



怎样学好牛津英语



阅读篇

八 年 级
第 一 学 期

配修订版教材

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上海教育出版社

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前言

同学们:

你们好!

《怎样学好牛津英语(修订版)》在配合《英语(牛津上海版)》教材的学习中,起到了同学们的小帮手的作用。在教学实践中,老师和家长也经常使用这套丛书来指导你们的学习。

在使用的过程中,也不断有同学、老师和家长提出,希望能够有一套配合《英语(牛津上海版)》的优秀阅读丛书,既和各单元的主题相契合,激发同学们的阅读兴趣,又能培养大家的阅读习惯,使综合能力更上一层楼。在这样的背景下,《怎样学好牛津英语之阅读篇》系列丛书应运而生了。

阅读是理解和吸收书面信息的手段,它有助于扩大词汇量,丰富语言知识,了解英语国家的社会和文化。《上海市中小学英语课程标准》明确规定:三级(基本要求)课外阅读量不少于18万字。四级(较高要求)课外阅读量不少于20万字。

在教材基础上,本套丛书力求在主题的引领下,在内容丰富性和多样性上求得突破,从而让大家更加热爱英语阅读,掌握阅读技巧,提高综合运用语言的能力,为今后参加英语中考及进一步深造打下坚实的基础。

本册可供使用《英语(牛津上海版)》八年级第一学期教材的同学使用,也可以作为使用其他版本教材的同学的辅助读物。本册书共包含7个单元(Unit),主题与校内课本中各单元一致,每个单元包含3课,每课的篇幅为3页,包括Before you read的预热活动或思考题、While you read的阅读文章以及After you read的相关阅读练习。设计的练习既有接近考试的题型,也有任务型阅读的题型。每课最后还设置了New words and expressions栏目,罗列出本课中出现的生词及惯用语。此外,每个单元还有3课与主题相关的拓展阅读(More practice)。值得一提的是,本书还设计了Tips的专栏,对一些阅读技巧加以提炼和指导。

本书材料丰富,同学们将会阅读到故事、访谈、网页、博客、网上论坛、电子邮件、历史介绍、人物介绍、报刊文章等多种不同体裁的篇章。

希望这套丛书能够帮助同学们在课业之余提高阅读技能,掌握阅读技巧。祝愿同学们成功!

编者

2011年8月

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Unit 1

Penfriends

1 An e-mail from England

Before you read

A When we write to our penfriends, we often talk about our favourite sports. Put the following letters in order. Then join the words with the pictures.

1



A llabvvlolye

B folg

2



C bletanitnes

D allbtofo

3



E oduj

F cnylcgi

4



G isikng

H skteballab

5



J gbyru

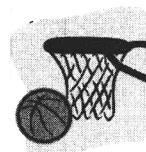
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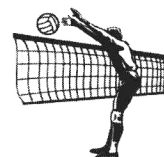


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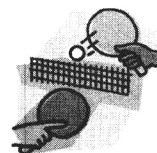
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10



11



12





B Scan the e-mail below and tick the things Ben and/or Emma do or does at school.

1 Science



2 Maths



3 Geography



4 netball



5 rugby



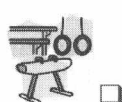
6 hockey



7 cricket



8 athletics



9 photography



10 cycling



While you read

Peter received an e-mail from England. Read the e-mail.

Penfriends

Send Now
Send Later
Add Attachments
Signature
Options

From: Ben and Emma

To: Peter

Cc: Samira, Daisuke, Marisol

Subject: Penfriends

Hi everybody

We saw your names on the *Penfriends* list. You all said you wanted to get e-mails from English children. So here we are!

We live near Oxford, in the south of England. We are 11 years old (Emma) and 10 years old (Ben).

We go to school in Oxford. Our school has 400 boys and girls between 8 and 13. We have lessons from Monday to Saturday from 9 a.m. to lunch time. (School lunches are horrible! Not many students enjoy eating at school.) After lunch, we usually have lessons or sport until 4.15. We have lessons in English, French, Maths, Science, History, Geography, Art and a few other things.

Emma's favourite subjects are Maths and Science. Her worst subject is Geography. Ben's favourite subjects are Art and French. His worst subject is Maths.

There are three terms in the year, and we do different sports in each term.

Autumn term: rugby for boys, netball for girls

Winter term: football and hockey

Summer term: cricket, swimming, tennis and athletics

We like sports but we're not very good at any of them! At home we like playing computer games, writing to our friends, cycling (Emma) and photography (Ben).

Write and tell us about you and your schools in Egypt, Japan, China and Spain.

Ben and Emma

After you read

A Choose a suitable meaning for each word.

- | | | | |
|-------|-------------|------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| () 1 | horrible | A terrible | B wonderful |
| () 2 | term | A part of a sentence | B part of a school year |
| () 3 | cricket | A a subject at school | B a sport |
| () 4 | photography | A taking photographs | B drawing pictures |

B Decide whether the following statements are true or false. Write **T** or **F**.

- () 1 Ben and Emma wrote one e-mail to everyone on the *Penfriends* list.
- () 2 Ben and Emma are both eleven years old.
- () 3 Ben and Emma are at the same school.
- () 4 Ben and Emma have lessons five days a week.
- () 5 Emma does not like Geography.
- () 6 Ben likes Maths very much.
- () 7 The school year in England has three terms.
- () 8 They do not play football in the summer term.
- () 9 Samira, Daisuke, Peter, Marisol are in different countries.
- () 10 Emma and Ben want to get eight e-mails.

***C** Find four differences between Ben and Emma's school and your school.

- 1 Our school has _____
- 2 We don't _____
- 3 _____
- 4 _____

New words and expressions

subject /'sʌbdʒɪkt/ 主题; 学科

geography /dʒɪ'ɒɡrəfi/ *n.* 地理 (学)

netball /'netbɔ:l/ *n.* (女子) 无挡板篮球

hockey /'hɒki/ *n.* 曲棍球

cricket /'kɪkɪt/ *n.* 板球

athletics /æθ'letɪks/ *n.* 田径运动

Oxford /'ɒksfəd/ 【地名】牛津

French /frentʃ/ *n.* 法语

term /tɜ:m/ *n.* 学期

Egypt /'i:dʒɪpt/ 埃及

Spain /speɪn/ 西班牙

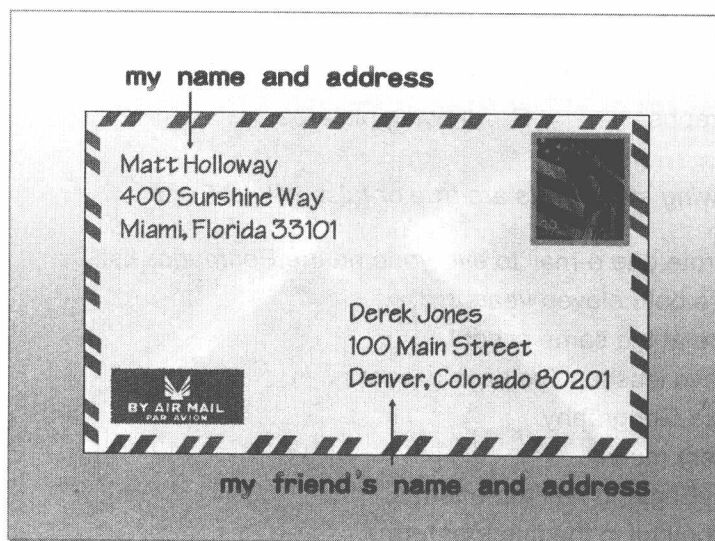


2

A letter to a friend

Before you read

A Look at this picture. It shows an envelope Matt has written.



- 1 From whom to whom is the letter?
- 2 What is the difference between a Chinese envelope and this one?
- 3 How has the boy written the addresses?

B Do you know about the journey of a letter? Put the following sentences into the correct order.

- A Someone takes the letters to the airplane.
- B The airplane flies to your friend's city.
- C You write the letter and the envelope.
- D The mail truck takes the letter to the post office near your friend's house and the letter is postmarked again.
- E Someone puts the letter in a tray with other letters.
- F A mail carrier takes the letter to your friend's house.
- G You take it to the post office.
- H Someone postmarks the envelope.

1 ____ → 2 ____ → 3 ____ → 4 ____ → 5 ____ → 6 ____ → 7 ____ → 8 ____

While you read

Matt wrote an article to **Penfriends** magazine. Read his article.

Today I wrote a letter to my friend Derek who lives far, far away. I wrote Derek's name and address on an envelope. I put a stamp on the top right corner. I wrote my address in the top left corner. Later that day, mail handlers put all the mail into mail trucks. Some trucks took mail to other post offices nearby. My letter did not go on these trucks. My letter went in a truck that took mail to the airport. Workers took my letter and all the other mail from the truck and put in on an airplane.



My letter flew miles and miles across the country. Later that day, the airplane landed at an airport near Derek's house. Then mail handlers took the mail from the plane and put in onto trucks. Those mail trucks took my letter to Derek's house. Derek found the letter in his mailbox and read it right away.

Derek wrote a letter back to me. It was in my mailbox a few days later. I read Derek's letter and looked at the postmark. He said he would be coming in four days. And he did!

How did my letter travel? First, I took my letter to the post office. Then the envelope was postmarked. After that, the letter was put into a tray with other letters. Fourth, the mail was put onto an airplane that flew to Derek's city. Then the mail truck took the letter to the post office where the mail clerk sorted the mail. Finally, the mail carrier took the letter to Derek's house.

After you read

A Match the words and phrases in Column A with their meanings in Column B.

A	B
() 1 envelope	A a person whose job is to collect and deliver letters, etc.
() 2 land	B come down through the air onto the ground
() 3 mail	C a narrow opening in a door or wall through which mail is delivered
() 4 mailbox	D put things in groups or in a particular order according to their type, etc.
() 5 mail carrier	E an official mark placed over the stamp on a letter
() 6 postmark	F immediately; at once
() 7 right away	G letters, parcels, etc. that are sent and delivered
() 8 sort	H a flat paper container used for sending letters



B Choose the correct answer.

- () 1 What is NOT on the envelope of Matt's letter?
A Matt's name and address. B Derek's name and address.
C A stamp. D The date.
- () 2 How was Matt's letter sent to Derek?
A It was given to Derek the day Matt posted it.
B It was sent to the post office near Matt's house first.
C It was sorted before being sent to Derek.
D It flew to Derek like an airplane.
- () 3 Where did Derek find Matt's letter?
A In a truck. B On an airplane.
C In the post office near his home. D In his mailbox.
- () 4 'Mail handler' is American English. It means '_____' in British English.
A post office B postman
C police station D policeman
- () 5 Which is TRUE about Derek's letter to Matt?
A Matt found the letter in his mailbox.
B It travelled on a truck.
C A mail handler carried it to where Matt lives.
D Derek wrote Matt's address in the top left corner of the envelope.
- () 6 What did Derek say in his letter to Matt?
A He asked Matt to look at the postmark.
B He asked Matt to visit him in four days.
C He promised to go to see Matt soon.
D He did what he promised to do.

New words and expressions

envelope /'envələʊp/ *n.* 信封

mail handler /'hændlə(r)/ 邮递员

(负责邮件处理)

mile /maɪl/ *n.* 英里

land /lænd/ *v.* 降落; 着陆

mailbox /'meɪlbɒks/ *n.* 信箱

right away 立即; 马上

postmark /'pəʊstmɑ:k/ *n.* 邮戳;
v. 盖邮戳

tray /treɪ/ *n.* 浅塑料盒

mail clerk /kla:k/ 邮局工作人员

sort /sɔ:t/ *v.* 分类

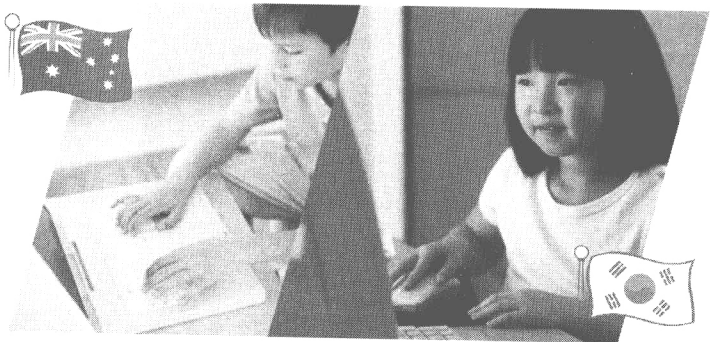
mail carrier /'kæriə(r)/ 邮递员
(负责邮件递送)

3

Online friends

Before you read

A Look at the pictures below and then take a quick look at the web page on the next page. Answer the following questions briefly.



- 1 The boy is Mark and the girl is Jee-Yoon. Where are they from?
- 2 What are they doing in the picture?
- 3 Where are they chatting?

B When we chat with our friends face to face or online, we are free and casual. But when we talk to our parents or other adults, we should be polite. We use formal or informal languages to different people. Read the sentences in the table below and tick the correct column.

	To whom	Example	Formal	Informal
1	teacher	Good morning.	√	
2	friend	Hi!		
3	headmaster	Good afternoon, Mrs White.		
4	elderly person	Would you like some help?		
5	classmate	Do you need a hand?		

TIPS

You use polite (formal) language with people you respect. You use casual (informal) language with people you know well. Knowing what kind of language people use to the others can tell you how they feel about each other.



While you read

Mark and Jee-Yoon are chatting online. Read what they are chatting about.

Chat Pals

Mark: Hi, Jee-Yoon. I'm logged in now.

Jee-Yoon: Hey, Mark! It's good to see you online. What's happening?

Mark: Not much. I'm just doing some research for a project.

Jee-Yoon: Sounds boring!

Mark: No, it's OK. Actually, maybe you can help me ...

Jee-Yoon: Sure — how??

Mark: I have to find out food from different countries. What's a common food in Korea?

Jee-Yoon: Mm ... How about kimchi? It's spicy cabbage. You eat it with just about everything!

Mark: That sounds good! I like spicy food. So do you know anything about the history of kimchi?

Jee-Yoon: Um ... no, not really. You should contact the Kimchi History Museum. I'll try to find the e-mail address for you.

Mark: Thanks! I've just found a picture of kimchi. I'm downloading it now.

From: mark_brewer@mail.com.au
To: kgy_park@kimchihistory.co.kr
Sent: Wed., 10 May
Subject: Request for information about kimchi

Dear Mr Park

I got your contact information from a friend. I am doing a project at school and I would like some information about kimchi. I am interested in learning something about kimchi's history as a food in Korea. I hope very much that you may be able to help me.

Sincerely
Mark Brewer

After you read

A Find and write the word next to its definition.

- 1 _____ (n.) finding information about something
- 2 _____ (adj.) not interesting
- 3 _____ (n.) a building where important objects are kept and shown

- 4 _____ (v.) write or telephone someone
 5 _____ (v.) move information on the Internet onto the computer you are using
 6 _____ (phr. v.) go into a system or program, usually with a user name
 7 _____ (adv.) an expression used to end a formal letter that began with someone's name; truly

B Answer the questions.

- 1 What is Mark doing recently?

- 2 What is his project about?

- 3 *Kimchi* is the common food in Korea according to Jee-Yoon, isn't it?

- 4 What is *kimchi*?

- 5 What should Mark do if he wants to find the information about *kimchi*?

- 6 How does Jee-Yoon help Mark?

- 7 Whom does Mark write an e-mail to?

- 8 What does Mark want to find out from the museum?

C Find more examples of using formal and informal language in the web page and e-mail.*Formal**

Informal

New words and expressions

formal /'fɔ:ml/ *adj.* 正式的

informal /ɪn'fɔ:ml/ *adj.* 非正式的

log /lɒg/ *in* 登录

online /ɒn'laɪn/ *adj.* 在线的; 联机的

adv. 在线; 联机

research /rɪ'sɜ:tʃ/ *n.* 调查; 研究

actually /'æktʃʊəli/ *adv.* 的确; 事实上

common /'kɒmən/ *adj.* 平常的; 常见的

kimchi /'kɪmtʃi/ *n.* (韩国) 泡菜

contact /'kɒntækt/ *v.* 联系; 联络

n. 联系; 联络

download /daʊn'ləʊd/ *v.* 下载

More practice

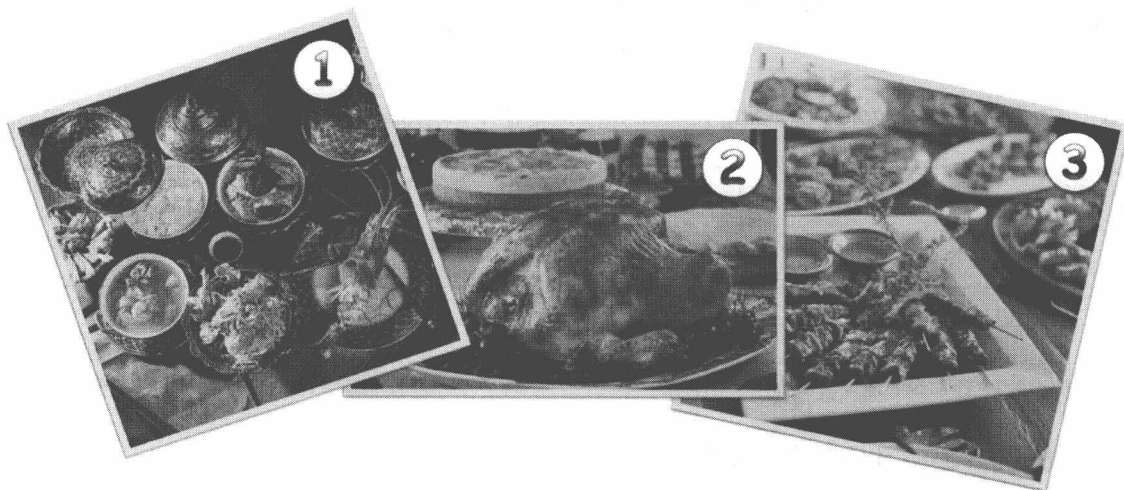
1 Make yourself at home

Before you read

A Think about these questions.

- 1 In your culture, do you often invite people to your home?
- 2 When you visit someone, do you take a gift? What would you take?
- 3 In your culture, what should a good host do?
- 4 When you visit someone's home for the first time, do you like to look around? Is it OK to ask your host to show you around when you visit a flat or house? Why or why not?

B You will read a web page about some customs of three countries. It is about meals. Look at the pictures first and guess which countries the food come from.



- 1 _____
- 2 _____
- 3 _____

- A** Venezuela
B Thailand
C Saudi Arabia