

丛书根据**新课标**编写，由全国**18位**特级教师、**42位**骨干教师、**12位**周报和辅导报“功臣奖”“十佳作者”获得者实名联合编审推荐！



总顾问 ◎ 范存智  
总主编 ◎ 蔡章兵

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全国名师  
大联盟

原创

# 阅读理解 完形·写作

每日练 + 周周测

Reading Cloze Writing

## 八年级(上)



英语教育专家 蔡章兵



北京特级教师 范存智



湖南特级教师 刘松



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全国“第1套”专项“四合一”的品质教辅

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奇速英语—全国名师大联盟

# 原创 阅读理解 完形·写作

每日练 + 周周测

八年级(上)

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# 前言

## 来自媒体/专家/名师/学生的声音

### 本书特点

全新命制  
优质教辅

名师荟萃  
收效奇速

选材新颖  
时文热点

设题科学  
难度适中  
层层推进

命题权威

练测结合

精心策划  
实名原创

专项突破  
重点训练

1

《奇速英语-全国名师大联盟》的出版让人们眼前一亮,本书从创新的角度展现了众多名校名师的风采,提供了优质的教育资源,同时也让所有读到该书的教育工作者和学生感到优质教育资源可以让人们另辟蹊径,走向成功。

——新华网教育频道主编 荆克

2

全国各地近百位著名教师联手共创的一套“学习速度与质量兼得”的专项英语教辅,迄今为止是一种创举。相信各地师生将会受益匪浅!

——北京现代教育报主编 顾超雄

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《奇速英语-全国名师大联盟》所选编的短文尽显时代风采,与时俱进。包括了新课程标准所有24个话题,当前经济危机、海地地震、新时装主义、节水与环保……无一不在其中。名师大联盟中的几十位名师全都是教学第一线的强手,也是研究命题思路的高手。他们精心编纂了这套难度适宜、检测目标明确的练习题帮助同学们顺利走向重点院校的大门。依我看,无论是每日练或是周周练,这书都做到了教师好用,学生适用。是目前市场上难得的好书。

——中学英语教育专家、北大附中特级教师 范存智

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本套书选材原汁原味,问题设计有难度、角度、深度和梯度。整体上难度适中,符合各层次的学生使用,是学生学习英语、提高成绩的有力的必不可少的,又是难得的好书!

——江苏启东中学教研组长 陆建华

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本书主编的高考系列丛书向来采用“创新性、新颖性、原创性、生动性、图文并茂”,本书也不例外。但本书比以前有更大的优势:花大力气聘请了全国英语界3位专家18位英语特级和42位省级骨干教师,精心策划和编写。整书注意了语言的原滋原味,试题编写极具针对性:针对《教学大纲》、《考试大纲》、《考试说明》和学生实际。相信本书会在帮助中学生提高英语学习兴趣和提高应试成绩方面起到良师益友的作用。

——四川考院英语教育专家 李作诗

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这书材料很新,题材丰富,每天做两篇,每周末进行综合检测,对我们特别实用。

——江苏启东中学学生 张阳

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看到这么多名师,开始还以为同市场上的其他书一样只是打些名师的名字在封面上,但看到目录和每周正文都详细写了命题人、审题人和调研人,所以就抱着很大希望做了做,材料非常新,试题出得很好,有表层次试题,又有很有深度的试题。真是名符其实的名师大联盟!

——湖南邵东创新实验学校学生 翟佳玲

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该书有四个大框架:“每日练+周周测+专项辅导+专题训练”,达到练、测、辅导相结合的效果。内容分为三个方面:“阅读理解+完形填空+写作”,都是考试的重点项目,占全卷总分值大部分,该书做到了专项突破,重点训练,非常实用!

——重庆外国语学校骨干教师 曾晓敏

强大的编写阵容  
最新的时文取材

完美的体例设置  
科学的练习方式



## WEEK ONE 第一周

命题人:《英语周报》核心作者 丁士勇	
审题人:北京英语特级教师 范存智	
调研人:山东滨州学科带头人 李 岚	
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审题人:《英语辅导报》“全国十佳作者” 王桂杰	
调研人:江西赣州市学科带头人 曾晓文	
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审题人:四川英语特级教师 高云霞	
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审题人:河北英语特级教师 张彦军	
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审题人:湖南英语特级教师 唐金娥  
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审题人:江苏省英语特级教师 刘承群  
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审题人:湖南英语特级教师 龚朝阳  
调研人:菏泽中考试题研究组成员 胡 隽

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 调研人: 山东英语高级教师 崔兆雁

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 审题人: 四川英语特级教师 陆雅平  
 调研人: 安徽英语高级教师 朱益林

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# 第一周 Week One

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## 本周编审名师介绍

## Introduction



**丁士勇** 中学英语高级教师,从事英语教学26年。《英语周报》特约编辑、特约撰稿人、核心作者团队成员。先后发表教

辅文章和试题近千余篇(套)。参与编写了湖南教育出版社出版的《红魔英语·听力理解强化训练(八年级)》一书。与英语周报社合作编写了《作文导引》一书。为东北师范大学出版社主编了三册《初中英语专项训练——新题型》图书。



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**李岚** 滨州市优秀教师,滨州市学科带头人,主持山东省“十一五”规划课题并结题,曾获山东省中小学教育科研优秀成果奖、滨州市社会科学成果奖。撰写论文五十余篇,发表

于《中国教育报》《中国教师报》《中学外语教与学》《山东教育》《福建教育》《广东教育》《四川教育》《山西教育》《河北教育》等。曾为《英语周报》《学生双语报》《学苑新报》等撰写大量稿件。主编《中考英语阅读分层限时训练阅读》《词汇语法周周练》《时事阅读》《名师大串讲·中考完形》《中考分类》《志鸿双测卷》《夺冠百分百》《课时训练》等。参编《话题阅读》《金指指南》《英语专项训练》《听力训练》《北大绿卡》等。



## Passage 1

题材	体裁	难度	字数	题数	阅读时间	正确率
兴趣课程	记叙文	★★★	195	5	6分钟	

Starting a new school term is always exciting. The students are very happy to see friends again. But the most exciting of all, the new term is the time to plan new hobbies. It is common in Britain for students to plan new hobbies after the Christmas holidays.



Deciding to start something new is a common New Year resolution.

Most schools offer different kinds of hobby classes. Students take them in their free time or after school. You have to pay for some classes and others are free. For example, I once took a free Friday evening gymnastics class my school offered. But when I wanted to learn how to play the drum, my parents had to pay for the lessons.

The most popular extra classes at my school were

piano lessons and drama club. Both classes offered exams students could take. Students with many hobbies sometimes felt more stressed than those without any. But the students with hobbies left school with many extra skills.

I haven't stopped any of the hobbies I began at school. But I have never regretted taking them. My best friend today is someone I met in my gymnastics class.

阅读短文,选择正确答案

- When a new school term starts, the most exciting thing for students is \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. to see friends again  
B. to plan new hobbies  
C. to take different kinds of hobby classes  
D. to learn how to play the drum
- The underlined word "offer" means \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. 开设 B. 贡献 C. 出现 D. 提议
- When can the writer learn to play the drum in the hobby class?  
A. When a new school term starts.  
B. After the Christmas holidays.  
C. In the free time or after school.  
D. When the school classes begin.
- Which is WRONG from the passage?  
A. One of New Year resolutions in Britain is deciding to start something new.  
B. The Friday evening gymnastic class the writer took needed paying for.  
C. The most popular classes are piano lessons and drama(戏剧) club after school.  
D. Sometimes if you have many hobbies, you may

feel under too much pressure.

5. The writer has never regretted taking his hobby classes because \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. they were all free
- B. they didn't offer exams
- C. they didn't make the writer feel more stressed
- D. the writer made his best friend in a hobby class

## Passage 2

题材	体裁	难度	字数	题数	阅读时间	正确率
谈学习方法	说明文	★★★	223	5	7 分钟	

You probably think you will never be a top student. In fact, you can become a better student if you want to. You maybe say, "(A)It takes me lots of time to study, but I don't still make progress." But if you can use your time well, you may improve your study without much work. There are a few ways here to help you with your study.

Plan your time carefully. You should make list of things that you have to do during a week. First, you should write down the time for eating, sleeping, dressing, etc. (B)Then you should use the time that you can to study. Of course, studying shouldn't take all of your time. Don't forget to leave enough time for hobbies yourself.

Find a good place to study. Keep this space, which may be a desk or just a corner of your room. No games, radio, or television! When you sit down to work, think only about the subject!

Make good use of your time in class. (C)says, care-

fully, the, to, teacher, what, Listen. Careful listening in class means less work later. You also need to take notes in class, because it can make it easier for you to learn well.

Can you give any other ways to study?

阅读短文, 完成任务。

1. 将(A)处划线句子进行句型转换。

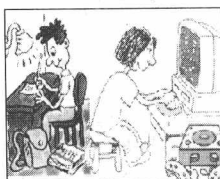
I \_\_\_\_\_ lots of time \_\_\_\_\_.

2. 将(B)处划线句子翻译成汉语。

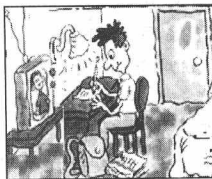
3. 将(C)处划线句子进行正确的排序。

4. Which is a good place to study in the following pictures from the passage?

A.



B.



C.



D.



5. Please give more two ways for studying besides (除……之外) the ways given in the passage.

(1) \_\_\_\_\_

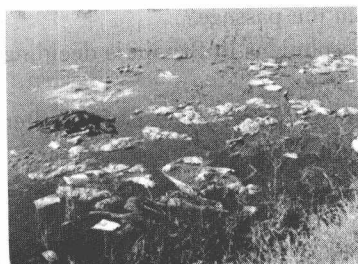
(2) \_\_\_\_\_



# Tuesday

On January 18, 1993, the United Nations made March 22 as the world's Water Day. From 1 on, people began to pay more attention to water resources and water pollution.

Water is human's important resources. People can not live without 2. In modern times, the society is developing fast with science, but sometimes the 3 is at the cost of water pollution. Human's activities can 4 a large amount of wastewater. If the wastewater is poured into rivers or lakes without any treatment, it may cause 5 pollution. At present, the amount of the 6 has reached 420 billion cubic meters a year, and it can cause 5,500 billion cubic meters 7 water to be polluted. In fact, water is the resources which can be recycled, but polluted water can 8.



Nowadays in the world water resources

are becoming 9 and water pollution problem is more and more serious. In the past 100 years, people have 10 a lot because of water pollution. So to stop water from polluting is very necessary. It is not only a country's task but all human's thing.

We don't hope to see "The last drop of water in the world is people's tear."

阅读短文, 选择能填入空白处的最佳答案。

1. A. now

B. then

C. this year

D. next year

2. A. air B. sound

C. food D. water

3. A. development

B. society

C. science

D. making money

4. A. change

B. keep

C. produce

D. give out

5. A. environment

B. water

C. air

D. food

6. A. waste water

B. water

C. clean water

D. trash

7. A. dirty B. clean

C. river D. lake

8. A. not be used up

B. be produced



- C. be found      D. never be used again      C. less and less      D. better and better  
9. A. the same as before      B. more and more      10. A. got      B. lost      C. thought      D. done

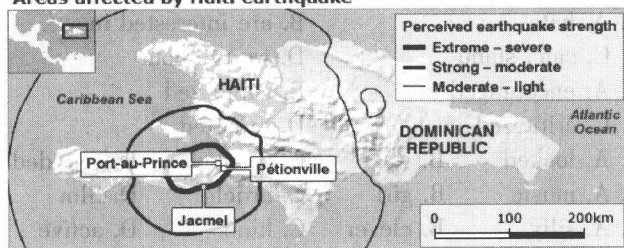


### Passage 1

题材	体裁	难度	字数	题数	阅读时间	正确率
海地地震	新闻报道	★★★★	157	5	6 分钟	

A terrible earthquake happened in the poorest island nation Haiti on January 12, 2010. The earthquake was the strongest in more than 200 years. Thousands of people lost their lives and homes.

Areas affected by Haiti earthquake



Describing the scene in the capital Port-au-Prince, Haitian President Rene Preval said, "Presidential Palace, hospitals, schools have been destroyed. We need aid from all over the world. Please help me!"

Many countries, including China, the US, UK, Venezuela and others, are sending aid.

UN Secretary General Ban Ki-Moon said the UN would provide Haiti with \$50 million.

In Washington, US President Obama said that they would give Haiti enough things.

The terrible earthquake in Haiti makes all the Chinese people care about them. On the first day after the earthquake, the first 50-member Chinese international rescue team left for Haiti in the Beijing Capital International Airport.

Canada, Australia, France and a number of Latin American nations also said they were offering their aid actively.

阅读短文, 选择正确答案

- Where did the terrible earthquake happen on January 12, 2010?  
A. China.    B. Haiti.    C. The USA.    D. Canada.
- What are the people in the earthquake needing most?  
A. Aid.    B. Hospitals.    C. Schools.    D. Food.
- What are the UN ready to give Haiti?  
A. Enough things.    B. Rescue team.  
C. 50 million dollars.    D. 50 people.
- When did the Chinese first rescue team go to Haiti?  
A. January 11.    B. January 12.  
C. January 13.    D. January 14.
- Which is WRONG from the news?  
A. Haiti is a very poor island country.  
B. Port-au-Prince is the capital of Haiti.

- C. France will give Haiti aid.  
D. Haiti doesn't need aid from all over the world.

### Passage 2

题材	体裁	难度	字数	题数	阅读时间	正确率
家庭成员	记叙文	★★★	172	5	5 分钟	

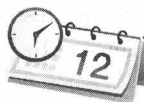
Another group of 712 children in Wenchuan earthquake aged between 8 and 14, including 338 orphans, moved into "Ankang Jiayuan" in Shuangliu County on Wednesday. It includes two new apartment buildings, a primary school and a middle school. Besides teachers, there are 80 tutors to take care of the children's everyday lives.

"It is beautiful here and I have no worries," said 13-year-old Luo Hao-wei from Yingxiu Town of Wenchuan County, he lost his parents. "All my teachers and classmates are very nice. We treat each other as close relatives," he said, "I will study hard and repay all of those who care for me." Wang Yanmei, one of the tutors, said she will try her best to work for the children. "In my eyes, they are my own children," she said.



阅读短文, 选择正确答案

- How many children moved to "Ankang Jiayuan" again?  
A. 712.    B. 338.    C. 1050.    D. 374.
- Which child didn't move to "Ankang Jiayun" this time?  
A. Nine-year-old Zhang Wei.  
B. Ten-year-old Sun Yan.  
C. Twelve-year-old Li Bo.  
D. Fifteen-year-old Lin Hui.
- What is(are) in "Ankang Jiayuan"?  
A. A hospital.    B. Two supermarkets.  
C. Two schools.    D. A park.
- 13-year-old Luo Haowei \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. is Wang Yanmei's children  
B. lost his parents  
C. didn't move to "Ankang Jiayuan"  
D. isn't a student
- The article mainly told us about \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Wenchuan earthquake  
B. students and teachers  
C. Housing Project for earthquake orphans  
D. earthquake orphans



## Thursday

On Happy Girls of Hunan TV Station in 2009, Zeng Yike didn't move to the next round of China's most popular talent show, but still people 1 something about her.



Zeng, a 19-year-old girl from Hunan, had been 2 on Happy Girls for not being able to sing in key and she 3 "like a sheep".

"I think it is a crime for a TV station to broadcast such 4. They treat all Chinese people like they're 5." Jin Zhaojun, an officer of the Chinese Musicians Association said. "I'm not disappointed with Zeng, but 6 the program's organizers." He even said Happy Girls judges were "talking rubbish" during their interviews. But others have been 7 about Zeng's

creative and simple style and how she plays a guitar to sing songs she wrote herself.

Later, Musician Gao Xiaosong said, "Her style is clear and easy to follow." But Judge Bao Xiaobo said, "It is 8 for the other singing players if she stays."

Li Hao, a spokesperson for the show's producer, 9 2009 would see a 50% increase over 2006 and 2007. But a survey on popular social networking site kaixin001.com shows 84% of the Happy Girls' listeners are disappointed—with the 10 in 2009.

阅读短文, 选择能填入空白处的最佳答案。

1. A. hate B. are interested in  
C. can't stand D. worry about
2. A. encouraged B. supported  
C. criticized D. reported
3. A. looked B. was C. seemed D. sounded
4. A. music B. girl C. article D. film
5. A. silly B. clever C. kind D. active
6. A. to B. for C. with D. of
7. A. boring B. crazy C. angry D. mad
8. A. right B. OK  
C. unfair D. comfortable
9. A. found B. remembered  
C. knew D. said
10. A. program B. game C. party D. result



## Friday

### Passage 1

题材	体裁	难度	字数	题数	阅读时间	正确率
热播电视剧	议论文	★★★★	183	5	7 分钟	

“*Dwelling Narrowness*” is known as this year's most popular TV play. It tells us that many Chinese living in big cities dream to have their own houses, but real estate market can't make their dreams come true.



Housing is the most important part of the whole story. A young couple from a famous university became the “white collars” in a big city. But they still couldn't afford the price of a house after five years' work. So they had to rent a room of 10 square meters and they had to send their little daughter back to their parents'

house in the countryside. They needed to save money for housing, so they always quarreled for what to eat. They even made fewer telephone calls. But they still didn't save enough money. They had to give up the housing they paid a deposit. The step of saving money could never keep up with the speed of price increasing.

Many people feel the TV play describes the story of their own lives. In fact, many people in big cities are facing the problem every day.

阅读短文, 选择正确答案

1. What does the TV play “*Dwelling Narrowness*” describe?  
A. Big cities. B. Real estate market.  
C. People's dream. D. White collars' life.
2. Why couldn't the young couple pay for a house after they worked for five years?  
A. They didn't have good jobs.  
B. The price of housing is always increasing.  
C. They rented a room.  
D. They wanted to sell the house to the other.
3. What is the main clue of the TV play?  
A. Housing. B. A young couple's work.



- C. Saving money. D. Young couple.
4. What does the underlined word "deposit" mean?  
A. 存款 B. 钱 C. 定金 D. 租金
5. Which is NOT wrong according to the reading?  
A. People aren't quite interested in the TV play.  
B. "Dwelling Narrowness" means "Living in very small rooms".  
C. The young couple quarreled because they wanted to eat different foods.  
D. In the TV play the people's lives aren't the same as our real lives.

### Passage 2

题材	体裁	难度	字数	题数	阅读时间	正确率
国内热播大片	议论文	★★★★	159	5	5 分钟	

For the coming 60th anniversary of the founding of new China on October 1st, a Chinese movie called *Jian Guo Da Ye* or *The Founding of A Republic* will come into cinemas across the country on Wednesday.

(A) The story started from 1945, when China won the war of resistance (抵抗) against Japan to 1949, the year when the People's Republic of China was founded.

Hundreds of stars from China and Hong Kong, in-

cluding the kung-fu hero Jackie Chan and Jet Li, well-known Chinese actress Zhang Ziyi, acted in the movie

"As young people born in the 1980s, (B) experience, the, we, history, didn't. It was the super stars who attract (吸引) me at first to come to watch the movie. But the movie showed me building a country is not easy, and I find it quite worth (值得的)

watching," said a young man.

阅读短文, 完成下列任务。

- 就A处句子划线部分提问。  
\_\_\_\_\_ the story \_\_\_\_\_?
- 将B处划线句子连词成句。  
\_\_\_\_\_
- What is the name of the *epic* (史诗) movie in English?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- When did the movie story happen?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- What is the young man's feeling after seeing the film?  
\_\_\_\_\_



## 【词汇积累】

<b>Monday</b>	drama <i>n.</i> 戏剧 regret <i>v.</i> 后悔	extra <i>adj.</i> 额外的	<b>Thursday</b>	crime <i>n.</i> 犯罪 judge <i>n.</i> 评审 disappointed <i>adj.</i> 失望的	broadcast <i>v.</i> 广播
<b>Tuesday</b>	resource <i>n.</i> 资源 cubic <i>adj.</i> 立方的	treatment <i>n.</i> 处理 recycle <i>v.</i> 循环使用	<b>Friday</b>	real estate 房地产 quarrel <i>v.</i> 争吵 anniversary <i>n.</i> 周年纪念	couple <i>n.</i> 夫妻 increase <i>v.</i> 增长
<b>Wednesday</b>	aid <i>n.</i> 援助 rescue <i>n.</i> 救援 orphan <i>n.</i> 孤儿 repay <i>v.</i> 回报	provide <i>v.</i> 提供 offer <i>v.</i> 提供 tutor <i>n.</i> 家庭教师		resistance <i>n.</i> 抵抗 attract <i>v.</i> 吸引 worth <i>adj.</i> 值得的	

## 【难句点睛】

1. Another group of 712 children in Wenchuan earthquake aged between 8 and 14, including 338 orphans, moved into "Ankang Jiayuan" in Shuangliu County on Wednesday.

星期三在汶川大地震中幸存的又一批年龄8到14岁的712名孩子,搬进了双流县的“安康家园”。其中包括338名孤儿。aged是过去分词修饰children; including是现在分词表示“伴随”动作,其引导的短语作状语。(星期三, Passage 1)

2. The step of saving money could never keep up with the speed of price increasing...

存钱的步伐永远不能赶上房价增长的速度。这里increasing作定语修饰price。(星期五, Passage 1)

3. For the coming 60th anniversary of the founding of

new China on October 1st, a Chinese movie called *Jian Guo Da Ye* or "The Founding of A Republic" will come into cinemas across the country on Wednesday.

为了在10月1日即将到来的新中国建立60周年纪念,一部名叫《建国大业》的中国电影将于星期三在全国各大电影院放映。这里called是过去分词作定语修饰movie。(星期五, Passage 2)

4. You can also see the traditional pets, cages and equipment used to keep crickets (for fighting!) and goldfish (for good luck!).

你也能看见传统的宠物,笼子和曾被用来饲养蟋蟀(为了打斗)和金鱼(为了好运)的装备。used to表示“过去常常、习惯”,其引导的短语在此作定语修饰equipment。(周周测, A篇)

## 本周专题辅导

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# 阅读理解(一)细节理解题

### 一、阅读理解中关于细节理解题目的类型

在最近几年的中考阅读理解测试题中,细节理解题所占的比例比较大。此类型题目属于直接性题,也是阅读理解题中比较简单的一种题目,大多数学生比较喜欢的一种题目。但往往是比较简单的细节理解题目让部分不细心的学生痛失得分的机会,应特别引起同学们的注意。

所谓细节题,就是指短文中提到了事情发生的时间、地点、人物、方式、数据、现象或结局,题目主要针对原文的具体细节来设计。一般包括:1.直接理解题,即在原文中可直接找到答案。例如:常用who, what, when, where, why和how等提问或用与此相类似的词填空。说明文和记叙文的思考题中有相当一部分是此类题。2.语义转化题,即需要将题目信息与原文相关信息进行语义上的转换,两者存在表达上的差异,有时需要进行同义词短语转换后方能得出答案。抓住短文段落中的事实和细节是做好此题型的关键因素,也是做好其它类型问题的基础。这类题型的题干是:

1. When/ where did the story happen?
2. Who wrote this letter?
3. Which of the following statements is (not) mentioned in the passage?
4. Which is the right order of the events given in the passage?
5. The story happened in \_\_\_\_\_.
6. How many steps of doing ...in this passage?
7. You can buy in \_\_\_\_\_ this shop./ Mary's birthday is \_\_\_\_\_.
8. \_\_\_\_\_ helped the boy find his father.

### 二、细节题的解题技巧与方法

细节题目的答案几乎都可以在文章中直接找到,或是可以知道相关的信息。所以,要搜查信息特别是一些具体事实、数据、图表等细节信息。做这类题一般采用寻读法,即先读题干,然后带着问题快速阅读短文,找出与问题有关的词语或句子,再对相关部分进行分析对比,找出答案。弄清细节、准确获取信息,也是把握文章中心思想的前提。

计算题也是近几年常考的一种新的细节题目,此类试题是在文章中直接显示细节事实,有的要经过具体的计算才能够得出正确的答案。具体的计算题是对年代的计算、月份的计算或比例的计算等。文章中经常会出现许多数字,它们对解题产生一定的影响。解答此类试题的方法是先来理解文章的大意,然后经过对比、分析、计算等就能够得出正确的答案了。

细节题目的具体解题方法:

#### 1. 跳读查找法

这是做事实细节题最基本也是最常用的方法。在通常情况下,细节题主要考查考生对某句话或某几句话的理解,同学们若能根据题干内容从原文中找到相关的句子,然后进行比较和分析,便可确定最佳答案。

运用跳读查找法时,同学们要特别注意试题与原文句子的适当变换。根据近几年的中考题目来看,很少有直接用原文中的句子进行考查和测试的,而通常要进行语义转换,其中包括同义变换、概念解析、归纳事实等。

#### 2. 细节排序题——首尾定位法

这种试题要求考生根据动作发生的先后顺序和句子之间的逻辑关系,找出事件发生的正确顺序。同学们在做这种题时可采用“首尾定位法”,即最先找出第一个动作和最后一个动作,迅速缩小选择范围,从而快速选出正确答案。

#### 3. 寻找信息题——题干定位法

快速寻找信息题一般为功能阅读题,主要形式有广告、公告、演出信息、航班时间表等。做这类题时没有必要阅读全文,宜采用“题干定位法”。

### 三、解题思路

要快速地辨认和记忆事实或细节,就需要恰当地使用查阅的方法及技巧。查阅是学生对材料有所熟悉的情况下进行的,它的特点是带着问题去寻找答案。

#### 1. 略读材料,大概了解原文,掌握其中心或主旨。

2. 按文章的体裁,作者写作的组织模式及有关的信息词,如for example, first, second...等预测应该到何处寻找自己所需要的现实。

3. 将精力放在寻找你所需要的细节上,快速通篇跳读,直到找到细节出处,待找到含细节句子时,就要放慢速度,仔细核对比较内容,直至找到答案。

# 周周测 ①

(测试时间 45 分钟)

## 一、完形填空

By June 1, 2010, plastic bags had been no longer free in stores and supermarkets for two years. What do people use to 1 now? What do they think of the new 2 ?



The students of Beijing 101 Middle School did a survey to find the answer. With the help of a company, they designed a questionnaire and made their own 3 bags. On June 5, the students gave the bags away to people in the street. Anyone who wanted a 4 bag had to fill in a questionnaire.

"The people 5 the bags very much," said Li Xuan, 14, one of the students. "It only 6 us 40 minutes to give away about 800 bags."

Li said that most of the people were middle-aged and old people. They said they were "optimistic" about the 7 of shopping bags.

But these people also said there was a problem with getting a bag if you couldn't make one yourself. "They said that shopping bags in supermarkets are too 8," said Li. "Many just carry their shopping in their hands."

Zhang Yue, 16, another student, said that people also care about the 9 of the shopping bag and how much it can hold. Young people, however, want their bags to be nice and to look cool.

"I quite 10 them," said Zhang. "I would like pictures of my favorite cartoon character(人物) on my shopping bag."

阅读短文, 选择能填入空白处的最佳答案。

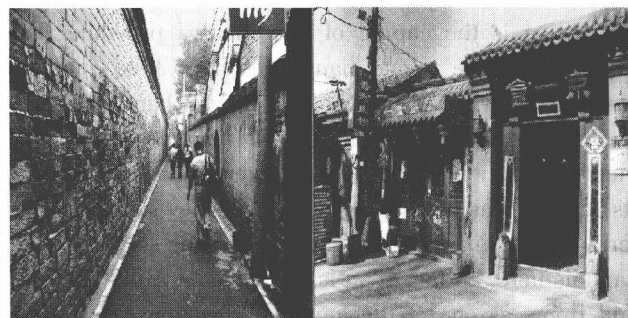
- |                   |                   |
|-------------------|-------------------|
| 1. A. travel      | B. go shopping    |
| C. hold the trash | D. go to the shop |
| 2. A. rule        | B. bag            |
| C. supermarket    | D. problem        |
| 3. A. plastic     | B. cloth          |
| C. shopping       | D. paper          |

- |             |                  |                |                       |
|-------------|------------------|----------------|-----------------------|
| 4. A. free  | B. nice          | C. cool        | D. cheap              |
| 5. A. hated | C. needed        | B. didn't mind | D. were interested in |
| 6. A. spent | B. paid          | C. took        | D. cost               |
| 7. A. past  | B. future        | C. moment      | D. price              |
| 8. A. cheap | B. small         | C. expensive   | D. bad                |
| 9. A. shape | B. quality       | C. price       | D. size               |
| 10. A. love | B. disagree with | C. can't stand | D. agree with         |

## 二、阅读理解

— A —

### Beijing Hutong



Beijing Hutongs are alleys formed by lines of siheyuan. The oldest Hutong is Sanmiaojie. The longest Hutong is called Dongxi Jiaomin Lane. The shortest Hutong used to be called Yi Chi Street. The narrowest one is Qianshi Hutong near Qianmen. Outside Qianmen, there is a Hutong called Jiudaowan because you have to turn 13 corners when you go there.

While visiting the Beijing Hutongs, you can feel the changes of Beijing and experience its life style and traditional culture. In the Beijing Hutongs, you can see the old men with birds in their hands. You can also see the traditional pets, cages and equipment used to keep crickets(for fighting!) and goldfish(for good luck!). Of course, traditional rickshaw will take you to visit the local family, try to make dumplings with them that would be an enjoyable experience.

Beijing Hutongs are the symbol of Beijing people's life and also the manifestation of old Beijing's culture. We should believe that in such an old and modern Beijing city, Hutongs will still keep their interesting style to welcome guests from around the world.

阅读短文, 选择正确答案。

- How many Beijing Hutongs do we know from the reading?  
A. Three. B. Four. C. Five. D. Six.
- A Beijing hutong is called Jiudaowan because it



has \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. nine corners B. thirteen corners  
C. nine streets D. thirteen streets

3. In the Beijing Hutongs we can't \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. feel the changes of Beijing  
B. experience life style and traditional culture of Beijing  
C. see the traditional pets  
D. see modern buildings

4. Why did the people keep crickets before?

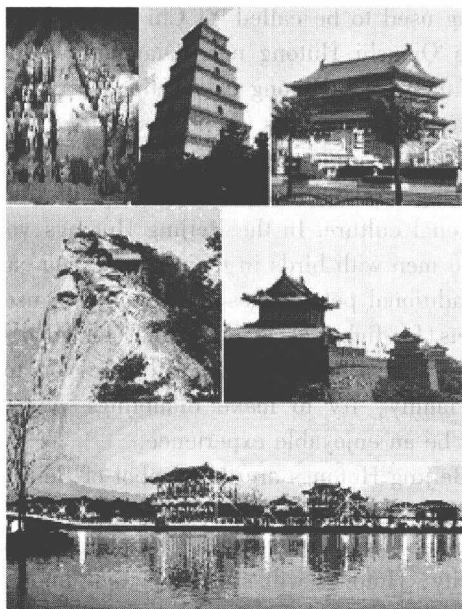
- A. For fighting. B. For having fun.  
C. For good luck. D. For making money.

5. We need to protect Beijing Hutongs because they are \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. the symbol of Beijing people's life  
B. the manifestation of old Beijing's culture  
C. alleys formed by lines of siheyuan  
D. Both A and B

— B —

Xi'an is the capital of the Shaanxi province. The city records the great changes of the Chinese nation just like a living history book. Called Chang'an in ancient times, Xi'an is one of the birthplaces of the ancient civilization in the Yellow River Basin area. During its 3,100-year development, 13 dynasties such as Western Zhou, Qin, Western Han and Tang placed their capitals here. So far, Xi'an is the same as Athens, Cairo, and Rome as one of the four major ancient civilization capitals. Xi'an is also called "Natural History Museum". And the Museum of Terra Cotta Warriors and Horses is regarded as "the eighth major wonder of the world".



As "the capital of table delicacies", Xi'an has been rich in the delicious Shaanxi snack, soft Guangdong Cuisine, all kinds of fashionable foreign delicacies, and popular Sichuan Cuisine such as the hot pot. Among all

the delicacies, the most famous and popular one is the Muslim Snack Street.

All in all, any experience in this ancient city will bring you fun and possibly a little surprise!

阅读短文, 选择正确答案

1. Which isn't the major ancient civilization capital in the world?

- A. Xi'an. B. Athens. C. Singapore. D. Rome.

2. What does the underlined word "dynasties" mean?

- A. 地方 B. 朝代 C. 皇帝 D. 皇宫

3. Which is WRONG from the reading?

- A. Terra Cotta Warriors and Horses is one of the eight major wonders in the world.  
B. Xi'an is called Natural History Museum.  
C. Xi'an is the capital of table delicacies.  
D. Xi'an was the capital of Song.

4. Tourists can enjoy the most famous and popular delicacies in \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. the Shaanxi Snack City  
B. the Muslim Snack Street  
C. the Sichuan Hot Pot Restaurant  
D. the Guangdong Cuisine House

5. What's the title(题目) of the article?

- A. The Ancient City—Xi'an  
B. The Ancient Civilization  
C. The Capital of Table Delicacies—Xi'an  
D. Natural History Museum—Xi'an

三、写作

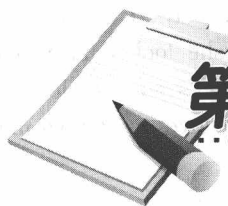
下面是一份生活方式自我评价表, 请根据自己的情况选择, 然后根据问题和你的选择以My Lifestyle为题目写一篇80个单词左右的短文。

Food	( )vegetables ( )fruit ( )meat ( )eggs ( )fried food ( )ice-cream
Sleep every day	( )less than 7 hours ( )about 8 hours ( )about 9 hours ( )more than 10 hours
Play sports	( )running ( )swimming ( )baseball ( )basketball ( )soccer ( )ping pong ( )hiking
Exercise	( )always ( )often ( )usually ( )never ( )once a day ( )once a week ( )twice a week
Hobby	( )read stories ( )watch TV ( )play computer games ( )listen to pop music

要求: 1. 根据自己的实际情况选择问题的答案, 可多选。

2. 短文内容必须包含:

- (1) 根据调查表写你的一些生活方式  
(2) 你感觉你的生活方式怎么样?  
(3) 你如何改善你的生活方式?



# 第二周

## Week Two

命题人:安徽英语高级教师 王标  
审题人:《英语辅导报》“全国十佳作者” 王桂杰  
调研人:江西赣州市学科带头人 曾晓文

### 本周编审名师介绍

### Introduction



**王标** 中学英语高级教师,多年来一直致力于教育教学工作,数十篇教育教学论文在各级报刊杂志发表;在《英语周报》《学英语》《测试报》《双语报》《英语学习辅导报》《英语周报》

等报刊发表了数千篇教学辅导文章;参与主编的教辅书有:《魔法英语课文译注》《听力突破》《九年级新目标 A、B 卷》《英语同步阅读》《英语随身听》《魔法英语词汇掌中宝》《趣味阅读 120 篇》《中考听力直通车》《同步阅读》《能级单元测试卷》《九年级同步听力》《初中课时测评》《完形填空与综合填空》《学习总动员》《词汇、语法周周练》等 200 余部。



**王桂杰** 山东省安丘市英语教学新秀。《英语辅导报》“全能作者奖”、“全国十佳作者奖”、“稿件创新奖”获得者;《英语

周报》“骨干作者”;主编过《金星英语》《初中实用语法 1000 例》等多部教辅书籍。每年有大量稿件在《英语辅导报》《英语通(考试与评价)》《英语周报》《学英语报》和《学生双语报》等知名报纸上刊登。辅导的多名学生获全国中学生奥林匹克英语竞赛一等奖、二等奖。



**曾晓文** 江西省英语高级教师,赣州市学科带头人。《学英语报》、江西金太阳教育研

究所等的特约作者,主编《高效学习法》《高效训练方案》《高效读教材》《超越中考——中考总复习·英语》《中考新突破》《江西省九年级英语大联考试卷》等 30 多种书籍。



## Monday

### Passage 1

题材	体裁	难度系数	字数	题数	阅读时间	正确率
寓言故事	记叙文	★★★	237	5	6 分钟	

Once upon a time there were three little pigs.  
One morning, the mother pig said, “You must go into the world and make your own way.”  
So the three little pigs set out into the world.



The first little pig met a man carrying some straw and asked him to give him some straw and the little pig built himself a fine straw house to live in.

Soon, a hungry wolf came and ate up the first little pig.

The second little pig met a man with some sticks. So the

pig asked the man to give him some sticks and the little pig built himself a fine stick house to live in.

Soon, a hungry wolf came and ate up the second little pig.

The third little pig met a man with some bricks and asked him to give him some bricks and the little pig built himself a fine brick house to live in.

Soon, a hungry wolf came and tried to get into the house. But the house was very strong. So he couldn't

get into the house. He was very angry. He climbed on the house and wanted to come down the chimney.

So the little pig made a big fire in the fireplace to boil water over it. After a while the wolf fell right into the boiling water.

And that little pig had a very good supper.  
阅读短文,选择正确答案。

- How many pigs are mentioned in this passage?  
A. Two. B. Three. C. Four. D. Five.
- The mother asked her children to leave home because she wanted them \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. to go into the world to make their own way  
B. to make house for themselves  
C. to kill the wolf  
D. to have better life
- \_\_\_\_\_ had the strongest house.  
A. The first little pig B. The second pig  
C. The third pig D. No pig
- Which of the following is NOT right?  
A. The first little pig built himself a fine straw house.  
B. The second little pig built himself a fine stick house.  
C. The third little pig built himself a fine brick house.  
D. The wolf came down the chimney and ate the third pig.
- What is the best title of this passage?  
A. The Three Houses  
B. The Three Little Pigs  
C. The Wolves and The Pigs