

CONQUER



征服英语

课外阅读

Outside Reading

总主编 严 军
主 编 杨金泉

100篇



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八年级

专家提醒

《英语课程标准》对
八年级学生（四级）要求
累计10万词的课外阅读量，
您达到了吗？

中国少年儿童新闻出版总社
中国少年儿童出版社

CONQUER[®]

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修 订 说 明

国家教育部新近颁发的《**英语课程标准**》对中小学生阅读能力的发展提出了明确的分级要求,1~9级分别对应小学至高三,确定了各级阅读的词汇量、习惯用语、文体等范围及阅读题型与阅读能力发展的层次。

由于中学生课业繁重,不大有机会与精力去直接搜集、选读英文报刊图书中精彩、实用的文章,而英语阅读能力的发展与考试要求又使他们迫切需要一套体现各年级阅读能力要求、语法不超纲、词汇量及生词数适中、趣味性与实用性强的英语课外阅读丛书。针对这一现实的需求,我社邀请江苏、浙江、山东、安徽等教育发达省市资深英语教学专家合力推出了这套《**征服英语·课外阅读100篇**》《**征服英语高(中)考阅读理解180篇**》丛书。

本丛书按3~9级共分8册,分别与初一至高三同步;高考、中考各1册。在种类繁多的英语辅导读物中,本丛书是特色鲜明且富有创新意味的:

1. 选文精萃,题材广泛,时代感强。

本丛书各册百余篇选文均选自近两年的英文报刊杂志和网络媒体,题材涉及时尚生活、经济热点、科技发展、异域风情、名人轶事、幽默小品、演讲论辩等各个方面,文体包括记叙文、说明文、议论文、应用文等。浓郁的时代感、包罗万象的题材与地道、规范的语言使该丛书兼具了知识性、趣味性与实用性。

2. 标注明确,难易有度,循序渐进。

本丛书各分册在选文时严格按照《**英语课程标准**》对各年级学生的词汇量、习惯用语等要求,语法不超纲,另色标注生词、文章长度、阅读速度等,能有效地激发学生的课外阅读兴趣,快速提高学生的阅读能力。

3. 题型新颖、完备,全方位逼近学生阅读能力发展的要求,完全体现最新中考、高考命题方式的变化。

本丛书每篇选文后均附3~10道阅读理解试题,考查内容紧扣《**英语课程标准**》对学生阅读能力发展的不同层次的要求,题型则严格对应中考、高考命题方式,此次修订特新增任务型阅读、阅读表达等中、高考热点题型,充分体现最新中考、高考命题走向。

4. 在每 5~6 篇后增设一组英语“每周盘点”,内容包括四个部分:

①词汇盘点。列出这个部分中 3~5 个单词或者短语,并以例句展示这个词汇的变化和内涵。

②难句分析。对重点句子作精要分析,指点迷津。

③方法指南。分块介绍阅读理解命题特点、类型,既独立又可以自成一个整体,有利于指导学生在阅读中提升、总结阅读规律。

④美文鉴赏。选取了 25 篇近年励志、富有教育意义的美文,加以英汉对照,有利于培养泛读兴趣,开阔学生视野。

本丛书既可作为各年级学生及广大英语爱好者课外阅读用书,也可以供英语教师作为复习阶段阅读理解专项训练的辅助材料。我们编写过程中参考并选取了一些著名报刊杂志的佳作精品,在此深致谢意。

愿本丛书能为广大中学生营造一个“征服”英语阅读的良好氛围。

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生活时尚篇

1 One-winged angel

词数 260 难度系数 ***** 要求时间 9 分钟 体裁 记叙文

She has bright eyes and a lovely smile. She also has a beautiful online nickname, “one-winged^① angel”. She used it before the May 12 earthquake but never expected that it would come true.

LiLu, 15, lost her right arm and right leg during the Wenchuan Earthquake. But the girl from Dujiangyan chooses to stay happy—she moves thousands of people with her blog stories.



“Some kind people say blogging could be a way for me to support myself, so I want to try,” she said.

However, it was not easy for her to start a blog. After 12 operations, it was only in July that Li was able to sit up. Then she learned to use her left hand to brush her teeth and comb her hair. She had to practice writing from scratch^②.

On her blog, Li tries to stay cheerful. However, sometimes she can't help thinking of the happy old days. She wrote:

“We sat on the stairs teasing each other. We hung out together, enjoying pearl milk tea... someone invited me to go climbing, but I cannot promise I will now. The one, whom I lost forever, shared the best days of my childhood...”

Some kind people help upload Li's diaries onto her blog. Li feels grateful as her blog has become popular and online messages encourage her to keep writing.

“A saying goes that if a door closes, somewhere God opens a window,” Li said. “I have to seize^③ the light through the window, though it may seem dim^④ at the beginning.”

Notes

①one-winged 单翼的 ②scratch 乱写,划 ③seize 抓住 ④dim 暗淡的

1. “One-winged angel” is the girl's _____.

- A. nickname
- C. first name

- B. online nickname
- D. family name



2. How did the girl move thousands of people?
A. By losing her right arm and right leg. B. By learning to use her left hand.
C. With bright eyes and a lovely smile. D. With her blog stories.
3. After 12 operations, LiLu was able to _____ in July.
A. stand up B. sit up
C. brush her teeth D. hung out
4. Why was it not easy for LiLu to start a blog?
A. Because she had to learn to use her left hand for everything.
B. Because she didn't know much about computer.
C. Because she is unhappy all the time.
D. Because she always misses the happy days in the past.
5. We can know from the story that _____.
A. LiLu used to like going climbing
B. LiLu made her blog popular by herself
C. LiLu's house is dark with only one window
D. LiLu's life is filled with sadness

2 Penguins

词数 115 难度系数 *** 要求时间 5 分钟 体裁 说明文

Penguins are black and white birds. Most of them live in the South Pole. Every day they only see snow around them. (1) They spend most time to live in the ocean. They love their home.

Penguins can't fly. (2) But they are good swimmers. They use their wings to swim. (3) They look after their children carefully. They eat fish.

Sadly, many penguins may be in danger. (4) If we don't take actions to protect these endangered^① birds, we won't see them any more.

(5) Penguins are facing many problem. Earth is getting warmer and warmer, so the ocean is becoming warmer and warmer, too. (6) 海洋不能给企鹅提供 (provide) 足量的食物. Some penguins even die of hunger. Penguins have many enemies, such as wild dogs, sharks, and sea lions. Deep-sea fishing and oil exploration make penguins in danger. Something poisonous^② in the ocean is another danger.



Notes

①endangered 濒危的 ②poisonous 有毒的





根据文章内容完成下列任务:

1. 文中(1)和(5)处的句子中各有一处错误,请找出并改正。

(1)错误:_____ 正确:_____ (5)错误:_____ 正确:_____

2. 请写出(2)处句子的同义句:_____

3. 请将(3)处句子改为一般疑问句:_____

4. 请将(4)处句子译成汉语:_____

5. 请将(6)处句子译成英语:_____

6. 根据短文内容补全下面的句子:

Penguins have _____, but they can't fly. Instead, they use them to _____.

3 How to protect yourself from radiation?

词数 118 难度系数 *** 要求时间 5 分钟 体裁 说明文

Since the earthquake happened in Japan and the nuclear plant^① was destroyed on March 11th, 2011, more and more people became worried about the problem of radiation. But how can we protect ourselves from radiation? Here are some suggestions for you.

Indoors

- Close doors and windows and stay indoors.
- Wash clothes and skin with soap and clean water.
- Don't go out as possible as you can.

Outdoors

● Wear a breathing mask when outdoors. A medical breathing mask^② is better.

- Take an umbrella if it rains, since there are radioactive elements^③ in rain.

Eat & drink

- Fresh vegetables like cabbage, turnips, mushrooms, and tomatoes.
- Fresh fruits like jujube, watermelon, kiwi fruit and oranges.
- Drink some beer can help you, too.



Notes

① nuclear plant 核电站 ② breathing mask 呼吸面具 ③ radioactive element 放射性元素

1. According to the passage, which one is right?

- A. Often open the windows.
- B. Often open the doors.
- C. Often wash clothes with clean water.



- D. Often open the windows and doors.
2. What's the meaning of the underlined word in paragraph one?
- A. 地震 B. 海啸 C. 核辐射 D. 震级
3. _____ can help us breathe harmless air.
- A. Masks B. Umbrellas C. Turnips D. Beans
4. Which fruit can help us protect ourselves from radiation?
- A. Tomatoes. B. Cabbages. C. Oranges. D. Turnips.
5. Which one can't help you prevent the radiation?
- A. Beer. B. Jujube. C. Watermelon. D. Salt.

4 The car didn't stop.

词数 213 难度系数 ***** 要求时间 9分钟 体裁 记叙文

Mr. King worked in a shop and drove a car for the manager. He drove carefully and could stay cool in time of danger. And he escaped from several accidents.

Mr. Baker, one of his friends, worked in a factory outside the city. (A) It's far from his house and he had to go to work by bus. As the traffic was heavy in the morning, sometimes he was late for work. His manager said the young man would be sent away unless he got to his office on time. Mr. Baker hoped to buy a car, but he didn't have enough money. Then he decided to buy an old one. He went to the market^① and at last he chose a beautiful but cheap car. He said he wanted to have a trial drive^②, the seller agreed. He asked Mr. King to help him.

Mr. King examined the car at first and then drove it away. It was five in the morning. (B) There were few cars in the street. (C) At first he drove slowly and it worked well. Then he drove fast. And when he reached a crossing, the lights turned red. He tried to stop it, but he failed and nearly hit an old woman. A policeman told him to stop, but the car went on until it hit a big tree by the road.



"(D) Didn't you hear me?" the policeman asked angrily.

"Yes, I did, sir," said Mr. King. "but the car didn't."

Notes

①market 市场 ②trial drive 试驾

根据文章内容完成下列任务:

1. 写出(A)处画线句子的同义句。

It's far from his house and he had to _____ a bus _____ work.



2. 将(B)处画线句子改为反意疑问句。

There were few cars in the street, _____?

3. 把(C)处画线句子译成汉语。

4. 用 don't 和 know 仿造一个与(D)处画线句子相似的句子。

5. 回答问题。

Why did Mr. Baker want to buy an old car?

5 A terrible storm

词数 210 难度系数 **** 要求时间 5 分钟 体裁 记叙文

May 20, 2011, a storm swept through two villages in the New Territories, destroying^① fourteen homes. Seven others were so badly damaged^② that their owners had to leave them, and fifteen others had broken windows or broken roofs. One person was killed, several were badly hurt and taken to hospital, and a number of other people received smaller hurt. Altogether over two hundred people were homeless after the storm.

A farmer, Mr. Tan, said that the storm began early in the morning and lasted for over an hour.

"I was eating with my wife and children," he said. "when we heard a loud noise. A few minutes later our house fell down on top of us. We tried our best to climb out but then I saw that one of my children was missing. I went back inside and found him, safe but very frightened."

Mrs. Woo Mei Fong said that her husband had just left for work when she felt that her house was moving. She ran outside at once with her children.

"There was no time to take anything," she said. "a few minutes later, the roof came down."

Soldiers helped to take people out of the flooded^③ area and the welfare department^④ brought them food, clothes and shelter.

Notes

① destroy 摧毁 ② damage 破坏 ③ flooded 被水淹的 ④ welfare department 福利机构

1. How many homes altogether(总共) were damaged in the storm?

A. Fourteen.

B. Twenty-one.

C. Twenty-nine.

D. Thirty-six.



2. Where was Mr. Tan when the storm first began?
 A. He was in bed. B. He was inside the house.
 C. He was outside the house. D. He was on the roof.
3. Mrs. Woo and her family didn't get hurt because _____.
 A. her husband knew there would be a storm
 B. they were all outside the house when the storm became worse
 C. she felt the house was moving
 D. the welfare department helped her
4. The underlined word "shelter" in this passage means _____.
 A. something to eat B. something to wear
 C. somewhere to study D. somewhere to stay

6 An unforgettable picnic

词数 181 难度系数 *** 要求时间 5 分钟 体裁 记叙文

When Millie got up this morning, it was a beautiful spring day. She saw a few clouds far away, but she didn't think about them. She got her dog, Eddie, and put him in the car. (1) Then she drove out into the country for a picnic with her dog.

An hour later, the wind began to blow and it turned cold. However, Millie and Eddie felt warm because of running. Then when Eddie was playing with the ball, Millie saw snowflakes^① in the sky. She called Eddie, picked up the picnic things and got back in the car. (2) driving, she, heavier, was, home, the, snow, became, when, heavier, and. Soon all Millie could see was white all around her. The road became (3) slippery and she had to drive very slowly. The car hit into a piece of ice and it went around in circles^②. It went down a hill and finally stopped.



Millie searched over for Eddie. He was shaking, but he was OK. She got her mobile phone and asked for help. At last, the police saved them. Next time, Millie will listen to the weather report before going for a picnic.

Notes

① snowflake 雪花 ② circle 圆圈

根据文章内容完成下列任务:

1. 回答下面问题。

Who did Millie go out for a picnic with?

2. 请将(1)处的画线部分译成汉语。

3. 请将(2)处的画线部分组成一个完整的句子。

4. (3)处的画线单词的汉语意思是：

5. 回答下面问题。

How did Millie get help at last?



每周盘点

词汇盘点

1. seize *v.* 抓住

She jumped up and seized his arm. 她跳起来一把抓住他的手臂。

2. endangered *adj.* 濒危的

This island is maintained as a sanctuary for endangered species.
那个岛继续作为濒危物种的保护区。

3. poisonous *adj.* 有毒的

He was bitten by a poisonous snake. 他被毒蛇咬了。

4. radiation *n.* 辐射

This apparatus produces harmful radiations. 这种仪器会产生有害的辐射物。

5. destroy *v.* 摧毁

The heavy rain destroyed all hope of a picnic. 大雨打破了野餐的一切希望。

6. flooded *adj.* 被水淹没的

flooded area 被淹没的地区

难句分析

1. A saying goes that if a door closes, somewhere God opens a window.

译文：有句话是这样说的：上帝为你关上一扇门的时候，必然为你开了另一扇窗。

2. Since the earthquake happened in Japan and the nuclear plant was destroyed on March 11th, 2011, more and more people became worried about the problem of radiation. 译文：自从2011年3月11日日本发生地震，核电站被破坏以来，越来越多的人开始担心核辐射。

3. Soldiers helped to take people out of the flooded area and the welfare department brought them food, clothes and shelter. 译文:士兵们把人们转移出了洪灾区,福利机构给他们带来了食品、衣服和帐篷。

方法指南

“先题后文”阅读方法(一)

1. 先读题时只能是读其问题或题干,而不能读问题后的选项,否则不仅浪费时间,而且也无法记住众多答案所表达的众多信息。

2. 在读了题之后,要把这些问题记在心里,并带着这些问题去阅读短文,关于这一点考生是要经过反复的训练才能形成能力的,因为短文后的这些问题本身所表达的信息并不象短文那样有情节,也不象短文那样连贯,所以有不少同学开始试用这种方法时,往往先读了题之后(尤其是当问题较多时)再读短文时,又忘记是什么问题了。

美文鉴赏

Youth

Youth is not a time of life; it is a state of mind; it is not a matter of rosy cheeks, red lips and supple knees; it is a matter of the will, a quality of the imagination, a vigor of the emotions; it is the freshness of the deep springs of life.

Youth means a temperamental predominance of courage over timidity, of the appetite for adventure over the love of ease. This often exists in a man of 60 more than a boy of 20. Nobody grows old merely by a number of years. We grow old by deserting our ideals.

Years may wrinkle the skin, but to give up enthusiasm wrinkles the soul. Worry, fear, self-distrust bows the heart and turns the spirit back to dust.

Whether 60 or 16, there is in every human being's heart the lure of wonders, the unfailing appetite for what's next and the joy of the game of living. In the center of your heart and my heart, there is a wireless station; so long as it receives messages of beauty, hope, courage and power from man and from the infinite, so long as you are young.

When your arials are down, and your spirit is covered with snows of cynicism and the ice of pessimism, then you've grown old, even at 20; but as long as your arials are up, to catch waves of optimism, there's hope you may die young at 80.

青 春

青春不是年华,而是心境;青春不是桃面、丹唇、柔膝,而是深沉的意志、宏伟的想象、炽热的感情;青春是生命的深泉在涌动。

青春气贯长虹,勇锐盖过怯弱,进取压倒苟安,如此锐气,二十后生有之,六旬男子则