

周周有安排 日日有进步



· 刘弢 吕春昕 / 编译

周计划

英语阅读理解与完形填空

契合中考命题

时间

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题型全面覆盖

8 年级

附 全文翻译，彻底解决读不懂、读不透

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Monday

Tuesday

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Saturday

周计划

英语阅读理解与完形填空

8年级

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前言

看着市场上浩如烟海、质量参差不齐的中学英语教辅图书,有一个想法在我们心中由来已久,那就是编写一套真正内容扎实、效果明显、让同学和家长们的每一分钱都不虚掷的中学英语阅读理解和完形填空丛书。经过精心选编和翻译、经过无数次推敲和取舍,现在,这套丛书终于完稿了。以下是它们的五个主要特点,希望对您有所帮助。

一、内容经典,所有篇目均选自历年中、高考真题。我们尤其注重英文的地道和原汁原味,剔除了某些由中国人撰写的、带有明显汉语思维痕迹的中、高考文章。

二、循序渐进,按内容的难度进行分级。整套丛书从初一至高中难度逐渐抬升,让阅读者的英语水平在不知不觉中得到提高。

三、疑难词、关键词注释,力求重点突出。特别是给出了相应的例句,便于阅读者彻底掌握这些词汇。

四、全文翻译,彻底解决读不懂、读不透、练习做了很多可水平提升缓慢的问题。您可能早已注意到,超过99%的中学英语教辅书籍是没有翻译的,为什么?因为翻译的难度最大、对编者的挑战最高。所以我们查阅了大量资料,尽力提供最为准确、流畅的译文,力求使同学们读一篇就彻底消化一篇。

五、采用四篇阅读理解加一篇完形填空的周计划模式,与中、高考形式和题量相吻合,并在周末补充生词强化及幽默故事。全书共24周,一周之内每天读一篇,题量不大便于坚持,以达到循序渐进的目的。

本书出版后受到了读者欢迎。为进一步提高质量,修订时删减了部分过难的篇目,题型更加多样化,包括判断正误、回答问题、表格信息填空、首字母填空、信息匹配题,以及常规的阅读选择题与完形填空题目,以期更适合学生使用。

此外,为了将“全文翻译,彻底解决读不懂、读不透”的理念贯彻到底,从“帮助读者最大化提升阅读能力”的角度出发,我们还随书赠送《中考英语词汇》有声电子书,扫描二维码即刻下载!英语阅读能力的提升犹如筑建一座高楼大厦,里面的一砖一瓦就是你平时读书、练习时所积累的单词、词组、句型,词汇量的拓展才是浇筑好阅读这座大厦的根基!相信在周计划全文翻译的练习巩固下,辅之以中考词汇的完全掌握,阅读不丢分,学霸就是你!

丛书自2010年第一版面市以来,五年间历经数次修订改版,只为将内容加以完善。不足之处敬请读者指正。

Term 1 上学期

003	第 1 周
010	第 2 周
017	第 3 周
024	第 4 周
031	第 5 周
038	第 6 周
045	第 7 周
052	第 8 周
059	第 9 周
066	第 10 周
073	第 11 周
080	第 12 周

Term 2 下学期

089	第 13 周
096	第 14 周
104	第 15 周
111	第 16 周
118	第 17 周
125	第 18 周
132	第 19 周
139	第 20 周
146	第 21 周
153	第 22 周
160	第 23 周
168	第 24 周
176	参考答案



Term 1

上学期

第 1 周

Monday

题材: 昆虫

词数: 187

建议阅读时间: 4 分钟

阅读下面的短文,判断正(T)误(F)。

We know mosquitoes very well. Mosquitoes fly everywhere. They can be found almost all over the world, and there are more than 2,500 kinds of them.

No one likes the mosquito. But the mosquito may decide that she loves you. She? Yes, she. It's true that the male mosquito doesn't bite and only the female mosquito bites because she needs blood to lay eggs. She is always looking for things or people she wants to bite. If she likes what she finds, she bites. But if she doesn't like your blood, she will turn to someone else for more delicious blood. Next time a mosquito bites you, just remember you are chosen. You're different from the others!

If the mosquito likes you, she lands on your body without letting you know. She bites you so quickly and quietly that you may not feel anything different. After she bites, you will have an itch on your body because she puts something from her mouth into your blood. By the time the itch begins, she has flown away.

And then what happens? Well, after her delicious dinner, the mosquito feels tired. She just wants to find a place to have a good rest. There, on a leaf or a wall, she begins to lay eggs, hundreds of eggs.

mosquito *n.* 蚊子: I was awake all night scratching my mosquito bites. 我一晚上都没睡着,一个劲地挠蚊子叮咬的地方。

生词 **male** *adj.* 雄性的,男性的: A male goat is called a billy. 公山羊叫 billy。

female *adj.* 雌性的,女性的: Please state sex: male or female. 请写上性别: 男性或女性。

land *v.* (使)登陆,(使)降落: The bird landed on the roof. 小鸟落在屋顶上。

itch *n.* 痒: have an itch from a mosquito bite 蚊叮后发痒

1. If the mosquito doesn't bite you, it will choose another one.
2. The mosquito bites you too quickly to let you know.
3. All the mosquitoes like to bite people for blood.
4. The itch begins after the mosquito bites you.
5. You feel terrible because the mosquito puts something from her mouth into your blood.
6. Female mosquitoes use blood to lay eggs.

参考译文

我们对蚊子都很熟悉。蚊子随处可见。世界的绝大多数地方都能发现它们,它们有 2 500 多种。

没有人喜欢蚊子。但蚊子可以决定她是否喜欢你。她? 是的,她。实际上,雄蚊不咬人,雌蚊才咬人。因为她需要血液来产卵。她总在寻找想叮咬的东西或人。如果她喜欢找到的东西,她就上去叮咬。如果她

不喜欢你的血液,她就会转向其他人寻找更美味的血液。下一次碰到蚊子咬你的时候,你要记住你是她选出来的。你与众不同!

如果蚊子喜欢你,她会在你不知情的情况下落在你的身体上。她咬得又快又轻,你可能感觉不到任何异样。咬完后你的身体会发痒,因为她把嘴里的某些东西注入了你的血液。这时候,痒开始发作,而她已经飞走了。

接下来会发生什么呢?是这样,她美餐一顿后感到累了。她只想找个地方好好休息。她就在树叶或墙上开始产卵,一次产数百颗。

Tuesday

题材: 审美观

词数: 196

建议阅读时间: 4 分钟

阅读下面的短文,选择正确答案。

“Ordinary” was the worst word my mother could find for anything. I remember her taking me shopping and taking no notice of the shop assistants when they suggested that some dress or pair of shoes was very popular—“we’ve sold fifty already this week”. That was all she needed to hear.

“No,” she would say, “we’re not interested in that. Haven’t you got something a little more unusual?” And then the assistant would bring out all the strange colours no one else would buy. And later she and I would argue because I wanted to be ordinary but my mother wanted to be unusual.

“I can’t stand that hairdo,” she said, when I went to the hairdresser with my friend and came back with a boy haircut, “It’s so terribly ordinary.” Not ugly, not unsuitable. But ordinary...

“Couldn’t you please wear something else?” I asked one day when she was dressing for Parents’ Day in tight-fitting bullfighter’s pants and a bright pink sweater.

“What’s wrong with what I’m wearing?”

“It’s just that I wish you’d wear something ordinary,” I said, “something that people won’t laugh at.”

She looked at me angrily and then said, “Are you ashamed of your own mother? If you are, Isadora, I feel sorry for you. I really do.”

that’s all sb. need 那真够某人受的;某人太倒霉了: A speeding ticket? Brother, that’s all you needed. 超速驾驶的罚款单? 老兄,你可太倒霉了。

hair *n.* 头发 || **haircut** *n.* 理发;发型: That haircut really suits you. 那个发型很适合你。/ **hairdo** *n.* 发型 / **hairdresser** *n.* 美发师,理发师: I’ve made an appointment at the hairdresser’s for 10 o’clock. 我跟理发店约好了 10 点钟理发。

tight *adj.* 紧的,牢固的: Those jeans have got too tight and I can’t wear them any more. 那条牛仔裤变得太紧,我没法再穿了。|| **tight-fitting** *adj.* 紧身的

bullfight *n.* (西班牙等国的)斗牛表演 || **bullfighter** *n.* 斗牛士

pant *n.* (常作 pants) 裤子: He was so frightened that he wet his pants. 他害怕得尿湿了裤子。

- What did the shop assistants expect Isadora’s mother to buy?
A. Something very popular. B. Styles they had sold out of.
C. Clothes that were cheap. D. The most unusual clothes.
- When Isadora had her hair cut in a boy hairstyle, her mother _____.
A. felt happy with it B. surely disliked it

- [illegible]

参考译文

“平庸”是母亲嘴里说出来的对任何东西的最坏评价。我记得有一次她带我去购物，当店员建议她买某种非常流行的裙子或鞋时，她根本不予理睬。“本周我们售出了 50 套(双)。”这句话是她最不爱听的。

“不，”她会说，“我们不感兴趣。难道你们就没有更独特一点的吗？”这时候售货员会拿出所有那些别人不会买的奇装异服。我和她就吵了起来，因为我想要常见的，而她想要怪异的。

有一次,我和朋友去理发,当我理了个男孩的发型回家后,她说:“我受不了这种发型。简直太平庸了。”不是丑,不是不合适。只是平庸……

“你就不能穿点别的?”有一天我问她,那天要开家长会,当时她穿着一条紧身斗牛裤和一件鲜艳的粉红色针织套衫。

“我穿的有什么不对吗？”

“我只是希望你穿得正常一点，”我说，“穿些人们不会笑话的。”

她生气地看着我说：“你为你的妈妈感到羞耻了？如果是这样，伊莎多拉，我为你感到难过，真的。”

Wednesday

题材: 塑形园艺

词数: 218

建议阅读时间: 4.5 分钟

阅读下面的短文,选择正确答案。

Is it a tree? Is it a bear? If you're looking at a tree in the shape of a bear, it's a topiary. A topiary is a tree or bush that is trained into a shape. Growing a topiary garden takes both time and skills.

A topiary gardener should make a drawing first. The drawing shows the final shape that the gardener likes. The gardener then chooses a bush for the topiary. It may be one that was just planted or one that is already in place.

In June of the plant's first year, the gardener looks for new leaves. When the leaves grow, it's time to shape the bottom of the bush. It needs about five years. The top is not trimmed during this time. In the fifth year, the bush grows tall enough for shaping. Then the gardener begins to shape the whole bush.

Once a topiary has been started, it needs care all year. In the summer it must be cut many times to keep its shape. This cutting also helps the bush grow. In the winter the bushes don't grow. The gardeners have to brush snow off the plants, or snow may hurt some parts of them.

Topiary gardening is a very old art. The Romans did it in the first century. In the sixteenth

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century people in Europe liked topiaries too. By the late 1600s, topiaries were also grown in America. Today it's popular in many parts of the world.

topiary *n.* 林木修剪术

生 **trim** *v.* 修理,使整齐: The bushes need trimming. 这些灌木需要修剪。

词 **shape** *v.* 塑造,使形成: The bird shaped its nest from mud and sticks. 这只鸟用泥巴和小树枝做成鸟巢。

阅读上面的短文,选择正确答案。

- Put the following sentences in the right order according to the passage.
 - The gardener chooses a bush for the topiary.
 - The whole bush grows tall enough for shaping.
 - The gardener begins to shape the bottom of the bush.
 - The gardener draws the shape of a topiary.

A. d a b c B. b c a d C. a d c b D. d a c b
- What does the underlined word "**trimmed**" in the third paragraph mean?

A. Shaken. B. Cut. C. Cleaned. D. Collected.
- In which part of the world did the topiary gardening begin first?

A. In Rome. B. In Europe. C. In America. D. In Africa.

参考译文

那是一棵树?抑或是一头熊?如果你看到一棵树有着熊的形状,那是植株塑形的杰作。植株塑形是指把树或灌木塑造成特定的形状。培育一处塑形花园除了花费时间外,还需要技巧。

塑形园艺师首先要画一幅画,画出自己喜欢的最终形状。之后,园艺师选一棵灌木修剪塑形。这棵灌木也许是刚种下的,也许是原本就有的。

在为这棵植株塑形的第一年的六月,园艺师等待着新叶的长出。当树叶长出后,园艺师开始为植株的底部塑形。这需要花费大约5年的时间。在此期间,植株的顶部不能进行修剪。到了第5年,灌木长到足够的高度可以塑形时,园艺师开始为整个灌木塑形。

一旦开始修剪,这棵植株整年都需要精心呵护。夏天,必须对它进行多次修剪以维持形状。这种修剪有利于灌木生长。冬天,灌木不再生长。园艺师要扫掉植株上的积雪,否则,雪可能会压坏部分枝干。

园艺塑形是一门非常古老的艺术,公元一世纪的罗马人已经在从事这项工作了。在16世纪的欧洲,人们也喜欢为植株塑形。到了17世纪末,美洲也开始进行植株塑形。如今,这门艺术已风靡世界。

Thursday

题材: 预算

词数: 113

建议阅读时间: 2.5 分钟

阅读下面的短文,选择正确答案。

We often think about why money disappeared so quickly. That may be because we didn't have a good budget. A budget is a plan to control where your money goes. A good budget can help you use money wisely. For example, it can help you save money for the things that you want but can't pay for now. Have a look at the budget of Nick's family this month and you will get a clear idea about what a budget is. The income of Nick's family a month is \$6,000.

Entertainment (sports, films and music, etc.)	4%
Clothing (shoes, seasonal wear, etc.)	10%
Transportation (bus, subway and train fares)	12%
Savings	10%
"Just in case fund"	2%
Housing (rent, cost of electricity, water, heating, gas)	30%
Food (meals, fruits and snacks, drinks)	20%
Medical care (hospital bills and medicine)	12%

budget *n.* 预算: My budget for this week includes new shoes. 我本周的预算包括买新鞋。

seasonal *adj.* 季节性的: The bird-watchers observed the seasonal migration of wild geese. 观鸟者会观察大雁的季节性迁徙。

生词 **just in case** 以防(万一), 免得: We had better take our umbrellas, just in case. 我们最好还是带上雨伞以防万一。

fare *n.* (车、船等的)票价: an air fare 一张飞机票的价钱

- Sometimes money disappeared so quickly maybe because _____.
A. we lost it B. we didn't have a good budget
C. we put it in the bank D. we gave it away to others
- The underlined word "**budget**" probably means _____ in Chinese.
A. 预算 B. 缘故 C. 过程 D. 结果
- Every month Nick's family can get _____.
A. \$ 3,000 B. \$ 4,500 C. \$ 6,000 D. \$ 9,000
- Nick's family will pay _____ for food this month.
A. \$ 600 B. \$ 800 C. \$ 1,000 D. \$ 1,200
- Nick's family will spend the most money on _____ this month.
A. clothing B. medical care C. housing D. transportation

参考译文

我们经常在想钱为什么花得这么快。这可能是因为我们没有做好预算。预算是控制支出的一种计划。好的预算能帮助你理智地花钱。比如,它可以帮你省下钱来买你眼下买不起的东西。看看尼克一家本月的预算,你就清楚预算是怎么回事了。尼克一家本月的收入是 6 000 美元。

娱乐(体育、电影和音乐等)	4%
服装(鞋子、换季服装等)	10%
交通(公共汽车、地铁和火车票)	12%
储蓄	10%
"应急基金"	2%
住房(租金、电费、水费、供暖费、煤气费)	30%
食品(饭菜、水果和小吃、饮料)	20%
医疗(医院的账单和药品)	12%

Friday

题材: 生活

词数: 189

建议阅读时间: 4 分钟

根据文意选出能填入空白处的最佳选项。

When Roy was four years old, his father 1 in an accident, leaving his mother and him. After Roy left high school, he wanted 2 to a good college in his hometown. But his mother would pay 3 money for his college education. "I'll try to do something for you as soon as you pass the entrance exam," said his mother.

Roy took the exam. As a result, he could enter the college 4 he didn't get very high scores. His mother was very excited. But she knew quite a lot of money would be needed. The next day, she sold her car and asked her boss 5 another four hours' work every day. She even had two jobs, one during the day and 6 at night. She had to walk to work and work twelve hours a day, seven days a week, but she didn't 7. She thought her son's education was worth so much.

A term passed. Roy took his first exam after entering the college. When the results were told, Roy ran home to 8 his mother the news. "Mum," he said. "I've got my exam results. You must be very 9." "You mean you've passed?" she asked happily. "No, I haven't. You can get your car back and stop 10 like that from now on."

- | | | | |
|------------------|------------|-------------|----------------|
| 1. A. fell | B. died | C. was hurt | D. was hit |
| 2. A. to go | B. to come | C. going | D. coming |
| 3. A. some | B. no | C. much | D. little |
| 4. A. and | B. so | C. although | D. because |
| 5. A. to | B. for | C. with | D. of |
| 6. A. the others | B. others | C. another | D. the other |
| 7. A. complain | B. refuse | C. quarrel | D. laugh |
| 8. A. talk | B. speak | C. say | D. tell |
| 9. A. worried | B. shy | C. pleased | D. free |
| 10. A. to work | B. working | C. work | D. not working |

参考译文

罗伊4岁时,父亲在一次事故中丧生,留下他和母亲两人。罗伊高中毕业后,想上本地的一所好大学。但他母亲要为他大学教育花很多钱。“只要你考试通过,我会尽量想办法的。”他母亲说。

罗伊参加了考试。结果,尽管分数不很高,他还是能上那所大学了。他母亲非常兴奋。但她知道,上学需要很多钱。第二天,她卖掉了车,并请老板安排她每天加班4小时。她甚至打了双份工,一份在白天,一份在晚上。她必须步行去上班,每周工作7天,每天12个小时,但她毫无怨言。她觉得,为了儿子的教育,付出再多也值得。

一个学期过去了。罗伊参加了入学后的第一次考试。当结果出来后,罗伊跑回家,告诉母亲这个消息。“妈妈,”他说,“我的考试成绩出来了。你肯定会非常高兴的。”“你的意思是你过了?”母亲开心地问。“不,我没有过。所以从现在起,你可以把车买回来,不用像现在这样辛苦工作了。”

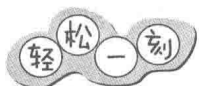
Saturday

生词巩固

方框内的单词均为本单元生词,请将其与下面的释义一一对应。

itch tight pants trim shape fare

- () 1. fitting very closely
- () 2. trousers
- () 3. to cut something so that it is neat and tidy
- () 4. the amount of money you pay to travel by bus, train, taxi, etc.
- () 5. to make something into a particular form
- () 6. the feeling on your skin that makes you want to rub or scratch it



幽默故事

"Tom, you go home and tell your parents to have Little Dick a good bath. None of the class is willing to sit with him. No one can stand it!"

"Sir, my brother comes here to study, not to be smelt by you. He isn't a rose!"

参考译文

"汤姆,回家告诉你父母,给小迪克好好洗个澡。全班同学没有一个愿意坐在他旁边。谁也受不了他的气味。"

"老师,我弟弟来这里是学习的,不是让你们闻的,他不是玫瑰花。"

第2周

Monday

题材: 教育

词数: 244

建议阅读时间: 5 分钟

阅读下面的短文,判断正(T)误(F)。

I was born in New York, but I grew up in San Francisco. I began to live in London 25 years ago. If I am asked now where I want to live forever, I would say London. But I will always be an American.

San Francisco, like London, has many parks. Every day my sisters and I were taken to play in the parks as children. I didn't go to school. I only had three hours of formal education when I was five. I was sent to school but came home at noon on the first day. I said I didn't enjoy it and hadn't learned anything. My parents decided that school was not for me and I never went back.

My mother then taught me and my two sisters, in the way of an English lady who had good education. We learned languages and reading more than sciences and maths. Sometimes she taught us herself, but we also had other teachers. They asked us to take lessons every day. About once a week we walked to Golden Gate Park. While we were walking, my mother taught me to read music. One day I noticed a little toy train in the window of a shop and I remember now how I'd like to have it. I couldn't say my "r" when I was small. My mother said if I could say an "r" well, I would have the toy train. I practised and practised. Then one morning I woke everybody up with my "r"s. I got the toy train. I usually get the things I want in life—but I work hard for them.

San Francisco *n.* 旧金山(美国港市)

forever *adv.* 永远,永恒: No one can live forever. 没人能长生不老。

formal *adj.* 正式的,正规的: Seventy-five percent of the people receive no formal education. 那些人中有 75% 没有受过正规教育。

Golden Gate 金门(美国旧金山湾的湾口,该处有著名的金门大桥)

生
词

1. The writer likes living in London.
2. The writer did not go to school in America because he couldn't get on well with the other children.
3. The writer was taught by his mother and other teachers.
4. The writer walked to the Park to learn languages once a week.
5. The writer got the little toy train at last because he wanted it very much.
6. The writer tells us why children needn't go to school.

参考译文

我生于纽约,长在旧金山。25 年前,我来到伦敦生活。如果现在有人问我想要在哪里长期生活,我会说伦敦。但我永远是美国人。

旧金山和伦敦一样有许多公园。在我们还是孩子的时候,每天都有人把我和姐妹们带到公园玩。我没有上学。我只在 5 岁时接受过 3 个小时的正规教育。上学的第一天,我被送到学校,但中午就回来了。我说我不喜欢学校,而且什么也没有学会。父母认为学校不适合我,我就再也没有回去过。

后来,母亲开始教我和两个姐妹,用的是受过良好教育的英国妇女采用的方式。我们学习语言和阅读较多,科学和数学较少。有时候她亲自教我们,但我们也有别的老师。他们要求我们每天上课,我们大约每周去一次金门公园。散步的时候,母亲会教我们识谱。有一天,我注意到商店的橱窗里有一辆玩具小火车,我现在还记得,我是多么想得到它。我小的时候,不会发“r”的音。母亲说,如果我能读准,我就能得到这辆玩具火车。我不停地练习。后来有一天早上,我念着“r”把每个人叫醒。我得到了那辆火车。我总能得到生活中想要的东西——但靠的是努力。

Tuesday

题材: 旅行

词数: 166

建议阅读时间: 3.5 分钟

阅读下面的短文,选择正确答案。

Do you want to travel as cheaply as possible while enjoying the great scenery as much as you like? Backpacking is the most popular way among young western people now. Carrying a tent, a sleeping bag and clothes, you can travel at your own decision. Backpacking also gives you many challenges during the trip.

To travel with as little money as possible, backpackers stay in cheap hotels called youth hostels, or in schools and universities, and they even sleep in railway stations, or under bridges. Young people in Europe often travel around their own countries by train. Now, with plane tickets dropping in price, more and more of them are traveling to the countries far away, such as Australia and China.

But no matter where backpackers travel to, planning is important if they want to enjoy the trip. They should carry light, waterproof clothes in summer, some medicine, and of course a credit card, which can be a safe way of carrying money. Students may bring their student ID cards to get tickets for cheaper prices. When they travel in a foreign country, passports must be taken with them.



backpack *n.* 背包 *v.* 背着背包旅行: The children and their guide backpacked to the lake. 孩子们和向导背着背包来到湖边。 || **backpacker** *n.* 背着背包徒步旅行的人, 背包族 / **backpacking** *n.* 背着背包旅行

challenge *n.* 挑战: Our team will have to fight off the challenge from better trained teams. 我们必须赢得比我们更训练有素的队伍的挑战。

hostel *n.* 招待所, 青年旅社 (即 youth hostel)

waterproof *adj.* 防水的: An underwater camera must be waterproof. 水下摄影机必须能防水。

-proof 表示“不透……的”, “防……的”, “耐……的”, 如: **airproof** *adj.* 不透气的, 气密的 / **bulletproof** *adj.* 防弹的 / **fireproof** *adj.* 防火的, 耐火的

passport *n.* 护照: Do you have to show your passport at the checking desk? 办理登机手续时是否需要出示护照呢?

credit *n.* 信任, 相信; 信用: a credit card 一张信用卡

- Backpacking means traveling by packing things necessary on the back _____.
A. without paying any money B. with little money
C. on foot to wherever they like D. only by train
- Young people in western countries like backpacking travel because _____.
A. it is comfortable B. it is expensive
C. it is very dangerous D. it is full of challenges
- Why do they sometimes sleep in railway stations or under bridges?
A. For fun. B. To have a challenge.
C. To save money. D. To play a game.
- They can go farther away now because _____.
A. they have been to every place in their countries
B. they are not interested in Europe
C. the price of the air tickets gets lower
D. they have more time than before
- When they visit a foreign country, they should _____.
A. have passports B. have student ID cards
C. have credit cards D. have dictionaries

参考译文

你想用最少的钱欣赏最多的自然奇景吗? 那么, 现在西方年轻人中最流行的背包游可能适合你。带上帐篷、睡袋和衣服, 你就可以随心所欲地出发了。背包游还能给你的旅行带来许多挑战。

为了尽可能少花钱, 背包族通常住在叫做青年旅社或中小学、大学开办的廉价旅馆中, 甚至睡在火车站或桥下。欧洲的年轻人经常坐火车环游自己的国家。现在, 随着飞机票降价, 越来越多的年轻人来到遥远的国度, 比如澳大利亚和中国旅行。

无论背包族走到哪里, 如果他们想要旅行快乐, 事先的计划是必不可少的。他们应该带上打火机、夏天的防水服、某些药物, 当然还有信用卡, 这是安全的带钱方式。学生应该带上学生证, 这样就能买到打折的票。当他们在国外旅行时, 必须带上护照。

Wednesday

题材: 娱乐

词数: 222

建议阅读时间: 4.5 分钟

阅读下面的短文, 回答问题。

Today, roller-skating is easy and fun. But a long time ago, it wasn't easy at all. Before 1750, no one had any ideas of roller-skating. That changed because of a man named Joseph Merlin. He liked to make things and play the violin in his free time. Joseph Merlin was a man of ideas and dreams. People called him a dreamer.

One day Merlin was invited to a party. He was very pleased and a little excited. As the day of the party came near, Merlin began to think how to make an amazing entrance at the party. He had an idea. He thought everyone at the party would show much interest if he could skate into the room.

Merlin tried different ways to make himself roll. Finally, he decided to put two wheels under each shoe. These were the first roller skates. Merlin was very proud of his invention and dreamed of arriving at the party on wheels while playing the violin.