

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

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32个秘笈打造高分解题王



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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

中国电力出版社
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主编/徐西华



阅读理解
七年级

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主 编：徐西华
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通过明确设问方法来确定试题的类型。

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。

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

秘笈 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?

秘笈 难点攻坚秘笈

秘笈 据实推算法

所谓的据实推算法，是指在阅读时要认真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!

昨天是星期日，今天应该是星期一
后天应为星期三

! 点拨秘籍

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天，因此今天是星期一，通过推算可知后天是星期三。

【答案】D

► What day is the day after tomorrow?

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

秘笈 论剑争锋

题材	日常生活	词数	108	限时	4'	难度	★★
----	------	----	-----	----	----	----	----

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

秘笈 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...

秘笈 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一事情，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，互为一体。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。

秘笈 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.

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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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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，精析答案要领。

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 细节推断题。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。由第二段的 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习惯各不相同。即使睡衣服，澳大利亚人也有自己的研究。

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。由第一段第二句...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，晒衣用的衣夹应夹住衬衣的下摆和袜子的底部，因此选 C。
5. B 归纳概括题。根据图片推测题。由图片和文章描述推测 tails 的词义为“下摆”。

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，故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。

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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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难点攻坚 深掘题眼

专题一 柳暗花明的词义猜测题

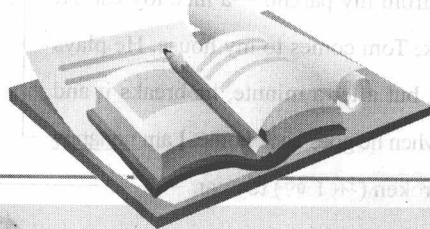


攻坚设问目标

- The word “...” means “_____” in Chinese.
- The phrase (词组) “...” here means “_____” in Chinese.
- Which of the following is closest in meaning (意义最接近) to “_____”?
- What does/do the underlined word/words “_____” mean in Chinese?

不“ygggghh”
“高兴”

“ygggghh”
“高兴”



难点攻坚秘笈

秘笈 通过构词法来猜测词义

1. 从前缀入手。前缀是位于词根（一般可以单独构成词）前面的部分，可以改变词义。目前，我们接触过的前缀不多，只有 **un-**，它一般用在形容词的前面，表示否定意义。

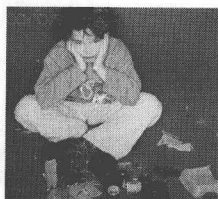
2. 从后缀入手。后缀是位于词根（一般可以单独构成词）后面的部分，通过后缀常常可以判断出一个词的词性。如 **-ful**，**-less** 是形容词后缀；**-ly** 是副词后缀；**-er** 是名词后缀等。

3. 从合成入手。在英语中，把两个或两个以上的单词组合成为一个单词，这种构词法称为合成法，这样所合成的词就是合成词。在进行词义猜测时，可以看看被考查的单词是否可以分成两个或三个单词，然后再看每个部分所表达的意义和词性，最后再通过句意和上下文的语境等来确定它的意义。

【典例体验】

I

Today is my twelfth birthday. I'm happy because it



is Sunday, and 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.

unhappy 由前缀 un- (表否定) 和词根 happy (高兴的) 构成

unhappy “不高兴的”

看见坏了的玩具车，作者的心情应是不好的

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

- A. 高兴的
- B. 不高兴的
- C. 兴奋的
- D. 调皮的

！见招拆招

本题适合从前缀入手来解答。首先可将 unhappy 分为前缀 un- 和词根 happy，un- 表示否定意义，happy 意思是“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，当玩具汽车被汤姆弄坏后，作者当然不高兴。

【答案】B

II

I'm a middle school student. I live in Heilongjiang. It's very cold in winter here, but I like the winter here. When it snows, we all come out and make snowmen. It's so nice!

下雪时是背景

snow (雪)+men (人)

snowmen
“雪人”

► What does the underlined word “snowmen” here in Chinese mean?

- A. 雪人
- B. 冰雹
- C. 游戏
- D. 炉火

! 见招拆招

本题适合从合成词入手来解答。我们虽然在课本中没有学过 snowmen 一词，但是这个词由 “snow+men” 构成，snow 表示 “雪”，men 是 man 的复数形式，表示 “人”，由此我们不难猜出其词义为 “雪人”。

【答案】A

秘笈

通过同义或反义词来猜测词义

词义猜测题常会提供解题线索，如有 it's another way of saying..., that is... 或 that means... 一类句子来提示，句中可能包含着生词的同义词。这时，我们就可以通过它的同义词来猜测出该生词的含义。

在进行词义猜测题的设置时，为了使读者能够对某个生词或词组有一个准确的理解，文章中常常在这个生词或词组之后用反义词来对所考查的词语作对照，这时，常用连词 but 来连接相关的句子。

【典例体验】

I

Rose is a careful girl. She is a good student. She



likes to ask and answer questions in class, and most of her answers are right. Her math teacher Mr Green likes to ask her questions too.

Now Rose is having a math class and Mr Green is asking a question. Rose stands up and answers, “Mr Green, I think the answer is 9.”

Mr Green smiles and says, “Quite right, your answer is correct. Please sit down, Rose.”

Mr Green 微笑着说

correct 与
right 同义

correct
“正确的”

非常正确

► The word “correct” means “_____” in Chinese.

- A. 错误的
- B. 正确的
- C. 滑稽的
- D. 不沾边的

! 见招拆招

本文先用概括叙述的手法介绍了罗斯的基本情况，然后用具体事例进一步表现了她的好学和细心。

文中的 Quite right 是用来夸奖罗斯的，意思是 “非常正确”，接下来，老师又进一步强调说 your answer is correct，这说明单词 correct 与 right 是同义词，其意思应当是 “正确的”。

【答案】B



II

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

表示转折

与前面的 He is very clever 形成对比

算不出 "5+6=?", 说明不聪明了

can't answer it. But we still like him and try to help him...

! 见招拆招

本文叙述了杰克逊的为人和品质。

本题可通过反义词来猜测词义。前半句中的 But now he is ill and he isn't clever 表示“但是现在他生病了, 他不再聪明了”, 所以, he is stupid 中的 stupid 应当与 clever 反义, 故, stupid 应表示“傻的, 不聪明的”。

【答案】A

► What does the underlined word “stupid” mean in Chinese?

- A. 不聪明的
- B. 勤奋的
- C. 懒惰的
- D. 失望的

秘笈 3 通过定义猜测词义

通过定义猜测词义主要是针对名词来讲, 在设置词语猜测题时, 有时文章中会利用 is, means 或破折号等对前面的词语进行补充解释。在英语中, 用来下定义的常用句型是: “被定义词+is+定义”或“被定义词+means...”。只要我们善于捕捉这些信息, 就能比较准确地理解文章中的生词, 同时, 也要考虑具体的语境。

【典例体验】

Today we have an interesting lesson—geography (地理). When our teacher comes into the classroom, he put a box on the desk and asks us, “Look, can you guess what is in the box?” “A ball, a bag, a...” we begin to guess. Then he takes a round thing out of the box. It's a globe! “A globe is a model of the earth. It shows countries, rivers, cities, etc.”...

给出事件发生的背景

globe 的形状

globe 的定义

globe “地球仪”

► What does the underlined word “globe” mean in Chinese?

- A. 档案
- B. 地图册
- C. 相册
- D. 地球仪

! 见招拆招

本文先给出背景, 然后带领读者进入话题。

第一句给出了事件发生的背景——上地理课。Then he takes a round thing out of the box 说明 globe 是个圆形物体。老师还给出了对 globe 的定义: “globe 是地球模型, 它展示出国家、河流、城市等。”所以, globe 应当表示“地球仪”。

【答案】D

秘笈

通过解释猜测词义

解释不同于下定义，解释可以从定义中的某个角度进行，以便让读者对这个生词或词语在某方面有较好的认识。这种方法常用到的句型有：...is another way of saying...

【典例体验】



This is our first art lesson. Our teacher is a young woman. She is tall and beautiful. She teaches well. She says something about herself and begins the lesson. She draws a house on the blackboard and then asks us to learn to draw. After a minute, she walks around the class, and glances at our pictures. Do you know the word "glance"? "Glance" is another way of saying "look"...

解释了 glance 是“看”的另一种说法

glance “看”

！见招拆招

本文给出了事件发生的地点和人物之间的关系，这有利于读者理解所猜测词语的意思。

文章中的 "Glance" is another way of saying "look" 是对 glance 的解释，由此可知 glance 是“看”的意思。

【答案】C

► What does the underlined word "glances" mean in Chinese?

- A. 批改
- B. 纠正
- C. 看
- D. 点评

秘笈

通过举例猜测词义

在阅读中，我们经常会在短文中碰到 for example (例如), such as (例如), as...as (与...一样) 等用来举例的词语，这对我们猜测生词词义有很大帮助，我们可以根据文章中所举的这些例子来判断生词的意义。

【典例体验】



"DIY" means "do it yourself".

Now I'm learning DIY lessons in a club. I'm going to make some furniture for my home, such as desks, chairs, beds... It can help

列举的例子均为 furniture

furniture “家具”

me save (节省) much money...

！见招拆招

本文先对 DIY 进行了解释，然后用例子做进一步的讲解。

such as 表示“例如”，文章中的 desks, chairs, beds 都是家具，由此可知，furniture 应当表示“家具”。

【答案】C

► What does the underlined word "furniture" mean in Chinese?

- A. 沙发
- B. 衣服
- C. 家具
- D. 工具

秘笈

通过上下文的联系猜测词义

文章中的每个句子都不是孤立存在的，句子与句子之间都有着必然性的联系，当我们遇到生词时，可以仔细阅读前、后句的内容，帮助确定生词的意义。一般来讲，在设置生词时，命题人往往会在该词的前、后句中留下供我们理解词义的信息，只要我们善于理解句意，是可以猜测出个别生词的意义。

【典例体验】

This actor is a millionaire. He has a lot of money. He buys a new plane now. He and his pupils (徒弟) can go anywhere on his plane now. How happy he is!

说明这个演员现在有许多钱

买了新飞机，用途是可以和徒弟坐飞机去任何地方

millionaire “百万富翁”

► The word “millionaire” means “_____” in Chinese.

- A. 滑稽演员
- B. 表演大师
- C. 爱心大使
- D. 百万富翁

！见招拆招

本文段先介绍人物的基本情况，然后又进一步扩展，以此给读者联想的空间。

由 He has a lot of money. 可以看出 millionaire 一词与钱有关，结合 He buys a new plane now. 可以推测出这个演员是一个“百万富翁”。

【答案】D





论剑争锋

A

题材	工作与环保	词数	107	限时	2'	难度	★★★★
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Every morning when we are sleeping in bed, some cleaners get up and go to the streets. They are the early birds (早起的人). They begin their work very early, and many people can't see how they are working. But their hard work really makes our cities and streets clean.

My uncle is one of these workers. He works hard. He collects plastic (塑料的) bags, paper, leaves (树叶) and so on every morning. His work is tiring and dirty and he often feels tired, but he is happy. He says, "My job is great, when I see the streets I feel very proud (自豪的)."

1. The word "cleaner" means "_____" in Chinese.

- A. 工作 B. 工人 C. 打扫 D. 清洁工

B

题材	日常生活	词数	76	限时	2'	难度	★★★
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I have a happy family. My mother is Helen and my father is Bruce. They both love me very much. They often tell stories in my bedroom. And they put many good things in my bedroom too. There is a nice bed, a table, a computer and a bookcase in it. I have a lot of good books in the bookcase. If you want to read books, please come to my bedroom when you have time.

2. The word "bookcase" means "_____" in Chinese.

- A. 书柜 B. 书店 C. 书签 D. 借书卡

C

题材	生活常识	词数	65	限时	2'	难度	★★★
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Hello, everyone! Let's talk about the months of the year. We know there are twelve months in a year. Some months are long and some months are short. The long months have thirty-one days each. They are January, March, May, July, August, October and December. Every short month has thirty days, but February has twenty-eight days and it has twenty-nine days in the leap year.

3. The phrase "leap year" here in Chinese means "_____".

- A. 闰年 B. 春节 C. 阳历年 D. 阴历年

D

题材	日常生活	词数	96	限时	3'	难度	★★★★
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Tom is an 8-year-old student. He likes to eat fish very much.

One day, he has some fish. He wants to have it with his friends. He gives it to his mom. His mother cooks the fish for him and puts it on the table.

After school, Tom comes home, but he can't find the fish. He asks his mother,



"Mom, where is my fish?" His mother doesn't know. Tom sees his pet cat is eating the fish. The cat likes fish, too! Tom is very angry. He and his friends can't have the nice fish.

4. The word "angry" means "_____" in Chinese.

- A. 高兴的 B. 内疚的 C. 害怕的 D. 生气的

E

题材	日常生活	词数	70	限时	2'	难度	★★★
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Mr White is our English teacher. He has a pet parrot. Do you know a parrot? It is a bird. It can fly (飞) and it can speak. What does it look like? It has a red mouth and round eyes. Its "coat" has many colors. It can say "Hello!", "How are you?", "Welcome to my home!", "Goodbye!" and so on (等等). Mr White likes it a lot.

5. The word "parrot" means "_____" in Chinese.

- A. 小狗 B. 鹦鹉 C. 乌龟 D. 乌鸦

F

题材	日常生活	词数	64	限时	2'	难度	★★★
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My grandfather has a small garden. He works there every day. He likes flowers very much. There are many kinds of flowers in the garden, such as roses, sunflowers, orchids and so on.

On weekends, we often help my grandfather water the flowers. After that we ask my grandfather to tell stories. When the flowers come out, we all say, "How beautiful they are!"

6. The word "orchid" means "_____" in Chinese.

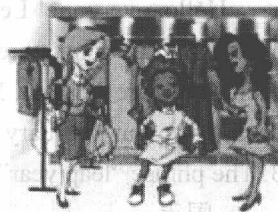
- A. 土豆 B. 松树 C. 芒果 D. 兰花

G

题材	日常生活	词数	114	限时	4'	难度	★★★★★
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It's Sunday afternoon. Mary and her mother go shopping. Her mother wants to buy some food for dinner. Mary wants to buy a new skirt and some other things.

"What does your shop have?" Mary asks. "We have many things," the girl in the shop says, "You can buy food, drink, clothes and school things here." Mary and her mother go into the shop and walk around. There are many people. Mary sees nice skirts in the shop.



"What do you want?" asks the salesgirl.

"A skirt."

"Look at this one, please. It's very nice."

"How much is it?"

"It's two hundred dollars."

"That's too dear (昂贵的). Do you have a cheap one?"

7. What does the underlined word "cheap" mean in Chinese?

- A. 昂贵的 B. 便宜的 C. 时髦的 D. 合身的