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阅读剑客

《15分钟原版阅读(阶梯计划式)》
《15分钟原版阅读(热考话题式)》
《15分钟原版阅读(常考题型式)》

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阅读三剑客

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分册主编：黎艳兵

副主编：陈青云 项中鹏

编者：於爱国 桂云山 陈旦 梅其标

周东 程斌 吴新志 胡灿兵

方建明 吴海艳 刘雅文

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阅读三剑客 15分钟原版阅读 编者的话

阅读能力是学生英语综合能力的核心，一名学生英语能力的高低很大程度上取决于阅读能力的强弱，因此随着国内英语测试方法的不断改革与发展，阅读占据了越来越重要的地位，已成为各类英语考试中分值最高、分量最重的题型。新课程标准也对中学生“读”的能力提出了更高的要求，即学生仅仅依靠阅读教材上的文章是远远不够的，课外还需要进行大量的长期的阅读训练。为此，我们特邀请长期工作在教学第一线，且有着丰富写作经验的知名教师和命题专家精心编写了《阅读三剑客·15分钟原版阅读》系列丛书。

目前中学生学习任务多，课业负担重，本丛书编者充分考虑到这一现状，对图书内容与形式进行了科学合理的设计，由每天15分钟的限时阅读来取代题海战术，用长期渗透式的方法点拨去取代盲目训练，精心打造出这套符合各学段学生阅读能力要求，语法不超纲，词汇量及生词数适中，融趣味性、知识性与实用性于一身的英语阅读训练丛书。书中所选文章均源于英美国家最新的报刊、书籍与权威网站等，选材原汁原味、新颖时尚、图文并茂，内容涉及热点新闻、科普科幻、人物传记、风俗习惯等各个方面，便于学生感知英语原版文章，感受外国文化。另外，本书还将阅读技能训练与语言知识积累作了有机结合，每次阅读训练之后，编者都对文中出现的重点语言知识设置专门版块作精要点拨，旨在帮助学生进一步巩固课内所学的基础知识，拓宽知识面，为进一步提高语言运用能力奠定坚实的基础。

《阅读三剑客·15分钟原版阅读》由“阶梯计划式”“热考话题式”和“常考题型式”三大系列构成：

①《阅读三剑客·15分钟原版阅读（阶梯计划式）》系列

全书由基础闯关、提升训练和拓展升华三大部分组成，整体采用由易渐难的阶梯闯关训练方法。初始阶段轻松快乐的阅读体验可增强学生的阅读信心，逐步形成阅读兴趣，使阅读训练渐入佳境，随着难度的逐级递增，学生可在不知不觉中提高阅读能力和成绩。阶梯计划式训练共分12个关次，每个关次通过5天的阅读训练来完成，但每天的阅读时长仅需15分钟左右，阅读理解、完形填空、任务型阅读等多种题型在这5天中穿插出现，使同学们能够真正体会到学习竟如游戏般快乐！

②《阅读三剑客·15分钟原版阅读（热考话题式）》系列

以新课标、各地考纲及现行主流教材作为编写依据，并在认真研读近千份考卷的基础上，归纳整理出15个初中阶段常考话题，每个话题由“话题导航”开篇导入，旨在点明该话题的考查重点和涵盖范围，接下来由与该话题相关联的三篇阅读理解、一篇完形填空和一篇任务型阅读构成阅读训练，最后是话题写作部分，每个写作练习不仅给出参考范文及名师点评，还提供了必备词汇与常用句式。这种话题读写相结合的方式，使英语学习因合理输入与有效输出而彰显学习效果！

③《阅读三剑客·15分钟原版阅读（常考题型式）》系列

对于英语阅读能力的考查涉及的题型有很多，最常见的是阅读理解和完形填空。这种考查越来越突出语言的工具性和交际性，主要考查学生对文字材料的理解程度和对相关信息的捕捉、获取、提炼以及分析推断的能力，因此近年来各类英语阅读新题型如雨后春笋般涌现出来。本书立足于中考常考题型，注重理论指导与实践相结合，分为阅读理解、完形填空和任务型阅读三大部分，书中不仅对各种题型提供了详尽的题型分析与解题指导，还配以每天15分钟的精编阅读习题，目的在于真正让学生对这些常考题型进行全面的了解与训练！

《阅读三剑客·15分钟原版阅读》系列丛书使用方式

《阅读三剑客·15分钟原版阅读》的“阶梯计划式”“热考话题式”和“常考题型式”三个系列既彼此独立又相互统一，学生可根据自身情况选择适合自己的其中一个或几个系列进行练习，也可依照以下使用建议循序渐进、全方位、多角度地进行阅读训练：第一阶段，使用“阶梯计划式”系列，阅读难度由易到难呈梯度上升，重在培养阅读信心与兴趣；第二阶段，使用“热考话题式”系列，熟悉中考常考话题，进行集中的话题阅读练习，并适时补充话题写作训练；第三阶段，使用“常考题型式”系列，所有阅读题目按常考题型进行分类，对阅读理解、完形填空、任务型阅读等各类题型可获得全面指导，进行全方位训练，为日后备考打下坚实的基础。

本书尽管从策划、编写、审核到出版都不遗余力地精心设计、用心操作，恐仍难免疏漏与舛误，诚望广大师生批评指正。

——丛书编写组

附

限时阅读的常用步骤及技巧

步 骤	阅读方法	目 的
第一步 浏览全文做标记	略读，找出和归纳文章主旨句及段落主题句，并将重要细节、事实标出。	掌握全篇主旨大意和框架结构。
第二步 略读题目	快速浏览题目，了解考查重点。	明确考查重点，为下一步有目的有针对性地阅读全文创造条件。
第三步 带着问题复读全文	通篇跳读或寻读搜索答案，局部精读。	带着问题扫描全篇，初步确定答案。
第四步 解答题目	研读题目及选项	排除干扰项，选定正确答案。

限时阅读中请注意以下常用信号词：

1. 提示顺序的信号词：firstly, secondly, next, then, finally, at last, in the end
2. 提示附加同类内容的信号词：and, too, similarly, besides, what's more, likewise, in addition
3. 具体解释某一内容的信号词：that is, namely, in other words, that's to say
4. 提示举例的信号词：like, such as, for example
5. 总结的信号词：in short, in a word, in brief, to sum up, in conclusion
6. 提示话题的信号词：as for, in the way of, concerning, regarding, in the case of, as far as...is concerned
7. 提示对比或话题转换的信号词：but, though, however, yet, otherwise, on the contrary, at the same time, meanwhile, whereas, instead, in spite of
8. 表示因果关系的信号词：so, therefore, thus, as a result, for this reason, since, for, in order that

目录索引表

阶段	主题	题材	体裁				题型			对应页码	
			记叙文	说明文	议论文	应用文	阅读理解	完形填空	任务型阅读	题目页码	答案页码
基础闯关 第一关	Do you have candles? 你有蜡烛吗?	人际关系	√				√			1	97
	First flight 第一次乘飞机	假日活动	√				√			2	97
	Who puts the bell? 谁系铃铛?	哲理故事	√					√		3	97
	Menu 菜单	饮食健康				√	√			4	97
	American diet 美国饮食	饮食文化		√			√			5	97
	Bird, frog and grasshopper 鸟、青蛙和蚱蜢	哲理故事	√					√		6	98
	Keep healthy 保持健康	健身之道		√					√	7	98
	Beautiful freckles 美丽的雀斑	哲理故事	√						√	7	98
基础闯关 第二关	How to learn English well 怎样学好英语	语言学习		√			√			9	98
	Dry sandwiches 干三明治	哲理故事	√				√			10	98
	The giant and the little girl 巨人与小姑娘	哲理故事	√					√		11	98
	Fox and cock 狐狸和公鸡	寓言故事	√				√			12	99
	Let my driver answer it 让我的司机来回答吧	幽默故事	√				√			13	99
	Learning from life 从生活中学习	人生感悟	√					√		14	99
	A letter 一封信件: 活动安排	学习生活				√			√	15	99
	A happy day 快乐的一天	日常生活	√						√	16	99
基础闯关 第三关	A walking-stick 拐杖	幽默故事	√				√			17	99
	The hat seller and the monkeys 卖帽人和猴子	幽默故事	√				√			18	99
	They aren't delicious 他们味道不好	幽默故事	√					√		19	100
	I never work after supper 晚饭后我从不工作	幽默故事	√				√			20	100
	Write it 500 times 把它抄五百遍	幽默故事	√				√			21	100
	A letter 一封信件: 申请	求职应聘				√		√		22	100
	Football 足球	体育运动		√					√	22	100
	Family names 姓氏	社会生活		√					√	23	100
基础闯关 第四关	A forgetful person 健忘的人	幽默故事	√				√			25	100
	Paid with milk 已经用牛奶结清费用了	情感态度	√				√			26	101
	A picture of a park 公园照片	社会生活	√					√		27	101
	A happy grandfather 快乐的外公	幽默故事	√		√					28	101
	A clever servant 聪明的仆人	幽默故事	√		√					29	101
	Don't pollute the water 请别污染水	环境污染	√					√		30	101
	Computers 计算机	科技发明		√					√	30	102
	Chinese education 中国教育	文化教育		√					√	31	102

目录索引表

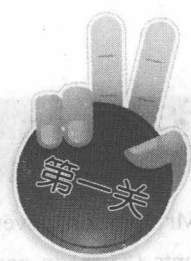
目录索引表			体 裁				题 型			对应页码	
阶 段	主 题	题材	记 叙 文	说 明 文	议 论 文	应 用 文	阅 读 理 解	完 形 填 空	任 务 型 阅 读	题 目 页 码	答 案 页 码
提升训练 第五关	A talk 一次演讲	校园生活	√				√			33	102
	I was half mad 我疯了一半	幽默故事	√				√			34	102
	Traveling 旅行	旅游交通			√			√		35	102
	How lucky I am! 我多么幸运啊	幽默故事	√				√			36	102
	Dave and Ann 大卫与安	日常生活	√				√			37	103
	Why don't you call me? 为什么不给我打电话?	幽默故事	√					√		38	103
	As clever as a doctor's 跟医生的脑子一样聪明	幽默故事	√						√	39	103
	A toy horse 玩具马	童趣故事	√						√	39	103
	Animals in the zoo 动物园里的动物	自 然			√		√			41	103
	I'll have sixteen cars 我打算买十六辆车	情感态度	√				√			41	103
提升训练 第六关	The farmer, the horse and the son 农民、马和儿子	哲理故事	√					√		43	103
	Sleep 睡眠	健 康	√				√			44	104
	Too polite 礼貌过头了	校园生活		√			√			45	104
	Sandwich 三明治	社会生活	√					√		46	104
	An advertisement of a zoo 动物园广告	文娱活动				√			√	46	104
	The helping hands club 互助俱乐部	社会生活	√						√	47	104
	Body language 肢体语言	语言文化		√			√			49	104
	Don't ask me about the age 请别问我的年龄	文化风俗	√				√			50	105
	My pen pal 我的笔友	人物介绍		√				√		51	105
	提升训练 第七关	Birthday presents 生日礼物	生活故事	√				√			52
Get on with your sister 与姐姐相处		人际关系		√			√			53	105
Zhang Liang 张亮的个人资料		人物介绍		√				√		54	105
Go to a movie 看电影		兴趣爱好	√						√	54	105
The weather in England 英国气候		气候天气		√					√	55	105
It will cost much 代价太高		幽默故事	√				√			57	106
But the Japanese did 有麻烦的是他们		幽默故事	√				√			58	106
Have a good time 玩得开心		假日活动	√					√		59	106
It is not good enough 它不是足够好		幽默故事	√				√			60	106
提升训练 第八关		We don't have any 我们没有	幽默故事	√				√			61
	Traveling in America 在美国旅行	旅游交通		√				√		61	107
	Reading habits 阅读习惯	兴趣爱好	√						√	62	107
	Send letters 送信	轶闻趣事	√						√	63	107

目录索引表

目录索引表			体裁				题型			对应页码	
阶段	主题	题材	记叙文	说明文	议论文	应用文	阅读理解	完形填空	任务型阅读	题目页码	答案页码
提升训练 第九关	He knows the future 他未卜先知	幽默故事	√				√			65	107
	A duck and a shop clerk 鸭子和店员	幽默故事	√				√			66	107
	Get on the wrong car 上错车	趣闻轶事	√					√		67	107
	How to be good grandparents 如何做好祖父母	人际关系		√			√			68	108
	I'll work in three months 我三个月后来上班	幽默故事	√				√			69	108
	Buy tickets 买票	人生经历	√					√		70	108
	Eating customs 吃的习俗	风土人情		√					√	71	108
	Knock at the door 敲门	幽默故事	√						√	71	108
拓展升华 第十关	Accidents 事故	交通安全		√			√			73	108
	A bad story 糟糕的作品	幽默故事	√				√			74	108
	Put down your telephone 请挂掉电话	幽默故事	√					√		75	109
	How to get to school on time 如何按时到校	日常生活		√			√			76	109
	An unlucky man 不幸的人	幽默故事	√				√			77	109
	A clever dog 聪明的狗	幽默故事	√					√		77	109
	Do the shopping 购物	日常生活		√					√	78	109
	Eat your vegetables 请吃蔬菜	人际关系	√						√	79	109
拓展升华 第十一关	How much does the miracle cost? 奇迹多少钱?	情感故事	√				√			81	110
	Can you look for a seat for my dog? 能给我的狗找个座位吗?	幽默故事	√				√			82	110
	Enjoy your life 享受生活	人生感悟	√					√		83	110
	A good lie 不错的谎言	幽默故事	√				√			84	110
	English seasons 英国季节	自然气候		√			√			85	110
	A clever parrot 聪明的鹦鹉	幽默故事	√					√		86	111
	Yao Ming, a famous basketball player 篮球明星姚明	名人传记	√						√	86	111
	The Kings' daily life 金一家的日常生活	日常生活	√						√	87	111
拓展升华 第十二关	Where is the fish? 鱼哪里去了?	幽默故事	√				√			89	111
	Hong Kong 香港	风土人情		√			√			90	111
	What's his name? 他叫什么名字?	儿童趣事	√					√		91	111
	Ian and Fred 伊恩和弗雷德	幽默故事	√				√			92	112
	Different menus 不同的菜单	饮食文化	√				√			93	112
	A "kind" driver “和善”的司机	幽默故事	√					√		94	112
	American students 美国中学生	校园生活		√					√	94	112
	A lucky customer 幸运的顾客	休闲时光	√						√	95	112



基 础 阅 关



阅读点睛

阅读时要去掉杂念，情绪安定，精神专一，形成一种愉快的顺向心理，建立起大脑中的优势兴奋中心。遇到困难要从容不迫，不分心。这样才能对所读文章有清晰印象，理解深刻。

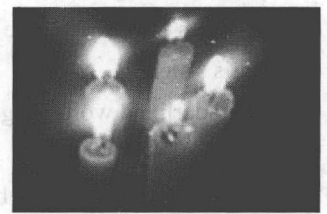
阅读理解 A

题材	体裁	短文词数	建议用时	答题题数
人际关系	记叙文	151	8 mins	___/5

A woman just moves to a new house. The light suddenly goes out and it is very dark in the room.

Somebody knocks at the door when the woman gets the candle.^① She opens the door and finds it is a boy, with his hands behind his back, asking, "Aunt, do you have candles?"

"I moved here just one day. How can someone tell a child to borrow (借) things? Today, I give you a candle. Maybe tomorrow you will come here to borrow salt, onions and tomatoes, no, no!" The woman thinks and then answers, "Sorry, I'm new here, and don't have candles." With that, she closes the door.



"Aunt, look, my mum asks me to send you these candles." Holding up two candles high, the little boy gives them to the woman.

Facing the child's clear eyes, the woman feels ashamed, afraid to look him in the eye...

- Who knocks at the door?
A. Someone. B. A woman. C. A boy. D. A girl.
- What is in the boy's hand?
A. Nothing. B. Two candles. C. Some salt. D. Some food.
- The woman thinks the boy comes to _____.
A. help her B. borrow candles B. borrow some salt D. sell candles
- What do you think of the boy and his mother?
A. They are friendly to the woman. B. They are too careful.
C. They are unlucky. D. They aren't easy to get along with.
- From the last paragraph, we know the woman feels she is _____.
A. happy B. bored C. worried D. wrong



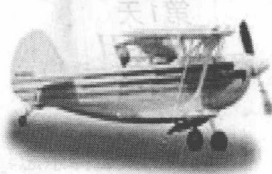
15分钟

原版阅读·阶梯计划式(七年级)

阅读理解 **B**

题材	体裁	短文词数	建议用时	答对题数
假日活动	记叙文	135	7 mins	___/5

Mr Johnson never takes a plane, but he reads a lot of news about air accidents (空难) in papers. One day when a friend asks him for a ride in his small plane, Mr Johnson is worried about it. "It is very good to take the plane," says his friend, and Mr Johnson gets on his plane.



His friend drives the plane onto the runway of the airport. There are many accidents when planes take off (起飞), so Mr Johnson is very frightened and closes his eyes.

After a minute or two he opens his eyes, looks out of the window of the plane, and says to his friend, "Look at those people down there. They look like small ants, don't they?"

"Those are ants," answers his friend. "We're still on the land."

1. What's the passage about?

A. About taking a bus.

B. About taking a plane.

C. About taking a boat.

D. About riding a bike.

2. Who asks Johnson to take the plane?

A. His sister.

B. His friend.

C. His parents.

D. His brother.

3. The underlined word "frightened" means "___" in Chinese.

A. 高兴

B. 害怕

C. 轻松

D. 刺激

4. What does Johnson see when he looks out of the plane?

A. An accident.

B. Some people.

C. Some ants.

D. Some planes.

5. From the last paragraph, we know ____.

A. there is an air accident

B. the plane is in the sky

C. the plane doesn't take off

D. Johnson isn't frightened



知识补给站

① Somebody knocks at the door when the woman gets the candle.

当女士去拿蜡烛时，有人敲门。

- somebody 是复合不定代词，指身份不明的人。
- when 意思是“当……时”，表示时间。

② They look like small ants, don't they? 他们看起来像小蚂蚁，对吗？

- 在陈述句后加上附加疑问部分构成反意疑问句。陈述部分为肯定形式，疑问部分则用否定形式。

You're a student, aren't you? 你是一名学生，是吗？

第2天

月 日

阅读点睛

完形填空属综合性较强的“阅读理解”题型。平时要加强听说读写综合训练,提高运用英语的能力;要广泛了解多方面的信息,增加自己的知识储备,为做好完形填空打下坚实的基础。

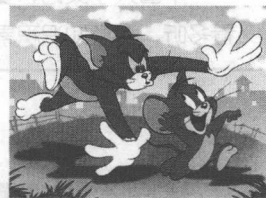
完形填空

题材	体裁	短文词数	建议用时	答对题数
哲理故事	记叙文	146	12 mins	___/10

There are many mice (老鼠) in a house. The man of the house gets a 1. The cat eats many 2.

Then the oldest mouse says, "All mice must come 3 my room tonight, and we will think what we can 4 about this cat."^①

All the mice 5. Many mice speak, but no one knows 6 to do. At last a young mouse stands up 7 says, "We must put a bell (铃) on the cat. Then, when the cat comes near, we can hear the bell and run away. 8 the cat can't catch any more mice."



Then the old mouse asks, " 9 will put the bell on the cat?"

No mouse answers. He 10, but still no one speaks.

At last he says, "It is easy to say things, but it is hard to do them."^②

- | | | | |
|---------------|-----------|----------|----------|
| 1. A. mouse | B. bell | C. cat | D. dog |
| 2. A. a mouse | B. mouse | C. a cat | D. cat |
| 3. A. with | B. for | C. to | D. at |
| 4. A. do | B. have | C. think | D. say |
| 5. A. come | B. take | C. buy | D. have |
| 6. A. how | B. where | C. when | D. what |
| 7. A. or | B. but | C. and | D. so |
| 8. A. So | B. But | C. For | D. Or |
| 9. A. What | B. Who | C. Where | D. How |
| 10. A. says | B. smiles | C. reads | D. waits |

It is never too late to mend. 亡羊补牢, 犹为未晚。



① We will think what we can do about this cat. 我们要考虑怎样对付这只猫。

- “will+动词原形”构成一般将来时,表示从现在开始的一段时间之后发生的动作或存在的状态。

We will do our homework at home this weekend. 本周末我们打算呆在家里做作业。

② It is easy to say things, but it is hard to do them. 说起来容易,做起来难。

- it是形式主语,真正主语是动词不定式短语 to say things 和 to do them.

It is interesting to fish on a boat. 坐在船上钓鱼很有趣。



阅读点睛

中国人学英语,要尽可能多地了解英语国家的文化背景、风土人情和生活方式与习惯等。平时多看多听,注意知识积累,足够的背景知识会让你的阅读变得愉快轻松。

阅读理解

A

题材	体裁	短文词数	建议用时	答题题数
饮食健康	应用文	105	7 mins	___/5

Dario's

Call-a-Pizza-takeaway pizza

Tel: 021-765-951

STRATERS	DARIO'S WONDERFUL PIZZA		
①Garlic bread	SMALL	MEDIUM	LARGE
\$1.99	③ Original Cheese and Tomato \$5.50	\$7.15	\$6.15
Topped with 100% mozzarella cheese and Dario's own tomato sauce	Topped with 100% mozzarella cheese and fresh sliced tomatoes		
②Chicken dunkers	④ Full House \$9.25	\$11.90	\$13.65
\$3.49	⑤ Mighty Meaty \$9.25	\$11.90	\$13.65
6 chicken wings served with 2 dips: Barbecue and Chili pepper	Onions, green peppers, olives, pineapples, prawns		
	⑥ Tandoori Hot \$9.50	\$12.10	\$13.95
	Onions, mushrooms, pepperoni, ham, sausage		
	⑦ Vegetable Supreme \$8.50	\$10.70	\$11.90
	Thick pieces of Tandoori chicken, onions, mushrooms, green peppers		
	Onions, green peppers, sweet corn, mushrooms, sliced tomatoes		

- If (如果) you want to have lunch at home, you can _____.
A. go to Dario's
B. call Dario's at 021-765-951
C. call your teacher
D. ask a friend to come
- How much is a small size of Full House and a large size of Mighty Meaty?
A. \$9.25.
B. \$13.65.
C. \$22.9.
D. \$18.5.
- Which of the following is NOT a kind of pizza?
A. Full House.
B. Garlic bread.
C. Mighty Meaty.
D. Tandoori Hot.
- A small size of Vegetable Supreme and _____ are \$20.60.
A. a small size of Mighty Meaty
B. a medium size of Tandoori Hot
C. a large size of Original Cheese and Tomato
D. a big size of Full House.
- What's the chart (表格) about?
A. Food.
B. Sports.
C. Classes.
D. School things.

阅读理解 B

题材	体裁	短文词数	建议用时	答对题数
饮食文化	说明文	112	7 mins	___/5

Americans usually eat three meals a day. Breakfast usually comes before eight o'clock in the morning. They usually have eggs, some meat, bread, fruit juice and coffee. Lunch is between twelve and one o'clock.^① It is like a light meal, and working people must take lunch with them or get it near workplaces. Children often take sandwiches, fruit, and cookies with them or eat in school.



Supper is between six and eight in the evening. People cook it carefully. They may have meat or chicken, turkey and duck. They may all have potatoes or rice, vegetables or salad. The drink is coffee, tea or milk. Then comes the dessert (甜食).

根据短文内容判断正(T)误(F)。

- Americans usually eat dessert in the morning.
- If people work outside in America, they often go back and have lunch at home.
- Americans like to have a big dinner at night.
- Lunch is the most important meal in a day in America.
- Coffee, tea and milk are American favorite drinks.

知识补给站

① Lunch is between twelve and one o'clock. 午饭在十二点和一点之间。

- 介词 between 意为“在……之间”，常与 and 连用，指在两者之间。

Tom sits between Mike and Jim. 汤姆坐在迈克和吉姆之间。



第4天
__月__日

阅读点睛

“根据首字母提示或用所给词的适当形式完成单词”是完形填空的重要形式。做这种形式的完形填空题不一定要首先浏览短文。只需通过对上下文语境的理解,了解横线部分蕴含的意义与句法作用,即可用单词的正确形式补全短文。

完形填空

题材	体裁	短文词数	建议用时	答对题数
哲理故事	记叙文	155	10 mins	___/10

从方框中选择适当的单词填空,使短文意思完整。

you swim pushes says join fly jump on good plan

Three friends jump (跳) to a pool.

“I cannot 1 over a pool,” Bird says. “I must fly across and wait for 2 over there.”

“So I cannot jump over the pool, either.^① I must 3 across,” Frog says.

“I cannot jump or fly that far,” Grasshopper 4. “I can’t swim, either. If I 5 you, the three of us must work together.^②”

Grasshopper says, “Please, Bird, 6 to a tree and bring back a big leaf and put it on the water. When I ride 7 the leaf, Frog can push (推) it across the pool.”

Grasshopper’s plan (计划) is 8, and the three friends are all across the pool.

“But, Grasshopper,” says Bird. “I bring the leaf, and Frog 9 it. What do you do?”

“I have the 10,” Grasshopper says, laughing. “And my plan is good.”



知识

补给站

① So I cannot jump over the pool, either. 因此我也不能跳过池塘。

• either 意为“也”。常用于否定句中,放在句末。

② If I join you, the three of us must work together.

如果要我加入你们团队,我们三个就必须一起合作。

• if 意为“如果”,常用来引导条件状语从句。

If it rains tomorrow, I will stay at home and watch TV. 如果明天下雨,我就呆在家里看电视。

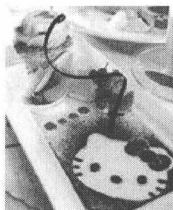


阅读点睛

阅读速度是阅读能力的重要方面，平时养成快速阅读的习惯，才能适应中考的需要。要把逐词逐句的点式阅读变成一次扫描一句的线式阅读，养成眼疾手快的直映能力。

任务型阅读 A

题材	体裁	短文词数	建议用时	答对题数
健身之道	说明文	100	7 mins	___/5



Everybody wants to be healthy. You know food is very important. There are many healthy foods. You can have more bananas, apples, oranges, tomatoes and lettuce because fruits and vegetables are good for your health. But don't eat too much chocolate. It's not good for you. Healthy food can make you grow well and keep strong.^① Remember there is a saying, "An apple a day keeps the doctor away." Sports can also keep you healthy. Do some sports every day. Don't be lazy! Get up early and go to bed early and you will have a

healthy and happy life.

根据短文内容补全句子。(每空一词)

1. Eat _____ and _____ for meals every day, and you can keep healthy.
2. It is _____ for you to _____ too much chocolate.
3. People who have healthy food may _____ well and _____ strong.
4. If you eat an apple every day, maybe you don't have to _____.
5. _____, healthy _____ and good habits can keep us healthy and happy.

任务型阅读 B

题材	体裁	短文词数	建议用时	答对题数
哲理故事	记叙文	137	8 mins	___/5

An old woman and her little grandson spent the day at the zoo. There were many freckles (雀斑) on the boy's face. Lots of children were waiting for an artist (艺术家). The artist was painting tiger feet on their faces.

"You have so many freckles, there's no place to paint!" a girl said to the little boy.

Shyly, the little boy dropped his head. His grandmother smiled at him. "I love your freckles. When I was a little girl, I always wanted freckles," she said, looking at the boy. "Freckles are beautiful."

The boy looked up, "Really?"



"Sure," said the grandmother. "I have something more beautiful than freckles on my face.^② Can you find it?"

The little boy thought for a short time, looked carefully at his grandma's face, and said, "Wrinkles (皱纹)."

根据短文内容按要求完成下列各题。

1. Who is the boy with freckles in his face?



A.



B.



C.



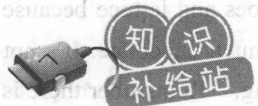
D.

2. 找出两个最能表示男孩心理变化的动作。_____

3. The girl in line is not _____ to the boy. (用一个词补全句子)

4. According to the passage, I think the little boy's grandmother is _____.

5. What can you learn from the passage? (用英语回答问题) _____



① Healthy food can make you grow well and keep strong.

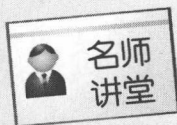
健康的食物能助你成长并保持强壮的体魄。

- make 有“使，让”之意，其后常用动词原形做宾语补足语。

② I have something more beautiful than freckles on my face. 我脸有些东西比雀斑更漂亮。

- than 意为“比”，常用于两者之间的比较。
- “more+多音节形容词”构成多音节形容词的比较级。

Healthy food is more important than others. 健康的食物比起其他的来说更为重要。



精读

“精读”中的“精”换个说法就是“理解”。理解包括三个层面，一是文章单词词义理解，二是句子意义理解，最后是文章结构理解。第一个层次的精读是理解词语，词汇量是阅读理解的基础。在精读词汇时应有意识地重点学习某些具有普遍含义的动词、形容词，其次是副词和名词，尽量找出其同义词或反义词。同学们可想出适合自己的积累词汇的方法并实行之。对于比较难或比较偏的单词无需精读，认知即可。第二个层次的精读是句子的分析和理解。分析和理解要尽可能结合题目进行。分析句子最有效的方法还是从句子的主干着手，找出句子的主语、谓语，及物动词后应找出其宾语及（或）补足语；然后再分析修饰成分，如名词类多受定语修饰，动词、形容词多受副词修饰。第三个层面的精读是分析文章结构，从结构的角度分析作者的写作意图，叙述方式或论证过程。一篇文章通常由若干段落组成，每个段落都有其大意，所有段落都是文章主旨不可缺少的组成部分。从文章的宏观结构上去分析，抓住文章主旨，了解段落功能，对于解答主旨归纳题与段落大意题有很大的帮助。

第6天
月 日

阅读点睛

阅读较长的文章，可以先看后面的问题，然后带着问题去阅读文章。阅读时要按情节或事件发展的顺序，对应捕捉与问题相关的信息；可以边读边做简明的标记，待全文看完，所有问题已经基本找到答案。

阅读理解 A

题材	体裁	短文词数	建议用时	答对题数
语言学习	说明文	112	7 mins	___/5

There isn't an easy way to learn English, but there are some good ways: speak, listen to, read and write English.

Speak English with your teachers and your classmates in and out of class. Listen to your teachers, your classmates and anyone when they speak English. Don't just read the textbooks, go to a bookshop and find some easy English books to read. Write short articles if you can.

These things are not hard, if you work best. Remember not to be afraid of making mistakes.^① When you have trouble (麻烦) in learning it, you can ask your teachers and classmates. With the help of them, you will learn English well.



- For most students, the best way to learn English well is to _____.
A. speak English B. listen to English C. read and write English D. A, B and C
- You can be a good student at English, _____.
A. if you often talk with others in Chinese B. if you only read English textbook.
C. if you speak much English D. if you are afraid of making mistakes
- If you want to learn English well, listen to _____ when they speak English.
A. classmates B. teachers C. Englishmen D. all the people
- When you have trouble in English, _____.
A. you can work it out by yourself B. you can never mind it
C. you have to do nothing D. you can ask your teachers
- This article mainly (主要) tells us _____.
A. English is hard to learn B. students like English
C. the ways to learn English D. students help each other in English