

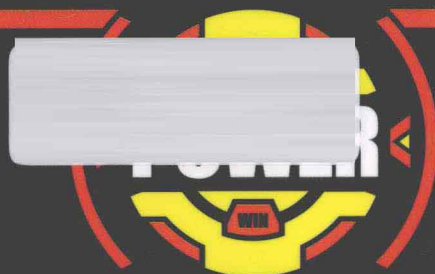
根据最新《英语课程标准》编写

· 最新修订版 ·

赋予无与伦比的英语活力

POWER

英语阅读理解与 完形填空 活力训练



活力英语

七年级

- 1 全面打造你的英语学习力
- 2 彻底锤炼你的英语意志力
- 3 持续获得英语学习的动力
- 4 赋予无与伦比的英语活力

上海大学出版社

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赋予无与伦比的英语活力

英语阅读理解与完形填空 活力训练

七年级

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你知道答案吗？

—— 唤醒你心中的巨人

为什么有的人无数次下定决心，却坚持不了几天又一切照旧？

为什么很多人整日埋头苦读、废寝忘食却成绩一般？

为什么在考试过后、用不了几天我的英语成绩又回到了起点？

为什么面对我呕心沥血、来之不易的英语成绩，我却一点儿也高兴不起来？

为什么……为什么……很多很多的为什么……

难道，这辈子，只能这样吗？

其实，你能猜到这些问题的答案吗？是的，所有的疑问都指向同一个答案：积极的心态和恰当的方法。

我们知道的太多，去做的太少，坚持做下来的就更少，因而做到的就少之又少。

阅读这本书，我强烈建议你仔细研究一下这本书，掌握了正确的方法，你就能在最短的时间激发你内在的潜能，释放能量！为了发挥最大潜能，你一定要摒弃积习，学习新的技巧。明确知道自己要什么，并依计划循序渐进，就一定会成功。否则，就像一直撞玻璃的苍蝇一样，永远都会遭遇无形的障碍。

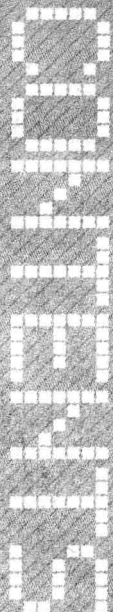
阅读这本书，拆掉思维的墙，打开梦想的窗，走出生命的困境，加速人生的巡航。

这本书就像是一张地图、一套计划，也是一整组的工具。本书聚集了数十位一线资深英语教师，将多年教研成果汇聚本书中，内容优质，题量充足，题材广泛，答案详尽，所有题目的题型、难度和篇幅均与考试保持一致。本书提供了实用、高效的方法，让你可以突破自我，获得英语学习的持续动力。

对于你，这本书有一定的催化和推助作用，而要真正发挥其效力从而影响人生，则需巧妙恰当的加以合理运用，才能唤醒心中沉睡的巨人。拖延是沉默的杀手，很多时候我都会找出各种各样的借口去拖延行动，现在我才知道，其实行动就是一个决定，只要我决定了，就立刻去做！我不知道我能坚持多久，但我相信，成功者永不放弃，放弃者永不成功！

—— 谨以此书，献给那些长了翅膀，却飞不起来的人！ ——

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第一部分

能力测试

| | | | | | |
|------|------|------|--|-----|------|
| 建议用时 | 40分钟 | 实际用时 | | 正确率 | / 40 |
|------|------|------|--|-----|------|

A

A. My name is Danny. I'm from England. I am eleven. I'm in Grade Seven. I'm tall with black hair. I have two big eyes. My fax number is 010-74862635.

B. Hello! I am Jane. I'm from the USA. I have a round face and two big eyes. I'm short and thin. I'm twelve. I'm in Grade Seven in Beijing Yucai High School. My parents work in Beijing.

C. Look at the photo. Who's the girl in it? It's me, an English girl. My name is Amy. I'm in Grade Seven. I'm twelve. My home phone number is 022-43765986. I have a round face and long, black hair. I like Chinese very much, and I'm very good at it.

D. Do you know me? I'm from Japan. My name is Yukio. I'm thirteen. Now I'm in Beijing. I'm short, and I'm very heavy with broad shoulders. I have two short legs.

★(龙海市 2012—2013 学年度第一学期七年级英语期中考试英语试题)

1. _____ are from England.

A. Danny and Amy

B. Jane and Amy

C. Yukio and Danny

D. Jane and Danny

2. Danny and Amy have _____ hair.

A. long

B. short

C. yellow

D. black

3. _____ are short.

A. Amy and Danny

B. Jane and Yukio

C. Amy and Jane

D. Yukio and Danny

4. Danny has _____.

A. a telephone

B. two small eyes

C. two short legs

D. a fax

5. Yukio is _____.

A. tall and thin

B. not tall or short

C. short and fat

D. tall but fat

B

根据句意和首字母，完成下面的短文。

People and a lot of animals live on land. But almost three quarters of the earth is water. Fish and many o 1 sea animals live in the rivers, l 2 and seas.

It's a wonderful world u 3 the water. Whales are the largest animals on the e 4. Dolphins are the cleverest animals, and they all live in the seas.

You can find many sea animals and p 5 in the seas. They are in different c 6, and they are very b 7.

The seas give us very good things to enjoy. They a 8 give us food to eat and oil to b 9. In some places, people get drinking water from the sea water. The seas are important to all the animals in the world. We must keep them c 10.

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

C

My name is Linda. I am from England. Now I am in China with my parents. I have breakfast at home. I eat an egg, some bread and a glass of milk for breakfast. I have lunch at school. I eat rice, meat, and vegetables. Sometimes I eat noodles and dumplings. I have dinner at home with my parents. Sometimes we go out to eat with our friends. We usually have chicken, vegetables and fruit.

★(浙江省慈溪曙光中学七年级上英语期中考试)

1. Linda is _____.
A. American B. English C. Chinese
2. What does Linda have for breakfast?
A. An egg, a glass of milk, and dumplings.
B. An egg, an apple and bread.
C. An egg, a glass of milk and bread.
3. Where does Linda have lunch?
A. At school. B. At home. C. With her parents.
4. What does Linda have for lunch?
A. Rice, meat and vegetables.
B. Rice, fruit and vegetables.
C. Fruit meat and vegetables.
5. Sometimes they have dinner _____.
A. at school B. at home C. in a restaurant

D

阅读短文,完成短文后面的表格。

| | |
|---------|--|
| Sanya | Sanya is a beautiful city of Hainan. It is in southern China. It is warm in winter. The hotel is about 320 <i>yuan</i> a night. |
| Harbin | Harbin is in northern China. It's very cold in winter, sometimes -30°C . Tourists need to wear warm clothes. There is an Ice and Snow Festival in winter. A hotel room is about 230 <i>yuan</i> a night. |
| Beijing | Beijing is not very cold in winter. It's about -10°C . It doesn't often rain or snow. Hotels usually cut their prices in winter. About 200 <i>yuan</i> a night is enough. |

| City | Weather | 1 of a hotel room |
|---------|---|--------------------------------|
| Sanya | It's still 2 in winter. | About 320 <i>yuan</i> a night. |
| 3 | It's very cold in winter. | About 4 <i>yuan</i> a night. |
| Beijing | It's not very cold in winter. It doesn't often 5. | About 200 <i>yuan</i> a night. |

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

E

Li Ming is five years old. He is the only child in his family. He is a smart boy. He likes to read 1 write. He likes playing with other children. He wants to 2 from them.

Li Ming's mother is a teacher. She 3 Chinese in a middle school. Li Ming loves her very much. Li Ming often takes a walk 4 his father in a small park after supper. He likes walking very much. He tells his father that he is going to 5 a runner just like Liu Xiang. Li Ming thinks his father is the best 6 in the world.

But today Li Ming 7 in the sofa after supper. He doesn't take a walk with his father. "Why don't you take a walk with your father?" asks his 8.

"Because my father is a 9 man," answers Li Ming.

"Why?" asks his mother again.

"Animals are our good friends," says Li Ming. "But my father kills ten frogs and 10 them."

- | | | | |
|---------------|------------|------------|------------|
| 1. A. but | B. or | C. nor | D. and |
| 2. A. learn | B. look | C. see | D. hear |
| 3. A. studies | B. teaches | C. works | D. does |
| 4. A. to | B. of | C. with | D. for |
| 5. A. be | B. take | C. bring | D. get |
| 6. A. boy | B. girl | C. man | D. woman |
| 7. A. gives | B. stands | C. sits | D. lies |
| 8. A. father | B. mother | C. teacher | D. brother |
| 9. A. bad | B. nice | C. good | D. well |
| 10. A. finds | B. looks | C. eats | D. drinks |

F

Peter was nine years old. One day his friend Tom said to him, "I'm going to have a birthday party at home on Sunday. Peter, can you come?"

Peter asked his mother, and she said, "Yes, you can go."

Before Peter went to the party on Sunday afternoon, his mother said to him, "You must be polite. Don't ask for food. Wait until someone gives it to you."

"All right, mum." Peter answered. Then he went to Tom's house.

There were a lot of children at the party. They played for an hour, and then Tom's mother gave them some food, but she forgot to give Peter any. He waited for a moment, and then he held his plate up and said loudly, "Does anyone want a nice clean plate?"

★(2012 广西柳州)

根据短文内容判断正误,正确的写A,错误的写B。

- 1. Tom had a birthday party on Sunday.
- 2. Peter's mother asked Peter to be polite at the party.
- 3. There were few children at the party.
- 4. Tom's mother forgot to give Peter any food.
- 5. Peter wanted to give the nice plate to someone that needed it.

测试评估

I 测试结果

本测试共有 40 题,其中正确题数为 题。你在本次水平测试中的正确率为 %。

II 做题中常见问题及改进策略

1. 基础知识方面

| 常见问题 | 改进策略 |
|------------|---|
| ○ 遭遇过多生词 | ● 熟记七年级范围内所有词汇,掌握常见的构词方法,熟练运用猜词方法,尽可能扩大词汇量; |
| ○ 长句、难句困扰 | ● 通过本书的障碍语句分析,加强长难句学习,熟悉长难句阅读与分析方法; |
| ○ 语法知识掌握不牢 | ● 牢固掌握七年级要求的全部基本语法知识;熟悉常用固定搭配意义及用法。 |
| ○ 固定搭配意思不明 | |

2. 阅读技巧方面

| 常见问题 | 改进策略 |
|----------|--|
| ○ 阅读速度过慢 | ● 学会运用快读,善于迅速抓文章综述; |
| ○ 阅读技巧单一 | ● 掌握多种阅读方法,快慢结合,粗细结合; |
| ○ 阅读方法欠佳 | ● 克服默念、动手指划、深陷于某一难词、难句等不良阅读习惯。养成先看试题,再读材料,带着问题阅读的习惯。 |

第二部分

高分攻略

第一部分 新课标对七年级英语的要求

(一) 七年级语言技能目标对“读”的目标描述

1. 能初步理解简短的书面指令, 并根据要求进行学习活动。
2. 能读懂简单故事和短文并抓住大意。
3. 能初步使用简单的工具书。
4. 除教材外, 课外阅读量应累计达到 4 万词以上。

(二) 七年级语言知识目标对“词语”和“语法”的目标描述

对“词数”的目标描述

1. 初步了解英语词语包括单词、短语、习惯用语和固定搭配等形式。
2. 能运用词语描述简单事物、行为和特征。
3. 学会使用 600-700 个单词和 60-70 个习惯用语或固定搭配。

对“语法”的目标描述

1. 了解常用语言形式的基本结构和常用表意功能。
2. 初步理解和掌握描述人和物的表达方式。
3. 初步掌握描述时间、地点、方位的表达方式。
4. 理解掌握比较人、物体及事物的表达方式。

第二部分 阅读理解高分攻略

一 命题透视

近几年阅读理解题的选材越来越注重材料的真实性和时代性, 与现实生活的联系越来越强; 体裁越来越多样化, 包括记叙文、说明文、议论文和应用文等, 七年级着重考查记叙文, 内容更加丰富, 涉及日常生活的各个方面, 有经济、文化、科技、生活诸领域, 偏向社会和人文科学, 也有自然科学类; 同时试题的考查形式也由单一化走向多样化, 阅读理解题的主要题型有: (1) 单项选择型阅读理解; (2) 判断正误型阅读理解; (3) 回答问题型阅读理解; (4) 其他任务型阅读理解。

二 高分突破

阅读理解分为选择型阅读理解和任务型阅读理解。其中选择型阅读理解常考题型有: 细节理解题、推理判断题、词义猜测题、主旨大意题、态度观点或意图揣摩题、语篇结构题。解答不同题型要采用不同技巧。而态度观点或意图揣摩题在七年级出现较少甚至没有, 主要在中考阅读理解中得以体现。

步骤与技巧

◆ 解题步骤

根据近几年阅读理解题的命题特点和趋势, 我们可以将做阅读理解题的步骤分为三步:

1. 通读全文, 掌握大意。

要了解出题人的意图, 抓住文章的主题句, 就要在文首或文尾选择好做题的切入口, 弄清文章中的人物、时间、地点、事件、原因、经过等要点, 即扫读文章, 掌握文章大意。当然, 由于文章的难度不同, 考生面对较高难度的题时, 应克服急躁心理, 稳定自己的情绪, 再读一遍或两遍, 直到明确文章的大意。

2. 根据试题, 重点再读。

第一步仅是让大家对文章大意有一个大概的印象, 是用来应付那些需要根据文章内容来做出主观判断的综合性题目的。但是在阅读理解题中还有一些是直观性的题目, 在文章中可以找到原句作为答案, 对于这种题目, 考生就应结合题目对照文章所提供的信息, 从而选出最佳答案。

3. 推理判断, 确定答案。

有些题一时难以从文中直接找出答案, 这时就需要进行分析、推理或归纳, 但决不能离开文章而乱猜臆断, 还有些试题会涉及我们的日常生活或其他学科知识, 这时我们要注意推理的科学性和合理性, 再结合文章判断答题。

◆ 解题技巧

1. 如果文章长题少, 则以略读的方式先把问题读一

遍,而后带着问题去查阅,求得要找的答案。

2. 如果文章长题多,则应先仔细阅读该文,再去做题。遇到某个题答不出来时,可带着该问题去查阅有关细节。

3. 如果问的是一段文章的中心思想,则应重点读段首句和段末句,看是否有主题句。有时主题句可能藏于段中,也有的段落无明显的主题句,那就要自己分析、归纳中心思想。

4. 如果问题要求的答案是数字、人名、地名、时间等,则可直接用查阅的方法来寻求答案,也可先略读而后查阅。

5. 如果文章中提到的事实多、涉及面广,可采取抓关键词的办法,记住文章中所谈及的各个方面,从而判断选取答案。

6. 有时遇到看不懂的难句,读了几遍仍然不懂,可做记号,暂时放下,留待以后有时间再来考虑。

具体题型应对策略

(一) 细节理解题

细节理解题是针对文章细节描写或与文章主旨大意、情节发展相关的事实所设置的问题。这类题目主要测试考生获取信息及对文章所提供信息的理解能力,是七年级考试的重头戏。细节理解题的类型及相应的解题技巧如下。

1. 寻找信息题——题干定位法

寻找信息题主要考查学生迅速、准确地寻找某些重要信息的能力。问题常常由特殊疑问词 what、when、where、who、whose、why、how 等引出。解答此类题目,有时候不需要阅读全文,而是采用“题干定位法”,即先弄清楚题干问什么,然后针对问题,直接到文中寻找相关信息。

2. 语义转换题——跳读捕捉信息法

跳读捕捉信息法是解答细节理解题最基本、最常用的方法。这类题主要考查学生对某(几)句话的理解,或对某(几)个信息的捕捉能力。常见的提问方式有:

The writer mentions all of the following EXCEPT _____.

Which of the following is true/NOT true according to the passage?

Which of the following is mentioned/NOT mentioned in the third paragraph?

做这类题时,只要根据题干内容回原文找到相关语句,然后结合上下文语境理解分析,就可以确定答案了。切不可孤立地理解单个句子。

(二) 词义猜测题

词义猜测是根据上下文语境对某些生词的词义做出推测和判断。该题旨在考查学生根据上下文内容推断词

汇的能力,因而,所考单词的意义通常超出大纲范围。

做好此类题要注意:第一,要熟练掌握大纲单词,平时注意积累生词和短语。第二,要把词放到句子里,把句子放在句群里。第三,注意词、句的位置,确定结构关系。第四,要善于利用连词、代词及词性、同义词法、反义词法等进行判断选择。

(三) 推理判断题

推理判断题属于主观题,要求通过文章中的文字信息、上下逻辑关系及事物的发展变化等已知信息,推断出作者没有直接表达的态度和观点。而因果关系题是本阶段常考的一种推理判断题。此类试题常见的提问方式有以下几种:

Why was...?

What caused...?

People don't ... because _____.

(四) 主旨大意题

主旨大意题主要考查对文章或段落的中心思想的理解。考查主旨大意的题型主要有:选择最佳标题、找出中心话题、概括段落大意、总结人物特点等。一般而言,文章或段落的开头或结尾会有主题句,其他内容都是围绕主题句展开的。其主要提问方式有:

What is the best title of the passage?

What is this passage about?

The passage tells us that _____.

This passage/first/second ... paragraph mainly talks about _____.

第三部分 完形填空高分攻略

命题透视

(一) 七年级完形填空的命题特点

完形填空从基本设计来看,原则都是一致的,都是从短文中抽去若干词,让考生根据上下文填入适当的词,为了有助于考生填入适当的词,会提供 A、B、C、D 四个答案(其中包括一个正确答案),让考生选出正确的答案。完形填空目前主要考查的是学生在具体语言环境中对文章的篇章结构、中心思想、推理判断、词语辨析、习惯用法、固定搭配等方面的能力要求,以及对所学英语的综合运用能力、快速阅读理解能力、逻辑推理判断能力等,而不是单纯对语法结构的考查。

(二) 七年级完形填空的命题趋势

完形填空是一种能比较客观地测试学生的英语知识

和运用能力的综合测试题。完形填空一般为10分,选用一篇含10个空格的、80~120字的短文。每个空格上配有四个选项(或三个选项),四个选项一般都属于同一词类、同一语义范畴,通过运用分析比较,判断正确答案。绝大多数考题的四个选项填入原文后往往都和设空前后的单词形成某种搭配,具有很强的迷惑性和干扰性。这时应运用因果联系和整体与部分的联系,判断正确答案,答题时要求考生必须通篇考虑,综合运用所学的词数和语法等知识,选择最佳的答案。孤立地看对应挖空的句子,四个备选答案都能满足句子的要求,无论将哪个答案填进去,从词法上说都是正确的。要确定试题的正确答案,只能根据全文的内容和情节的发展,使所选答案满足为文章中心内容服务的需要。当然,有个别备选答案要依据语法知识去判断选择。

完形填空题要求填入的词主要有:构成各种时态和用法区别的动词及短语动词;名词和介词;根据上下文意思及结构必须填入的形容词、副词、代词和连词;同义词、近义词等易混词。考查内容以实词为主,兼顾虚词和语法结构。难点主要集中在根据上下文作出正确判断的词的用法上。

1. 题材:以故事性题材居多,故事往往具有幽默性或富有哲理,其他还有科普小品、文化体育、风土人情、人物、史地等。

2. 体裁:完形填空选文的体裁也值得一提,主要是记叙文、简单的说明文等。

3. 命题形式:完形填空题的两空之间一般相隔7~10个词,短文首尾句一般不设填空题,每句中只有一个空。



高分突破

(一)完形填空高分突破

七年级英语完形填空试题对考生的能力考查有何具体要求呢?七年级完形填空主要考查考生对某一知识点的掌握程度,如单词的固定用法、词组的固定搭配等。利用时间判断所用语法,要关注开头和结尾一两句话的情景铺垫,能正确理解上下文(包括上下段)之间的连贯意义,对文章的主旨能准确判断。

七年级完形填空内容考查的动词、名词、形容词、副词、代词等实词通常要占全部小题数的80%以上。而介词、连词、冠词等虚词则相对考得较少。

完形填空通常的解题步骤是:通览—试填—复核。

1. 通览——通读全文,掌握大意

应先通读短文,掌握大意,概略地了解文章的体裁、背景、内容、结构以及情节发展的前因后果等。同时对

空格部分也要先行猜测。通读时要特别注意文章的首句和尾句及各段落的首句和尾句,一般首(尾)句是主题句,它可以帮助考生推断短文的大意和主旨。切忌看一句做一句,看一空填一空,断章取义,即使所填答案符合本句要求,也未必符合全文的要求。通读的目的在于掌握大意,切不可把宝贵的时间浪费在个别词句的推敲上。

2. 试填——逐句细读,逐空试填

通读完全文并掌握文章综述后,逐句分析,留意含有隐含信息的句子,从字里行间里寻求启示。当考虑填某个词时,要考虑这个词在句子中充当什么成分,确定词性及其他相关信息。注意从上下文的语法结构和词语搭配以及选项中寻求解题的提示,以词、句的意义为切入点,并根据短文意思、惯用法、语法、常识等多个角度进行综合考虑,初步确定答案。

3. 复核——重读全文,验证答案

检查步骤是做完型填空题时必不可少的环节,也是考试容易忽视的环节。在全部空格补全以后,一定要根据填好的答案再读一遍短文,看整篇文章的意思是否通顺,段落之间的逻辑关系是否恰当,前后是否有矛盾之处,再检查所填之处前后的人称、时态、主谓关系以及词的搭配等是否合理。若有疑问,再阅读上下文乃至全文,仔细推敲,修改不合理的地方。

(二)综合填空高分突破

综合填空题不仅考查学生的阅读能力,还着重考查考生联想、分析、对比及逻辑推理等综合能力。根据其难度的不同可分为根据首字母填空题、用所给词的适当形式填空题、选词填空题、自由填空题和看图填空题等。其中,用所给词的适当形式填空题和根据首字母填空题和选词填空题为常见考试题型。

1. 选词填空题的解题技巧

该题型的特点是把抽出的词打乱顺序,放在短文前面的方框内,有时还增加几个干扰词,要求考生从中选出适当的词,并以正确的形式填入短文空格内。做这类题的一般方法是:

1) 先跳过空格,通读原文,初步掌握短文大意。

通读全文,能让你对文章有一个整体的了解,可以避免断章取义,减少解题时的盲目性。虽然所给出的文章被抽去了10个词,但是整篇文章的内容仍是可以理解的。我们在通读文章时,对于文章的第一句一定要加以注意,因为第一句一般是不设题的,其目的就是要我们比较容易地掌握文章的主旨。

2) 复读全文,慎重挑选,初步试填。

将有关单词按照自己的初步理解填入空白处,不管具体形式如何,但求文义通达,能初步完成短文。

3) 再次阅读,根据句法及词法确定词形。

认定所填的词合乎文章思路之后,再来确定其适当的形式。一般包括动词、介词搭配,词数辨析、固定搭

配以语法结构等等。

4) 回头补缺、核实答案。

在做题时,如果有的难题一时做不出来,应立刻跳过此题,继续往下做。不要在某一题上花费大量的时间,随着空格变得越来越少,对文章的理解会越来越轻松,有时就能从下文的线索和暗示中找到答案,这样再回过头来填上答案,也未为晚也。

题目填完后(除个别难度较大的题目外),同学们应利用一到两分钟将答案带入原文通读,通读的目的是通过“语感”来核实答案。这样读下来,不仅可以改正填错的词,而且还可以在这一过程中得到启发,把做不上来的题目填出来。

2. 首字母填空题的解题技巧

该题型的特点是将一篇短文的若干个词抽出(一般是10个词),留下该词的第一个字母作为提示和限制,让考生根据短文的意思,把单词拼写完整,使句子意思正确。

1) 通读短文知大意,从整体上全面了解。

首先要通读全文,了解文章的大意。通读全文时要一气呵成,目的是对文章有个全面的了解,弄清其中心思想和大意。

2) 复读短文抓信息,前后照应巧猜词。

在了解文章综述的前提下再次通读全文。注意文章的开头(一般不设空)和结尾,它们能提供主要的信息,帮助了解全文所描述的事件或文章的中心思想。在阅读过程中,要学会跳读,要根据构成法知识或上下文的意思加以猜测,来确定它的词义。

3) 反复推敲多分析,慎重答题讲合理。

再次通读短文,对留空的句子进行全面分析。这一遍要求精心阅读,要留心找出关键词、短语或句子,还要结合所给首字母的提示,根据所填词的成分、作用,确定词性、词形,做到语法、用词搭配的正确。

4) 认真复查全文,确保完全无误。

做完以后,再认真读一遍,检查所填写的单词与语

境要求是否相符,行文是否通顺,前后是否呼应,有无句型结构及语法错误,最后确保完全无误。

3. 用汉语意思提示填空的解题技巧

1) 熟读课文,因为有些题可能会出自课文原文。

2) 掌握语法知识,熟悉各种单词的词性变化和构词变化。

3) 平时要加强这类题的训练,力争做到熟能生巧。从时态、语态、词形、数的一致等方面多加思考。

4. 用所给词的正确形式填空的解题技巧

1) 熟练掌握基本词汇。要特别注意单词在文章中的词性和词形的变化,与上下文的结构保持一致。

2) 灵活运用词组,注意习惯搭配。

3) 熟练掌握基本语法知识,尤其是词性的变化形式。

5. 自由填空的解题技巧

1) 通览全文,了解大意。

通读全文,了解文章的大意。通读全文时要一气呵成,只要能了解短文的大意即可,细节不理解可以跳过。要理顺题意,找出关键信息词。

2) 复读短文抓信息,前后照应巧猜词。

在了解文章综述的前提下再次细读短文,要特别注意一篇文章的开头和结尾,它们能提供主要的信息,帮助了解全文所描述的事件或文章的中心思想。在阅读过程中,要注意上、下文的关系和特定句型和习惯用法。

3) 综合考虑,先易后难。

根据全文大意,展开逻辑思维,分析这一空格处在句中的地位,前后的关系和它所起的作用,从而确定最佳答案。

4) 复读检验,消除疏漏。

完成所有填空后,还要再次通读全文,看看整篇行文是否流畅,意义是否完整,逻辑关系是否合理。主要是看句子的时态、主谓一致、名词的变化、形容词与副词的变化、代词以及词语的搭配等是否正确。



快乐加油站

谜语猜猜猜

1. What has a round face and two thin hands, one hand short, one hand long?
2. What is big and bright during the day and we can't see it at night?
3. I am small. I can fly. I like singing in the sky. What am I?
4. Which letter is a drink?

Keys : 1. A clock. 2. The sun. 3. A bird. 4. T(tea).

第三部分

题 组 训 练

Unit 1

单元精练

Passage 1

题材: 自我介绍

体裁: 记叙文

难度系数: ★

词数: 56

建议时间: 6 分钟

正确率: ____/10

Hello! I'm Zhang Lin. Zhang is my 1 name. Lin is my 2 name. I'm a 3 boy. I'm 4. My English 5 is Paul. I'm 6 Class One, Grade Seven. Oh, I find 7 eraser in my classroom. It's 8. Now it is in the lost 9 found case. You can 10 658-6535.

★(浙江省温州市三校 2011—2012 学年七年级上学期期中联考英语试题)

- | | | | |
|---------------|------------|------------|-----------|
| 1. A. first | B. family | C. one | D. middle |
| 2. A. last | B. two | C. first | D. too |
| 3. A. Chinese | B. English | C. America | D. China |
| 4. A. 3 | B. 25 | C. 60 | D. 11 |
| 5. A. name | B. color | C. phone | D. book |
| 6. A. on | B. at | C. for | D. in |
| 7. A. the | B. an | C. a | D. it |
| 8. A. white | B. fine | C. your | D. my |
| 9. A. but | B. at | C. and | D. of |
| 10. A. meet | B. call | C. spell | D. look |



快乐加油站

脑筋急转弯

Ann is a nice girl. She helps people after school. She does one thing for others every day. She cleans the yard for Aunt Smith on Tuesday. She helps Jimmy with his lessons two days a week. She goes to bring milk for Aunt White's baby on Monday and Thursday. On Saturday afternoon she goes to the Children's Palace. On what days of the week does she help Jimmy with his lessons?

(Key: Wednesday and Friday)

快速阅读

Passage 2

题材:我的朋友 体裁:记叙文 难度系数:★ 词数:97 建议时间:7分钟 正确率: /15

Look at the 1. She is my good friend. She is 2 English girl. 3 name is Kate. 4 twelve. My 5 is Fangfang. 6 a Chinese girl. I'm eleven.

Kate 7 a small sports collection. She has 8 tennis racket, three basketballs, and five baseballs, but I only 9 a soccer ball. Kate and I both 10 sports every day.

Kate 11 pears very much. We eat lunch at 12 together. We usually have eggs, 13 and vegetables. Kate has a 14. His name is Bob. He 15 like vegetables. He always eats meat.

★(浙江省慈溪曙光中学七年级上英语期中考试)

- | | | |
|---------------|-------------|-----------------|
| 1. A. boy | B. girl | C. family |
| 2. A. a | B. an | C. the |
| 3. A. His | B. She | C. Her |
| 4. A. She | B. She's | C. Her |
| 5. A. name | B. book | C. friend |
| 6. A. I | B. I'm | C. She |
| 7. A. have | B. has | C. doesn't have |
| 8. A. one | B. two | C. three |
| 9. A. has | B. have | C. doesn't have |
| 10. A. plays | B. play | C. playing |
| 11. A. like | B. likes | C. have |
| 12. A. home | B. hospital | C. school |
| 13. A. bread | B. breads | C. vegetables |
| 14. A. sister | B. brother | C. grandmother |
| 15. A. don't | B. do not | C. doesn't |

Passage 3

题材:人物介绍 体裁:记叙文 难度系数:★★ 词数:131 建议时间:7分钟 正确率: /5

I'm an English boy. My name is Jim Green. I'm twelve. I have a Chinese name—Tang Lin. I have two good friends at school. They are Li Lei and Han Mei. Han Mei is a Chinese girl. She is eleven. Han Mei and I are in the same class. Li Lei is ten. He is not in my class. Miss Gao is our English teacher. Miss Wei is our Chinese teacher. Mr. Li is our P.E. teacher. He is very strict with us. But he likes us. Sometimes he goes to the movies with us. He doesn't like Beijing Opera, because he thinks it is boring. But he likes comedies, because they are exciting. I think all our teachers are good, so I like them very much.

★(安徽省阜阳市2011—2012学年度七年级英语下学期期末抽考试卷)

- Jim is _____ years old.
A. 12 B. 11 C. 10
- _____ are in the same class.

- A. Jim Green and Tang Lin
B. Jim Green and Han Mei
C. Han Mei and Li Lei
3. Who is Miss Wei?
A. She is a P.E. teacher.
B. She is a Chinese teacher.
C. She is an English teacher.
4. Mr. Li likes to see _____.
A. Beijing Operas B. documentaries C. comedies
5. Does Jim like his teachers?
A. Yes, he does. B. No, he doesn't. C. I don't know.

Passage 4

题材: 人物故事 体裁: 记叙文 难度系数: ★★★★★ 词数: 97 建议时间: 5 分钟 正确率: ____/5

Tom is a very old man. After dinner, he likes walking in the street. And he goes to bed at seven o'clock.

But tonight, a car stopped at his house. A policeman helped him get out. He told Tom's wife, "The old man couldn't find his way in the street. He asked me to take him in the car."

After the policeman left there, his wife asked, "Tom, you go to the street every night. But tonight you can't find the way, what's the matter?"

The old man smiled like a child and said, "I couldn't find my way? I didn't want to walk home."

★(原创试题)

1. Tom likes _____ after dinner.
A. dancing in his house
B. walking in the street
C. singing in the park
D. watching TV at home
2. Tom goes to bed at _____ every night.
A. six B. seven
C. eight D. nine
3. Tonight, _____ helped the old man get home.
A. a policeman B. a young man
C. his wife D. an old man
4. When Tom gets home in the police car, his wife feels _____.
A. happy B. sad
C. surprised D. afraid
5. Why did Tom go home in the police car?
A. Because he couldn't find his way.
B. Because he didn't want to walk home.
C. Because he knew the police.
D. Because he is a policeman.

Unit 2

单元精练

Passage 1

题材: 人物介绍 体裁: 记叙文 难度系数: ★ 词数: 70 建议时间: 6 分钟 正确率: ____/10

My name is Lingling. I'm fifteen. I'm a middle school student. I 1 in Class Five, Grade Nine. My English teacher is 2 Zhang. He is 3 young teacher. I 4 got a brother 5 a sister, 6 I have a new friend. She is a girl. 7 name is Jane. She 8 at school. I think she is 9 home now. She is a good girl and we are good 10.

★ (浙江省江东中学 2011—2012 学年度期中检测七年级英语试卷)

- | | | | |
|---------------|------------|-----------|------------|
| 1. A. is | B. am | C. are | D. / |
| 2. A. Miss | B. Mrs. | C. Mr. | D. Ms |
| 3. A. an | B. the | C. / | D. a |
| 4. A. haven't | B. hasn't | C. am not | D. don't |
| 5. A. but | B. or | C. so | D. and |
| 6. A. but | B. too | C. also | D. as well |
| 7. A. She | B. Her | C. Hers | D. He |
| 8. A. is | B. are | C. isn't | D. doesn't |
| 9. A. in | B. on | C. with | D. at |
| 10. A. friend | B. friends | C. boy | D. girl |

快速阅读

Passage 2

阅读小短文, 用括号内所给动词的适当形式填空。

During the summer, people in the USA usually spend their time 1 (do) different activities. Some go 2 (camp) or hiking in the mountains. Others 3 (play) sports or go to the beach. But students like 4 (spend) their time at summer camps, where they 5 (meet) and play with new friends.

Last summer vacation, Tina 6 (join) a summer camp and 7 (spend) her vacation in a village. The food 8 (be) not so good, but they 9 (have) a great time. She 10 (make) a lot of new friends. She was very happy.

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