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限定时间 谁快谁赢

龙门

限时英语

阅读理解 八年级

本册主编：吴轶佳
陆欣琦

ENGLISH



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关于《限时英语》

英语新课程标准出台伊始，我们就在思考：如何让学生掌握语言知识，如何提高学生的语言技能，如何培养他们的情感态度和文化意识，进而形成综合的语言运用能力。三年来，在推进英语课程标准的过程中，我们一直努力地探讨、研究教学理念和教学模式，力求在提高学生的英语应试和应用双重能力上取得成效。因为这两方面是学生、教师、家长，乃至全社会共同关注的问题。

1. “限时”的含义

“He that gains time gains things.”（赢得时间就赢得一切。）

我们都知道，在中考、高考特定的时间、特定的空间、特定的氛围和特定的心理状态下，如何做得又对又快，拿到高分，是中学生英语学习和考前复习最关键的问题。然而，要想在大考中做到这一点，平时的积累和“限时”的训练是必不可少的。卖油翁的“无他，唯手熟尔”，尽管有一定的机械性，但也并不是没有值得学习和借鉴的意义。当然，这是狭义的“限时”的含义。

广义的“限时”，则更会让我们受益匪浅，它会使我们在有限的时间里，轻松地强化、巩固学过的知识，使在课堂上学到的英语知识自如地运用到日常生活中，进而真正地转化为综合的语言运用能力。

2. 本书的概况

《限时英语》丛书依据英语课程标准编写，同时关照人教版《新目标英语》、河北教育版、译林版和部分省市的英语教材版本，因此在使用上不受教材版本差异的影响。另外，丛书在第一时间充分地研究并吸收了2004年的高考和各省市中考命题的内容和形式，体现了从七年级（初一）就瞄准中考，从高一就瞄准高考的编写原则。因此，无论是在内容上还是在题型设计上，都是最新的，最具代表性的。

丛书首批包括：《阅读理解》（七年级～高中三年级）、《听力训练》（七年级～高中三年级）、《完型填空》（初中版 高中版）、《语法专练与交际运用》（初中版 高中版）、《书面表达》（初中版 高中版），共18个分册。主要特点：

□ 阅读理解 选文题材、体裁十分广泛，是教材内容的拓展延伸，涉及到异国文化、风俗、历史、文学等众多领域。既有健康与环保、战争与和平的话题，又有预防非典与禽流感、反恐与新一届奥斯卡颁奖的话题；更有热点的影视明星、球星新动态及贴近生活的校园热门话题。题型设计更加灵活多样，既考查“微观”阅读技巧，也考查“宏观”阅读技能。

□ 听力训练 材料选择生动活泼，题型与中考、高考紧密对接。录音制作采用教学语速，语音纯正。

□ 完型填空 不仅选篇新颖、时尚，范围广泛，更注重在上下文和具体语境中考查和培养学生的语言能力。

□ 语法专练与交际运用 语法专练部分：注重教方法、讲规律，补充课标版教材语法讲解和训练的不足。交际运用部分：以补全对话、选择、排序、填词等中、高考题型的训练方式（进而上升到语篇交际的层次），来提高学生的语言综合运用能力。

□ 书面表达 遵循话题和文体兼顾的原则，更多地采用“Guided writing”的形式，又保持了一定的开放性。

3. 专家们如是说

英语的学习关键在于积累、训练和运用。《限时英语》不仅在听、说、读、写等语言知识和技能上对学生进行了全方位的培养，同时给予学生更多的方法指导，并拓展学生的文化视野。

——哈佛—燕京访问学者、北京大学英语教授 钱军
《限时英语》能给学生很多提高英语学习效率的方法，更是教师、家长考查监督学生学习效果和学生进行自我检测的有力助手。

——《试题研究》编审 赵维平

4. 作者的心里话

作为教学一线的把关教师，我深深地了解教师在教学中的需求和学生在学习经常遇到的问题。《限时英语》在每一篇选文、每一道训练题前都依据中、高考的要求，科学地标明总词数、生词数及限定的答题时间。这种学习和训练的方法，对教学的帮助是很大的，学生提高成绩也十分明显。

——北京特级教师 王喜林

在平时的教学中，我们最需要的东西就是科学量化的、针对性强的、对学生的升学考试有实实在在帮助的英语学习用书。因此，我们在编写《限时英语》的时候，就完全从学习和考试的实际出发，把方法和规律教给学生。

——北京特、高级教师 王颖 吴玥 贾文东

“关键点击”、“答法建议”、“思维诊断”和“相关链接”是《限时英语》的特色板块，它不仅能帮助学生避免答题的失误，更能教会学生学习的方法。因此，这套书不仅可以用于平时的训练，还可以作为学生寒暑假作业本。

——东北师大附中 傅韶华 鞠俊峰
吉林大学附中 陆欣琦

5. 编辑的心愿

2004年是课程标准推出后的首届中、高考，我们不想给本来很重的中学生朋友们的书包增加新的负担，而是要把他们最需要的“礼物”送到学生们的手中。我们秉承“选题一流，作者一流，产品一流”的选题策划理念和“有用，好用，管用”的出版宗旨，策划了这套《限时英语》丛书。在选题的策划阶段，我们不仅征求了英语课标组专家、考试中心专家的意见，同时还广泛听取了湖南、江苏、浙江、山东、广东、上海、黑龙江等省市的部分中学教师和学生的意见，在总结和分析了五千余份调查问卷的前提下，通过了这一选题的立项报告；在编辑加工的过程中，尽管作者写来的稿件已十分完善，但我们仍认真地对待每一篇选文、每一道例题、每一个句子和每一个单词。为此，我们聘请了北京大学、北京外国语大学、北京师范大学、中国人民大学的曹晶、张绍仪、袁淑娟等20余位硕士研究生，对每道例题和习题分别做了两遍，以确保答案的准确。因为，我们真诚地希望《限时英语》给中学生朋友带来知识，带来方法，带来好的成绩，同时带来更多的人文关怀。

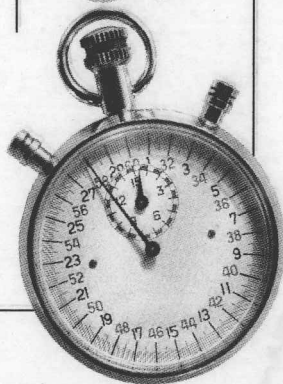
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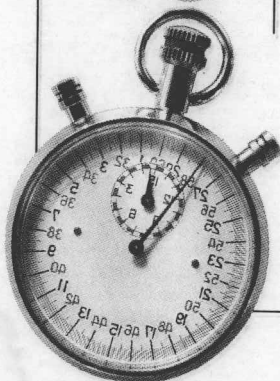
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限时英语阅读理解八年级

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Unit 1

A proud man is always a foolish man.

一个骄傲的人永远是愚蠢的人。



Exercise 1

Words: 141 New words: 1 Time: 5-7mins

Ed: Hi, Ben. How are you?

Ben: Ed! Nice to see you. *How are things?

Ed: Fine. And you? Nice holiday?

Ben: Yes, great. And you?

Ed: Very good! Ben, this is Stan.

Ben: Hi, Stan. Where are you from?

Stan: I'm from Toronto.

Ben: Where's that?

Stan: It's in Canada. This is my first time in England.

Ben: Oh, welcome! So do you like it here?

Stan: It's OK.

Ben: What sports do you like?

Stan: I like football, basketball, swimming. I run a lot. And I play tennis too.

Ben: Oh, me too! Let's *have a game tomorrow.

Stan: OK. Are you good?

Ben: Not very. We can play a few games.

Let's meet at 3:00 o'clock at the school gate.





Stan: OK. The winner^① can buy the drinks.

① winner *n.* 胜利者

Ben: OK! Bye.



限时测试

阅读对话, 回答下列问题。

1. How does Ben like his holiday?

2. Who is Stan?

3. Does Stan often come to England?

4. What sports does Stan like playing?

5. Who will buy the drinks?



关键短语

* How are things? 你好吗? /一切都顺利吗?

* have a game 进行一场比赛



拓展测试

1.

Hello, here's a message for Miss Black. This is Mr Hill. I'm sorry, but Greg can't get to school tomorrow. We're in Canada and the plane is full. We can't get on the plane. I'm very sorry. I think we can come back tomorrow, on Wednesday, so Greg can come to school soon. Bye.

2.

Hello, here's a message for Mr Grey. This is Mrs Street. Charlie can't come to school tomorrow. He's ill. He's in bed and the doctor

says he must stay in bed for two more days. 'I hope he'd better soon. Bye.

3.

Hello, Miss Black? This is Mr Smith, Beth's father. I'm sorry. We're on holiday and the car isn't working. They're mending it today. I hope we can come back home today. I hope Beth can get to school tomorrow, but I don't know. Bye.

阅读上面的三篇电话留言,并回答问题。

1. When does Mr Hill make a phone call to Miss Black?
2. Why can't Greg get to school on time?
3. What's wrong with little Charlie?
4. Has Charlie seen(已经看过)the doctor?
5. Who does Beth's father write the message to? And what is he or she?

答法建议

1. 找出所给问题在短文中出现的位置和上下文的语境。在理解了上下文意义的基础上再做出回答。不要只顾上文或下文孤立地回答问题。
2. 必须抓住文中关键的词语和信息,并照顾到问题中的人称和时态。
3. 做短文回答问题这类题型,尽量给出最简短的又符合题意的回答,减少书写错误的发生。

思维诊断

最容易出现错误的是“限时测试”的题2,不可以单纯地答出 He's



a boy. 因为文中的信息还告诉我们 He's from Toronto in Canada. 虽然我们应该给出最简短的回答,但简短的回答不代表回答可以不全面。所以本题的最佳答案应该是: He is a Canadian boy.



Exercise 2

Words: 298 New words: 8 Time: 7-10mins

English names

English surnames^① have an interesting history. * In early times people had just one name that they were given * at birth. It might be John or Hilda, for example. One name was quite enough. If someone mentioned^② Hilda or John, everyone knew who they were talking about because there would be only one Hilda or one John in a small village. But as time went on, small villages * grew into towns. Then there might be five or six Johns and five or six Hildas all living in the same place. How could people know which John or Hilda others were talking about?

One way of * getting over the difficulty^③ was to add^④ the name of the work the person did. Thus^⑤ the man who was a cook might be called John the Cook. The man who was a tailor^⑥ might be called John the Tailor. Second names or, surnames as we now call them came into being. And their children also used their surnames. So John Tailor's children would, perhaps, be called Hilda Tailor and Charles Tailor. And this is how we still use surnames

①surname *n.* 姓

②mention *v.* 提到

③difficulty *n.* 困难

④add *v.* 加

⑤thus *adv.* 因此

⑥tailor *n.* 裁缝

today.

Another way (of * telling one person from another with the same name) was to add the place (where they lived). Thus the two men in the same village, both with the name of Tom, people would know them as Tom by the Wood and Tom in the Field. This would give such surnames as Wood, Field, Street, Tree, Pond, Lake, Forest, etc.

The origin^⑦ of many surnames is easy to find. But how others started is difficult to know. Only scholars^⑧ who * study the history of words can tell the origin of the more difficult ones, and even they can't always be true.

⑦origin n. 起源

⑧scholar n. 学者



限时测试

阅读短文, 选择正确答案。

- () 1. The passage mainly tells us about _____.
 A. the history of the English people
 B. the history of the English words
 C. how some English names started
 D. why so many people were named John and Smith
- () 2. In early times English people _____.
 A. had only two names, John and Hilda
 B. had only one given name at birth
 C. had two given names at birth
 D. had no given name at birth
- () 3. People found it troublesome (麻烦的) to have only one name _____.
 A. when they started to use it



- B. when there were several people having the same name
 C. when people started to live in villages
 D. when villages grew into towns
- () 4. Some English people got their second names according to their _____.
- A. trade B. clothes
 C. social position(社会地位) D. family background(背景)
- () 5. People use Wood as their surnames because _____.
- A. it was a common thing
 B. they lived in a village
 C. they were farmers
 D. they lived near a place where many trees grew



关键短语

- * in early times 在很早的时候
- * at birth 在出生时
- * grow into 长成……
- * get over 克服
- * tell... from... 从……中分辨出……
- * study the history 研究历史



关键语法

Everyone knew who they were talking about. 文中这句话中 who they were talking about 的时态是过去进行时,表示过去的某一具体时刻,或某一段时间正在进行和发生的动作。并且这句话本身为特殊疑问句,原来的语序应为 who were they talking about? 但当一个特殊疑问句做及物动词 know 的宾语从句时,原来的特殊疑问句后面的一般疑问句语序就要恢复为陈述语序。



Exercise 3

Words: 159 New words: 6 Time: 5-7mins

What to do and how to do

Always say "Please" when you ask for anything, and "Thank you" when you get it.

Some boys and girls say "Please" and "Thank you" to others, but forget to say these words to their parents and to their brothers or sisters.

Always respect^① your parents and your teachers. * Take their advice. ^② Show your love and your kindest feelings^③ to parents, teachers and friends.

Always * tell the truth^④. Never * tell a lie, either * for fun or from ^⑤ fear. Better own a wrong than tell a lie. Nobody can believe a person who tells a lie.

Always be tidy and clean. Every child is easy to get soap^⑥ and water, so they have to learn to use them.

Never be afraid of hard work. Play when you play but work hard when you have lessons to learn or anything to do at home to help your parents.

① respect v. 尊重

② advice n. 建议

③ feelings n. 感情

④ truth n. 事实

⑤ fear n. 害怕

⑥ soap n. 肥皂



限时测试

阅读短文,判断对错。

- () 1. When you ask for something, please say "Thank you".
- () 2. You can only say "Please" and "Thank you" to your friends.