

根据短文内容,判断下列句子正(T)误(F)。

- () 1. George is Dick's friend.
- () 2. George works on a big ship.
- () 3. George wakes up at eight.
- () 4. George sees the trees, and he thinks he is on the ship.
- () 5. George is on the river this morning.

E

First Avenue. 4. There is a big supermarket in their
neighborhood. In front of the supermarket is a square.
5. Old people like singing and dancing there. Mary likes
her neighborhood very much.

翻译短文中加线的句子。

- 1. Allan ran over and saw a small red wound.
- 2. on Henry's leg.
- 3. "The snake was in the grass. I didn't see it."
- 4. "Sit down quickly!" Allen told Henry.
- 5. Allan put his mouth at the little red wound and

F

北京一日游

主题:日常生活 体裁:记叙文

难度:★★★ 字数:135 建议用时:5 mins

根据首字母或汉语提示完成下列短文。

Liu Yang's pen pal, Sue, came to Beijing last week. Sue wanted to find out more about the Chinese 1. _____ (文化), so Liu Yang showed her around the Tian'an Men 2. S_____ first. They went there by bus.

It was 3. _____ (真正地,无疑地) hot at noon that day. They drank lots of 4. w_____ but still couldn't stand it. So they 5. _____ (决定) to find a restaurant to have lunch and have a rest. They went into a restaurant. The food there was 6. _____ (贵的). But it was very 7. d_____. After lunch, they 8. _____ (感觉) better. They went 9. b_____ to Sue's hotel at 6:00 in the evening. Sue 10. _____ (说) she had a good time that day.

Test 2

Part 1 完形填空

Mike 的工作日

主题:日常生活 体裁:记叙文

难度:★★★ 字数:250 建议用时:5 mins

Mike is an Englishman. He lives in a

1 _____ building in the
2 _____ of London. There



are eighteen floors in the building and he lives on the fifteenth floor. He 3 _____ a lift(电梯) to go up and down. He works very hard. He 4 _____ to work early. Every day he leaves his 5 _____ and walks to the lift. He gets into the lift. It 6 _____ him down to the first floor. He gets out of the lift. Then he walks to 7 _____ bus stop. The bus stop is in front of a station. It is about two hundred

meters from 8 _____ home. Usually, he catches the number 11 bus to work, but sometimes he goes 9 _____. He works in a factory about ten 10 _____ from his home. His work starts at half past eight, and finishes at a quarter to five. He gets back home at half past five.

- () 1. A. tall B. short C. small D. large
() 2. A. country B. town C. city D. village
() 3. A. makes B. uses C. does D. mends
() 4. A. begins B. wants C. runs D. goes
() 5. A. home B. building C. office D. room
() 6. A. costs B. spends C. takes D. brings
() 7. A. an B. a C. the D. /
() 8. A. his B. he C. him D. himself
() 9. A. by plane B. by train C. on foot D. by air
() 10. A. meters B. kilometers C. minutes D. hours

名人名言

A great man is always willing to be little. (R. W. Emerson)

伟大的人物总是愿意当小人物的。(爱默生. R. W.)

Part 2 阅读理解

B

人称“你、我、他”

主题:幽默笑话 体裁:记叙文

难度:★★★ 字数:137 建议用时:5 mins

Bob Smith is a little boy. On the first day at school, his teacher, Ms. Green, teaches him three words—you, he and I. Then the teacher says, “I am your teacher. You are my student. He is your classmate.”



When school is over, Bob goes home. His mother asks him, “What does your teacher teach you today?” Bob says with a smile, “Listen, Mom. I am your teacher, you are my student and he is your classmate.” His mother says, “No, dear. You are wrong.” Then she says, “I am your mother. You are my son. He is your father.”

The next morning at school, Bob's teacher asks

Bob to make sentences with the words “you, he and I”. Bob stands up and says, “I am your mother. You are my son. He is your father.”

- () 1. teaches Bob three words.
 - A. Bob's teacher
 - B. Bob's father
 - C. Bob's mother
- () 2. Bob answers his mother with a smile because .
 - A. he thinks he can give her a good answer
 - B. he goes to school on the first day
 - C. he is at home now
- () 3. Bob's mother is .
 - A. right
 - B. wrong
 - C. well
- () 4. is Bob's mother.
 - A. Ms. Green
 - B. Mr. Smith
 - C. Mrs. Smith
- () 5. Which one is right?
 - A. Bob's teacher is wrong.
 - B. Bob's mother is wrong.
 - C. Bob is wrong.

C

Sarah 的生活

主题:日常生活 体裁:记叙文

难度:★★ 字数:174 建议用时:4 mins

Hello! My name is Sarah. I'm from America. My mom and dad are teachers in a high school(高中). They go to work on weekdays. I have a sister. She is a high



school student. She likes science. She thinks it's interesting and funny. She likes playing basketball, too.

I'm fifteen years old. My birthday is December 24th. I study at the same school with my sister. I like music and dancing. Music is my favorite subject. I like my music teacher very much, and I like my English teacher, too. They are good teachers. There are 42 students in my class; 20 boys and 22 girls. They will (将) give me lots of birthday cards on my birthday.

I get up at 6:00a. m. . We have lessons from 8:00 a. m. to 4:00 p. m. . We have five English classes a week. Sometimes I play English games on my computer.

谚 语

A father is a treasure, a brother is a comfort, but a friend is both.

父亲是财富,兄弟是安慰,朋友兼而有之。