

中国英语教育领先品牌
200万英语教师的选择



快捷英语

魔鬼训练

5分钟掌握1个解题秘笈
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难点攻坚 深掘题眼 ★ 一招制敌 实战演练 ★ 能力飙升 限时突破

阅读理解
八年级



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魔鬼训练

阅读理解 八年级

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第一部分

难点攻坚 深掘题眼

专题三 数字计算型细节理解题

通过明确设问方法来明确试题的类型。

实用秘笈，攻克解题壁垒，以渔为授。

精典例题对应秘笈，了解特定类型试题解题技巧的运用，将“语篇原文—解题思路—解题（结论）”的解题全过程作出图形化标示，直观易懂。

以直白语言进一步归纳总结解题妙招。

攻坚设问目标

- How old may the girl be?
- How long has George been married?
- What day is the day after tomorrow?

难点攻坚秘笈

据实推算法

所谓的据实推算法，是指在阅读时要认真看清楚文章中所给的有关时间、数量或距离等之间的关系，充分把握各种数据，根据实际情况及题干之要求，推算出正确答案。

【典例体验】

It was Sunday yesterday. Sandy went to the library to study. When she was studying, a boy came and talked to her. He asked Sandy some questions about her parents, her brothers, and her classmates. Sandy thought he'd like to make friends with her, so she talked to him for 5 minutes. Then, the boy said goodbye to her and left the library with his friend. When Sandy was ready to go home, she found her bag was gone!

► What day is the day after tomorrow?

- A. Monday. B. Tuesday.
C. Sunday. D. Wednesday.

昨天是星期日，今天应该是星期一

后天应为星期三

！ 命题揭秘

本题是对相关时间的考查，短文记叙了学习期间发生的事情，题干询问“后天是星期几？”由短文首句可知昨天是星期日，因此今天星期一，通过推算可知后天是星期三。
【答案】D

论剑争锋

题材	日常生活	词数	108	限时	4'	难度	★★
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My name is Betty. Today is my fifteenth birthday. This morning my classmates celebrated it for me. We sang a birthday song and had snacks together. It was much fun.

After school, I went to Willy's with Helen and Linda. We stayed there for about an hour but we didn't order any burgers this time, because it's almost time for dinner.

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精选与秘笈相关的文章集中训练、“精典+原创题目”确保练习质量，事半功倍

词数、题材、建议用时等辅助信息，有助于客观评价语言水平的提高。

全面剖析与语篇体裁关联的写作特点及设题规律，助你深入理解文章内容，提升解题准确率。

第二部分

一招制敌 实战演练

专题一 意味深长的夹叙夹议记叙文

体裁设问目标

- 针对此文体的设题方式有很多，从设题的角度来看主要有：
- 针对故事目的的题目：This passage tries to tell us...
- 针对文章观点的题目：Which of the following do you think is right?
- 针对文章结果的题目：The writer really thinks that...

体裁制胜秘笈

意味深长的夹叙夹议记叙文

夹叙夹议记叙文就是一方面叙述某件事情，同时对此事加以分析与评论，这种表达方式中的叙与议是一个有机的整体，二者水乳交融，融为一体。根据其议论所呈现的方式，该类文章常分为先叙后议、先议后叙和边叙边议三种形式。

论剑争锋

题材	科学技术	词数	165	限时	5'	难度	★★★
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We are already familiar with computers—computers work for us at home, in offices and in factories. But it is also true that many children today are using computers at schools before they can write. What does this mean for the future? Are these children lucky or not?

Many people who do not know about computers think of them as machines that children play with. They worry that children do not learn from experience but just from pressing a button and that this is not good for them. They think that children are growing not knowing about the real world.

But people who understand more about computers say that computers can be very good for children. A computer can help them learn about the real world more quickly, learn what they want to learn and think for themselves. And for the future, don't we need people who can think clearly, who know how to get information quickly and use it well? What do you think?

4. "To be familiar with" means to _____.

- A. know nothing B. know about C. dislike D. like

5. Does everyone think computers are good for children?

- A. Yes, they do. B. No, not everyone thinks so.
C. They don't know. D. They are not sure.

50

本书特色与使用说明

真实环境下训练解题速度和准确率，及时检测，综合提高。

第三部分

能力飙升 魔鬼式限时突破

魔鬼训练能力飙升七

(题数: 25; 限时: 35 分钟)

A

Li Shizhen was born in 1518. His father was a poor doctor. Li Shizhen often saw that people fell ill. He decided to study medicine so that he could help people who were ill.

Li Shizhen read many books about medicine. He found many of the old medical books were full of mistakes. So he wished to write a new one.

He did his best to study medical science. He studied not only the herbs in his own garden, but also the wild ones. He always went on long journeys to collect herbs and talked with old peasants. He learned a lot from the working people.

After many years of hard work and study, Li Shizhen finished his great works Ben Cao Gang Mu. At that time he was sixty. His book is now one of the greatest contributions of the Chinese people to the medical science of the world.

根据短文内容判断正(T)误(F)。

1. Both Li Shizhen and his father were doctors.
2. All the old medical books were full of mistakes.
3. Ben Cao Gang Mu is a dictionary.
4. During his long journeys, Li Shizhen collected a lot of herbs.
5. In 1568, Li Shizhen finished his work Ben Cao Gang Mu.

B

Young people leave their parents' homes at different ages in different parts of the world. In the United States, a lot of college students do not live at home. Many students choose to go to college in different cities—away from their parents. At college, they live in university houses.

After college, most young people prefer to live in their own homes. They often live alone, but some young people rent apartments with others. These people are roommates. By the age of 22, few young people in the United States live with their parents.

Families stay together longer in many Asian countries and cities. In Hong Kong, for example, nearly all university students live with their parents. Rents in the city are very expensive, and few students have the money to pay for their own apartments.

Very few young people live alone or become roommates in a shared apartment. Many young people in Hong Kong continue to live with their parents after they marry.

6. Young people leave their parents' homes in western countries at _____.
A. twenty-one B. different ages C. twenty-five D. eighteen
7. The students of colleges in the USA like living _____.
A. in the countries B. in hotels C. in the college buildings D. in parks

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李时珍

原创+精典，搭建演练平台，综合提高答题用时和解题策略，打造高分解题王。

指明考点和解题方法，理清解题思路，精析答题要领。

答案与详解

第三部分 能力飙升 魔鬼式限时突破

魔鬼训练能力飙升一

A

这是一篇记叙文，本文讲述了 Dr Petrels 是如何运用各种手段治疗病人的事情。

1. B 细节理解题。根据文中单句信息解题。第一段提到 He takes care of 159 patients a week, 由此推断 He works 60 hours a week.
2. D 细节理解题。根据文中单句信息解题。由第二段 He also sings to them on television! 可知他被称为 a singing doctor 的原因。
3. A 推理判断题。根据文中单句信息解题。由第二段 The doctor starts the show with a song and then gives medical advice. 可知 Dr Petrel 在他的节目中先唱歌，后给出医疗建议。

魔鬼训练能力飙升二

A

本文是一篇说明文，主要讲述了不同的国家人们的生活方式各不相同。即使晒衣服，澳大利亚人也有自己的讲究。

1. C 推理判断题。根据文中单句信息解题。由文中 Australians (澳大利亚人) 可知答案。
2. B 细节理解题。根据文中单句信息解题。由第二段第二句...Australians put their shirt "tails" on the clothes-line 可知答案。
3. D 推理判断题。根据文中语段信息解题。结合图片，由第一段大意可知答案。
4. C 推理判断题。根据图片文意相结合解题。由文章大意，晒衣用的衣夹夹住衬衣的下端和袜子的底部，因此选 C。
5. B 归纳概括题。根据图片推测解题。由图片和文章描述推测 lais 的词义为“下端”。

魔鬼训练能力飙升十

A

本文是说明文，介绍了美国白宫的起源。

1. C 细节理解题。根据文中单句信息解题。由文中第二段第二句的意思可知。
2. B 细节理解题。根据文中单句信息解题。由第二段中的 The story happened in 1812 可判断出。
3. C 推理判断题。根据文中语段信息解题。第二段提到，战后为了掩盖火灾的痕迹，所以把房子漆成白色。“White House”也由此而来。



第一部分 难点攻坚 深窥题眼

专题一 柳暗花明的词义猜测题

A

1. C 本题可通过语境猜测词义。文章第二段主要叙述了伟大人物之所以被人们记住的原因，根据本段中第一句话的意思可以排除 B 项。由于 remarkable 是用在莱特兄弟所发明的飞机对人类的巨大影响后，所以根据语境可以猜出其意思应当为 C。

B

2. C 本题可使用构词法猜测词义。首先可将 uneven 分为前缀 un- 和 even，un- 表示否定意义，even 除了“甚至”以外，还有“平坦的”的意思，可以初步确定答案为 C。然后再读文章，根据最后一句的对比可判断 C 为正确答案。

专题二 瞻前顾后的代词指代题

A

1. D 本题可通过代词在语境中的意思进行解答。作者主要展示了如何制作 France toast，在第一步就出现了 them，根据语境此时应当将其理解为 eggs 和 milk，再通过阅读短文可知 D 为正确答案。

第二部分 一招制胜 实战演练

专题一 意味深长的夹叙夹议记叙文

A

本文使用了先叙后议的写作手法，讲述了《哈利·波特》这本书的影响力。

1. C 词义猜测题。根据常识和语境解题。由 His parents died when he was a little baby. 一句可知他是一个孤儿，所以 C 正确。
2. B 段落大意题。根据左顾右盼法解题。由文章中的第二段表述可知 B 正确。
3. A 代词指代题。根据左顾右盼法解题。They 在最后一段是承接前文的 Maybe you have watched the movies about Harry Potter. 一句，因此在这里 They 指代的是 movies。

深入阐释体裁特点，总体把握写作方法。

揭示解答本体裁篇章的命题规律与解题方法及技巧。

精选同类体裁文章集中训练。

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第一部分

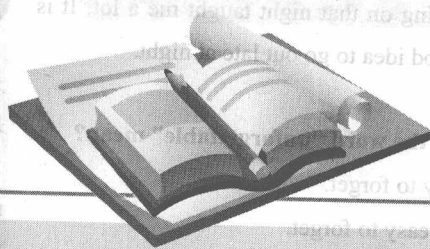
难点攻坚 深掘题眼

专题一 柳暗花明的词义猜测题



攻坚设问目标

- The word “...” means _____ in Chinese.
- Which of the following is the closest in meaning (意义最接近) to _____?
- What does the underlined word “...” mean in Chinese?
- The word “...” could best be replaced by _____.
- In Paragraph..., the underlined word “...” means/refers to _____.



难点攻坚秘笈

通过语境猜测词义

语境法即根据上下文相互制约的关系，推断出该词的含义。要求词不离句，句不离篇。文章中的词都是为主题服务的，所以通过文章主题和上下文之间的逻辑关系，从对两种事物或现象进行对比的描述中，可以根据其中一个熟悉的词推断出另一个生词的词义来。

【典例体验】

My trip to Japan in June 2009 was not the first time abroad (出国), **but** it was an unforgettable trip in my life. I took a plane to Japan on June 26th, and I visited some beautiful places. I also saw some wonderful street dancers. They danced and played on the street. But, the night before I took a plane back to Beijing on July 2nd, I didn't fall asleep. **At 10:55 at night I found out a murder (命案).** Someone was dying on the floor and a man was running away quickly. Later, people got together and talked about the murder. The police came and asked me many questions. The next morning, I was back to Beijing. **The terrible thing on that night taught me a lot.** It is really not a good idea to go out late at night.

表明前后句意存在转折。“赴日本
是常事，但是这一次……”

作者晚上发现命案

这件事发生在晚上的
事情教会我很多

前缀 un-表“不”，
forget “忘记”，
-able 是形容词后缀。
发生这样的事是“难忘的
(unforgettable)”

! 见招拆招

本题可通过语境猜测词义。本文的主旨是在日本旅行中所发生的事情。单词 unforgettable 的具体语境为：①句中 but 是转折连词，可推知那天晚上发生了不寻常的事情。②由 At 10:55 at night I found out a murder. 可知作者发现命案。③由 The terrible thing on that night taught me a lot. 可推测出“我的这次旅行是难忘的”。unforgettable 在此相当于 It is not easy to forget.

【答案】B

► What does the word “unforgettable” mean?

- A. It is easy to forget.
- B. It is not easy to forget.
- C. It is easy to forget a table.
- D. It is not easy to forget a table.

通过给出的例子猜测词义

恰当的举例能够提供猜测生词的重要线索。为了阐明某一重要观念或者讲清某一抽象概念，作者往往采取举例的方式对这一观点或概念进行具体的说明和解释，从而使读者理解得更透彻，文中的例子自然也就成了读者理解文章生词的线索。表示列举关系的信号词有：like, for example, for instance, such as, especially, include 等。

【典例体验】

Taiwan is a place where the typhoons come in summer and autumn often. When the typhoon comes, you should know how to protect yourself from being hurt. First, you should keep calm. All you have to do is stay at home. Of course, you should prepare **lash-up** you need beforehand (提前), **such as instant noodles, water, flashlights, batteries, candles, matches**. You need a box of first aid medicine, too. Then, if you can, try to turn on the radio for more news in order to know what happened outside. Typhoons will pass and they are not so scaring as long as you know what to do on typhoon nights.

提供了场景

“准备”

列举了 lash-up 包括的东西

lash-up “应急用品”

► What does the word “lash-up” mean in this passage?

- A. 生活必需品
- B. 所有的东西
- C. 应急必需品
- D. 计划的东西

！见招拆招

the typhoons 提供了使用 lash-up 的场景；lash-up 后的关键词 such as 说明后面是列举 lash-up 的例子，“方便面，水，手电筒，电池，蜡烛，火柴”进一步佐证其为应急必需品。

【答案】C

通过构词法猜测词义

英语单词的构成方法主要有三种，即复合法、派生法和转化法。而大多数的英语单词是由词根、词头（前缀）和词尾（后缀）所组成。词根是单词最基本的部分，表达单词的基本含义。在词根前头或后头加上前缀或后缀，可以用来引申或转变原词的意义。只要掌握了各种词根、词头、词尾的基本含义，就可以很容易猜出所构成的新词的含义了。

【典例体验】

Today is my twelfth birthday. I'm happy because it is Sunday, I don't need to go to school. I can enjoy this birthday with my parents, they don't go to work, either.

Early this morning, I get my first present from my parents—a nice toy car. At about ten o'clock, Tom comes to my house, he plays with my toy car, but after a minute, he breaks it and he says nothing

when he goes back home. I am unhappy when I see the broken (坏了的) toy car.

un-表否定意义,
happy “高兴的”

unhappy “不
高兴的”

看见玩具车坏了

► The underlined word “unhappy” here in Chinese means “_____”.

- A. 高兴的
- B. 不高兴的
- C. 兴奋的
- D. 调皮的

! 见招拆招

首先可将 unhappy 分为前缀 un-和词根 happy. un-表示否定意义, happy “高兴的”, 可以初步确定答案为 B. 然后再读文章, 作者刚得到礼物时很高兴, 可是玩具汽车被汤姆弄坏了, 作者当然不高兴.

【答案】B

秘

通过对比关系猜测词义

在一个句子或段落中, 有对两个事物或现象进行对比性的描述, 我们可以根据生词或难词前后出现的反义词或常用对比词语而推知其意思。能体现对比关系的词语有很多, 主要有 but, yet, however, while, unlike, instead, on the other hand 等, 此外标点符号中的分号也可以表示对比。

【典例体验】

Jackson is a new student in Happy Middle School. He is very clever and he likes to help others.

All the teachers and students like him. But now he is

ill and he isn't clever, he is stupid. When you ask him

“What is five and six?”, he can't answer it. But we

still like him and try to help him...

表示转折, 与前面的
He is clever...
形成对比

与 he is stupid 并列

“问他 ‘5+6 等于
几’, 他不知道”,
解释 stupid

stupid=not clever,
“傻的, 不聪明的”

► What does the underlined word “stupid” mean

! 见招拆招

in Chinese?

- A. 聪明的
- B. 勤奋的
- C. 懒惰的
- D. 傻的

前半句中的 But ... isn't clever 表示“但是现在他生病了，他不再聪明了”，且由 When you ask ... he can't answer it 可知现在他的脑筋不灵活了。所以，he is stupid 中的 stupid 应当与 clever 是反义词，故 stupid 应表示“傻的，不聪明的”。

【答案】D

秘

通过定语从句、同位语（从句）或注释（句）等猜测词义

同位语（从句）用以说明该名词表示的具体内容，定语从句用来修饰主句中某一名词或代词。通过同位语（从句）和定语从句提供的线索可以轻松定位所要猜测的词语意思。

【典例体验】

Do you like to take a trip? If you are afraid of spending too much money, maybe you can try to stay in B&B. What's B&B? It means “Bed and Breakfast”, and it is usually a big house with about five to ten rooms. B&B is more and more popular because of its lower price and nice service. Masters who are serving there are usually kind and the breakfasts are delicious. Next time when you take a trip, try B&B! And you will get a special experience!

说明 masters 工作的场所是一家供应住宿和早餐的店

“正在那里服务的”是定语从句，修饰 masters

masters 在此表示“店老板”

! 见招拆招

► What does “masters” mean in Chinese?

- A. 客人
- B. 店老板
- C. 工人
- D. 园丁

由 What's B&B? It means “Bed and Breakfast”, and it is usually a big house with about five to ten rooms. 可知 masters 的工作场所是供应住宿和早餐的旅馆。Who are serving there 是定语从句，修饰单词 masters，意为“正在那里服务的”。通过前面的叙述及对所给四个选项的比较可判断出此处的 masters 指的是“店老板”。

【答案】B

秘笈

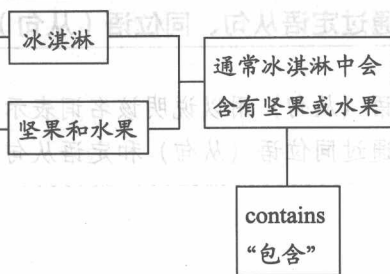
通过经验及生活常识猜测词义

在做阅读理解题时，我们有时可以运用自身的生活经验及生活常识猜测词义。在阅读文章的基础上利用自己对日常生活的理解和判断推测来完成对单词的猜测。通过上下文之间的联系，即可猜到单词的正确意思。

【典例体验】

Ice cream is a favorite all over the world. In Japan, it is made with a crust (饼皮) on the outside.

In Italy and France, **ice cream** usually **contains** **nuts and fruit**. Eskimos (爱斯基摩人) like it so much that airplanes are used to fly it to them. Americans may be the champion (冠军的) ice-cream eaters. Every year Americans eat over seven million gallons (加仑) of ice cream. They have more than two hundred flavors (口味) to choose from. The most popular flavors are vanilla (香草), strawberry, and chocolate. Ice cream has been eaten for centuries. Roman emperors, French kings and queens, and even George Washington loved to eat ice cream. It is a favorite of many famous people—and children, too!



► The word “contains” in the text means ____.

- A. has ... in it
- B. is ... without ...
- C. opens
- D. cannot be made

! 见招拆招

大家都吃过冰淇淋，都知道它的样子，因此可以初步判断出A的意思相近。通过In Japan, it is made with a crust on the outside.的提示，更加了解 contain 的真正意思，所以A正确。

【答案】A

论剑争锋

A

题材	兴趣爱好	词数	162	限时	4'	难度	★★★
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Many people enjoy reading in their free time. Some like reading newspapers, and others enjoy storybooks or comic (喜剧的) books. I like reading about the lives of great people. This always gives me a lot of ideas to make my life better.

Great people are remembered not because they were handsome or beautiful, but because they didn't give up when their lives were difficult. They used every chance to change their lives and make the world better. One good example is Orville and Wilbur Wright. These two brothers invented (发明) the airplane. The plane has made the world into a small village. Hard work, not good luck, is the reason why the Wright Brothers could invent this convenient (便利的) machine and become **remarkable** people. Today we still remember them when we see planes in the sky.

When I feel sad, stories of great people always help me feel better. This is why I enjoy reading about great people's lives.

1. What does "remarkable" mean in the second paragraph?

A. Nice and polite.

B. Tall and handsome.

C. Special and famous.

D. Lucky and interesting.

B

题材	地理	词数	145	限时	4'	难度	★★★
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We often say that the earth is in the shape of a ball. This is not quite true. The earth is a little flat (平坦的) at the North and South Poles (南北极), and it is a little fatter at the Equator (赤道), which is 40,000 kilometers long. A line from the North Pole to the South Pole through the earth would be 12,713 kilometers long. A line through the middle of the earth at the Equator would be 12,757 kilometers. This is a very small difference. We can still say that the earth is like a ball. But the earth is by no means (绝不) smooth (平滑的) like a ball. It is very **uneven**. The highest mountain is over 8,800 meters above the sea and the sea may be 10,900 meters deep. In this way, the difference is really great.

2. What's the meaning of the word "uneven"?

A. Flat.

B. Smooth.

C. Not flat.

D. Not true.

C

题材	个人爱好	词数	117	限时	3'	难度	★★★
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My brother, Tim, likes insects (昆虫) and small animals a lot. He also likes to catch them. Last weekend my parents took us to the park. We saw many beautiful butterflies flying around. Tim caught one and put it in a bottle. Then we saw many tadpoles (蝌蚪) swimming in the pond. Tim told me they were baby frogs. He caught many, and put them in a plastic bag. He was very happy about this. When Daddy saw the bottle and the plastic bag, he was **furious**. He said we would kill (杀死) the butterfly and the tadpoles. At last, we let them go. From then on, Tim never caught insects and small animals.

3. What does the word "furious" mean?

- A. Happy. B. Excited. C. Very angry. D. Surprised.

D

题材	国外风情	词数	80	限时	2'	难度	★★★★★
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London is the capital of Britain. It has a history of about 2,000 years. Today, it is also one of the four fashion (时尚) cities in the world. The other three are Paris, Milan and New York.

Big Ben is the **landmark** of London, even of Britain. It is also one of the most famous landmarks in the world. The clock tower sits on the bank of the River Thames. It tells people in London the time every day.

4. What does the word "landmark" mean in Chinese?

- A. 城市 B. 大楼 C. 地标 D. 时尚



E

题材	日常生活	词数	88	限时	3'	难度	★★★★★
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Mr and Mrs White have a happy family. They have three children—a son and two daughters. The son is Tony. He is strong and fast. He likes basketball. Lisa and Maggie are the daughters. Lisa is tall and thin. She is a clever girl and she likes drawing and telling stories. Maggie is a wise girl, too. She can sing and dance well. They are studying in the same school. They go to school and come back together. The Whites are very happy to have these children.

5. What does the word "wise" mean in Chinese?

- A. 好学的 B. 苗条的 C. 灵巧的 D. 聪明的