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红魔[®]英语

新课标 新理念

完形填空和阅读理解

强化训练

[八年级]

MAGICAL ENGLISH

For Junior High School Students.

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题型定向辅导 思路精准点拨 解题技巧提升 阅读能力突破

训练目标明确 难易搭配合理
背景知识丰富 题型新颖多样
练后总结到位 佳句点评精彩

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PDG

前言

新课程标准规定，初中毕业生课外阅读量要达到15万词；高中毕业生阅读量应累计达到30万词。显然，仅仅靠课本中的那些材料是远远不够的，我们必须通过课外大量阅读才能实现课标的要求。

无论是中考还是高考，阅读在考试中所占比重最大。北京四中李俊和老师这样说过：“得阅读者得天下”、“每天阅读五六篇，高考英语一百三”，可见广泛阅读十分重要。

从语言学习的角度而言，一个人要想正确地说和写，就必须进行数倍地听和读，没有大量地阅读，说和写就不可能实现。

从阅读的效果而言，广泛而大量地阅读，可以激发英语学习的兴趣，了解英语国家的文化，提高自身的语言水平，从而增强我们分析问题和解决问题的能力。

正因为阅读如此重要，所以市场上的阅读材料可谓汗牛充栋，但真正的精品却少之又少。为此，我们通过多方调研，精心设计，广泛选材，紧跟时代的脉搏，在几十位战斗在一线的特级、高级教师的辛勤努力下编写了该系列丛书。从设计、实验到成书，因以下独特的魅力受到广大学生、教师、出版商的关注和青睐。

I. 了解课程标准，选材准、精、广

课程标准不仅提出了不同年级的教学目标和阅读量，而且提出了中学生应该熟知的不同话题。为此我们所选的每一篇阅读文章都与话题紧密相关，此其为准；同时我们也注意在选编材料时力求精当，而不泛滥。对于学生喜闻乐见的内容我们会根据不同年级的要求略有侧重，但对于某些学生很少涉足的内容也略有涉及，此其为精；而“广”则是指我们在选材时涉及了不同体裁和题材，是具有时代特点的英语读物。

II. 把握命题趋势，形式稳、新、活

我们在认真学习命题原则，研究历年考试的命题特点之后，紧紧把握命题的最新趋势，经过专家、学者和师生的共同协商，设计了该丛书的整个体系，使本书具有较高的科学性和实用性。首先，我们在编写完形、阅读时紧密结合各地考题的命题形式，在排列上也按照完形、阅读的习惯顺序，此其为稳；其次是在每套试题的安排上我们不拘泥于某一考区的设题模式，而是多种设题模式交错出现，让学生总保持新鲜的感觉，此其为新；最后我们还注意每套试题、每个题型在整个试卷中的灵活编排，让学生感到活泼、新颖。

III. 吃透教学目标，梯度易、中、难

不同的年级对学生的阅读能力有不同的要求，同一套试题针对测试的原则难易度也会有很大的区别。为了让学生能够循序渐进地阅读该系列丛书，从而最大程度发挥本书的作用，我们在每本书、每套题都注意了从易到难的编写原则，这样就能够使不同程度的学生都能看到自己的点滴进步和存在的差距，从而使同学们在愉快的学习中获得知识，提高能力。

IV. 提高学习能力，解题准、快、简

该系列丛书针对每个试题的答案都配有详细的讲解：首先是每套试题答案之前都有简练精准的主旨大意，然后是针对答案给出解题的方法和技巧，对正确选项提供主要的依据，而对错误选项则分析其错误的原因。这样的编排使同学们在提高阅读能力的同时，又能提高解题的技能和技巧，使答题准确、快速、简洁。

V. 熟化语言知识，讲解精、细、明

为了在阅读的同时让学生积累一定的语言知识，我们在每篇短文之后还增加了对重点词汇和语法考点的讲解。讲解中我们直接针对词汇和语法考点，力求做到精练、详细、明确，让学生在阅读中精、泛结合，这样不仅提高了学生读写能力，而且有助于提高语言基础知识的掌握，增加语言运用能力的培养，从而为将来的深造打下坚实的基础。

另外，该系列丛书在内容上妙趣横生、图文并茂；在装帧设计上独具特色、活泼大气，处处给人以美的享受。

相信在阅读本书之后，你一定能够开拓视野，增长知识，提高能力；在各类考试轻轻松松，斩获高分，取得优异成绩！

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第一章 解题技巧与策略

1. 题型概览与考点介绍

完形填空

完形填空是一种考查学生综合运用语言知识能力的题型，它通常借助一些通俗易懂、故事情节生动、富有一定生活哲理的故事，具有科学文化气息的科普类文章或反映社会文化、生活礼仪、社会焦点问题等题材的文章。结合各地完形填空题的考查形式，我们从三方面介绍完形填空题的试题类型与考点的设置角度：

1. 单项选择题

这种类型的完形填空，通常选用一篇难易适中、能够集中八年级学生所掌握的重点英语词汇、语法的短文，选取短文中某一重要的语法、词汇，在正确选项的基础上设置三个混淆或干扰选项，让学生在理解短文的基础上，对选项的正误进行甄别。此类完形填空题主要是考查学生的理解和运用能力。

2. 选词填空题

此类题型主要通过对短文的理解，考查学生在语境中对词汇的适当运用，要求学生从短文内容以及句子的表达需要出发，从所给词语中挑选出符合题意的词汇，然后结合句子的语法特征，作出适当的变化填入空白处。

3. 根据短文提示填空或句意填词

这类完形填空题通常为一段短文，要求学生根据短文内容，填写短文中句子所缺的单词，使短文意思完整。它主要通过给出所填之词的首字母，要求学生根据句意填写出该词的正确形式，或不给出首字母，学生根据句意要求，自己去思考用什么样

的词语才符合句意。不管是哪一种形式的填空，读懂短文，正确理解句意，是获得正确答案的前提。在填写的过程中要联想到所学的词汇与语法知识，注意词形变化是否符合句子的表达需要。

阅读理解

英语阅读理解考查的题型多样，主要有以下几种常见题型：

1. 选择型阅读理解

选择型阅读理解即在阅读短文下面给出几个选择型的题目，根据对文章的理解，选出正确答案。这种题型相对简单，有的直接在原文中就可以找到相应的答案，有的需要总结、判断，有的需要推理得出正确结论。

2. 任务型阅读理解

这种题形式多样，包括问答型、篇章结构型、判断正误型等。问答型，即要求考生在理解短文大意的的基础上，作出合理的解答，还要注意答题的形式，其属于一种综合性比较强的题型，全面考查考生综合运用语言的能力。篇章结构型，即对原有内容进行概括或是缩写，读者在不偏离原文大意的基础上作出归纳总结。判断正误型，即根据短文内容判断所给命题是否正确，需要考生不但要了解文章大意，还要读懂命题。

3. 图表型阅读理解

一般给出一篇短文，根据短文的内容完成表格。这种题型比较简单，基本在原文中都能找到现成的答案。

阅读理解的设题主要有以下几种类型:

1. 细节理解题

这种题目相对比较简单,只要通读全文,了解文中所叙述的事实或细节,即可解答出来,有的可以从原文中直接找到答案。

2. 主旨大意题

要求在阅读和理解原文的基础上对文章做出归纳、概括或评价。有的还要结合所学的知识、生活常识等进行逻辑推理,从而从多个层面获取文中的信息。

3. 猜测句(词)意题

要求对文中的关键词、词组或句子做出正确理解和判断方可解答。解答此类题目时,需要对上下文甚至整篇文章内容有准确的理解。

4. 句子理解题

根据句子与上下文的联系,理解句子的确切含义。

5. 推理判断题

这类题在原文中没有现成的答案,需要根据上下文及其相互间的关系或对整篇文章进行深层的理解,甚至经过推理方能得出结论。

11. 阅读策略与解题技巧

完形填空

通过前面对完形填空的解析与点拨,我们在解题时要注意以下几方面:

1. 速读全文,了解文章大意

快速通读全文,抓住文章的主题和关键词,为解题做好准备。通读全文,了解文章大意的好处在

于对语篇做到整体的了解,避免断章取义,减少解题时的盲目性和随意性。但要注意在迅速浏览全文的过程中,切勿望生词而却步,碰到不明白的地方或不熟悉的词汇应掠过去,等到填空需要再去细读理会。

2. 抓首尾句,弄清作者写作意图与态度

在阅读时要特别注意文章的第一句和最后一句,因为它们通常是文章的主题句,是全文的中心所在。从第一句中可以窥见作者的写作目的,把握作者的写作思路以及文章将要叙述的内容。而最后一句往往是作者对文章内容的归纳总结,表明作者的观点和态度,有利于加强学生对文章的理解。

3. 联系上下文,进行逻辑推理

由于文章是一个完整的统一体,词、句、段之间存在着内在的逻辑关系。因此,我们在解题时需要根据上下文寻找有关的提示,对文章的情节发展能够作出合乎逻辑的推理判断,然后抓住提供语言信息的词语,理顺句与句之间的关系,确定合理的答案。

4. 运用语言知识和语法知识解题

完形填空中有相当一部分试题涉及各种句子结构、基本语法要点、固定搭配以及习惯用法等。因此,解题时需要运用掌握的语言知识和语法知识。

5. 结合背景知识解题

在解答完形填空题时,背景知识有时具有重要的辅助作用。有些空需要花费太多的时间去研究上下文,有些空无论从上下文还是从词汇、语法着手都无法找到解题信息,而运用相关背景知识也许很快就能找到答案。因此,注意背景知识的运用很有必要。

6. 弄清体裁

文章体裁通常分为四种:议论文、记叙文、说明文和应用文。中考选文以叙事性文章为主,如:幽默故事、科普知识、童话、简短新闻、名人轶

事、社会热点问题等。读这类文章，要大体上了解故事所涉及的时间、地点、人物、事件及前因后果。

阅读理解

冰冻三尺，非一日之寒。阅读理解能力的提高非一日之功，只要掌握一定的方法与技巧，坚持不懈就能取得进步。

1. 要养成良好的阅读心理

阅读时要心无杂念，要养成一种惬意的思维心理。千万不要一遇到生词、难句就心烦意乱，失去自控能力，也不能一遇到不懂的词就急着查词典。

2. 要提高视读的速度

从另一方面来说，阅读理解题考的就是阅读速度。因此，做阅读理解题时，要注意培养快速阅读的习惯。阅读时眼球应是不断地移动——停顿——移动着。理解是在瞬间完成的。这不但要求扩大视读的广度，而且还要把看到的東西迅速报告给大

脑，形成较快的直映能力。切不可局限于某个不认识的单词，而要根据上下文去判断、猜测。

3. 培养语感

语感，顾名思义，指的是对语言中的词组搭配与句型结构的熟练程度。语感好的学生，理解能力就强。另外，阅读的时候要注意词语的固定搭配及固定用法，还要养成认真总结归纳的好习惯。

4. 复查非常重要

读完一篇文章以后，要回味一番，对文章的段落结构、中心思想等做到心中有数。这是最后一步，也是重要的一步，不能疏忽。一定要遵循“词不离句，句不离篇”的原则，带着问题有目的地去阅读文章，提高阅读效率，把我们在阅读和答题时所得到的信息归纳整理一遍后重新再读一遍短文检查答案，看前后是否一致、意义和语言知识是否和原文相符、是否符合逻辑等。发现前后矛盾或遗漏要点等错误，要立即纠正。

要注意的是，改正原来选定的答案时，一定要慎之又慎。一定要有充分的理由，才可改答案。

第二章 阅读实践与提高

Part A 夯实基础篇

Unit 1

完形填空

A

题材	体裁	主题	词数	阅读时间	难度
教育类	议论文	掌控时间	156	6 mins	★★★

① ② ③ ④

Time is a thing that we can't see or catch hold of, but we can feel it pass by. Time is fair to every one of us, and it is valuable to us. We must make good use of it.

To Be the Owner of Time

What is time? We can't 1 it and we can't catch hold of it. But we can feel it pass by.^① Time is 2 with us in our life. When we wash our faces, time 3 away in front of us. And when we play, time goes away 4.

Time is fair(公平) to every one of us. If we make the best use of it(充分利用它), time will give 5 a lot, or we will miss a lot. The best time will not be found again.

Today, time is becoming more and more valuable(宝贵的) to us. We often 6 people 7. "Time is money. Time is life." It warns us not to waste any time.

My friends, we must keep in mind, "Time and tide

wait for no man." Now we are still 8. It is the best time for us to learn 9.^② We must make good use of every 10 and be the master of time.

- | | |
|-----------------|-------------|
| 1. A. see | B. watch |
| C. look | D. find |
| 2. A. sometimes | B. usually |
| C. never | D. always |
| 3. A. runs | B. puts |
| C. throws | D. takes |
| 4. A. sadly | B. slowly |
| C. happily | D. quickly |
| 5. A. me | B. it |
| C. us | D. them |
| 6. A. listen | B. remember |
| C. think | D. hear |
| 7. A. speak | B. read |
| C. tell | D. say |
| 8. A. old | B. young |
| C. strong | D. weak |
| 9. A. some | B. nothing |
| C. more | D. thing |
| 10. A. minute | B. week |
| C. month | D. year |

佳句赏析

① But we can feel it pass by.

但我们能够感觉到它的流逝。

fell sb. do / doing sth. 意为“感觉到某人做某事 / 感觉到某人正在做某事”，感官动词都能表达这个意思，类似的动词有：see, hear, notice 等。如：

I saw him come into the classroom just now. 刚才我看见他进了教室。

I saw him sitting in his seat when I passed the classroom. 当我从教室旁边走过时，我看见他正坐在自己的座位上。

② It is the best time for us to learn more.

现在是我们多学东西的最好时间。

It is the best time for sb. to do sth. 意为“现在是某人做某事的最好时间”。如：

It is the best time for us to travel Hainan. 现在是我们去海南旅游的最好时间。

B

题材	体裁	主题	词数	阅读时间	难度
故事类	记叙文	第一次网上购物	246	8 mins	★★★★



Have you ever had experience of shopping online? Do you find the enjoyment and excitement from it? Let me help you.

根据短文内容，用方框中所给单词的适当形式填空，每词限用一次。

decide, angry, visit, experience, late, after, better, happy, kind, try

Shopping Online

Now I have had experience of shopping online! I wanted a laptop(笔记本电脑) for a long time. I 1 www.eBay.com and found there are many second-hand laptops! But I am not a member of the eBay community, so I can't bid(竞拍). A week 2 , I decided to join. I provided all the information it needed. The next thing is my first bid! I looked for all 3 of laptops.^① They all look pretty good for me! I was told that if I want something indeed, I'd 4 bid in the last minute.

But for the first-time bid, I just want to 5 the feeling of bidding online! That's it! A Compaq Pentium II 200Mhz, \$700. The first bid is \$710, I bid but soon I was told that someone beat me; then I 6 \$720, the same thing happened! I got 7 and emotional, \$730, \$740, \$750, \$760, I got it! It was exciting but I felt it was an unwise 8 . The following day, I refreshed(刷新) that page again and again. I hoped to see that some bidder beat me. But I was disappointed! The next morning, the first thing 9 I came into my office is to refresh that page^②: I was 10 to see that someone beat me with \$770!

It's my first experience of shopping online.

佳句赏析

① The next thing is my first bid! I looked for all kinds of laptops.

接下来就是我的首次竞拍！我查找了各种各样的笔记本电脑。

all kinds of 意为“各种各样的”。如：

There are all kinds of fruits in the supermarket. 那家超市有各种各样的水果。

② The next morning, the first thing after I came into my office is to refresh that page.

第二天早上，我进入办公室后的第一件事情是刷新那个页面。

to do 不定式可用作表语。如：

My dream is to be a famous actor. 我的梦想是当一名出色的演员。

► 阅读理解

A

寓言类	记叙文	两种生活方式	213	9 mins	★★
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After the Country mouse visited the City mouse's house, where did the Country mouse like living in? The following passage will tell you the right answer.

The City Mouse and the Country Mouse

There were two mice. They were friends. One mouse lived in the country; the other mouse lived in the city. One Sunday the Country mouse saw the City mouse, he said, "Let's come and see my house in the country." So the City mouse went. The City mouse said, "This food is not good, and your house is not good. Why do you live in a hole in the field? You should come and live in the city. You would live in a nice house made of stone.^① You would have nice food to eat. You must come and see me at my house in the city."

The next morning, the Country mouse went to the house of the City mouse. It was a very good house. Nice food was ready for them to eat.^② But just as they began to eat they heard a great noise. The City mouse cried, "Run! Run! The cat is coming!" They ran away quickly and hid.

After some time they came out. When they came out, the Country mouse said, "I do not like living in the

city. I like living in my hole in the field. For it is nicer to be poor and happy than to be rich and afraid.^③"

- Where did the Country mouse live in?
 - He lived in a hole made of stone.
 - He lived in a nice house made of stone.
 - He lived in a hole in the field.
 - He lived in a bad(不好的) house in the city.
- _____ lived in a nice house made of stone.
 - The Country mouse
 - The City mouse
 - All the mice in the world
 - Both of them
- When they began to eat, _____ was coming.
 - the dog
 - the Country mouse
 - the City mouse
 - the cat
- When the Country mouse went to the City mouse's house?
 - The Country mouse went to the City mouse's house on Sunday morning.
 - The Country mouse went to the City mouse's house on Sunday afternoon.
 - The Country mouse went to the City mouse's house on Monday morning.
 - The Country mouse went to the City mouse's house on Monday afternoon.
- At last, the Country mouse still liked living in his hole in the field. Why?
 - He thought the food in the city wasn't good.
 - He thought the house in the city wasn't good.
 - He thought there were too many people.
 - He thought the life in the city was afraid.

► 佳句赏析

① You would live in a nice house made of stone.

你可以居住在用石头做的房子里。

be made of... 意为“用……制造”，后面跟名词或代词，表示能看出原材料。如：

The chair is made of bamboo. 那把椅子是用竹子做的。

be made from 意为“用……制造”，表示看不出原材料。如：

The paper is made from the wood. 纸是由木头制成的。

② Nice food was ready for them to eat.

好食物已经为他们准备好了。

be ready for... 意为“为……做好准备”，其后可跟名词、代词和动名词。如：

Please be ready for class! 请做好课前准备!

③ For it is nicer to be poor and happy than to be rich and afraid.

贫穷快乐比富有害怕要好。

nicer...than 意为“……比……更好”。如：

Which cake is nicer, the big one or the small one? 哪块蛋糕比较好吃，大块的还是小块的?

B

题材	体裁	主题	词数	阅读时间	难度
书信类	应用文	介绍自己的家乡	237	10 mins	★★

Li Ming's hometown is very beautiful. Where is his hometown? The following passage will offer you the right answer.

My Hometown

Dear Tom,

Not having heard from you for long,^① now my parents are sleeping. I miss you very much.

Everything is going well. Last letter you asked something about my hometown. My hometown is a mountain village in Hubei. I live with my family in Wuhan now. But every summer holiday, my family goes to the village for a holiday.

The village is very beautiful. It's in a valley(山谷) among three hills. Around the valley, there are lots of green trees and colorful flowers. There is a small primary school, but the teaching buildings are very new. There are about two hundred students in the school. They are hard-working.

On summer mornings, my sister and I often get up very early to see the sunrise(日出). We watch the sun rising on the hill far away. It's like a red ball of fire. It makes everything around us look very beautiful. Sometimes we catch butterflies, we pick flowers, and we pick wild fruit to eat. In the evenings, we walk along the

banks of the old river. We sometimes see some boys in the river. Someone dives into the water, someone swims across the river. I like swimming, so sometimes I swim with my sister in the river, too. The water is very clean and clear. We can catch fish.

Much love and best wishes to you and your family.^②

Yours

Li Ming

1. Where is Li Ming's hometown?

- A. Among three hills in Hubei.
- B. A country in Wuhan.
- C. A beautiful city in Hubei.
- D. A beautiful city in Hunan.

2. Every summer holiday, Li Ming goes to _____ for a holiday.

- A. primary school
- B. a beautiful park in his hometown
- C. his hometown
- D. see sunrise

3. On summer mornings, what did Li Ming and his sister get up very early to do?

- A. See the sunrise.
- B. Do morning exercise.
- C. Catch butterflies, pick flowers, and pick wild fruits to eat.
- D. Walk along the banks of the old river.

4. Where does Li Ming write the letter?

- A. His hometown. B. His house.
- C. In Tom's home. D. A small primary school.

5. Tom may be Li Ming's _____.

- A. brother B. friend
- C. uncle D. father

佳句赏析

① Not having heard from you for long...

久未通信……

hear from 意为“收到某人的来信”。如:

I hear from my brother every month. 我每月都收到我弟弟的来信。

② Much love and best wishes to you and your family.

向你和你的家人致以我的问候。

C

题材	体裁	主题	词数	阅读时间	难度
社会类	议论文	公布成绩的利弊	153	8 mins	★★★

Some people think the scores shouldn't be announced. Do you think so? What is your opinion?

Is good or bad to announce the students' scores?

People can't do well in the test every time.^① Sometimes they fail. Don't want to let people know is human. Scores can be open to understand, and then the next test will make a success, but some people say that if the teacher announces achievements to you, rankings(排名), and also give their location, and then move toward a higher. Why do you compare with someone? It is enough for him to overstep himself.^② It is enough to do better and better.

Some students think that teachers shouldn't read out their marks. They think it is their private. It is really embarrassing for others to know if you didn't do well in your examination. I agree with them too. My opinion is that teachers can announce the marks above 90, or the top ten or something like that. Also, we should respect

the others and make no comment of others' scores.

1. People think the marks shouldn't be read out because it is enough for the students _____.
 - A. to know the result
 - B. to know the location in the class
 - C. to do better next time than last time
 - D. to study best in his class at last
2. If you get 40 marks, in students' opinion you _____ if the teacher reads out your marks.
 - A. feel happy
 - B. feel nothing
 - C. feel embarrassed
 - D. feel excited
3. What's the writer's opinion?
 - A. The scores are private, and it isn't announced.
 - B. It is enough for him to overstep himself.
 - C. Teachers can announce the marks above 90, or the top ten or something like that.
 - D. The students should be only ranked.
4. What is the meaning of the word "overstep"?
 - A. 穿过
 - B. 超越
 - C. 信服
 - D. 睡过头
5. From the passage we can know _____.
 - A. people can succeed in the test every time
 - B. it is good for the students to announce scores
 - C. the teacher should announce the scores
 - D. the scores are private, and it isn't announced

佳句赏析

① People can't do well in the test every time.

人不可能每次考试都考得好。

do well in... 意为“擅长……；在某方面做得好”。如：

I always do well in math. 我的数学一直都很好。

② It is enough for him to overstep himself.

超越自己就已经足够了。

It is + adj. (for sb.) to do... 固定句型，意为“干……(对某人来说)……样”。如：

It is easy for you to learn English. 学英语对你来说是很容易的。

D

题材	体裁	主题	词数	阅读时间	难度
科普类	说明文	洋葱防流感	169	10 mins	★★★



Do you think the onions can prevent the flu? The following passage will offer you the right answer.

Does the onion provide the flu?

In 1919 when the flu(流感) killed 40 million people, a doctor visited many homes to see if he could help them. But many of the farmers had been dead.

The doctor came to one of homes, and to his surprise, everyone was very healthy.^① When the doctor asked what the farmer was doing differences, the wife replied that she had placed an onion in every room of the house.

The doctor couldn't believe it, and asked if he could have one of the onions, and place it under the microscope(显微镜).

She gave him one, and when he did this, he found the flu virus(病毒) in the onion.

It was clear that the onion worked.

Now, I heard this story from my barber.

She said that several years ago, many of her workers were coming down with the flu. The next year, she placed several onions around in her shop. To her

surprise, none of her workers got sick.^② It must work.

- What happened in 1919?
 - The farmers were killed by the doctor.
 - The doctor was killed.
 - The farmers killed a doctor.
 - The flu killed many people.
- What did the doctor come to do?
 - He wanted to help the farmers.
 - He gave the right medicine to the farmers.
 - He wanted to buy onions.
 - He wanted to see what the woman did.
- Why was the doctor surprised?
 - Because he found many people had been dead.
 - Because there was only one woman alive.
 - Because he found everyone was healthy in the only one family.
 - Because he found there were many onions in the room.
- What did he see from the microscope?
 - Nothing.
 - Something interesting.
 - Flu virus.
 - Some insects.
- Which is right in the following sentences?
 - The doctor could cure the flu.
 - The barber told the lie.
 - The onions really prevent the flu.
 - The workers in the shop still came down with the flu at last.

佳句赏析

① The doctor came to one of homes, and to his surprise, everyone was very healthy.

这位医生来到一户人家,出乎预料,这家的每一个人都非常健康。

one of... 意为“……之一”,其后一般跟形容词的最高级或名词复数。如:

The Yellow River is one of the longest rivers in China. 黄河是中国最长的河流之一。

to one's surprise 意为“使某人惊奇”。如:

To my surprise, the teacher was late. 让我惊讶的是,老师迟到了。

② ... none of her workers got sick.

没有一个人得病。

none 意为“没有人;没有任何东西;一个也没有”,表示全部否定。如:

None of the teachers smoke. 这些老师都不抽烟。

E

题材	体裁	主题	词数	阅读时间	难度
时事类	议论文	上网的利与弊	213	8 mins	★★★

Do you like being online? Is being online good or bad? Let's read the passage together! It will give you a right answer.

Do you like being online?

Parents often worry that their kids spend too much time on the computer.^① But these children might be learning a lot about.

In the Chinese film Intel Younger, kids use the Internet to make some amazing things happen.

Suo Lala _____ (擅长电脑). After she leaves college, she becomes a junior middle school teacher. At school, she teaches a group of "problem children" in her class.

It seems they spend too much time online each day.^② This makes their parents and teachers upset. They hope Suo can change the kids' habits.

Suo has her own way to help the kids. She divides the kids into groups. She gives each group a small task. She is sure that this will be a way for the kids to please their parents.

The kids surprise everyone. They learn to get on

better with their parents on the computer. One child even helps the police find a bad guy through the Internet. Watch the film to find out more.

Of course some students play computer games, some games in the Internet are violent(暴力的). It is bad if you can't control yourself.

So on one hand it is good, _____. We should surf the Internet in a right time.

1. Parents often worry that their kids spend too much time online.(改为同义句)

Parents often worry that _____ kids too much time _____ be online.

2. 把第三段第一句补充完整。

3. 把画线部分译成汉语。

4. We should _____.

- A. be online all day and night
B. never play the computer games
C. be online in our free time
D. be online all night if we don't go to school

5. 选择合适的句子填到最后一段横线处。

- A. on other hand it is bad.
B. everyone likes the computer.
C. the computer is useful.
D. the computer can help us study.

佳句赏析

① Parents often worry that their kids spend too much time on the computer.

父母们经常担心他们的孩子在电脑上花费太多的时间。

spend 意为“花费”，人作主语，常用句型为 spend ... (in) doing / on sth. 如：

They spend more and more money on food. 他们花费在食物上的钱越来越多。

② It seems they spend too much time online each day.

好像他们每一天花费很多时间在网上。

seem 意为“好像”，多用 it seems (seemed) + that 从句，还可用 sb seem(s) to do sth. 如：

It seems that he wants to go home. 他似乎想要回家。

I seem to smell gas. 我好像闻到了煤气味。

Unit 2

▶ 完形填空

A

题材	体裁	主题	词数	阅读时间	难度
文化类	夹叙夹议	地铁文化	159	6 mins	★★★

Do you know Paris subways are very special? You can see the passengers reading books at the stations, and the special beggars will show you special Paris subway culture.

根据短文意思，用方框中所给词语的适当形式填空，使文章通顺完整(其中有两个多余选项)。

its, read, or, sell, yourself, have, it's, hand, arm, give, many, capital

Paris Subway Culture

Paris is the 1 of France. It's a city full of art, its subway is also very special. You can enjoy 2

culture when you are in this city.^① First you can see many people 3 books in the subway. When they are in the subway 4 at the station, they always have a book in the 5.

The subway station in Paris is not big, but each of them has its special facts. Some stations look like ships. Some stations have clothes, caps and shoes. And every station 6 a big advertisement picture.^② But many of them are for 7 clothes and cosmetics(化妆品).

To our surprise, many beggars(乞丐) are in the Paris subway. They often play the violin or guitar in the train. After playing, they will go around the train and ask you 8 them some money.

If you want to learn 9 about Paris, go to the subway and enjoy its culture by 10.^③

▶ 佳句赏析

① You can enjoy its culture when you are in this city.

你在这座城市时，你可以欣赏到它的文化。

这是一个含有时间状语从句的复合句，从句由 when 引导，用的是一般现在时态，主句含有情态动词。如：When you cross the street, you must be careful. 当你过马路的时候，一定要当心。

② The subway station in Paris is not big, but each of them has its special facts... And every station has a big advertisement picture.

巴黎的地铁站不大，但是各个(造型)都有着特殊的事实依据……并且所有车站都有一个大的广告画。

each 和 every 都有“每个”的意思。each 强调分别、各个，every 强调全部、都。如句中前者运用 each 强调车站的造型各自不同，后者用 every 强调所有的地铁站都有广告画。如：

Each of us is wearing a beautiful dress, and every one is dancing happily at the party. 我们每个人穿着漂亮的连衣裙，所有人都在舞会上快乐地舞动着。

③ If you want to learn more about Paris, go to the subway and enjoy its culture by yourself.

如果你想更多地了解巴黎，亲自去地铁欣赏一下它的文化吧。

此句是一个复合句，主句为祈使句时，if 引导的条件状语从句要用一般现在时态。如：

Please work hard if you want to get first in your class. 如果你想在你们班上得第一名，请努力学习吧。

B

题材	体裁	主题	词数	阅读时间	难度
故事类	记叙文	焦急的旅客	152	6 mins	★★



A worried traveler wanted the young boy to fetch his bag in his room of the hotel. Do you know what the boy did?

A traveler hurried down to the hall of the hotel. He had only fifteen minutes to get to the station 1 the train started. ^① 2, he remembered that he had left something in his room 3.

"Look here, boy," he said to the young waiter, "Run up to my room and see 4 I had left a bag on the table there." "Be 5, please."

The boy ran upstairs. Five minutes 6. The traveler was walking 7 and down in the hall, 8 at his watch again and again. At 9, the boy came back.

"Yes, sir," he told the traveler. "You have left that bag there. It's 10 on the table in your room."

- A. before
C. when
B. after
D. while
- A. Quickly
C. Suddenly
B. Carefully
D. Cleverly
- A. downstairs
C. outside
B. upstairs
D. inside
- A. when
C. if
B. and
D. or
- A. careful
C. happy
B. quick
D. strong
- A. came
C. walked
B. ran
D. passed
- A. up
C. on
B. in
D. above
- A. looking
C. seeing
B. watching
D. knocking
- A. first
C. last
B. then
D. next
- A. again
C. fine
B. well
D. right

佳句赏析

① He had only fifteen minutes to get to the station before the train started.

火车发出前他仅仅只有 15 分钟的时间。

get to 意为“到达”；arrive 也有“到达”的意思。通常要连用介词 at(一般用于较小的地方)或 in(一般用于较大的地方)。如：

We arrived at the station five minutes late. 我们到车站晚了 5 分钟。

They will arrive in Paris next Monday. 他们将于下周一到达巴黎。

▶ 阅读理解

A

题材	体裁	主题	词数	阅读时间	难度
故事类	记叙文	完善自己	136	6 mins	★



Didn't Jim really do well in his job? Let's read together! The story will tell you.

Checking up on Myself

My best friend is Jim. One day he stopped at a shop and asked the owner if he could use his telephone. After getting "Yes", he made a call. He said like this:

"Hello, Is that Mr. Brown? I want to ask if you need anyone to cut your grass. Oh, you already have someone? Is he doing a good job? Are you sure you don't want to hire anyone else? All right, then. Thank you, Goodbye."

The owner heard the boy's words. He said "I'm sorry to hear that^①, Jim. You didn't get the job. There will be a better chance for you if you work hard."

"Oh, don't worry about that.^②" answered Jim. "I already work for Mr. Brown. I was just checking up on myself.^③"

- Where did Jim call to Mr. Brown?
 - In a shop.
 - In his home.

C. At Mr. Brown's house.

D. Telephone booth(电话厅).

2. Why did Jim call Mr. Brown?

A. Jim missed him very much.

B. He wanted to get the job.

C. He wanted to check himself whether he really did well or not.

D. He wanted to help his friend find a job.

3. What did the owner of the shop think of what Jim said?

A. He thought Jim got the job.

B. He thought Jim was ill and failed to get the job.

C. He thought Mr. Brown was ill in hospital.

D. He thought wanted to get another worker.

4. In fact who got the job?

A. Someone.

B. Jim.

C. The owner of the shop.

D. No one, and in fact Mr. Brown didn't want to hire anyone else.

5. From the passage how do you think of Jim?

A. He is a hard-working boy.

B. He is a kind boy.

C. He is a serious boy.

D. He is a careless boy.

▶ 佳句赏析

① I'm sorry to hear that.

听到这个消息我感到非常遗憾。

be sorry to 意为“对……感到遗憾”，后跟动词原形。如：

I should be sorry to disturb you. 如果打搅你的话，那真是对不起！

② Oh, don't worry about that.

不要为此而着急。

worry about...(be worried about...) 意为“为……而着急”。如：

We all worry about his body. 我们都为他的身体担心。

③ I was just checking up on myself.

我仅仅是在检查自己。

check up on 意为“检查，核对”。如：

We'd better check up on that. 这一点我们最好核查一下。