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# 快捷英语



## 周周练

### 阅读理解

主编 / 宋志祥

## 七年级

.....名校名师权威编写 重点中学指定用书



中国电力出版社  
CHINA ELECTRIC POWER PRESS



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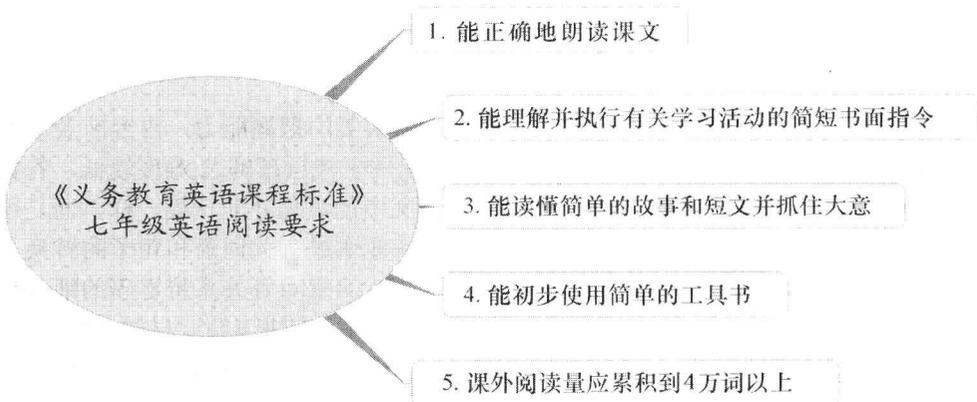
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# 第一部分 解题指导

《义务教育英语课程标准》对七年级英语阅读提出了以下要求：



## 一、命题特点

阅读理解在英语试题中的比重很大。阅读理解的题材非常广泛，包括简单的科普常识、生活、经济、旅游、兴趣活动、人物传记等；体裁多样，包括记叙文、说明文、应用文和议论文等。一般来说，七年级英语阅读短文的文章长度一般为80~200个词，阅读量在40 000单词以上，生词率不超过3%，要求学生的阅读速度为每分钟35个词左右。

阅读理解能力的培养是中学英语学习的一项重要任务。初中阅读理解题主要考查学生综合运用所学语言知识的能力，包括细节理解、归纳概括、逻辑推理以及对材料的评估能力等。在阅读技巧上，要注意文章的个别词或句子、文章的某个细节或情节、文章的主题或背景知识、文章的结论或结局、文章的内涵或寓意等。

因此，阅读理解在问题设置上，一般根据所给出的一段材料，设置3~5个问题，每个问题给出四个选项，从中选出一个正确选项。这些问题的设置大体上总结为这几种类型：1. 直接解答题；2. 词句理解题；3. 复述型试题；4. 选图题；5. 计算题；6. 简答题；7. 分析题；8. 归纳概括题；9. 推理判断题；10. 文章标题题等。

其中1、2、3、4属于基础题，在考试中占的比重较大；5、6、7属于中上档次题；8、9、10类题占的比重虽不大，但属于较高层次题。中考命题往往采取多项选择题、是非判断题、简答题、填空题等形式命题。在此我们根据七年级学生的学习实际，主要探讨1、2、9、10四种题型的特点。

## 二、解题步骤

1. 略读。通读全文，领会大意。采用快速阅读的方式，找出全文的关键词和中心句，准确理解全文大意获得整体印象。要特别注意文章的开头和结尾，因为它们能够提供主要的信息。

2. 扫读。结合各个小题读文章，有的放矢。在掌握了文章大意后，可以带着问题第二次细读语篇。对于信息清楚、答案明确的直接答题，对有疑问的难题先留下来，遵循先易后难的原

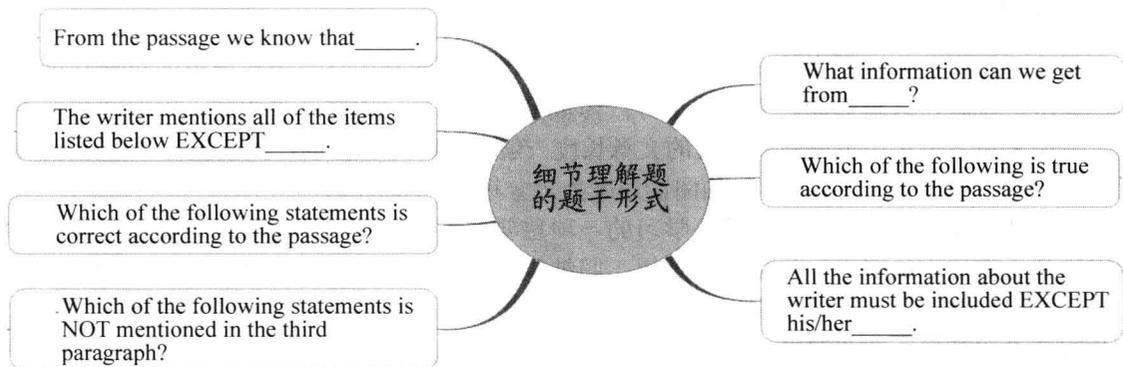
则。注意把握文章的整体性、逻辑性，前后兼顾。

3. 精读。复读全文，攻克难题，验证答案。对已完成的小题进行答案验证，对未确定的小题进行分析、对比、推理，去伪存真，确定最佳选项或最佳表达方式。选择型要求的是“最佳答案”，而不是片面的“正确答案”；任务型阅读要求的是最合理、最精练的语言表达。

### 三、解题技巧

#### 1. 细节理解题

细节理解题主要考查对文章中所阐述的细节与具体事实的把握能力，内容涉及询问事实、人物、地点、原因、结果、目的等。直接的细节理解题属于浅层理解题，难度较低，答案明确具体，一般可以从阅读材料中直接找到。但有时往往与原文中的语句并非一模一样，而是用不同的词语或句型结构表达相同的意思。间接的细节理解题需要通过有关词语和句子的转换，利用主要事实、图表、图形来获取信息，然后利用因果类比、时间空间等关系将零碎的细节经过一系列加工整理，才能作出正确的判断。因此，解答这类试题时，应快速阅读材料，抓住其大意后，迅速浏览考题，选定关键词，然后带着这些关键词，迅速查找相关信息，进而分析这些信息的结构和意义，理清逻辑关系，最后选出正确答案。



#### 细节理解题的解答

1. 采取“带着问题去找答案的方法”，先从问题中抓住关键性词语，然后以此为线索，运用略读及查读的技巧快速在文章中寻找与此问题相关的语句、段落，仔细对照比较来确定答案。有时还需要词或句意的转换、理解，将获取的信息用同义或近义的形式复述出来。

2. 在对阅读材料有所熟悉的情况下，带着问题去寻求答案，一般运用略读的方式，理解原文中某个短语或句子的含义，将问题的信息与原文中相关的信息进行一系列的加工、整理及概括，而后得出结论。

3. 将精力放在你所需要的细节上快速通篇跳读，直到找到含有细节的句子，放慢速度，仔细核对，比较内容，直至找到答案。

4. 避免干扰项所设置的陷阱。

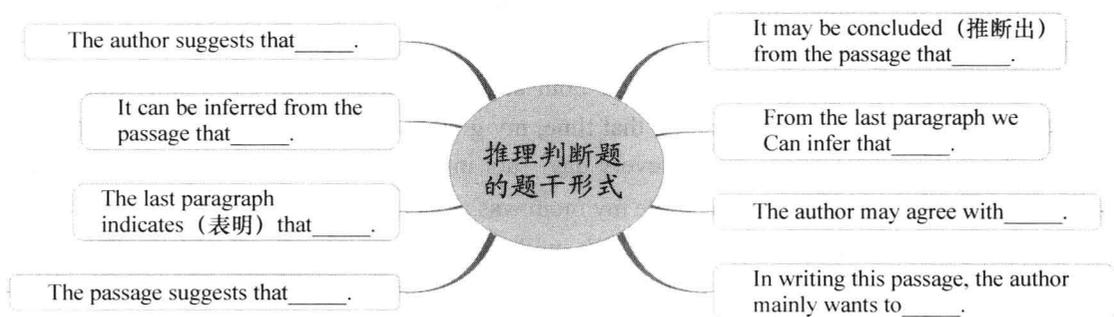


54. C 细节理解题。从第三段中 not in the office...可知,他祖母在 60 岁时在医院做清洁工作。  
小结:

细节理解题考查的是学生对微观信息的把握。这类题属于阅读理解中比较简单的题型,但也是最容易出迷惑项、最容易失分的一类题。快速高效地找到“信息源”是解题的关键一步,但不是最后一步,同学们还要将选项与信息进行认真比较后才能去伪存真,求得正解。

## 2. 推理判断题

所谓推理判断题,就是指那些针对文章所隐含的内容、作者未言明的观点或含蓄表达的立场或态度所设置的问题。这类题主要考查考生概括、归纳、比较、推理等综合能力。要求考生在理解全文的基础上对文章中未做明确交待的细节、段落的主旨、作者的态度等方面进行高度概括或判断。推理判断题要求考生不仅能够理解文章的字面内容,而且能据此对文章的深层内涵进行解读,属于阅读理解中较难把握的题型。



### 典型例题【2012·吉林】

Blue Ocean Aquarium is a great place for families to take a holiday. Children love to see the sea animals and watch movies about sharks in it.

Last Saturday morning, Mr Jackson took his wife and two little sons to the aquarium. At the ticket office, he asked, “How much shall I pay to get in?” The woman at the ticket office answered, “The price is 20 dollars for each adult or any kid older than five. We let kids in free (免费) if they are five or younger. How old are your kids?” Mr Jackson said, “The older one is six and the younger one is three. I think I must buy three tickets.” The woman was surprised. She said, “Sir, don’t you want to save 20 dollars? If you tell me your older son is five, I won’t know the difference.” Mr Jackson said with a smile, “Yes, that sounds right, but my kids know the difference.”

From Mr Jackson’s story, we know honesty is very important in the modern society. We should tell the truth to the people around us, especially to the kids.

73. Children can see \_\_\_\_\_ in the Blue Ocean Aquarium.

- A. dolphins                      B. pandas                      C. koalas                      D. tigers

【解读】文章讲述了 Mr Jackson 领孩子去蓝色水族馆买票的过程。为了教育孩子, Mr Jackson 宁愿多花 20 美元, 也不愿撒谎, 从而教育人们要讲诚信, 特别是对孩子们。

73. A 推理判断题。根据 aquarium 的含义是“水族馆”, 可以推断得知。

总之, 解答推理判断题的关键是把握文章内部的逻辑关系, 作好深层理解。读懂文章并结

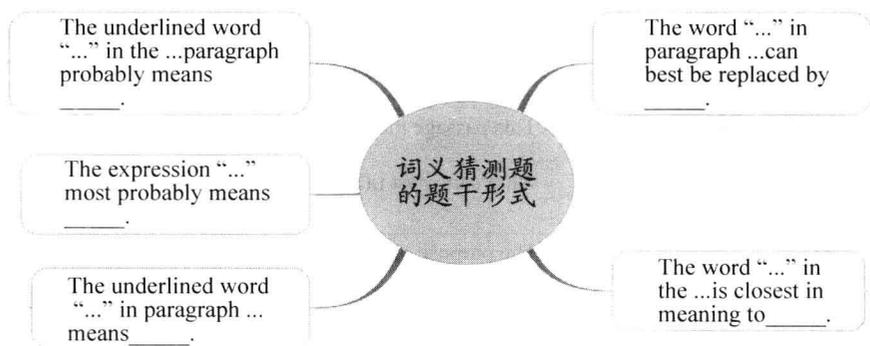


合题目对相关段落进行深层理解。特别指出的是，有时对文章的理解不能仅局限于个别相关段落，还需要结合全文的语篇背景才能做出正确的选择。

### 3. 词义猜测题

词义猜测题主要考查文章中出现的词、词组的意思。考生需要推断出生词的近义词、短语的引申意义。

阅读理解文章中对生词的考查主要考查影响文章理解的非常重要的超纲词汇，还有的是考查一词多义的单词在文中的理解，要求通过阅读文章，推断该词在句中的确切含义。



解题指导：阅读材料中的每个词与它前后的词语或句子甚至段落都是有联系的，因此，我们可以利用语境和一定的技巧推测、判断某些生词的词义。

(1) 通过构词法猜测词义。阅读中常常会遇到一些由熟悉的单词派生、转化或合成的新词，可以依靠构词法方面的知识来猜测词义。

(2) 有时也可以通过上、下文间意义的联系猜测词义，任何一篇文章中的句子在内容上都不是绝对孤立的，都跟句子所在的段落及整篇文章有关。因此，我们可以利用上、下文提供的情景和线索，进行合乎逻辑的综合分析进而猜测词义。这是阅读过程中的一大关键，这也是近年来中考考查的热点。

#### 典型例题【2012·湖南株洲】

I will never forget the lesson about my window. Four years ago, I moved to a house in a large town. One of my new neighbors' house was only a few feet away from mine. There lived a woman. Through one of my windows, I could see her reading by her window every afternoon.

Several months later, I found I couldn't see the woman clearly. I thought her window was too dirty. I said to myself, "Why doesn't she clean her window? It looks terrible!"

One afternoon, I decided to clean my house including (包括) the window. I felt tired after three hours of hard work. So I sat down by the window for a rest. What a surprise! I could see the woman reading there clearly again! By that time, I realized that my own window was too dirty, not hers! I really felt ashamed for myself. I had been watching her through my dirty window in the past days!

The experience is very important for me. So I try to clean the window of my heart before judging (评判) others.

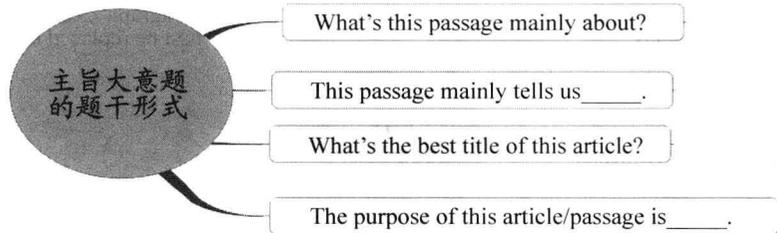
47. The underlined word "ashamed" means \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. 高兴的                      B. 放松的                      C. 羞愧的

**【解读】**C 词义猜测题。由于作者发现是自己的窗户脏，因此感到羞愧。

#### 4. 主旨大意题

所谓主旨大意题，就是指那些针对文章的主要内容、主题、标题或写作目的所设置的问题。这类题主要考查考生在理解全文的基础上运用概括、判断、归纳、推理等逻辑思维方法对文章进行高度概括或总结的能力。通过研究近两年各地的中考题我们发现，现在的阅读题远非停留在理解词句和看懂内容上。为了增加阅读理解题的区分度，考查学生的综合理解能力，拉开差距，阅读题中主旨大意题和推理判断题明显增加。



#### 典型例题【2012·吉林】

文章见词义猜测题

75. What can we learn from the passage?

- A. Mr Jackson is very rich.
- B. Mr Jackson wanted to save some money.
- C. Mr Jackson paid for his son's tickets in the end.
- D. Mr Jackson thought honesty was more important than money.

**【解读】**75. D 主旨大意题。由 Mr Jackson 的故事可以看出诚实比金钱更珍贵。

综上所述，解答主旨大意题要掌握如下小技巧：

(1) 快速有重点地浏览全文。从整体上把握文章的结构、逻辑关系、问题的指向等。在快速浏览时，不纠缠文章中与主旨无关的细节(如某些数字或专有名词等)，以保持阅读的连贯性，把注意力集中于主题句的关键词语上，必要时在重要词句下面画线标注。

(2) 选择文章标题时，既要排除过于具体或断章取义、以偏概全的标题，又要排除范围太大、空洞、不着边际的标题，还要警惕以事实、细节替代抽象、概括的大意的情况。

(3) 推断作者写作目的时，要站在作者的立场想问题，切忌将自己的观点强加于作者。当文中出现两种或两种以上的不同观点时，务必牢记作者的观点才是体现全文中心的。此时，要注意一些转折词，如：but, yet, however, although。当文章中表示相反的观点时，往往用到这些词。答题时要弄清哪个是作者的观点，排除迷惑性信息。

(4) 必须看清题目，要求回答的是“全文主旨”还是“段落主旨”；推断的是“作者的观点、意图”还是“别人的观点、意图”。

## 第二部分 话题周阅读

### WEEK 1 人物介绍



#### Passage 1

#### 阅读理解

题材 明星

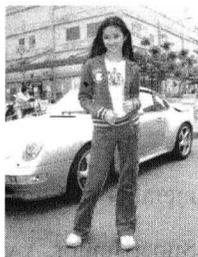
体裁 记叙文

词数 149

难度 ★★

建议用时 7 分钟

Do you know the beautiful girl in the picture? Her name is Liu Yifei and her English name is Crystal Liu. Liu is her mother's family name. \*She was born (出生) on August 25th. Liu Yifei's father works as a teacher of a university in Wuhan. Her mother is a dancer.



\*When she is eleven years old, she went to New York City with her mother.

\*She came back to China in 2002 and became a student in the Performance Institute of Beijing Film Academy at the age of 15.

Liu Yifei is of medium height, and she has long black hair. Liu Yifei's favorite sports are tennis and golf (高尔夫球). She likes listening to music, and she also likes swimming and dancing. Now she is a famous Chinese actress. And she stars in many movies and TV plays. Liu Yifei's first movie is *Love of May*.

#### 1. When was Liu Yifei born?

- A. In 1980.                      B. In 1987.                      C. In 1997.                      D. In 2002.

#### 2. Liu Yifei's father is \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. a dancer                      B. an actor                      C. a singer                      D. a teacher

#### 3. In 1998, Liu Yifei \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. went to America                      B. began to act  
C. came back to China                      D. became a college student

#### 4. Liu Yifei likes \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. red                      B. playing football                      C. singing                      D. swimming

#### 5. Which of the following is Not true?

- A. Liu Yifei was born in Wuhan.                      B. Liu Yifei isn't tall or short.  
C. Liu is Liu Yifei's father's family name.                      D. Liu Yifei is famous for a Chinese actress.

## Passage 2

### 阅读理解

题材 明星

体裁 记叙文

词数 127

难度 ★★★

建议用时 6 分钟

Look at the photo! He is the famous Chinese singer Han Geng. \*He won a music award at the 2012 MTV Europe Music Awards. He is the first Chinese singer to win this award.



Han was born on February 9th, 1984. He comes from Mudanjiang in Heilongjiang Province (省). He likes skiing, listening to music and playing computer games.

In 2003, he went to Korea to join SM company to study and perform. In 2005, he became a member of Super Junior and soon was famous. He was the only Chinese member of Korean boy band Super Junior. A year later, he came back to China as a singer.

In 2009, he was famous as an actor in his first TV play *Stage of Youth*.

1. Han Geng is from \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Europe                      B. China                      C. Korea                      D. England

2. Han Geng was \_\_\_\_\_ the 2012 MTV Europe Music Awards.

- A. the first Chinese singer to win                      B. the first Chinese singer to join  
C. the first member of Super Junior to join                      D. the first member of SM company to win

3. How old was Han Geng when he joined SM company?

- A. He was eighteen years old.                      B. He was nineteen years old.  
C. He was twenty-one years old.                      D. He was twenty-five years old.

4. Han Geng \_\_\_\_\_ in 2006.

- A. joined SM company                      B. became a member of Super Junior  
C. returned to China                      D. became a famous singer

5. Which of the following is WRONG?

- A. Han Geng is a famous Chinese singer and actor.  
B. Han Geng was born in Heilongjiang Province.  
C. *Stage of Youth* is the name of a TV play.  
D. There was only one member in Korean boy band Super Junior.



**Passage 4****完形填空**

题材 自我介绍

体裁 记叙文

词数 151

难度 ★★

建议用时 6 分钟

Hello, I'm Michael. I'm twelve years old. I'm a middle school 1. It's nice to meet you here. There are five people in my 2. They are my mother, my father, my sister, my brother and 3.

My father is a worker. My mother is 4 English teacher. She 5 in a university in Shanghai. My sister is eighteen and my brother is sixteen. I'm twelve. We 6 go to the same school. We all like playing football games.

\*My home is a little far from the center of the city. But it's quiet and there 7 some trees around my house. And there is a pear tree and some apple trees, 8 there aren't any pears or apples on them now. Here's a 9 of my house. In the photo, you can 10 three cats in my house. They are all black. We like them very much.

- |               |              |            |           |
|---------------|--------------|------------|-----------|
| 1. A. teacher | B. student   | C. doctor  | D. girl   |
| 2. A. school  | B. classroom | C. village | D. family |
| 3. A. him     | B. you       | C. I       | D. her    |
| 4. A. a       | B. an        | C. the     | D. /      |
| 5. A. writes  | B. makes     | C. works   | D. plays  |
| 6. A. three   | B. four      | C. five    | D. six    |
| 7. A. is      | B. are       | C. be      | D. am     |
| 8. A. and     | B. but       | C. or      | D. then   |
| 9. A. door    | B. story     | C. book    | D. photo  |
| 10. A. see    | B. listen    | C. buy     | D. want   |

**【开心乐园】****The mean man's party**

The notorious cheap skate finally decided to have a party. Explaining to a friend how to find his apartment, he said, "Come up to the 5th floor and ring the doorbell with your elbow. When the door opens, push with your foot."

"Why use my elbow and foot?"

"Well, gosh," was the reply, "You're not coming empty-handed, are you?"

**吝啬鬼请客**

一个出了名的吝啬鬼终于决定要请一次客了。他在向一个朋友解释怎么找到他家时说：“你上到五楼，然后用你的胳膊肘按门铃。门开了之后，用你的脚把门推开。”

“为什么要用我的肘和脚呢？”

“天哪，你总不会空着手来吧？”吝啬鬼回答。