



新课标

分级阅读

《英语周报》编写 总主编 / 席玉虎

八年级(4级)



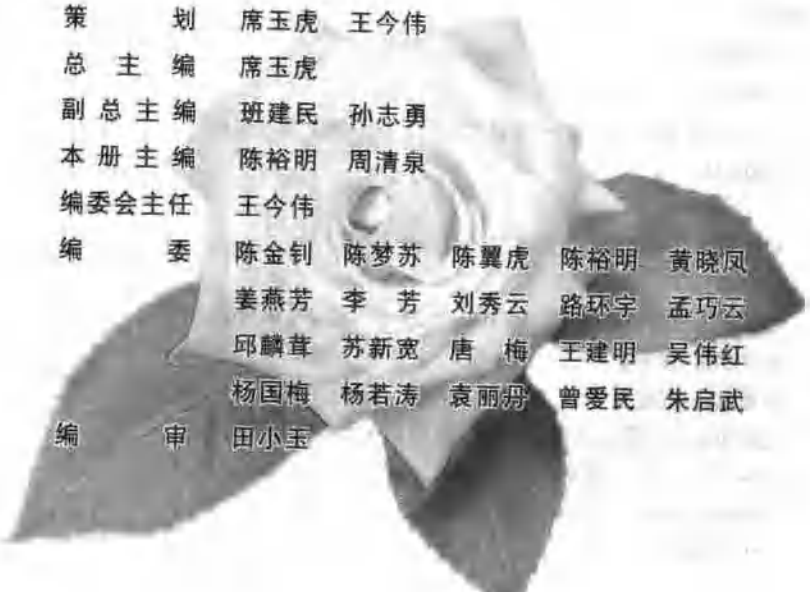
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八年级 (4 级)



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本书按照中学英语新课标的要求,针对八年级(4级)学生进行编写。书中始终以培养学生英语阅读能力为主线,选材广泛,题型多样,难易兼得,栏目新颖,适合使用不同版本教材的学生及教师使用。

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前 言

语言学习包括语言输入与语言输出;语言输入包括听、读,而语言输出包括说、写。只有充分的一定量的语言输入,才可能有良好的语言输出。一个人语言实践能力的高低是衡量其英语水平的一个重要标准,一个人只有通过大量的语言输入,才能切实提高自己综合运用英语的能力。阅读在语言输入中占有举足轻重的地位。为了切实有效地帮助广大中学生既能完成一定的语言输入量,又能扩大自己的知识面和提高自己的应试能力,我们组织编写了《冲浪英语——新课标分级阅读》。

本丛书符合新课标的要求,适合广大的使用不同版本教材的学生及教师的需要。不同的难度等级设置适合各种水平的学生使用。七年级到高三(3级~8级)科学的难度梯度设置可以使学生逐步稳定地提高自己的阅读能力。

本丛书具有以下特点:

1. **选材广泛** 本丛书所选文章包括科技、人文、史地、风情、故事、语言及应用文等各方面的内容,紧扣社会热点,语言地道,新颖有趣,时代感强。每册书分单元编写,每个单元5篇文章。在编写过程中,考虑到不同的题材,所以每个单元的文章各有千秋,让同学们可以领略到不同风格的作品。

2. **题型多样** 本丛书的练习不只局限于选择题。随着考试制度的改革,非选择题的比重会逐步增加。因此我们选择了多种非选择题型。非选择题有如下几种:回答问题;根据文章内容,在空白处填写一

个单词等。不同类型的练习可以强化同学们的做题意识,亦可开拓同学们的解题思路,激发同学们积极的思维情绪。

3. 难易兼得 文章难易结合,由浅入深,由易到难,区别开简单、中等、较难的变化;同时在编写过程中适当提高难度,加大词汇量,以适应教材变化后的长期使用。文章难度以★号表示,★表示简单(每个单元一到两篇),★★表示较难(两篇),★★★为提高篇,其难度超出现行各版本的教材内容。同学们经过反复思考和努力也可做对部分题目,会充满成就感。所有的答案是惟一的。

4. 栏目新颖 【阅读思考】设计的题型多样,题目设计仿照中、高考阅读理解试题,涉及主旨大意、词义猜测、事实细节、推理判断、作者的观点态度等。【阅读百宝箱】根据所编写的年级,加进一些谚语、格言、名言及幽默故事,使同学们在阅读完文章后,可以在增强阅读能力的同时,不断拓宽知识面,全面提高综合能力。【参考答案】对文章中的问题进行详细的解析。

本丛书还在每篇阅读材料后注明总字数,并让同学们根据自己的情况得出做题时间、理解程度,以了解自我水平并进行不同程度的强化。

本丛书自始至终以培养学生阅读技能为主线,旨在改变学生盲目做题、不求甚解、阅读效率较低的现状。相信同学们在阅读后,能力会有一个显著的提高。

编委会

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(A) A Good Helper? ★

Young Tom's father is ill. His mother must look after him at home. So she says to her son, "Go to the hospital and ask a doctor to come here, my child."

"OK," says the boy. "But where is the hospital?"

"In the town," answers his mother.

Then Young Tom leaves his house. He gets to a *fork*. He doesn't know if he turns right or left. He stands there. Just then a farmer drives a *carriage* and comes.

"How far is the town from here?" asks Young Tom.

"Two kilometers," says the farmer.

"May I take your carriage?"

"Certainly."

"Thank you very much," Young Tom is happy and gets on the carriage. Half an hour later the carriage doesn't get to the town.

"How far is the town from here?" Young Tom asks again.

"Four kilometers," says the farmer.

"Why is the town farther now?"

"The carriage is going in the opposite *direction*."

Length: 159

Total Reading Time: _____

Words Per Minute: _____

%Comprehension: _____

【词语点击】

1. fork [fɔ:k] n. 叉子, 岔路口
2. carriage ['kærɪdʒ] n. 马车
3. direction [di'rekʃən] n. 方向

【阅读思考】

这篇文章主要讲述的是一个不会做事,但又想帮助生病的父亲的小

男孩,在没有把话说清楚的情况下就搭便车,结果却走反了方向的故事。
阅读上面的短文,从每题所给的四个选项中,选出一个最佳答案。

- () 1. Young Tom must ask a doctor to come because _____.
A. his father is busy
B. his mother must look after his father
C. the town is not far
D. he often goes there
- () 2. _____, so he stops at the fork.
A. Young Tom wants to have a rest
B. Young Tom doesn't know the way to the town
C. Young Tom wants to wait for the carriage
D. Young Tom must go to the town by himself
- () 3. Half an hour later Young Tom is farther from the town because _____.
A. the farmer is afraid of him
B. the farmer takes him to another hospital
C. the carriage goes very fast
D. the carriage takes him to the opposite direction
- () 4. Young Tom wants _____.
A. the farmer to take him to the town
B. to know he must turn to the left or right
C. to take the farmer's carriage
D. the farmer to tell him where the town is
- () 5. The town is _____ kilometers from Young Tom at that time.
A. two B. four C. six D. eight

【阅读百宝箱】

1. *In fair weather prepare for foul.* 未雨绸缪
2. *Knowledge is power.* 知识就是力量。
3. *Let bygones be bygones.* 既往不咎。
4. *A brave retreat is a brave exploit.*
勇敢的退却也是勇敢的业绩。

5. A broken pot is better than none. 破锅总比没锅强。

(B) Names ★★

We know that a family name is one's last name or surname in Britain, while a given name is his first name or Christian name. But do you know what a family name means?

Long time ago, many people's family names meant who they were. Some people's last names may tell us their job. If someone's last name was Weaver, then his job was a *weaver*, he *produced cloth*. If a man is called Taylor, he usually did a tailor's work. A man called Garden would work as a gardener.

A last name may also show who a person's father was. For example, Peterson meant "Peter's son", that is, the person's father was Peter. Thompson meant the person was the son of Thomp.

But we mustn't think that every English person can explain where his or her family name comes from.

Now, as time goes by, the meanings of many family names have been lost.

Length: 156

Total Reading Time: _____

Words Per Minute: _____

%Comprehension: _____

【词语点击】

1. weaver ['wi:və] n. 织工

2. produce [prə'dju:s] v. 生产

3. cloth [klɒθ] n. 布

4. explain [iks'plein] v. 解释

【阅读思考】

英语名字的来历各有不同,本文中介绍了其中的两种,读完后,归纳看看是哪两种。

根据短文内容,选择正确的姓,填入空格中。

A. Baker B. Cook C. Fisher D. Morrison E. Barber

1. A person with this name worked in a kitchen. _____

2. These people went out in boats to catch fish. _____

3. Morris was this person's father. _____.
4. This family's work was making bread. _____.
5. People visited this person to get their hair cut. _____.

【阅读百宝箱】

1. *Every cloud has a silver lining.* 守得云开见月明。
2. *Every man has his fault.* 人孰无过。
3. *First come, first served.* 捷足先登
4. *Haste makes waste.* 欲速则不达。
5. *Honesty is the best policy.* 诚实至上。

(C) Mouse and Elephant ★★

A little mouse thinks he is the tallest and strongest animal in the world. His mother says to him, "Don't say you are the strongest and tallest in front of an elephant. He doesn't like that."

The little mouse does not listen to his mother. He says, "Is an elephant taller and stronger than me? I am going to look for him and fight with him." So he goes out to look for the elephant here and there, but he does not know who the elephant is and where the elephant is. He meets an ant. He asks her, "Are you an elephant?" "No, I'm not," says the ant.

Then the little mouse meets a hare. He asks her, "Are you an elephant? You are taller and stronger than me." "No, I'm not. An elephant is much bigger," says the hare. The little mouse goes on. Suddenly he sees some big trees. "Aha, let me climb up one of the big trees. Then I can see where the elephant is," says the mouse. Then he climbs up a tree. "Come down! Come down!" someone says to him. "That tree isn't tall enough. Go and climb up the tallest tree over there, then you can see me clearly. I am an elephant." "Now I see. The elephant is the tallest and the strongest animal in the world," says the little mouse in the biggest tree at last.

Length: 240

Total Reading Time: _____

Words Per Minute: _____

%Comprehension: _____

【词语点击】

1. ant [ænt] n. 蚂蚁
2. hare [hæə] n. 野兔
3. suddenly ['sʌdnli] adv. 突然

【阅读思考】

一只小老鼠认为自己是世界上最强大的,结果找到大象一看,才知道大象是多么的高大,而自己是多么的渺小。

阅读上面的短文,从每题所给的四个选项中,选出一个最佳答案。

- () 1. What does the little mouse think at first?
 - A. He is the tallest and strongest.
 - B. An ant is the tallest and strongest.
 - C. A hare is the tallest and strongest.
 - D. An elephant is the tallest and strongest.
- () 2. Why does the mouse go out?
 - A. Because he is going to look for an elephant.
 - B. Because he is going to look for some meat.
 - C. Because he is going to look for some water.
 - D. Because he is going to look for a big tree.
- () 3. Who does the mouse meet first?
 - A. His mother.
 - B. An elephant.
 - C. An ant.
 - D. A hare.
- () 4. Who does the mouse meet second?
 - A. His mother.
 - B. An elephant.
 - C. An ant.
 - D. A hare.
- () 5. How can the mouse see the elephant?
 - A. He climbs up his mother's back.
 - B. He climbs up the hare's back.
 - C. He climbs up a ladder.
 - D. He climbs up the biggest tree.

【阅读百宝箱】

1. My brother is two years younger than I. My sister is four years younger than my brother. My mother was 20 years old when I was born. In this year the average(平均的) of our four is 38. Can you tell me how old each of our four is?
I am _____. My brother is _____.
My sister is _____. My mother is _____.
2. Bill, George, Sally and Ann are brothers and sisters. I don't know how old each of them is. I only know that one of them is eighteen, one is fifteen, one of the boys is sixteen and one of the girls is seventeen. I also know that Bill is older than Sally, but Ann isn't.
Ann is _____. Bill is _____.
George is _____. Sally is _____.

Keys:

1. I am 35. My brother is 33. My sister is 29. My mother is 55.
2. Ann is 15. Bill is 18. George is 16. Sally is 17.

(D) A Big Lapse ★★

Late one evening Mr. Smith was driving south on the free-way. He drank a lot of wine, and it snowed. Soon a policeman pulled him over. As the policeman got to the car, an accident happened in a north bound. So the policeman crossed the median to see if he could help.

At this time, Mr. Smith got out of his car and began to walk around. At last he decided to do the heck with it and drove the car away. When he got home, he taught his wife to tell the police, if they called, that he stayed at home all night, as if he was not drunk a bit.

The next morning the door bell rang. Mr. Smith answered

it and told the policeman standing there that he was home all night. His wife backed up the story.

Then the policeman asked if they could look in the garage. Mr. Smith said, "Sure," and when they did, there was the patrol car, its lights still flashing.

Length: 172

Total Reading Time: _____

Words Per Minute: _____

%Comprehension: _____

【词语点击】

- | | |
|------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. lapse [læps] n. 失误 | 2. freeway ['fri:wei] n. 高速公路 |
| 3. wine [wain] n. 酒 | 4. north bound [baund] 北行道 |
| 5. median ['mi:diən] n. 中线 | 6. do the heck with it 溜之大吉 |
| 7. drunk [drʌŋk] adj. 喝醉了的 | 8. garage ['gæra:ʒ] n. 车库 |
| 9. patrol [pə'trəʊl] car 巡逻车 | |

【阅读思考】

酒后驾车是十分危险的,本文中的 Mr. Smith 不仅在酒后违反了交通规则,而且还趁警察不注意时开车跑了,并回家与妻子串供,但没想到开回家的却是警车!

阅读上面的短文,从每题所给的四个选项中,选出一个最佳答案。

- () 1. Where was Mr. Smith driving one evening?
- A. He was driving in the street.
B. He was driving on the freeway.
C. He was driving north.
D. He was driving very fast.
- () 2. Why did the policeman pull Mr. Smith over? Because ____.
- A. Mr. Smith wasn't a driver
B. the policeman wanted to know if Mr. Smith drunk a lot of wine
C. something was wrong with Mr. Smith's car
D. the policeman was a friend of Mr. Smith's
- () 3. Did the policeman drive a car, too?
- A. Yes, he did. B. No, he didn't.

- C. We don't know. D. No, he rode a bike.
- () 14. "His wife backed up the story." means ____.
- A. his wife made up the story
B. his wife said the story was true
C. his wife didn't believe the story
D. his wife said the story wasn't true
- () 15. Why was the patrol car in Mr. Smith's garage? Because ____.
- A. a thief drove it there B. the policeman drove it there
C. Mr. Smith drove it there D. it was Mr. Smith's

【阅读百宝箱】

1. A writer named Wright was instructing his little son how to write Wright right. He said, "It is not right to write Wright as 'rite'—try to write Wright right!"

一个名叫赖特的作家正在指导他年幼的儿子怎样把赖特写对。他说：“把赖特写成‘仪式’是不对的——要把赖特写正确！”

2. Ann sent Andy ten hens and Andy sent Ann ten pens.

安给安迪送了10只母鸡，安迪给安送了10支钢笔。

3. Cannerns can can what they can can but can not can things what can't be canned.

罐头工人能够把他们能制成罐头的东西制成罐头，但是不能把无法制成罐头的东西制成罐头。

4. Good cookies could be cooked by a good cook if a good cook could cook good cookies.

如果一位好的厨师能做出美味小甜品的话，那么好吃的小甜品是能够由这位厨师制作出来的。

5. Jenny and Jimmy went to Jamaica and Germany in January, but Joan and John went to Jordan and Japan in June and July.

詹妮和吉米一月去了牙买加和德国，而琼和约翰在六、七月去了约旦和日本。

(E) Not Well ★★★

Suddenly, in the middle of math class, Lily had a bad *stomachache*. The pain was so bad that she cried out. Her teacher was very worried and took her to the school sickroom. Then he sent for a doctor.

The doctor looked over Lily. She pressed Lily's stomach in different places. When she pressed on her right side, the pain was very bad.

"I think you have *appendicitis*," the doctor said. "You must go to the hospital at once. You will need an operation to have your appendix removed."

"What's an appendix?" Lily asked the doctor.

"Your appendix is a small *tube* inside your body," the doctor replied. "You don't need it, but if it gets *infected* we must take it out because it can be very painful and even dangerous."

The *paramedics* came to the school and Lily was carried into the *ambulance*. Then the ambulance raced to the hospital. Four hours later, Lily did not have an appendix!

She had to stay in the hospital for three days. All her friends came to visit her. They brought her candy and fruit and magazines. She had a great time.

"There's only problem with having *appendicitis*," she told her friends. "You can only have it once!"

Length: 207

Total Reading Time: _____

Words Per Minute: _____

%Comprehension: _____

【词语点击】

1. *stomachache* ['stʌməkeɪk] n. 胃疼
2. *appendicitis* [ə,pendi'saɪtɪs] n. 阑尾炎
3. *tube* [tju:b] n. 管子
4. *infected* [in'fektɪd] adj. 感染的
5. *paramedics* [pæ'ræ'medɪks] n. 护理人员

6. ambulance ['æmbjuləns] n. 救护车

【阅读思考】

本文是一则小故事,说的是一个小姑娘得了阑尾炎住院后发生的事情。故事中充满了童趣,令人忍俊不禁。

阅读上面的短文,从每题所给的四个选项中,选出一个最佳答案。

- () 1. What's the main idea of this passage?
- A. Lily had to go to the hospital and have her appendix removed.
B. Lily had to go to the school sickroom because she had a stomachache.
C. Lily's teacher was worried about her because she had a stomachache.
D. Lily wanted to know what an appendix was.
- () 2. Why did Lily cry out?
- A. Because she didn't like math.
B. Because she didn't want to go to the sickroom.
C. Because she had a bad pain in her stomach.
D. Because the doctor pressed on her side.
- () 3. Who did Lily's teacher send for?
- A. Lily's mom and dad. B. The paramedics.
C. A doctor. D. Another teacher.
- () 4. Why did Lily like being in the hospital?
- A. Because she liked the food.
B. Because she didn't have to do her math homework.
C. Because all her friends visited her and brought her presents.
D. Because she liked having an operation.
- () 5. "I opened the wardrobe and removed my jacket." What's the meaning of "removed"?
- A. Looked at. B. Touched.
C. Moved. D. Took out.