



金点思维系列



# 七年级 英语·阅读理解

丛书主编 蔡 晔



YZLI0890146420

# READING



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## 前言

在多年执教生涯中,我深深感到很多学生在学习英语的过程中苦恼不堪。成绩低的被找不到一条入门捷径所困扰,成绩中等的却为停滞不前的分数而烦闷,成绩高的又因无法突破高分关卡让自己继续攀升而感到遗憾。这种问题的根源是学生欠缺一套高效的英语学习思维。金点学习法是一种能够提高班级整体英语成绩的方法;是一种让学生掌握后能够迅速提高做题精准度的方法;是一种让父母相信自己的孩子掌握后能靠自己逐步提高学习成绩的方法。

什么是金点学习法?举例说明:She is the girl \_\_\_\_\_ I wanted.  
A. when B. where C. who D. what。从这道题中不难看出加彩的词是题目的核心。将这两个词放在一起可以组成一个意群,即想要的姑娘。再来看答案,能代表人的只有 who。这就是金点提取学习法。金点学习法贯穿的思想是突出核心点的价值,掌握提炼句子、篇章核心词的技巧,以记忆少数几点的方式来进行演绎推理,获悉全篇内容的思维方式。让学生根据句子和篇章提供的信息主动出击,准确推理出各题所需内容,直线提高做题的精准度。金点学习法的要点如下:

- 金点提炼——每个句子或篇章都有其要阐述的核心,这里称之为“金点”。我们首先要以点的形式提出并体现要阐述的核心内容,即能体现文章文眼的语法点、词汇或句子。这一方法在教学过程中有助于教师引导并鼓励学生进行自主学习,另外,点化的知识面也有利于学生记忆。

- 取意总结——让学生自行根据提出的核心词组成意群,进行文意推测,也就是根据取意(词、句、或语法点)推理出本文在阐述什么内容或要表达何意。

- 论证推理——这是一个将“金点”“取意”的逻辑推理进行实体论证的过程。将金点还原于文章,以金点为核心,对文章进行字句的梳理。

## 前言

由于已掌握大概的、正确的文章核心内容,依此方式进行解题的准确性高、时效性强。

- 训练巩固——设一定量的模式化练习,分层次、阶梯化地让学生依此模式进行定量练习,形成一种主动的淘金取意的做题思维。

- 拓展升华——分为答案、解析、延伸三部分。该部分内容不仅仅是“金点”部分内容的简单重复,还是“金点”部分内容经过论证后的一个精简的总结和向下一部分发展的有效延伸。这部分看似是对上部分内容和即将出现的内容的重复,实则是帮助学生不经意地进行记忆和拓展。

金点学习法从金点的提炼到取意的总结再到论证的推理最后到升华部分,这一有机布排,切实做到了逐词、逐句、逐篇的步步讲究、步步深究。依据此法,我们科学地为学生创造了一套改变学习方法,更新学习理念,培养主动思考,树立学习信心的思维训练丛书,希望能帮助广大还在为学习英语而感到苦恼的学生指点迷津、取得佳绩。

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## Module 1 中考阅读题型点津

### 中考新题型分析介绍

阅读理解是历年中考必考的重点题型,主要考查考生通过文字获取信息的能力。从各省市中考题型来看,常见的传统题型有:选择填空型、判断正误型、回答问题型、还原型;新题型有:任务型阅读。

任务型阅读是近年来中考出现的新题型,要求考生或填写表格(一般限定词数)或回答问题。这类题的难度最大,考生如果不能真正读懂文章,就无从下笔。值得一提的是,近年来任务型阅读的主观题在各地中考英语试题中所占的比例越来越大,有的地方试题甚至出现两篇,既要求考生根据文章填写表格,又要求考生在阅读文章后回答问题,而诸如英汉互译、在文章中填词等新题型也开始出现。

#### 解题技巧

##### 一、主旨概括题

这类题目大多是要求给出文章的标题。做此类题时要通读全文,分清主旨细节,防止以偏概全。文章的标题可以是一个完整的句子、一个简洁的短语或者是一个问题。书写时,要特别注意字母的大小写和词数的要求。

##### 二、英文释义题,也称句子替代或词汇替代题

这类题目要求从文章找出与所给句子或词汇含义相同的句子或词汇,一般读懂了文章,弄清所给句子及文中相应句子的意思即可答出,该题在任务型阅读中相对简单。

##### 三、句子填空题

这类题目要充分利用文章中表示对比、转折、因果、递进、条件等关系的连词,结合上下文语境来弄清楚需要填的究竟是什么含义的句子。

##### 四、翻译句子

做这类题目时,句子的意思一定要切合语境,表达简洁、准确、到位,符合语言习惯。

##### 五、根据短文内容回答问题

无论是封闭式的问题还是开放式的问题都要力求表达准确,尤其句子结构要准确无误。所写答语可以是完整的句子,也可以是简略回答。要注意书写规范、卷面整洁。

#### 中考题型

##### 一、填表格题型

例如:(2010 湖南娄底)

China has decided to stop the use of free plastic bags. Supermarkets, shops and outlets(经





销店) in China can't offer plastic bags any more.

Every year, people use too many plastic bags. They throw them here and there after they have used them. The government has done its best to deal with them but failed. While we offer quick service(服务) to customers, the plastic bags pollute water, earth and air, and they waste the oil. The government asks people to go back to carry cloth bags and use baskets when they go to buy something. The cloth bags and the baskets can be used again and again.

Many months have passed. The environment has been improved a lot.

Action	Make a decision to stop the use of 41. _____
42. _____	Supermarkets, shops and outlets
Advantage	Offer 43. _____ service to customers
Disadvantage	Pollute water, earth and air and waste 44. _____
What should we do	Go back to carry cloth bags and use 45. _____

答案 41. free plastic bags 42. Places 43. quick 44. the oil 45. baskets

## 二、句子还原型

例如:(2010 北京)

A funny thing happened to my sister Tina last month. She lives in Japan and teaches English. In Japan, people don't usually wear their outdoor shoes in the house or in school, and a lot of buildings have places for shoes. So her school has a special place for shoes. 1

Tina teaches English in the evening. One Friday, she went to school, and she put her shoes in the shoe box—as usual. Then she had an interesting spoken English class with her students.

2 But to her surprise, her shoes weren't in the box. There was only one pair of shoes there, and they weren't her shoes! She had to get home in a hurry. 3

On Monday, at her next English class, her shoes were in shopping bag on her desk! There was a note that said, "I'm so sorry. I took your shoes by mistake!" 4 Somebody felt a lot of shame!

- A. It's a shoe box.
- B. Tina is my sister.
- C. So she put on the shoes and left.
- D. After class she got ready to leave.
- E. But there was no name on the note.

答案 1-4 ADCE

## 三、综合考查型

主要题型有:1. 英汉互译 2. 句子补充 3. 完成句子 4. 句型转换



例如:(2010 湖北黄冈)

My son Joe started dating a young lady whose father worked in a police station. Joe was interested in working there. And he came home one day and he said, "I'm taking the police test." When he graduated, they assigned (分配) him to East New York where I started my career. ① However, Joe's brother, John wanted nothing to do with police or firefighters. He wanted to be "the next Donald Trump", a millionaire (百万富翁) well-known in America. But in 1984, I came down with throat cancer. He noticed how the guys I worked with in the fire department (消防队) took care of us. He decided to be a firefighter.

Both the boys would call me when they were working. John would always call around four o'clock, and that particular (特别的) night, September 10, we spoke for a few minutes. And I said, "I love you." and he said, "I love you." Joe called me in the morning and told me to turn on the television, that a plane just hit the Trade Center (世贸大厦). ② I just said, "Be careful. I love you." He said, "I love you, too." That was it.

We had the boys—John for 36 years, Joe for 34 years. It's not many people that the last words they said to their son or daughter were "I love you." and the last words that they heard were "I love you." So, that makes me sleep at night.

1. 将①处翻译成汉语。

2. 根据短文内容,完成下面的句子。(每空一词)

Joe was a \_\_\_\_\_, while his brother, John, was a firefighter. The two brothers were both \_\_\_\_\_ when the Trade Center was destroyed.

3. 根据②处完成下面的句子。(每空一词)

I just \_\_\_\_\_ him \_\_\_\_\_ be careful and I loved him.

答案 1. 然而,乔的哥哥约翰不想做警察,也不想做消防员。 2. policeman; dead/killed 3. asked/told; to

## 中考四选一题型分析介绍

选择填空题也经常被称为“四选一题型”,作为传统题型,在中考中所占比例一直最大。这类试题的问题一般是紧扣短文内容编写的,既会涉及文章中的细节内容,如文章中出现的人物、时间、地点、事件的前因后果等,也会涉及文章中某个词或某个句子的含义,以及涉及文章的主旨、大意和标题等。

解题技巧

### 一、先看问题,后看文章

先浏览阅读理解题目,将问题按具体细节题、词语释义题、归纳概括题、推理判断题



等题型分门别类,以便熟悉文章所要考查的信息点和知识点。

## 二、快速阅读全文,理解文章大意

以最快的速度读完文章,要特别注意每一段落的第一句话。这有助于我们了解文章的结构,理解文章的中心思想及段落大意,解答与文章总体有关的问题。

## 三、标示细节问题的出处

再次快速阅读全文,特别注意与具体细节题目相关的事实细节,并在文章中相关事实细节处做上相应的记号,以便我们对照具体细节题目。

## 四、解答问题时要先易后难

解答问题时,如果读了问题仍然不能确定相关选项,就不要在这个问题上再过多纠缠,而要继续解答下一个问题。这样我们在处理完容易的问题后,可以集中精力,更有针对性地去攻克比较难的问题。

### 中考题型

#### 一、细节考查

通过一段文字的阅读,根据其内容设计出若干问题。例如:(2010 江西)

Junko was born in 1939 and grew up in a small town in Japan. During her childhood, she was thin and weak. At age 10, Junko went on a school trip. The students climbed two mountains, and Junko loved it. She could climb in her own time and ability.

1. When Junko was 10, she \_\_\_\_\_.

A. didn't like sports or games

B. often went on school trips

C. realized that she loved to climb

D. climbed mountains by herself

答案:C

#### 二、词义考查

根据一段文字的内容,猜测某一句中单词或短语的含义。例如:(2010 南京)

"I am!" shouted Bard, and he drank all the water out of the mountain lake. His stomach swelled like a balloon, but he held the water strong.

1. The word "swelled" in Paragraph 8 means "\_\_\_\_\_".

A. flew higher and farther

B. became larger and rounder

C. got heavier and smaller

D. grew lighter and faster

答案:B

#### 三、文章大意考查

阅读完文章后,归纳出文章的中心意思。例如:(2010 安徽)

Living in a foreign culture can be exciting, but it can also be confusing (令人迷惑的). A group of Americans who taught English in other countries recently discussed their experiences. They decided that miscommunications were always possible, even over something as simple as "yes" and "no".



On her first day in Micronesia, an island in the Pacific, Lisa thought people weren't paying any attention to her. The day was hot. She went into a store and asked, "Do you have cold drinks." The woman there didn't say anything. Lisa repeated the question. Still the woman said nothing. She later learned that the woman had answered her: She had raised her eyebrows (眉毛), which in Micronesia means "yes".

Jan remembered an experience she had in Bulgaria, a country in Europe. She went to a restaurant that was known for its cabbage. She asked the waiter, "Do you have cabbage today?" He nodded his head. Jan waited, but the cabbage never came. In that country, a nod means no.

Tom had a similar problem when he arrived in India. After explaining something in class, he asked his students if they understood. They answered with many different nods and shakes of the head. He thought some people had not understood, so he explained again. When he asked again, they did the same thing. He soon found out that his students did understand. In India, people nod and shake their heads in different ways depending on where they come from. You have to know where a person is from to understand whether they mean "yes" or "no".

80. The passage is mainly about \_\_\_\_\_.

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| A. body language in foreign restaurants   | B. class discussion in Indian schools  |
| C. miscommunication in different cultures | D. English teaching in other countries |

答案:C

#### 四、推理判断考查

阅读短文后,根据文章内容确定哪些句意表达是对的哪些是错的。例如:(2010 河北)

More and more people like bicycling and it is no surprise. It is fun, healthy and good for the environment. Maybe that's why there are 1.4 billion bicycles and only 400 million cars on roads worldwide today. Bikes can take you almost anywhere, and there is no oil cost!

Get on a bicycle and ride around your neighbourhood. You may discover something new all around you. Stopping and getting off a bike is easier than stopping and getting out of your car. You can bike to work and benefit (受益) from the enjoyable exercise without polluting the environment. You don't even have to ride all the way.

Folding (折叠) bikes work well for people who ride the train. Just fold the bike and take it with you. You can do the same on an airplane. A folding bike can be packed in a suitcase. You can also take a common bike with you when you fly. But be sure to look for information by getting on airline websites. Not all airlines are bicycle-friendly to travellers.

Health Benefits of Bicycling:

- It helps to prevent heart diseases.
- Bicycling helps to control your weight.



A 15-minute bike ride to and from work three times a week burns off five kilos of fat in a year.

- Bicycling can improve your mood (心情).

Exercise like bicycling has been shown to make people feel better, more relaxed and self-confident.

- Bicycling is healthier than driving.

60. Which is TRUE according to the passage?

- A. Bicycling is enjoyable exercise for people.
- B. Driving cars is healthier than riding bikes.
- C. Riding a bike pollutes your neighborhood.
- D. Common bikes are welcomed by all airlines.

答案:A





## Module 2 Personal Information

### 金点学习法范例

#### Part One Liu Mei

体裁 说明文 词数 114 建议用时 5 分钟

根据短文内容,选择正确答案。

Hello, my name is Liu Mei. I'm a Chinese girl. My English name is Lily. I am twelve. I live in Nanjing. There are four people in my family. They are my parents, my brother and I. My brother is three years older than me. He's a middle school student.

I am in No. 1 Primary School. There are four buildings in our school. Our classroom is in No. 3 Building. The building has four floors. Our classroom is on the third floor. We study Chinese, math, English, art, science, P. E., computer studies and social science at school. I like computer studies best. I'm good at playing basketball. My hobbies are playing computer games and swimming.

#### 金点

1. Liu Mei
2. English name, Lily, twelve
3. live, Nanjing
4. four people
5. brother, three years older

#### 取意

刘梅 12 岁,英文名字叫 Lily,住在南京。家里有 4 口人,哥哥比她大三岁。

#### 金点

6. classroom, No. 3 Building
7. third floor
8. Chinese, math, English, art, science...
9. good at, basketball, hobbies computer games, swimming

#### 取意

她的教室在学校的三号楼,三楼上。她在学校学习语文,英语,美术,科学等,她还擅长打篮球,爱好电脑游戏和游泳。

( ) 1. Whose English name is Lily?

A. Liu Mei's aunt's.

B. Liu Mei's mother's.

C. Liu Mei's.

D. Liu Mei's sister's.

( ) 2. What subject doesn't Liu Mei study at school?

A. Chinese.

B. English.

C. History.

D. Science.

( ) 3. Liu Mei's brother is \_\_\_\_\_ years old.

A. 12

B. 15

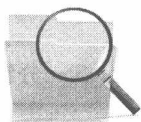
C. 3

D. 9



- ( ) 4. Liu Mei does well in \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. playing basketball B. playing computer games  
 C. swimming D. science
- ( ) 5. Where is Liu Mei's classroom?  
 A. On the third floor in No. 3 Building. B. On the third floor in No. 4 Building.  
 C. On the fourth floor in No. 3 Building. D. On the fourth floor in No. 4 Building.

## 论证与升华



### 金点提取思路

本文以 Liu Mei 的个人情况为主线,介绍了她的年龄 twelve,住在 Nanjing,家里有 four people,接着讲到她在校学习的科目及爱好 playing basketball,展现了 Liu Mei 的日常生活。

1. C 题意:谁的英文名字叫 Lily? 解析:由金点 Liu Mei, English name, Lily 可以知道刘梅的英文名字是 Lily,所以 C 正确。

2. C 题意:刘梅在学校不学什么课程? 解析:由金点 Chinese, math, English, art, science...可知刘梅所学科目中没有历史,故 B 正确。延伸:subject “学科;科目”是一个抽象概念;class “班,班级;(一节)课”,是具体的(一节/某门)课。

3. B 题意:刘梅的哥哥多大了? 解析:由金点 Liu Mei, twelve, brother, three years older 可知刘梅的哥哥比刘梅大3岁,故 B 正确。延伸:three years older 比较级前面由数词+名词构成名词词组表示确定的数量。如:He is two inches taller than his father. 他比他爸爸高两英寸。

4. A 题意:刘梅擅长什么? 解析:由金点 good at, basketball 可知刘梅擅长打篮球, A 正确。延伸:be good at 同义于 do well in, 表示“擅长,在某方面做得好”。

5. A 题意:刘梅的教室在哪里? 解析:由金点 classroom, No. 3 Building, third floor 可知刘梅的教室在三号楼的第三层上,故 A 正确。延伸:floor 可以指室内的地面,地板,前面介词用 on。英美都用 floor 表示楼房的第几层,但是英国通常把一楼称为 ground floor,二楼叫做 first floor,美国的说法和中国一致,first floor 指一楼,second floor 指二楼,以此类推。

## 一级训练

### Part Two American student — Jack

体裁 说明文 词数 122 建议用时 5 分钟

根据短文内容,选择正确答案。

Jack is an American student. He is twelve now. He



## Module 2 Personal Information

studies in No. 13 Primary School. His school is not very big, but it's very beautiful. There are many trees and flowers in it. There is a playground in it, too. The playground is not very big. Jack likes to play football in the playground. He always plays football with his classmates after school. There is also a library in Jack's school. Jack often reads books there.

There are three people in Jack's family—his father, mother and Jack. Jack's parents are both doctors. But they work in different hospitals. They love Jack very much. At weekends, Jack's family usually go to the park to have a picnic. Jack has a happy family.

### 金点

1. Jack, studies
2. No. 13 Primary School
3. not big 4. beautiful
5. play football, classmates
6. library 7. reads

### 取意

Jack 在读小学。他的学校不大,但很漂亮。他常与同学踢足球,还常在图书馆读书。

### 金点

8. three people, family
9. parents, doctors
10. weekends, park

### 取意

Jack 的家里三口人,爸妈都是医生,周末常去公园。

( ) 1. Jack studies in \_\_\_\_\_.

A. No. 13 Primary School

B. No. 3 Primary School

C. No. 13 Middle School

D. No. 3 Middle School

( ) 2. Which of the following sentences is TRUE?

A. There are few trees and flowers in Jack's school.

B. There is a very big playground in Jack's school.

C. There isn't a library in Jack's school.

D. Jack's school is small.

( ) 3. Where does Jack often go at weekends?

A. To the cinema.

B. At home.

C. To the park.

D. To the zoo.

( ) 4. Jack's mother is a \_\_\_\_\_.

A. nurse

B. doctor

C. teacher

D. worker

## Part Three Our English Teacher

体裁 记叙文 词数 152 建议用时 6 分钟

根据短文内容,对 1-3 小题选择正确答案,对 4-5 小题判断正(T)误(F)。

Mr. Green is our English teacher. He is forty years old. He is of medium build( 体形 ). He has short yellow hair. His lessons are very interesting and we are all interested in them very much. His lessons are different from other teachers'.

### 金点

1. Mr. Green
2. English teacher
3. forty

### 取意



In his lesson he often tells us stories and asks us to think about them. And he usually makes things easy for us to understand. Besides, he likes to ask us questions and let us find the answers by ourselves. If someone's answer is right, he usually nods his head and smiles. If the answer is wrong, he often encourages us to think again and helps us to find the right answer. Mr. Green is also a kind man. He often helps others. In class he is our teacher. After class he is our friend. We all like him very much.

## 金点

4. interesting
5. different, other teachers'
6. tell stories
7. ask questions
8. by ourselves
9. nods head, smiles
10. wrong, encourages

## 取意

## 金点

11. kind
12. helps others

## 取意

- ( ) 1. Mr. Green teaches us \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. English                      B. math                      C. Chinese                      D. music
- ( ) 2. Why do all the students like Mr. Green?  
A. Because he is an old teacher.  
B. Because he is forty years old.  
C. Because he has colorful hair.  
D. Because he is an interesting teacher in class and a friend after class.
- ( ) 3. His lessons are interesting because he often \_\_\_\_\_ in class.  
A. makes things easy                      B. ask questions  
C. tells stories                      D. all of above
- ( ) 4. If the students get the wrong answer, Mr. Green is often angry with them.
- ( ) 5. Mr. Green often helps others and his students think he is a kind person.

## 二级训练

## Part Four My Good Friend

体裁 记叙文 词数 155 建议用时 5 分钟

根据短文内容,对 1-3 小题判断正(T)误(F),然后对 4-5 小题选择正确答案。

Green is short with long hair. He comes from England. He is my good friend. He is a good student in school. He is good at math and English. He always helps me with math. I

## 金点

## 取意