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魔法英语

初三

同步阅读

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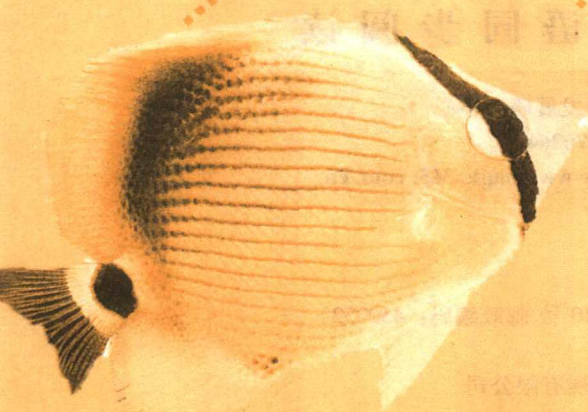
MAGIC ENGLISH 总主编/薄冰

Magic



魔法英语 同步阅读

初三



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在新的世纪，国内英语教学正发生着日新月异的变化，广大教师和学生对于中学英语教辅读物出版创新的呼声也此起彼伏：中学英语教辅需要精品，需要品牌，需要从更远、更新的角度重新打造！魔法英语的出现，为中学英语教辅的历史翻开了新的一页。

美国 AT&T 国际语言研究中心、英国剑桥国际语言研究院等国内外十多所英语教育研究机构积极参与，北京四中、黄冈中学、华东师大附中、清华大学附中等国内几十所重点中学鼎力协助，一百多位英语教育专家及知名特高级教师联手缔造……魔法英语，已悄然走在中学英语教辅的最前沿，成为一个全新的中学英语教辅品牌！一个真正由专家打造的具有国际品质的中学英语教辅品牌！

魔法英语横空出世，骤然引起广大教师和学生的关注，得到社会各界读者的厚爱，这对我们实在是一种莫大的鼓励。我们的本意旨在给中学生提供一个崭新的学习平台，为每位读者所付出的时间和期待提供丰厚的回报。在这里，最不能释怀的是我们对中学英语教育的敏锐察觉和积累，我们力求通过不懈的努力，让“魔法英语——解放中学生的英语，让英语学习变得如此简单”的思想光芒，照耀每位读者！

我们与读者的心是相通的，同广大一线教师的心是相通的。现在，我们付出的每一份努力，都得到了广大教师和读者的支持和肯定。面对这些勉励和关怀，我们将会以百倍的努力来回报。未来我们会做得更好！这是我们的目标，也是我们不变的承诺。

魔法英语愿做中学生学习英语的最佳助手，最贴心的朋友！让魔法英语伴随着我们的幸福、快乐和回忆，一起成长！



Preface

前言

阅读是一种语言技能，一种复杂的心理活动，一种传输信息、沟通思想感情、获取书面信息的重要交际行为。阅读在英语学习中也是最有效、最富有情景的语言吸收方式，而阅读能力的提高则依赖于语言能力和阅读技巧。

如今，中学英语课程标准要求加大学生的阅读量，目的就是要从本质上提高学生的阅读能力，并达到信息的真正交流。所以英语学习要求学会阅读，养成良好的阅读习惯，具备高效的阅读能力，能在所阅读的材料中尽快提取重要信息以达到信息交流的目的。

《魔法英语同步阅读》出版的目的是依据中学英语课程标准的要求加大中学生的阅读量，使学生养成良好的阅读习惯，从本质上提高阅读能力。

参与本套丛书编写的作者均是来自清华附中、北京四中、华东师大附中等全国各地名校的骨干教师，他们多年来一直从事在教育一线，有着长期的、丰富的英语阅读教学经验，洞察学生对英语阅读教辅书的需求，本套丛书的出版是他们智慧和心血的结晶，也是我们奉献给广大中学生朋友的一份精美礼物。

本套阅读丛书每册按单元编写，注重与教材同步，以求达到快速提高英语阅读能力的目的。具有以下特色：





Preface

前言

- ◆ **原汁原味** 丛书中所有阅读材料均来源于近年发表的阅读文章及国外原版阅读材料，语言地道、纯正。
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- ◆ **实用高效** 通过选材、设题等各种方式最终达到提高学生英语阅读能力的目的。

阅读是一个综合过程，能力的提高更是一个循序渐进的过程，不同年级有不同的阅读达标要求，课堂上各阶段的阅读理解训练也应随之有所侧重。我们诚挚地希望藉由《魔法英语同步阅读》系列的出版，带给广大中学生朋友一种全新的阅读感受，让广大中学生朋友的英语阅读能力在浑然不觉中逐步提高，真正做到同步阅读，同步学习！





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Magic



Unit 1 In the library.....

UNIT



In the library

Passage 1



阅读理解一



Are you looking for a good book to read? Do you need some information about middle schools in the United States? Would you like to read newspapers and magazines from all over the country? Do you need a quiet place to study? Do you answer “yes” to any of these questions? Then you should visit “the information place” — your local library.

A library is a place to find almost any books. In it there are all kinds of books, and there are also pictures, papers, magazines, maps and records. A library is a source of information. Students go to libraries to study and to do their homework. There are many different library services. In children’s libraries there are many interesting picture books. If you love music, you can listen to your favourite CDs in music libraries.

Long long ago, however, a library had only books. And there were so few books in it that no one was allowed to take them out of the library. After the printing machine was invented, books could be made faster and libraries got more books.

To borrow a book to take home today, a person just needs a library card. The person goes to the main desk to have a librarian check the book out. The librarian prints the card with the date by which the book must be returned to the library. If the book is returned late, the person must usually pay money



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for having broken the rule.

Books in a library are put in a certain order to help people to find what they want. In some libraries, all books about animals may be placed together. In other libraries, all books written by the same person may be placed together.

People who live in the country may have trouble finding a library building. For these people there should be libraries on wheels that can travel from place to place.

注释

1. source *n.* 来源; 源泉
2. favourite *n.* 特别喜爱的人 (或物)
adj. 喜爱的

根据短文内容选择正确答案



- () 1 From the first passage we can guess the underlined word "local" in English means "_____".
A. favourite B. school C. city D. special to
- (A) 2 There are all kinds of books in a library _____.
A. besides pictures, papers, magazines, maps and records
B. but records, pictures, magazines and papers
C. except pictures, papers, magazines, maps and records
D. beside pictures, papers, magazines, maps and records
- (D) 3 A library is a place to _____.
A. have a short rest B. buy the books which you need
C. learn English and other subjects D. find the books which you want
- (A) 4 It is not _____ for the people in the country to find a library.
A. easy B. hard C. impossible D. possible
- (C) 5 What do the person have to do if the book isn't returned on time?
He has to _____.
A. pay ten yuan for the book
B. pay for working for an hour in the library
C. pay money for disobeying the rule
D. return it as soon as possible

Passage 2

● 阅读理解二



We are all busy in talking about and using the Internet, but how many of us know the history of the Internet?

Many people are surprised when they find that the Internet was set up in the 1960s. At that time, computers were large and expensive. Computer networks didn't work well. If one computer in the network broke down, the whole

network stopped. So a new network system had to be set up. It should be good enough to be used by many different computers. If one part of the network was not working, information could be sent through another part. In this way computer network system would keep on working all the time.

At first the Internet was only used by the government, but in the early 1970s, universities, hospitals and banks were allowed to use it too. However, computers were still very expensive and the Internet was difficult to use. In the early 1990s, computers became cheaper and easier to use. Scientists had also developed software that made "surfing" the Internet more convenient.

Today it is easy to get on-line and it is said that millions of people use the Internet every day. Sending e-mail is more and more popular among students.

● 注释

1. network *n.* 网络; 网状物
2. convenient *adj.* 方便的

根据短文内容选择正确答案



1 In the 1960s, computers were _____.

A. small and expensive, but computer networks worked well



- B. expensive and large, but computer networks worked well
 C. cheap and large, and they were used by many people
 D. large and expensive, and computer network system went wrong easily
- () 2 Which of the following is TRUE?
- A. The Internet has a history of less than 35 years.
 B. At first, the Internet was only used by the scientists.
 C. The Internet has a history of about 40 years.
 D. Everyone knows the history of the Internet.
- () 3 Why did scientists set up a new network system?
- Because they wanted to _____.
 A. develop new softwares
 B. make the computer work well
 C. make the computer more expensive
 D. use the computer widely
- () 4 People didn't have enough software to _____ until the early 1990s.
- A. receive and send e-mails
 B. be allowed to use them in universities, hospitals and banks
 C. get on-line conveniently
 D. print documents
- () 5 The text tries to tell us _____.
 A. today it is easy to get on-line
 B. the history of the Internet
 C. sending e-mail is more and more popular among students
 D. scientists have developed software that made "surfing" the Internet more convenient

Passage 3

阅读理解三



Sociologists, working in western countries, have found that a large number of women wished they had been born men. The number is said to be as high as 60% in



Germany.

"Women often wish they have the same chances as men have, and think it is still men's world," said Dr. James Hellen, one of the sociologists who did the study.

Many men say that they have more duties than women. A man has to make money to support his family and make the important decision, so it is right for men to be paid more. Some are even against their wives working at all. When wives go out to work, they say, the home and children can not be taken good care of. If women take full-time jobs, they won't be able to do what they are best at doing: making a nice home and bringing up the children.

Some women disagree. They say they want to get out of their homes and have freedom to choose between work and home life. Women have the rights of equal pay and equal chances.

Anne Harper has a very good job. She also believes in Women's Liberation. "I don't wish I were a man," she says, "and I don't think many women do. But I do wish people would stop treating us like the second class people. At work, for example, we usually do the work that men do but get less pay. There are still a lot of jobs only for men to do — usually they are the best ones. If you are a man, you have a much better chance of living a wonderful life. How many women are scientists or engineers?"

1. sociologist *n.* 社会学家

2. support *n.* 支持; 支撑物

v. 支援; 支撑; 养活

3. freedom *n.* 自由; 特权

4. equal *adj.* 相等的; 不相上下的

n. 对手; 同辈

5. treat *vt.* 款待; 视为

n. 宴请; 款待

根据短文内容选择最佳答案

() 1 It is said that many women wished they had been born men.

The number is _____ in Germany.

A. not so high as sixty percent

B. as high as sixty percent

C. as tall as sixty percent

D. as low as sixty percent

() 2 Many men _____.

A. think a man has to earn money to support his family

B. think a man has to make the important decision with his wife



- C. are not even against their wives working
D. think it is wrong for men to be paid more
- () 3 What do women want to do? They DON'T want to _____.
A. have freedom
B. look after their children at home
C. have the rights of equal pay
D. have the rights of equal chances
- () 4 Anne Harper didn't wish to be a man because she _____.
A. has a nice job
B. does better than men
C. wished to get the same job as a man
D. wished to be treated the same as a man
- () 5 From the passage, we know _____.
A. men scientists and engineers are much less than women ones
B. men scientists and engineers are as many as women ones
C. women scientists and engineers are not so many as men ones
D. women scientists and engineers are much more than men ones

Passage 4

阅读理解四



Did you ever stop to think what reading really is? What happens when you read? You look at words and say, or pronounce them when you read out loudly. You look at each word and think of its name when you read to yourself. But reading is more than saying or thinking words. It is understanding the message the words have for you.

There are certain things you must do if you wish to understand what you read. The first thing you must do is to keep your mind on what you are reading. You can not read history and think about football at the same time.

One day, the teacher asked Dan to read aloud from his history book. Dan pronounced each word correctly. But when Miss Gray asked him to tell in his own words what he had read, Dan looked surprised. Then he said, "I'm sorry, Miss Gray, but