

锦囊妙解

中学生英语系列

陶龙富 主编



畅销16年服务百万师生

依据课程标准编写

七年级

阅读理解与 完形填空 强化训练



机械工业出版社
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第9版

阅读理解与完形填空

强化训练

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本书是“锦囊妙解中学生英语系列”的《阅读理解与完形填空 强化训练 七年级》分册。全书共分为 30 个单元，每个单元有 4 篇阅读理解文章和 2 篇完形填空文章，供学生进行强化训练使用。每单元还包括单元篇章重点和难点解析。书后参考答案中配有文章大意介绍及详细的解析，可以帮助学生更好地理解文章，做好题目。

本书强调对七年级学生英语阅读理解能力的培养，在学中练，在练中发现问题，力求从根本上提高学生的阅读理解能力。

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阅读理解解题方法

丛书序

随着社会生活信息化和经济全球化的日益发展,英语的重要性已日益突出。英语作为最重要的信息载体之一,已成为人类生活各个领域中使用最广泛的语言。学习和掌握英语,开展对外交流已是对 21 世纪国民素质的基本要求。

为了激发和培养学生学习英语的兴趣,帮助学生养成良好的学习习惯和形成有效的学习策略,使学生掌握一定的英语基础知识和听、说、读、写技能,形成一定的“语言综合”运用能力,我们组织教学一线的特级和高级英语教师编写了“锦囊妙解中学生英语系列”丛书。本丛书的强化训练套系包括初中的《听力 强化训练》《词汇与语法 强化训练》和《阅读理解与完形填空 强化训练》9 个品种。本丛书遵循教育部制定的《英语课程标准》,从语言技能、语言知识、情感态度、学习策略、文化意识等方面着手,让学生们在学习过程中磨砺意志、陶冶情操、拓展视野、丰富生活经历、开发思维能力、发展个性和提高人文素养。本丛书不仅能帮助学生更好地理解教材、提升英语语言能力,而且充分体现了“教材”与“教辅”、“知识”与“能力”的完美互动。

本丛书具有以下鲜明的特色:

一、同步性

本丛书完全与《英语课程标准》同步,不但词汇、语法和话题同步,而且题型也与中考完全吻合,并以最新的教改精神为理念,以现行的初中课标教材为蓝本,设题紧扣教材、逐层深入。其所有素材都源于教材,又不拘泥于教材;既讲求课内知识的巩固与拓展,又注重知识“点”与“面”的完美结合。

二、全面性

本丛书的知识分布全面,涵盖所有的中考考点。一方面从各小点突破,另一方面做到点、线、面的完美结合,同时进行了语言技能、语言知识、情感态度、学习策略、文化意识等内容的全面融合。

三、新颖性

本丛书不但题目有原创、题型新颖,而且编写理念超前,让人有耳目一新之感。全部题目都精心编写,涵盖考点;所有题型都精心设计,仿真中考。各学段或年级的题目和题型的设置都充分体现了循序渐进、稳步上升的指导原则。

四、示范性

本丛书的所有习题均给出了参考答案,并附有详细的解析,且阅读文章还附有语篇解读,讲解精练,极具权威性,旨在培养学生的发散思维能力与创新精神。

愿这套内容厚重、形式简约的丛书能伴你走向成功!

本丛书从策划、编写到出版,都精心设计、细致操作,可谓尽心尽力,但仍难免有疏漏之处,敬请广大读者不吝指正。

丛书编委会

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阅读理解的设计和解题方法

一、考查目标及设计特点

1. 考查目标

- (1)理解文章主旨大意。
- (2)掌握文章中的具体信息。
- (3)联系上下文推测生字词的意思。
- (4)根据文意做出简单的推理和判断。
- (5)理解作者的写作意图。

2. 设计特点

- (1)题目的选材和设计贴近中学生的生活,具有时代气息,易于学生接受。
- (2)阅读材料的体裁非常丰富,涵盖记叙文、应用文、议论文、人物传记、对话、图表广告、趣味小品文等。
- (3)阅读材料的内容多种多样,涉及日常生活、政治、地理、科技、风土人情等。
- (4)阅读材料容量大,在中考中所占分值也较大,所以我们平时在进行阅读训练时要掌握解题技巧和培养阅读方法。在做阅读理解题时,要在快速阅读中准确地捕捉到那些关键、有效的信息;理解文章表层和深层意义;推断出作者的设题意图。阅读理解的题型设计主要包括选择题、判断题、问答题和图文配对等形式。

二、应试解答技巧及注意事项

在做阅读理解题时,应遵循从整体到细节的原则,按“全文—段落—句子—词语”的步骤阅读,可采用速读、细读及复读的方法找到问题的最佳答案。

1. 首先看题目,带着问题读文章

考试时,首先,考生可迅速阅读题干,搞清问题所指。了解问题是针对一句话设计的,针对一段话中所陈述的事实设计的,还是根据文章的中心主旨而设计的。总而言之,要根据不同的问题所指,确定不同的阅读范围,提取信息并进行逻辑推理。

其次,考生要分清问题的类型。如果是客观题,考生可以从文章中直接找到答案;如果是主观题,考生则需要针对文章的感情基调、作者在文章中未加以陈述的观点,以及贯穿全文的中心主旨的理解等,进一步对文章进行深层的推理,才可以找到正确的答案。

最后,认真分析题干和选项中所包含的信息,注意题干的主语、谓语及疑问词,留意问句中的五个 Wh-和 How 等问题,然后有针对性地对文章进行扫读,对有关信息进行快速定位和分析、比较、筛选,得出最终结论。有根据地排除干扰项,选出正确答案。

2. 速读全文,了解大意知主题

考生必须在有限的时间内运用略读、扫读和跳读等技巧快速阅读文章,搜索关键词和主题句,捕捉文章中的人物、事件情节、时空、顺序等,厘清文章脉络,把握语篇实质,掌握文章大意。阅读时,考生不必研读全文,速读的技巧在于浏览文章的内容提要、前言、标题、插图、表格、开头和结尾等部分,这样就可以把握文章的大意了。

速读全文时,碰到生词难句不要中途停顿,从整体上去领会文章的大意,把握文章的主要信息,注意首尾段段意及各段的主题句。抓住主题句是快速掌握文章大意的的主要方法。

3. 注重细节,厘清思路与脉络

考生在阅读中要注意以时间、地点、事件、因果等为线索,勾画出一幅完整清晰的文章主题和细节的认知图,把细节问题落实到文中的词句、段落中。要特别注意题中的一些关键词。尽可能记住问题,遇到相关的信息加以标记,与

问题相对照,进而选出问题的答案。

4. 逻辑推理,做好深层理解题

在有些阅读文章中,作者并未将写作意图直接表达出来,考生则需要根据已知信息及生活常识将其挖掘出来。考生可根据语篇逻辑关系,仔细研究细节的暗示,推敲作者态度,理解文章的寓意。深层理解包括归纳概括题和推理判断题。归纳概括题主要指概括文章中心思想或选标题等。推理判断题则主要针对一些推理题或寓意题,包括判断作者的意图、态度等,这是阅读理解中的难点。

5. 巧用排除法,注意检验答案

考生在解题过程中,一定要学会运用排除法来排除干扰项,这样可以大大提高解题速度,同时也可以增加解题的准确性。

6. 解题注意事项

阅读理解是对考生综合语言知识运用能力的考查,而且阅读理解在中考中所占比重也越来越大,因此考生在做阅读理解时,要注意以下几点:

- (1)平时在训练阅读时,要注意由易到难地扩大阅读面,熟悉各种类型的文章。
- (2)注意阅读方法,考生可根据题干有选择地速读、详读和略读等,做到答题快而准。
- (3)在解答选择或拟定文章标题的题目时,要避免概括不够,过度概括或以事实、细节代替抽象含义的表述。文章标题的特点是短小精悍、概括性强,可以是一个词、一个短语或一个句子。
- (4)阅读理解中,当遇到词义猜测题时,可以利用构词法、语境及逻辑关系等来猜测。

三、案例解析

1. 主旨大意题型

主旨大意是一篇文章的核心,也是作者在文章中想表达的主要内容。文章所有内容都是围绕该核心进行阐述的,因此正确把握文章的主旨大意对理解全文意义重大。在做此类题目时,可以快速阅读,抓住表达中心思想的句子。

英语阅读理解中的主旨大意题通常包括主题型(topic, main idea)和标题型(title)两类。主题句通常出现在文章的开头或结尾,因此,在解答此类题目时,文章的首尾两段(句)尤为重要。但有时也可能不会出现主题句,需要考生自己去归纳总结。文章的标题通常极其简明,且常为名词或短语,是对中心思想最精练的表达。

【典例】

Different people have different ideas about time. People in the USA think that it is important to know the time. In cities of America, there are clocks in stations, factories and other buildings. Radio tells the correct time during the day. Most Americans also have watches with them wherever they go. They want to do certain things at certain time. They don't like to be late.

But time is not so important to everybody in the world. When you visit a country in South America, you will find that people there don't like to rush. If you had an appointment with somebody, he could probably be late, because he may not want to arrive on time.

In South America, even the radio program may not begin on time. The men on the radio may not think it is important to tell the exact time. People in South America think that clocks or watches are just machines. They think that you will let a clock or a watch control your life if you do everything on time.

What is the main idea of the passage?

- A. Different people have different ideas about time.
- B. Radio must tell the exact time.
- C. People in the USA are relaxed.
- D. Differences between North and South America are everywhere.

分析 本题属于主旨大意题。可采用“找主题句”的方法。短文首句“Different people have different ideas about time.”是本文的主题句。下文通过南美洲人和美国人的对比来阐述这个观点。答案为 A。

2. 细节理解题

每年中考英语试题中都有细节理解题。细节理解题主要是针对文章中某个短语或句子而设置的,包括语义转化、信息确认、数字计算、排列顺序等形式。做此类题时,考生必须抓住文段中的事实和细节。

【典例】

Anger is a kind of feeling which everyone has in our daily life. Many things can make you angry. When your teacher gives you too much homework, when your team loses an important game, when a friend borrows your favorite thing and then breaks it, you can get really angry.

Usually, your body tells you when you are angry. For example, you breathe faster, your face turns red, and you may want to break something or hit someone, but sometimes, you hide your anger. For example, you may hide it in your heart. The problem is that if you do this, you may get a headache or your stomach may hurt.

You may not get angry when _____.

- A. there is too much homework on this weekend
- B. your favorite basketball team wins the game
- C. a friend breaks your favorite thing
- D. your parents don't let you watch TV

分析 本题属于细节理解题中的语义转化题。短文第一段中“when your team loses an important game... you can get really angry”,那么如果赢了比赛,你就不会生气。lose“失去”,win“赢得”。答案为 B。

3. 推理判断题

推理判断题是英语阅读中的高层次理解,许多考生在解答此类题目时,都感到吃力。要做好此类题目,考生可以从下面几点去思考:①根据文章结论推断作者的写作态度;②利用文章语言环境的褒贬性进行信息推断;③结合相关知识加以推断。

【典例】

It was the last day of the final examination in a college. On the steps of building, a group of engineering students were waiting for the last exam. On their faces was confidence.

They knew the exam would be easy. The professor had said they could bring any books or notes during the test.

Right after they came into the classroom, the professor handed out the papers. There were only five questions on it.

Three hours passed. Then the professor began to collect the papers. The students no longer looked confident. On their faces was nervous expression. The professor watched the worried faces before him, and then asked, “How many of you have completed all five questions?” No hand was raised. “How many of you have answered four?” Still no hands. “Three? Two?” The students moved restlessly in their seats. “One, then? Certainly somebody has finished one.” But the class kept silent. The professor said, “That is exactly what I expected. I just want to make you know clearly that even though you have completed four years of engineering, there are still many things about the subject you don't know. These questions you could not answer are common in everyday practice.” Then, smiling, he added, “You will all pass this course. Your education has just begun.”

What could the students learn from the last exam _____?

- A. He laughs best who laughs last.
- B. A good beginning is half done.
- C. The early bird catches the worm.
- D. One is never too old to learn.

分析 材料阅读完后,在掌握故事情节的基础上可以知道,作者之所以难忘这节课,主要是因为这节课上他学到了一个深刻的道理:学无止境。答案为 D。

完形填空解题思路与解题技巧

一、命题特点

完形填空是初中英语考查的一种重要题型,也是考生较难掌握的题型。完形填空是对考生阅读能力、语法知识、逻辑推理及分析归纳等综合能力的考查。因此,要做好完形填空题,考生不仅要掌握一定的词汇量、语法知识和习惯用语,而且还要具备综合分析和语言运用能力。

完形填空都是从一篇完整的文章中抽出若干词,再让考生根据上下文填入适当的词。考查的形式也多种多样,但大多是选择题;有的在空缺处给出该词的首字母,要求考生写出该词;有的在空缺后给出该词的汉语意思,要求考生根据词义补写出该词。无论哪种考查形式,都是考查考生在具体语境下对文章的篇章结构、推理判断、词语辨析、固定搭配和习惯用法等方面的掌握能力。

完形填空要求考生填入的词主要是实词,同时也兼顾虚词和语法结构,如构成各种时态的动词和动词短语,名词和名词短语,形容词和副词等。

二、解题思路

1. 通读全文,掌握大意。阅读全文并结合选项,初步了解文章的大概内容。
2. 认真分析,前后照应。在理解全文意思的基础上,结合文章内容,对空缺句子进行合乎逻辑的推理。
3. 反复推敲,做出选择。对于部分难以判断或选择的题目,要联系上下文反复推敲,可以从文章内容、文章的连贯性等多角度思考。
4. 检查答案,修改错误。做完整道题后,再读一遍文章,看文章是否流畅,是否有拼写错误,是否是最佳选择。

三、解题方法和技巧

1. 细读首句,启示全文

完形填空所选短文一般都是无标题的文章,但首句通常不设空格,所以首句往往就是了解全文的重要突破点,由此可以判断文章体裁,推测文章大意,对考生理解全文有重要的启示作用。

【典例】—[2016·南宁]

Mr. Brown was going away for a week. Before he left, he said to Tom, his son, "If anyone asks for me, you can tell him that your father has been 1."

"OK, Dad," said Tom. But Mr. Brown was afraid Tom couldn't remember this, he 2 these words on a piece of paper and asked Tom to look at it every now and then.

Four 3 passed, but no one came. Tom thought that that piece of paper was no more(没有) use, so he burnt it that evening.

The next afternoon, someone knocked at the door. Tom opened it. A man asked, "Where is your father?" Tom looked for the piece of paper, but he 4 remembered he had burnt it, so he shouted, "No more."

"No more? I met him last week. When did it 5?" The man asked.

"Burnt yesterday evening."

- | | | | |
|--------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| 1. A. out | B. in | C. here | D. there |
| 2. A. write | B. wrote | C. rewrite | D. rewrote |
| 3. A. years | B. months | C. weeks | D. days |
| 4. A. fairly | B. recently | C. suddenly | D. properly |
| 5. A. open | B. pass | C. shout | D. happen |

分析 本文主要讲述了 Mr. Brown 在离家之前交代给他的儿子 Tom 一些事情,他怕 Tom 记不住,就写在了一张纸上。但后来 Tom 却把那张纸烧掉了,而且还因此闹出了一个笑话。

1. A 结合第一段中提到的 Mr. Brown 要外出一周可推知答案为 A。
2. B 由于 Mr. Brown 怕 Tom 记不住,就把这些话“写”在了一张纸上。故选 B。
3. D 联系上下文可知,四天过去了,但是没有人来。故选 D。
4. C Tom 寻找那张纸,但是他突然想起来他已经把它烧了。故选 C。
5. D 联系上下文可知,那个男人问的是“那是什么时候发生的”。故选 D。

2. 通读全文,掌握大意

做完形填空时,我们可以先通读全文一到两遍,从整体上感知文意,同时注意文中的暗示和关键词。通读短文并掌握大意是做好完形填空的先决条件。在掌握文章大意之后,可边读边做。在阅读过程中,不要急于动笔,要先读完文章,再确定答案,因为有些空白处,如果仅从单一的句子本身看是难以确定答案的。所以考生在平时学习过程中,要培养自己的阅读语感和阅读能力。

【典例】 [2016·兰州]

Earthquakes may take place anywhere on the Earth's surface. 1, they are most probably to happen near mountains.

During an earthquake, the Earth's surface shakes. Houses fall, people are killed or injured, and 2 whole cities are destroyed.

But we can do something to protect 3 against earthquakes. Scientists have made maps 4 the “earthquake belt”. In the belts, earthquakes are likely to happen. In these areas we can build 5 houses to resist(抵抗) earthquake shocks.

In the future, scientists will be able to predict exactly 6 earthquakes will take place. Then they can tell people to take measures. Thus lives can be saved and damage(损失) can be 7.

- | | | | |
|----------------------|------------------|-------------------|----------------|
| 1. A. But | B. However | C. So | D. And |
| 2. A. sometime | B. sometimes | C. some time | D. some times |
| 3. A. ourselves | B. themselves | C. itself | D. myself |
| 4. A. shown | B. shows | C. showed | D. showing |
| 5. A. large | B. small | C. special | D. empty |
| 6. A. when and where | B. when and what | C. where and what | D. how and why |
| 7. A. doubled | B. lessened | C. increased | D. added |

分析 本文是一篇说明文。文章介绍了地震的情况以及科学家采取的预防措施。

1. B 考查词义辨析。地震可能发生在地球表面的任何地方。然而,它们最有可能发生在靠近山区的地方。
2. B 考查易混词辨析。sometimes“有时候”,符合语境。故选 B。
3. A 考查反身代词的用法。由空格前的“we can do something”可知,我们可以做些事情来保护我们自己,以对抗地震。故选 A。
4. D 考查非谓语动词。maps 和 show 之间是主动关系,故使用现在分词形式 showing 做后置定语。
5. C 考查形容词辨析。由下文“to resist(抵抗) earthquake shocks”可知,在地震多发地区,我们要建特殊的房子以抵御地震。故选 C。
6. A 考查疑问词辨析。联系上下文可知答案为 A。
7. B 考查动词辨析。句意为:这样,生命就会被拯救,损失就会减少。采取预防措施的结果应是损失减少。lessen“减少”,符合语境。故选 B。

3. 前后照应,先易后难

前后照应即是对空格前后句子做深入分析,确定空格中要填的词在句中的意思。如果是语法填空,则要从时态、语态、词法和句法入手;如果是语义问题,则要联系上下文,根据短文自身完整的语境进行逻辑判断。先易后难就是首先选出那些只根据上下文就可以轻松确定的、直接明显的答案,这样能够增加答题信心,以便集中精力解决难度较大的题目。另外还需要首尾照应,因为有时候前面的空格可能要到文章的末尾才能找到答案。

【典例】 [2016 · 绵阳]

Deb and Sara were sisters. They lived with their parents on a farm deep in the countryside. Growing up in the countryside gave them so much 1. As children they were never bored because there was always 2 to do on the farm. Every day they would 3 up early and help their parents feed the cows before school. In the evening, after they had finished their homework, they would work in the fields until the sun went down. Weekends were their favorite time 4 they could have picnics in the country and, when the weather was really 5, go camping.

- | | | | |
|---------------|---------------|--------------|-------------|
| 1. A. pity | B. trouble | C. fun | D. pride |
| 2. A. nothing | B. everything | C. something | D. anything |
| 3. A. stand | B. make | C. grow | D. wake |
| 4. A. because | B. so | C. although | D. but |
| 5. A. warm | B. good | C. cold | D. bad |

分析 本文主要讲述了 Deb、Sara 和父母一起住在农村, 农村生活带给他们许多快乐。

1. C 结合下文的描述可知, 在农村长大, 带给他们许多乐趣。故选 C。

2. C 设空前提到了“他们从来不会觉得无聊”, 由此可推断, 在农场总是有一些事情要做。故选 C。

3. D 他们每天很早醒来, wake up 表示“醒来”。故选 D。

4. A 周末是他们最喜欢的时间, “因为”他们可以在农村野餐。故选 A。

5. B 天气真正“好的”时候, 他们还可以去野营。故选 B。

4. 前后连贯, 合乎逻辑

从句子结构的角度看, 空白处所填的内容应能使句子前后连贯并合乎逻辑。如果空白处位于引导状语从句的位置上, 则首先要分清是哪种状语从句(条件、时间、因果、目的、让步……), 然后再做选择。总之, 空白处填入的词要能使句子在意思和结构上都完整, 且前后连贯、合乎逻辑。

【典例】 [2016 · 郴州]

For several years, Americans have enjoyed teleshopping—watching TV and buying things by phone. Now teleshopping is starting in Europe. In some 1 countries, people can turn on their 2 and shop for clothes, jewelry, food, toys and 3 things.

Teleshopping is becoming popular in Sweden. 4, the biggest Swedish company sells different kinds of things on TV in fifteen European countries, and in one year, it makes \$ 10 million. In France, there are two teleshopping channels, and the French 5 about \$ 20 million a year in buying things through those channels.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|---------------------|---------------|
| 1. A. European | B. Asian | C. American | D. African |
| 2. A. lights | B. switches | C. radios | D. TVs |
| 3. A. some else | B. another many | C. the other | D. many other |
| 4. A. Such as | B. For example | C. For teleshopping | D. It is like |
| 5. A. takes | B. cost | C. spends | D. spend |

分析 本文介绍了发源于美国并流行于欧洲各国的电话购物方式, 说明了电话购物的发展情况。

1. A 上文讲到电视购物在欧洲也开始起步, 本句承接上文, 对一些欧洲国家的情况做进一步介绍。

2. D 电视购物应通过看电视选择物品, 然后电话订购, 故应选 TVs。

3. D else 为副词, 不用来修饰名词做定语。the other things 意为“其他所有商品”, 不合文意, 选项 many other things 意为“许多别的商品”, 为正确选项。

4. B such as 中的 as 为介词, 因此该词组用于列举时, 后面常直接接名词或名词性短语。而 for example 用于列举时, 与后面例子常用逗号隔开。因此 B 为正确选项。

5. D 分析句子, 不难发现本句使用了“spend money in doing something”这一结构, 且主语 the French 为第三人称复数, 故应用 spend 的原形。

基础训练

Unit 1

A

建议用时:6分钟 实际用时:_____ 难度:★★★

Summer Programs at Museums

The Postal Museum

Date: July 17 - 23

Age: 11 - 13

Would you like to^① join this summer vacation? You can create a stamp with your own design, write and mail a postcard, and learn about the history of stamps.

Tel: 965-0400



The Air and Space Museum

Date: July 29 - 30

Age: 8 - 11

If you enjoy programs about air and space, please come here. It's a good place to make and fly your own paper airplane, watch an IMAX movie, and climb into a real airplane.

Tel: 654-0930



The Science Museum

Date: August 7 - 20

Age: 9 - 12

You can experience video arts and computer technology, play VR games to explore(探索) a future city, and ask the robots questions about science. It will be wonderful! Have fun!

Tel: 357-3030



The Building Museum

Date: August 21 - 27

Age: 13 - 15

Want to enjoy design challenges? Come and join us. You can also go on field trips to some famous buildings, and build small houses with soft blocks. All the programs are free^②.

Tel: 272-0560



根据短文内容,选择最佳答案。

- You can join in the programs at the Postal Museum any day _____.
A. from July 17 to 23 B. from July 29 to 30
C. from August 7 to 20 D. from August 21 to 27
- If you are interested in the program about video arts, you can phone _____.
A. 965-0400 B. 654-0930
C. 357-3030 D. 272-0560
- A 15-year-old student can take part in the programs at _____.
A. the Building Museum
B. the Postal Museum
C. the Air and Space Museum
D. the Science Museum
- In the Air and Space Museum, you can _____.
A. create a stamp B. build a house
C. make a paper airplane D. explore a future city

正确率: () / 4

B

建议用时:6分钟 实际用时:_____ 难度:★★★

Good afternoon, boys and girls. I'm Guo Peng. I'm an English boy. Guo Peng is my Chinese name. Look^①, this is a picture of my family. The tall man is my father. His name is David Brown. This is my mother, Helen Brown. Who's that little girl? She is my sister, Jenny. Can you find^② me in the picture? I'm the boy in blue.

根据短文内容,选择最佳答案。

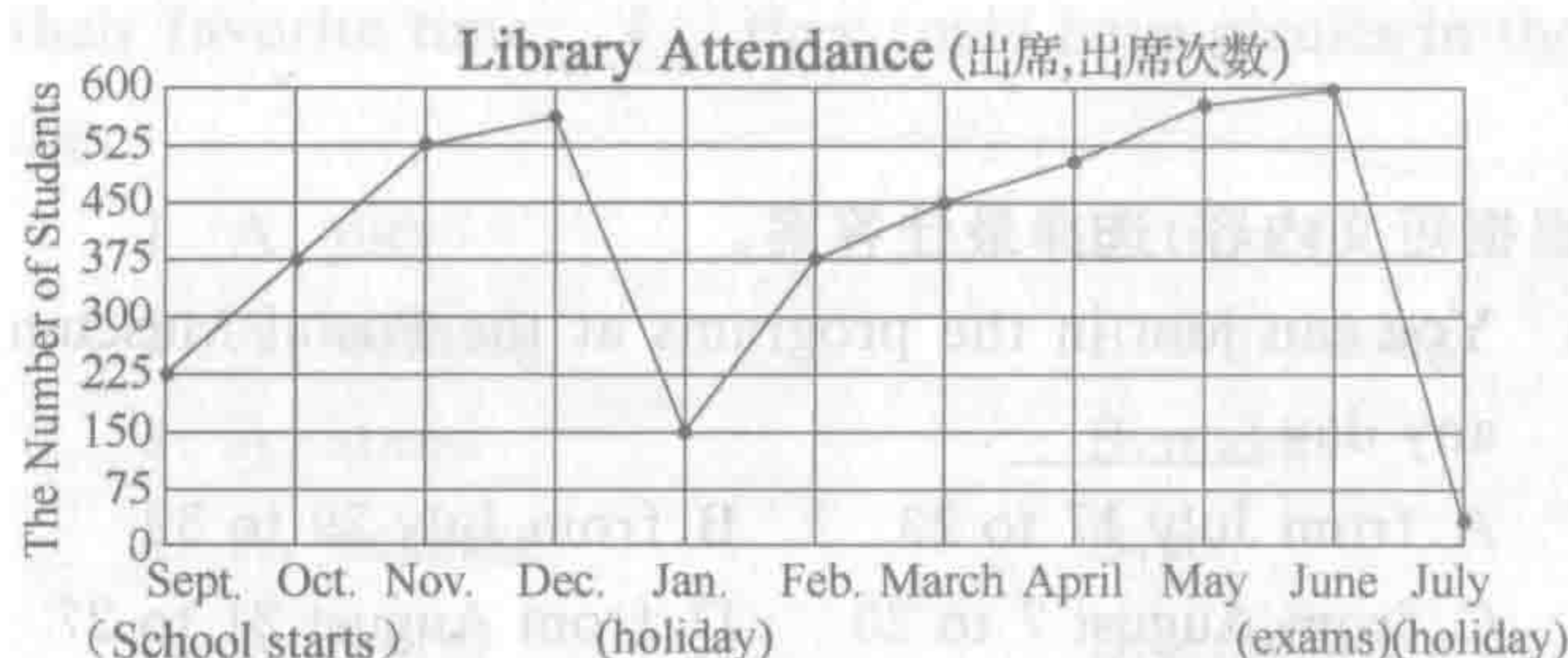
- It's in the _____.
A. morning B. afternoon C. evening D. night
- Guo Peng is _____.
A. a Chinese boy B. a Chinese girl
C. an English boy D. an English girl
- His father is _____.
A. Brown B. Mr. Brown
C. Helen D. Jenny
- Jenny is his _____.
A. father B. mother C. sister D. friend

5. What color are Guo Peng's clothes in the picture?
A. Brown. B. Blue. C. Black. D. White.

正确率: ()/5

C

建议用时: 7 分钟 实际用时: _____ 难度: ★★★★★



根据图示所提供的信息, 选择最佳答案。

- The diagram shows the students' _____ attendance.
A. library B. theatre C. lab D. classroom
- _____ of the students went to the library in September.
A. Half B. More than half C. Less than half D. One third
- The number was the largest during the _____.
A. holidays B. exams C. whole year D. whole month
- The number in October was _____ that in February.
A. the same as B. larger than C. smaller than D. bigger than
- We don't know how many students we can see in the library in _____.
A. June B. July C. August D. September

正确率: ()/5

D

建议用时: 7 分钟 实际用时: _____ 难度: ★★★★★

根据对话内容, 从方框内选择恰当的句子将对话补充完整。(选项中有两项是多余的)

- A. How long have you learned it?
B. Sorry, I can't.
C. Yes, I'd like to.
D. That's the main thing.
E. In a week.
F. Can you cook noodles?
G. That's wrong.

A: Hi, Jason. Would you like to come over to my home this weekend?

B: 1 What are we going to do together?

A: We're going to play chess on Saturday morning and I am going to cook noodles for you.

B: Are you joking? 2

A: Of course I can. I've learned cooking on TV.

B: 3

A: For two days. My parents have been away on business, so I cook by myself.

B: When will they come back?

A: 4 During these days, I have to do a lot of things alone.

B: I'm sure you will have a special experience.

A: Yes. 5 I like trying new things.

B: You bet! See you then.

A: See you.

正确率: ()/5

E

建议用时: 10 分钟 实际用时: _____ 难度: ★★★★★

My name is Jack. I'm 1 American boy. I'm twelve. I'm a student 2 a middle school. Li Lei is 3 friend. We're in the same class. He is eleven. Here is a picture of 4 family. Please look 5 it. His father is a policeman. His mother is 6 English teacher. He has 7 sisters. They are twins. Their names 8 Fangfang and Fangling. They have a cat. 9 name is Mimi. Look, it's under 10.

根据短文内容, 选择最佳答案。

- A. the B. a C. an D. /
- A. to B. in C. be D. for
- A. I B. her C. my D. we
- A. my B. me C. he D. his
- A. in B. at C. of D. /
- A. the B. a C. an D. /
- A. one B. a C. two D. three
- A. is B. are C. be D. /
- A. It B. It's C. Its D. She
- A. a pen B. the table C. a book D. my

正确率: ()/10

F

建议用时: 10 分钟 实际用时: _____ 难度: ★★★★★



Marisa

Is it ever OK to lie to a child? My 10-year-old son plays soccer. He's not very good at it, but he loves it. Yesterday he played very 1. When he finished the game, he asked, "Did I play well?" I said, "Yes! You're a great soccer player!" Did I do the right thing?



Bay212

Yes, you did the right thing. White lies are a(n) 2 part of life. Sometimes you have to tell lies^① that do no harm. Your purpose was to make him feel good. Now he's ready to^② play soccer again.



Bernie

I don't think there is ever a good reason to lie to our children. Children learn honesty from the 3 they see. As parents, we should be honest in order to^③ teach honesty to our children. Every lie requires five more lies. If you keep hiding truth from them, they will not 4 you. They will not respect you. Honesty is the first step to a good parent-child relationship.



Missy

You lied to make your son feel better, but you 5 a good chance to teach him a life lesson. People should work hard for what they want. Maybe next time you can say, "No, you didn't play well today. Great soccer players practise a lot. Let's go and practise." The truth will make him 6 and a good soccer player.



Parviz

Parents should be honest to their children, but they don't have to tell the whole truth. Next time when your son asks, "Did I play well?" you can say, "What do you think?" Then your son can tell you what he thinks. That way, everything you say is true, and you avoid truth that hurts.

根据短文内容,选择最佳答案。

1. A. seriously B. carefully
C. happily D. badly
2. A. necessary B. difficult
C. dishonest D. interesting
3. A. films B. details
C. examples D. teachers
4. A. trouble B. remember
C. answer D. trust
5. A. took B. missed
C. created D. found
6. A. strong B. confident
C. honest D. active

正确率:()/6

单元篇章重点、难点解析

A ①would like to “想,想要”。	例1 He would like to join an art club. 他想参加一家艺术俱乐部。 例2 What would you like to drink? 你想喝点什么?
②be free “免费的;有时间的,空闲的”。	例1 Are you free tomorrow? 你明天有时间吗? 例2 All the fruits are free to eat. 所有水果都免费吃。
B ①look 与 see 的区别:look 强调动作,意为“看”;see 强调结果,意为“看见”。	例1 She looked carefully, but saw nothing. 她仔细地看,但什么也看不到。 例2 He looked out of the window and saw his good friend. 他朝窗外看,看见了他的好朋友。
②find 与 look for 的区别:find 强调结果,意为“找到”;look for 强调动作,意为“寻找”。	例1 The girl is looking for her pet dog everywhere. 女孩在到处找她的宠物狗。 例2 The little boy looked for his mother, but didn't find her. 小男孩找他的母亲,但没找到。
F ①tell lies “撒谎”。	例1 He often tells lies, so we don't like him. 他经常撒谎,我们都不喜欢他。 例2 As children, telling lies is not good. 作为孩子,撒谎是不好的。
②be ready to “准备”。	例1 Mr. Green is ready to leave for America this Sunday. 格林先生准备本周日去美国。 例2 Are you ready to go with me? 你准备和我一起去吗?
③in order to “为了”。	例1 In order to get there on time, my father got up very early. 为了能准时到那儿,我爸爸起得很早。 例2 She works very hard in order to make more money. 为了赚更多的钱,她工作很努力。

Unit 2

A

建议用时:5 分钟 实际用时:_____ 难度:★★★

This is my friend. Her name is Kate Green. She's twelve. She's in No. 14 Middle School. She's in Class 3, Grade 1. Look, this is my English teacher. Her name is Cheng Hong. We don't know how old she is. But she is very young and beautiful. She's a good teacher. We all like her.

根据短文内容,选择最佳答案。

- Kate Green is a _____.
A. girl B. boy C. man D. teacher
- Kate Green is _____.
A. my friend B. a teacher
C. the teacher's friend D. Wang Hong's teacher
- Cheng Hong is _____.
A. a boy B. a child
C. a man D. a teacher
- Cheng Hong is a/an _____ teacher.
A. Chinese B. English
C. Japanese D. music
- My teacher is _____.
A. twelve B. a man teacher
C. very old D. a very good teacher

正确率:()/5

B

建议用时:7 分钟 实际用时:_____ 难度:★★★★★

Dear Liza,

I will be ten years old on Friday, 22nd July. To celebrate my birthday, I will invite several friends to my birthday party and I hope that all of you will be able to^① come to the party on that day.

There will be two parts in my party. The first part will be at the swimming pool near our school. Please bring your swimsuit(游泳衣) and a change of clothes. We have planned some pool games. My parents will be at the pool to protect the swimmers. The pool party will be from 2 to 3 pm.

The second part of the party will be at my house. A bus will take us all from the pool to my house. A

singer is coming to my house. He will sing popular songs for us. I am sure you will enjoy them. The home party may last^② till 5 pm.

Please let me know by Friday, 15th July, whether you will come to my party, so that I will know how much food to prepare.

Love,

Tracy

根据短文内容,选择最佳答案。

- How old will Tracy be?
A. Seven. B. Eight. C. Nine. D. Ten.
- Where will the first part of the party be?
A. At Liza's house. B. At Tracy's house.
C. At the swimming pool. D. At a cinema.
- How long will the pool party last?
A. For 1 hour. B. For 2 hours.
C. For 3 hours. D. For 4 hours.
- How will they go to Tracy's house from the pool?
A. On foot. B. By bus.
C. By car. D. By bike.
- Why does Tracy want to know earlier whether her friends will come?
A. Her parents can protect the swimmers.
B. She will know what games to prepare.
C. The singer can prepare the songs.
D. She will know how much food to prepare.

正确率:()/5

C

建议用时:7 分钟 实际用时:_____ 难度:★★★★★

April Hot Sale @ Nobel Book Store!

To celebrate our 30th birthday, we are having a big sale!

Children's books	Textbook	Picture book	Storybook
	25% off	30% off	20% off
20% discount(折扣) on all adults' books!			

Amazing events in our birthday month:

Time & Place	Event	Speaker
25 April, 4 pm. Fanta Centre, 3F	Introduction: <i>The School Diaries</i>	Claire Tay, writer of the book

(续)

Time & Place	Event	Speaker
26 April, 1 pm. Retro Mall, 2F	Discussion: How to improve through reading	Michael Hawes, English professor
28 April, 7 pm. Winkle Mall, 1F	Lecture: The most popular books of the year	David Koh, director of the book store
29 April, 8 pm. Fanta Centre, 3F	Question & Answer: Face to face with a <u>renowned</u> writer	Kate White, winner of many international awards

Spend over \$ 50 and get a chance to win a \$ 10 gift card.

Spend over \$ 100 and get a chance to win prizes, from Nobel membership, e-dictionaries to concert tickets! 根据短文内容, 选择最佳答案。

- April is the birthday month of _____.
A. Nobel Book Store B. Fanta Centre
C. Retro Mall D. Winkle Mall
- You can get the biggest discount on _____.
A. adults' storybooks B. all magazines
C. children's picture books D. all textbooks
- _____ will help you know more about the most popular books this year.
A. Claire Tay B. Michael Hawes
C. David Koh D. Kate White
- The underlined word "renowned" means _____.
A. new B. young
C. humorous D. famous
- If you spend \$ 65, you will get a chance to win _____.
A. an e-dictionary B. a \$ 10 gift card
C. Nobel membership D. a concert ticket
- The main purpose of the advertisement is to _____.
A. find excellent writers
B. attract more book buyers
C. celebrate Children's Day
D. introduce new reading courses

正确率: () / 6

D

建议用时: 8 分钟 实际用时: _____ 难度: ★★★★★

1. Li Jing, a thin girl, likes French fries, fruits and ice-cream. She doesn't like rice. She often feels tired and the doctor suggests that she eat some more meat such as beef or pork.

2. Peng Tao, a heavy boy, likes hamburgers, hot dogs and pizzas very much. Chocolate is his favorite. But his parents don't want him to eat^① too much, especially




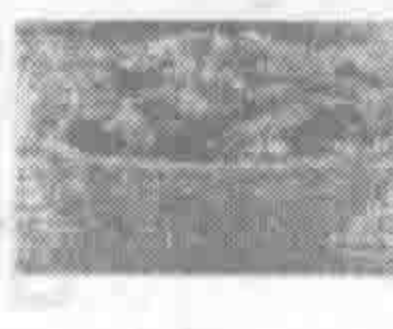












ice-cream.

3. Zhang Qi, a tall girl, likes running. Her favorite food is pizza. She exercises a lot and eats a lot. She likes coffee and she only drinks apple juice when she has to^②.

4. Bai Lei, a hungry boy, can't live without rice and never eats seafood. He likes orange juice but not apple. He doesn't want to spend more than 10 dollars for one meal.

5. Ding Yi is a 16-year-old girl. Her family don't eat pork. She likes fish and potato chips. Her favorite drink is milkshake.

请仔细阅读上述各人的情况说明, 从 A~F 六个套餐菜单中为每位选出符合要求的最佳选项, 其中一项为多余选项。

<p>A</p>  a small pizza  a chocolate cake  a small orange juice <p>\$ 10.99</p>	<p>B</p>  a large bowl of chicken rice  some bread  an apple juice <p>\$ 8.99</p>
<p>C</p>  a plate of rice with cabbage and beef  a hotdog  an orange juice <p>\$ 9.99</p>	<p>D</p>  a large pizza  a coffee <p>\$ 9.99</p>
<p>E</p>  a seafood sandwich  a milkshake <p>\$ 12.99</p>	<p>F</p>  a pork hamburger  French fries  an ice-cream <p>\$ 11.99</p>

正确率: () / 5

E

建议用时:7 分钟 实际用时: 难度:★★★★

10-year-old Penny goes back to her school to find a place for her dog Socks. The big door is 1. Penny walks around the school; there were doors at the 2. They are all locked. Then she sees a window. It is open^①. She 3 inside. She walks along the hallway between the classrooms. She can't put Socks inside a classroom.

Under the classrooms, Penny finds a store room. It is locked, too, and she doesn't have the 4. Penny puts Socks on the ground and it runs along the hallway. Penny runs after^② it. "Come here," she says. Socks is not 5. It runs into the girls' changing room.

根据短文内容,选择最佳答案。

1. A. locked B. closed C. open D. broken
2. A. bottom B. top C. back D. front
3. A. walks B. climbs C. jumps D. looks
4. A. interest B. time C. key D. courage
5. A. hearing B. listening C. watching D. answering

正确率:()/5

F

建议用时:8 分钟 实际用时: 难度:★★★★★



看图完成短文,每空一词。

A 1 man was walking slowly 2 a walking stick. Suddenly he heard a boy crying 3 him. That boy fell on the ground because he stepped on a 4 skin. The blind man turned to the boy and said, "Don't 5. Let me help you." Then he helped the boy 6 and carried him 7 his back. The boy, in his turn, began to tell the 8. They helped each other 9.

The story 10 that all of us should help each other.

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

正确率:()/10

单元篇章重点、难点解析

B ①be able to“能,能够”,表示一个人的能力,有人称和时态变化。	例1 He is able to solve the problem. 他有能力解决这个问题。 例2 She was able to help you. 她有能力帮助你。
②The home party may last till 5 pm. “家庭聚会持续到下午五点。”last“持续,延续”。	例1 The meeting lasted 2 hours. 会议持续了两个小时。 例2 How long the sports meet will last? 运动会要开多久?
D ①want sb. to do sth. 想要某人去做某事。to do sth. 是动词不定式,做宾语补足语。	例1 His father wants him to look after his little sister. 他父亲想要他照顾小妹妹。 例2 My teacher wants me to do much homework. 我的老师想要我做许多家庭作业。
②have to 与 must 的区别:前者指因受外界的影响而“不得不……”;后者由主观的意志而决定“必须……”。	例1 The students have to do a lot of homework. 学生们不得不做大量的家庭作业。 例2 They have to work every day. 他们得每天工作。 例3 We must study hard for our motherland. 我们必须为祖国而努力学习。 例4 We must take good care of the young trees. 我们必须好好照看那些小树。
E ①be open“开着”。open 既可做动词,意为“打开”,也可做形容词,意为“开着的”。	例1 The door is open, and you can go in. 门开着,你可以进去。 例2 My door is always open to visitors. 我的门永远向来访者敞开。
②run after“追赶”。	例1 A dog is running after a cat. 一只狗正在追赶一只猫。 例2 Don't run after the bus, you can't catch it. 别追赶那辆公共汽车了,你追不上的。