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初中同步英语阅读训练首选用书

英语阅读高分突破

七年级下册



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前 言

众所周知,学习任何语言都需要进行大量的阅读,学习英语也不例外。英语学得好的,一般说来,都读过相当数量的书;反之,也只有读得比较多的人,才能真正学好英语。这个道理虽然简单,但不少学习英语的人却未必明白。时下,很多人都热衷于做题目,以为这是学习英语的正确途径。结果做的练习册一本又一本,试题集一套又一套,做得头昏眼花,兴趣全无,英语水平却并没有实质性提高。

学习英语的确要做适当练习,但我们认为,归根结底,好的英语是“读”出来的,不是做练习“做”出来的。“读”出来的英语是地道的、自然的,因为使用者依持的是“语感”;“做”出来的英语往往流于生硬,因为使用者是依赖“语法规则”硬“做”的。

一谈到阅读,人们便不由自主地想到“苦读”。如果把这两个字理解成读书需要花功夫,倒也有理。但如果认为阅读一定是很苦的,很少有欢乐,那就大错特错了。然而,目前的很多英语学习者都视英语阅读为苦事,常常是不得已而为之。教师让学生读点英语材料,就像给孩童吃中药,需要捏着鼻子硬灌下去,自然效果也不会好。

阅读英语应当轻松愉快,也可以轻松愉快。要做到这一点,阅读材料的选择是首要的。也就是说,要选择生动、有趣、富有吸引力而又能启发心智的材料(或书籍)。这类书具有以下几个共同特点:一、可读性很强,一旦上手,让人立即产生阅读的欲望,就放不下来了,不会感到学英语是沉重的负担了。二、容易读,不大会产生阅读障碍。三、有助于扩大知识面,提高文化素养。

至于阅读的方法,我们主张一口气读下去,即便有个别单词挡道,只要不影响整

体内容的理解,就不必停下来查词典,更没有必要见到好句子就停下来抄。因为那样会打断思路,影响阅读速度,甚至扼杀阅读的兴趣。不要以为读完一本书没有记下某个词语或某个句子就是一无所获。阅读的主要目的在于语言吸收上的“潜移默化”,在于获得语感。阅读需要“量”,没有大量的语言“输入”,是难以学好英语的。而我们国内的英语学习者恰恰语言输入量太少,当然输出量就更少,结果往往事半功半。

为了帮助大家更好、更快地提高英语阅读能力,我们特别组织了部分特高级教师参与编写了本套英语阅读系列丛书。我们编写本书的原则就是严格按照最新教学大纲的要求来精心组织英语阅读材料,编写相关试题。阅读材料的难易度与高中课文难易度大致相当,每道题我们都提供了较为详细的解释和分析(阅读填空除外),这样更方便同学们核对答案,找出出错的原因,以便提高解题能力。



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完形填空解题技巧

要想提高完形填空题的答题正确率,必须在文章细节的理解上下功夫。要做到这点,就要善于从文章的语境和上下文中获取有用的信息。许多完形填空题的命题者在设置选项时都会在上文中设计一些暗示来帮助答题者选择正确的选项。例如:

Cars are very popular in America. When the kids are fourteen years old, they dream of having their own 1 . Many students work after school to 2 a car.

- | | | |
|--------------|--------------|----------|
| 1. A. cars | B. computers | C. bikes |
| 2. A. borrow | B. buy | C. lend |

第1空主要考查“当孩子们14岁时,他们梦想拥有自己的什么”。命题者提供了 cars, computers 和 bikes 三个选项,从语法上讲都对,但是根据上文中提供的信息“Cars are very popular in America”可以推断,此处应填 cars,选 A。而根据文中的“they dream of having their own cars”可以断定,许多学生放学后打工是为了买一辆汽车,所以,第2空应选动词 buy,答案是 B。

那么如何从上下文中获取相关的信息呢?

一、“瞻前顾后”,从前后句中获取信息

一般说来,一篇文章通常句与句之间紧密衔接,意义相互关联,前后照应,因此,多数完形填空题都可以在前后句中找到正确的答案或有价值的暗示。例如:

Imagine you receive an e-mail that looks something like this: ARE YOU GOING TO CLASS TODAY? How does 1 this message make you feel? Why did the senders use 2 capital(大写) letters? Was he or she angry, 3 did that person just 4 to turn off the“Caps Lock”(大写锁定) on the computer? This email sounds like the 5 is shouting because using all capital letters in an e-mail is usually the way that people shout on line.

- | | | |
|---------------|-----------|-------------|
| 1. A. reading | B. typing | C. watching |
| 2. A. some | B. all | C. any |
| 3. A. but | B. or | C. and |
| 4. A. start | B. begin | C. forget |
| 5. A. writer | B. worker | C. nurse |

根据首句中的“Imagine you receive an e-mail...”可知,“ARE YOU GOING TO CLASS TODAY?”是一封电子邮件,所以第1空应选用 reading;“How does reading the message make you feel?”意思是“读到这样的信息你会有什么样的感觉”,而根据上文中的信息“ARE YOU GOING TO CLASS TODAY?”可以很容易地判断第2空的答案应选 B,因为发邮件的人用的都是大写字

母;“Was he or she angry, or did that person just forget to turn off the “Gap Lock” on the computer?”句意为:“他/她是生气了吗,还是只是忘了关掉电脑上的‘大写锁定’”?故第3空选B,第4空选C;根据上文中提供的信息可以断定第5空应选A,指的是那个写电子邮件的人。

二、整体理解,从整个语篇中获取信息

完形填空实际上是阅读理解的一种特殊形式,所提供的材料一般是一篇意义连贯的短文,所设计的每小题也都和上下文以及整个语篇有着紧密的联系。例如:

A successful businessman was invited to a TV interview, everybody couldn't 36 to hear a success story from him. He, 37, only said with a smile. “Won't it be better for me to ask you for help on a certain problem?”

Here is his problem. “People all 38 to the place where a gold mine(金矿)had 39 been discovered but were 40 by a river across the only way to it. What would you do if you were among them?”

“Make 41 way,” someone replied. “Swim 42,” said another. The businessman smiled without a word. Finally he gave his 43. “Why not do something 44 instead of rushing to the mine? How about buying a boat to do some ferrying(摆渡)?” The audience were 45. He explained calmly, “The boatman could 46 the passengers for as much money as possible. They were willing(愿意) to pay 47 there was gold on the other 48.”

Do what the others would not like to do or do something never tried before by others — that is the key 49 success. To a clever man, a bad circumstance(环境) often 50 a potential(潜在的) chance of success.

- | | | |
|------------------|--------------|----------------|
| 38. A. entered | B. rushed | C. got |
| 42. A. over | B. through | C. across |
| 43. A. idea | B. story | C. problem |
| 44. A. difficult | B. different | C. interesting |
| 45. A. tired | B. worried | C. surprised |

这篇文章主要是通过一个具体的事例给读者讲述一个道理:做别人不愿意做的事或者做别人未做的事是获得成功的金钥匙。文章有一定的难度,因此,我们必须首先充分理解原文,通过对语篇内容的整体把握来确定所要选择的答案。

根据文章内容可知,由于发现了金矿,人们应该是蜂拥而至,因此38小题中的三个动词中只有rush能表达这个意思,答案为B;由于在去金矿的路上有一条河挡住了去路,有人就提议要“游过去”,所以42小题应用介词across,答案为C;根据上下文的意思可以知道,最后,那个商人提出了自己的想法(idea),所以43空应为A;既然大家都要去淘金,商人建议可以做一些不同的事,所以44空应填different,答案为B;听到商人的这个想法,许多人觉得大为惊讶,所以45空应为C。



阅读理解解题技巧

一、阅读理解的分类

阅读理解试题主要用来测试学生的阅读速度、理解能力及记忆能力,有的采用一个句子,有的采用一段文章或整篇文章。内容广泛,题材各异。

以题目的难易程度分析,人们常常把它们分为表层理解和深层理解。所谓表层理解,就是对文中客观事实的感知和记忆,深层理解是根据文中的客观事实,在认真思考后进行逻辑推理、总结或概括,得出结论,或从上下文、字里行间悟出文中没有直接表达出来的而可能存在的和必然的结果来。

以题材或体裁论,大致有下述几种:

1. 记叙文(故事、人物小传、新闻报道、史地知识介绍等)
2. 说明文(科普文章、说明书等)
3. 论说文(有关政治、经济、社会等方面论述)
4. 应用文(书信、广告、通知等)

二、阅读理解解题技巧

做阅读理解要注意以下几点:

1. 要判断出所给文章的类别,根据各类文章的性质,在开始阅读后有意识地着重去掌握和记住某些关键的内容和词汇。这样既抓住了要害,又节省了时间,避免了在若干细节及无关全局的问题上纠缠。初中阶段,碰到的主要是记叙文。如果是故事或传记,就应特别注意找出主要人物,事件发生的时间、地点,主要情节及最后结局。故事传记中应记住主人公的主要特征,他与其他重要人物之间的关系,也应同时记住。新闻报道、史地知识介绍,往往是对某件事的介绍,比故事、传记要简单,但也离不开记叙文的基本特点,对于上述要求它们同样适用。而新闻报道特别强调时间性、准确性,因此要搞清时间、地点和数字。

2. 解题时,不要边看问题边从文中查找答案。因为用这种方法难以提高阅读理解的效果,尤其对需深层理解的文章。应浏览全文,了解全文的概貌,看完后,应记住文章的要点,重要的结论以及一些关键性的人名、地点(不同的人名、地点可用铅笔在试卷上分别打上不同的记号,以便查找)、定义和数字。

3. 要注意找出主题句,利用主题句来查找有关信息。一般说来,论述性较强的文章或说明文中每一段或相关的几段里总有一句话是主题句。读了主题句后,便能知道这一段大致的中心内容,因为主题句概括了全段的主要内容,而该段其余的句子则是用来阐述或说明主题句的。有些

趣味性、讽刺性、幽默性较强的文章,在文章结尾的时候,常常“一句道破天机”,使我们对文章一下子全明了,并得出全文的主要意义,了解作者的意图。

4. 一定要掌握好解题速度,有效地控制考试时间,先易后难是考试时答题的一般方法。碰到难题时,千万不要钻牛角尖,耽误太多时间。一时做不出的题,要果断舍弃,以免影响解答别的较有把握的题,待后面题解完后,如有剩余时间再回来做先前放弃的题。

5. 对于一般不影响句子或全文理解的生词,可以放过不必务求理解。遇到重要生词时,不要着急,我们可以根据上下文或构词法等方法来猜出这个词的大致意思。

6. 有的学生采用“顺读法”,就是先读短文,后读题目,然后再读短文寻找正确答案。有的学生采用“倒读法”,就是先读题(四个选项不读)后读短文,最后寻找答案。“倒读法”不失为一种很好的阅读方法,因为这种阅读方法是带着问题阅读,目的明确,容易集中,能及时抓住文中与解题关系密切的信息,从而节省了阅读时间。“倒读法”对只需表层理解的题目(提问时间、地点、原因等)效果最好。对需要深层理解的题目要从短文的整体内容出发,进行概括和总结,分析所提供选项,做出准确的判断。

总之,解答这类题的中心步骤就是阅读,既要阅读短文,又要阅读题目。阅读时要注意阅读技艺,提高阅读效率。在做到以上几点的基础上,就可对文章后面所给的问题,用“一次判断”逐个分析,以及“排除法”等方式来进行判断解答了。



七年级下期第一单元阅读试题



一、阅读试题

(一) 完形填空



Passage 1

Jane and John 1 sister and brother. They like music. Jane can play the piano. But she 2 play the violin. John can't play the piano. But he 3 play the violin. Today they 4 to carry a piano to 5 bedroom. 6 piano is heavy(沉). They can't 7 it. 8 parents aren't at home. But they 9 a cousin brother Mike. He is here today. They ask Mike to 10 them.

- | | | |
|---------------------------|--------------------|------------|
| () 1. A. is | B. am | C. are |
| () 2. A. can | B. can't | C. doesn't |
| () 3. A. can | B. can't | C. doesn't |
| () 4. A. like | B. want | C. can |
| () 5. A. Jane | B. her | C. Jane's |
| () 6. A. The | B. a | C. / |
| () 7. A. take | B. carry | C. help |
| () 8. A. Jane's and John | B. Jane and John's | C. They's |
| () 9. A. have | B. like | C. want |
| () 10. A. come | B. go | C. join |



Passage 2

Mrs. Black 1 from the United States. She 2 English in a middle school(中学). She 3 some Chinese, but not 4. She goes to 5 classes every week. She likes 6 in China very much. She says(说) the Chinese 7 are very friendly. She 8 a son and a daughter. They go 9 school here, too, 10 to different(不同的) schools.

- | | | |
|-------------------|-----------|----------|
| () 1. A. come | B. is | C. are |
| () 2. A. teaches | B. learns | C. write |
| () 3. A. talk | B. speaks | C. says |
| () 4. A. many | B. much | C. any |

- | | | |
|-------------------|-----------|----------------|
| () 5. A. Chinese | B. China | C. America |
| () 6. A. works | B. work | C. working |
| () 7. A. peoples | B. people | C. the peoples |
| () 8. A. have | B. has | C. is |
| () 9. A. at | B. in | C. to |
| () 10. A. but | B. and | C. or |



Passage 3

Dear Tony,

Thanks for your last letter. I want to tell you 1 our school life.

In my class everyone 2 sports. Every morning we do morning exercises. We only have two 3 classes a week, 4 we do sports every afternoon. Our favorite sports are basketball and soccer. The 5 enjoy playing them and many girls like them, 6. We have basketball teams, soccer teams and volleyball teams. Our teams often 7 friendship matches with teams from other schools. When there is a match, many of 8 go to watch it and cheer for our team.

Besides ball games, some of the students like 9 tennis very much. Sports help us to be 10. Do you like sports?

I'm looking forward to your letter.

Yours,
Jack

- | | | |
|---------------------------------|---------------------|----------------------|
| () 1. A. of | B. about | C. with |
| () 2. A. love | B. loves | C. dislike |
| () 3. A. Chinese | B. English | C. P. E. |
| () 4. A. then | B. or | C. but |
| () 5. A. teachers | B. students | C. boys |
| () 6. A. also | B. too | C. either |
| () 7. A. have | B. watch | C. see |
| () 8. A. we | B. us | C. they |
| () 9. A. make | B. making | C. playing |
| () 10. A. interesting and nice | B. boring and tired | C. healthy and happy |



Passage 4

Look 1 the picture. It's a picture 2 my room. I have 3 bird. Its 4 is Polly. I look 5 it every day, but it's not in the picture. You 6 see it there. Can you see a cat? It's under my chair. The cat and the bird are in 7 rooms. They can't live(住) in the same room. My books 8 on my desk. My pens and pencils are in my bag. The bag 9 behind the door. My bed is beside 10 desk. In the morning, I put everything in good order(秩序).

- | | | |
|----------------|-------------|--------------|
| () 1. A. of | B. at | C. in |
| () 2. A. at | B. in | C. of |
| () 3. A. a | B. the | C. two |
| () 4. A. his | B. name | C. bag |
| () 5. A. in | B. after | C. of |
| () 6. A. at | B. doesn't | C. can't |
| () 7. A. same | B. the same | C. different |
| () 8. A. are | B. is | C. am |
| () 9. A. look | B. is | C. am |
| () 10. A. two | B. new | C. the |

二、阅读理解



Passage 1

Tom and Mike are good friends. They are kind to children. They want to find summer jobs. One day Tom tells Mike that Beidaihe Kids Summer Camp needs help with sports, music and computers. They are both very glad to hear(听说) this.

Tom can play basketball and volleyball, and he can swim, too. Mike can play the violin, the trumpet, the drums and the guitar. Tom and Mike like computers very much. Can they join the Summer Camp?

- () 1. Tom and Mike want to _____.
- A. help with sports, music and computers
B. be good with children
C. join the Summer Camp
- () 2. What does the Summer Camp need help with?
- A. Flying kites.
B. Sports, music and computers.
C. Making cakes.
- () 3. Tom can play _____.

- A. balls B. computer games C. music
- () 4. Mike can play _____.
- A. the drums B. volleyball C. basketball
- () 5. What do Tom and Mike both like?
- A. Football. B. Computers. C. Swimming.



Passage 2

My name is Mariko. I'm from Tokyo. I can speak a little English. But I can't speak Chinese. I usually get up at 6 o'clock and go to school at 7:30 in the morning. I think art is interesting. I don't like science. I think it is boring. I want to come to China and Canada very much. I think they are very interesting.

My name is Mario. I am 12 years old. I go to school at seven fifty and I go home at four twenty. I have lunch at school. I usually eat fish(鱼), French fries, potatoes and carrots for lunch. My favorite subject is music, because it's fun. I want to join a music club. I don't like P. E. I usually do my homework at 5 o'clock and I go to bed at 10 o'clock.

I am Boris. I am from Canada. I like science and art. I want to join the art club. Swimming club is not interesting. I don't like math. I think it is boring. I get up at six thirty and then I run on the playground(操场). My good friend is Sam. He doesn't know Chinese. He doesn't like Chinese food. He wants to join our Chinese club.

- () 1. Which subject does Mario like best?
- A. Music. B. Art. C. Math. D. Science.
- () 2. Who goes to school at 7:30?
- A. Mario. B. Mariko. C. Sam. D. Boris.
- () 3. Why doesn't Mariko like science? Because it is _____.
- A. interesting B. relaxing C. boring D. fun
- () 4. Who is from Japan?
- A. Mario. B. Mariko. C. Sam. D. Boris.
- () 5. What club does Boris want to join?
- A. Swimming club. B. Music club. C. Art club. D. Chinese club.



Passage 3

Dear friends,

My name is Penny. I am a student in No. 11 Middle School. I live in Shanghai, a very beautiful



city. I want to have a pen pal from Australia.

Now I will tell you something about myself. I am thirteen years old. I can speak a little English. I have no brothers or sisters. But I have a lovely dog. His name is Dick. After school, I like playing with him. Sometimes I go to the movies with my friends, Jack and Jane. I like math, science, and Chinese. But my favorite subject is English, so I want to learn it well. I think you may help me.

Can you write to me soon?

Yours,
Penny

- () 1. What is the writer's dog's name?
A. Jack. B. Dick. C. Jane. D. Penny.
- () 2. Where does she live?
A. Beijing. B. Wuhan. C. Shanghai. D. Hong Kong.
- () 3. Can she speak English?
A. Yes, she can speak English very well. B. No, she can't.
C. Yes, but only a little. D. We don't know.
- () 4. What does she like doing after school?
A. She likes playing with her dog.
B. She likes playing with her parents.
C. She likes going to the movies with her parents.
D. She likes studying English.
- () 5. What is her favorite subject?
A. Math. B. Science. C. Chinese. D. English.



Passage 4



During the day we work and play, at night we sleep. Our bodies rest while we sleep. In the morning we are ready to work and play again. While we are asleep our bodies grow most. Children who are tired usually need more sleep. We can get our lessons better and we feel better too, when we have had plenty of rest. Boys and girls who are eight or nine years old need ten hours of sleep every night. Our bodies need plenty of air when we sleep. If we do not get enough fresh(新鲜的) air we'll feel tired when we wake up. While in bed we must not cover our heads. If we do, our lungs(肺) will not get enough fresh air. If we open our windows at night we can have plenty of fresh air. Cool air is better than warm air. Boys and girls who want to grow and be strong must get plenty of sleep.

- () 1. Our bodies grow most while we are _____ .
A. eating B. playing C. sleeping
- () 2. Which is the best air for us?

- A. Hot air. B. Cool air. C. Warm air.
- () 3. Too little sleep makes us _____ .
A. happy B. hungry C. tired
- () 4. How much sleep should boys and girls of nine years old have every night?
A. Eight hours. B. Nine hours. C. Ten hours.
- () 5. What do the lungs need most?
A. Fresh air. B. Food. C. Rest.



Passage 5

School Show			
Name	Act	Time	Place
Li Xin	Chinese Kung Fu	Sunday 8:00 a. m.	In the auditorium (礼堂)
Lucy	English song	Friday 3:40 p. m.	Class Five
Mike	Play the piano	Tuesday 2:00 p. m.	In the music room
Tom	Paint	Monday 10:00 a. m.	Drawing room
Jack	Beijing Opera	Thursday 3:50 p. m.	In the auditorium

- () 1. You can ask (问) _____ to play the piano for us.
A. Li Xin B. Lucy C. Mike
- () 2. You can watch Beijing Opera _____.
A. at 3:50 a. m. on Thursday
B. at 3:50 p. m. on Thursday
C. at 2:00 a. m. on Tuesday
- () 3. On weekend, we can watch _____ in the auditorium.
A. Chinese Kung Fu B. Beijing Opera C. Paint
- () 4. We can see the piano show in _____.
A. the auditorium B. Class Five C. the music room
- () 5. _____ sings songs for us _____.
A. Lucy; at 3:40 p. m. B. Mike; at 2:00 p. m. C. Lucy; in the music room



Passage 6

It's four. It's time to play games. Boys and girls play on the playground (操场). Some boys play soccer. Some boys play basketball. Some of them jump (跳高) and run. Some girls play with lines (绳). They jump and run, too. They are very happy (高兴). Some little girls sing English songs near the classroom (教室). Look. Billy plays the soccer. The ball bits (打) Mr. Crisp's head (头). He is very sorry, Mr. Crisp tells (告诉) him not to do like this again.

- () 1. — _____ do students do?
— They _____.
- A. How; make kites (风筝)
B. What; play games
C. Where; are on the playground
- () 2. _____ play soccer.
- A. Some girls B. Some boys C. Billy
- () 3. What do the girls do?
- A. Play with lines, jump and run.
B. Play with lines and sing.
C. Jump, run, play with lines and sing some songs.
- () 4. Mr. Crisp tells Billy _____.
- A. to play soccer with him
B. to sing a song for him
C. to play soccer carefully (小心地)
- () 5. Bill is _____.
- A. happy B. sorry C. exciting



Passage 7

Dear Zhang Qian,

Thank you very much for your letter. You want to know about my favorite sport and instrument. Now I tell you. I like swimming very much, and I like volleyball, basketball and ping-pong. Swimming is my favorite sport. I am good at chess, too. My favorite instrument is violin. I like playing the violin every weekend. What about you? What's your favorite sport? Do you like to play the violin? Who's your favorite player? And who is your musician? Please tell me. I want to hear from you again.

Yours,
Ren Lijuan

根据短文内容,回答问题。

1. Who is the letter from?

2. Who is the letter to?

3. What does Zhang Qian want to know?

4. What does Ren Lijuan like?

5. What does Ren Lijuan want?



Passage 8

Mary always wanted to be a singer. Music was the most important thing in her life, but to tell you the truth, she had a terrible voice. She took lessons for many years, but her voice didn't become better. In fact, it just got louder.

Her teacher finally gave up and stopped the lesson. But Mary refused to stop. One day she decided to give a concert and invited her teacher to attend. The teacher was very worried about what to say after the concert. She knew it was a bad one. At last she got an idea. After the concert, she went to see her pupil.

“What do you think of my concert?” asked Mary.

“My dear,” said the teacher, “you'll never be better than you were tonight.”

根据短文内容判断下列句子正(T)误(F)。

- () 1. Mary spent much time on music.
- () 2. Mary attended a concert with her teacher.
- () 3. Mary sang better that night.
- () 4. Mary could become a singer.
- () 5. The teacher would go on with her lessons.



Passage 9

Do you have pen pals? I have three pen pals from three different countries. They are Tom, Ella, and Molly.

Tom comes from Australia. His favorite subject is P. E. , because he likes playing soccer best and