

English Reading and Writing

八年级上

# 英语读写

周计划

选择泰迪英语的理由

- 首次实现阅读与写作紧密结合，在阅读中积累词汇和句型，训练写作，达到双重训练功效，提升应试能力，提速提分。
  - 注重阅读方法的实用性，并与答案详解互动结合，实现阅读能力的真正飞跃。
  - 整合各版本的教材话题，加大任务型阅读的比重，与教材学习和考试紧密结合。
- 按照**新课程标准**的要求，强调在过程中总结学习方法，充分体现了新课改精神。



泰迪英语  
TIDE ENGLISH

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TIDE ENGLISH

· 主编 / 张新峰

南方出版社

# ◎使用说明◎

## 本 书 特 色

【开篇赏析】以诗文小品引入阅读,启迪智慧、陶冶情志。

### ◆ 体例独特

首次实现阅读与写作的紧密结合,在阅读中提炼积累经典词汇和句型,结合针对性训练,将阅读与写作能力的提升融为一体,达到双重训练功效;加强任务型阅读的训练,注重学生语言运用能力的提升;按时间进度分配读写任务,帮助学生科学掌握学习规律,实现考场倍速提分。

### ◆ 讲解透彻

注重阅读方法的点拨,结合答案解析实现讲解与方法的互动,实现阅读能力的真正飞跃。

### ◆ 分类严谨

本书整合各版本教材的阅读话题,按话题分类训练阅读与写作能力,分类全面、严谨,读写训练题型多样,从根本上实现了基础训练与应试能力的双重提高。

### ◆ 选材新颖

本书结合话题选取难度适宜的国内外最前沿的热点文章用作阅读与写作的训练素材,选材新颖,集知识性与趣味性于一体。在全方位拓展学生视野的同时让学生把握命题规律与解题技巧,可谓一举多得。

【阅读攻略】旨在点拨阅读方法与解题技巧,结合语篇传授方法,达到授人以渔的指导效果。

### 【开篇赏析】

**My Dear Friend**  
Hello, my dear friend!  
Here is my letter,  
...

致亲爱的朋友  
你好啊,朋友!  
这是我给你的信,  
.....

Monday - Friday 在设置传统型阅读的基础上设置任务型阅读,结合最新考试动态让学生全方位、多角度接触各类阅读题型,从而在更高层次上提升阅读能力。

### 【阅读攻略】

这一话题,在新课标中涉及的范围较广,可以涉及家人、朋友、同学、邻居、亲戚及周围的其他人.....

I am Maya



难度	词数	建议用时	实际用时	正确率
★	117	3'30"		

I am Maya. I am 13 years old. I am from Africa(非洲)...

Life in England



难度	词数	建议用时	实际用时	正确率
★★★★	145	5'30"		

【词句看吧】提炼经典词汇和句型,帮助学生储备知识,以期厚积而薄发。



1

Many English people live in houses, not in flats(公寓). Most houses have gardens.  
Many young people don't live with their ...

任务(一)选出各段的小标题。

- A. Shops                      B. Homes and Families  
C. Office Life                D. School Life

1. \_\_\_\_\_ 2. \_\_\_\_\_ 3. \_\_\_\_\_ 4. \_\_\_\_\_

【词句看吧】

1. start v. 开始                      2. office n. 办公室



Weekend 设置【周末体验】和【妙笔生花】两大板块,集基础训练与写作训练于一体。

### 【周末体验】

1. 根据图片,写出相应的单词,完成句子。

1. Miss Gao is our maths \_\_\_\_\_



【周末体验】针对本周积累的词汇和句型进行练习,巩固所学加深记忆。

### 【妙笔生花】

请根据下面所给李玲的个人小档案,以 My Good Friend 为题,写一篇英语短文,介绍李玲的基本情况。要求条理清楚,语句通顺,体现表中的全部内容,不得少.....

### 思路点拨

这是一篇记叙文,首先要注意格式,该文的主题是人物介绍,介绍时,要把所给信息交待清楚.....

### 经典范文

#### My Good Friend

I have a good friend. She is a girl. Her Chinese name is Li Ling, and Susan is her ...

【妙笔生花】结合本周话题练习写作,“思路点拨”激活学生才思文采,“经典范文”帮助学生明晰整个人物得失。



# 前言

阅读是一种重要的学习技能。大量的阅读可以有效地促进英语听、说、读、写等能力的全面发展,是学生学习英语的重要途径。最新颁布的《英语课程标准》和我们所使用的教材都对初中阶段应达到的阅读技能、应涉及的阅读话题、应熟悉的功能项目做了详细具体的规定,明确了学生应该掌握的阅读功能话题及与该话题相应的信息获取、信息理解的能力。

本书正是这样一套与八年级课程标准要求、教材进度完全同步的阅读学习材料。它按照新课程标准对八年级阅读技能的要求,以周为单位,科学地设置相应的话题,将阅读策略与阅读实践巧妙地融为一体。

本书的主要特点为:

【同步教学】——本书涉及的话题项目、文章难度、技能要求完全与新课程标准对八年级英语教学的要求相吻合。书中所选文章基本涵盖了八年级应掌握的所有词汇、短语、句型和语法等项目,同时又体现了其“源于教材,高于教材”的编写理念。

【内容全面】——本书包含课程标准要求的八年级应涉及的所有话题项目,精确点拨每个话题,选取最新的话题文章进行强化训练,使话题和功能联系得更紧密,把话题功能发挥得更到位、更有效。

【原汁原味】——所选文章大都源于英美国家最新的报刊杂志。文章生动有趣、语言地道、难易适中、深入浅出,并注重与现实生活的联系,便于学生感知英语原版文章,感受外国文化。

【题型多样】——灵活多变的题型设置,涵盖近年来出现的各种阅读新题型。本书紧紧抓住国家及省市的中考改革态势,贯彻新时期教育改革的方针政策,注重培养学生的英语综合能力、实践能力和创新能力。

【全新体例】——按照教材及考试的热点话题进行分类,在训练同一话题阅读理解能力与技巧的同时,引入此类话题的写作,从阅读文章中提炼重点词汇和句型,并安排适量的练习题,巩固重点词汇和句型的记忆;同时将这些重点词汇和句型运用到写作中去,这样既实现了阅读理解能力的综合提升,同时增加了写作的训练,达到阅读与写作同时提高的双重功效。

【栏目新颖】——每周前的【开篇赏析】引领你去体验学习英语的乐趣。【阅读攻略】为你提供必备实用的阅读技巧。各阅读材料前均有字数、难度、阅读用时等数据,便于学习时参照。【词句看吧】帮你归纳所学的重点词汇与句型。

【周末体验】使你品尝成功的快乐。

一本好书可以助人成功!本书编写的终极目标是使你成为英语通。

如果你已拥有了本书,那就开始吧!

Go for it!



# 泰迪英语

## 2008 书目

TIDE ENGLISH 2008 BOOK LIST

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- (3) 《中考英语读写周计划》
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- (4) 《高中必备词汇完全攻略》
- (5) 《中考考点词汇一点通》
- (6) 《高考考点词汇一点通》
- (7) 《中考词汇分阶规范释析》
- (8) 《高考词汇分阶规范释析》

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- (5) 《专项突破系列—中考语法终极揭秘》
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- (7) 《专项突破系列—中考语法终极冲刺》
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- (13) 《专项突破系列—中考阅读理解终极冲刺》
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- (15) 《专项突破系列—中考完形填空终极揭秘》
- (16) 《专项突破系列—高考完形填空终极揭秘》
- (17) 《专项突破系列—中考完形填空终极冲刺》
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# Week One

## Personal Information

### 【开篇赏析】

Never Give up	永不放弃
Never give up, Never lose hope. Always have faith, It allows you to cope. Trying times will pass, As they always do. Just have patience, Your dream will come true. So put on a smile, You'll live through your pain. Know it will pass, And strength you will gain.	永不放弃, 永不心灰意冷。 永存信念, 它会使你应付自如。 难捱的时光终会过去, 一如既往。 只要有耐心, 梦想会成真。 露出微笑, 你会走出痛苦。 相信苦难定会过去, 你将重获力量。

### 【阅读攻略】

该话题主要涉及个人的家庭、生活、学习和工作等情况，可以是人物轶事，也可以是对当今世界有重大影响的人物的介绍。文章大都是记叙文，题型以事实细节题为主。阅读此类文章，要把握主人公在该时期的事件、行为、思想等重要线索，其次抓住故事的时间、地点、起因、结果等具体细节，这样在答题时，才会得心应手。



### Find Net-Pals

难度	词数	建议用时	实际用时	正确率
★	167	5'		

Hi! I am Lisa from Taipei, Taiwan. And I want to learn Korean (韩语) and English well. I am looking for someone who can speak Korean and English or maybe some Chinese. I think we can help each other. I like movies and meeting different people from other countries. I hope we can become friends.

(续表)

Glad to be your new net-pal. I am Nagisa. I live in Tokyo and I speak Japanese and English. My favourite subject is art. I like swimming. My favourite movies are comedies and documentaries(纪录片). I dislike thrillers.

Hi! Nice to meet you on the Internet. My name is Albert. I live in Paris. I like baseball best and my favourite subject is music. I like action movies and thrillers. I speak French only.

My name is Jim. I'm from Singapore. I like basketball and baseball. I can speak two languages: Chinese and English. I like chess and swimming. Hope to be your new friend and thanks for your e-mails!

根据短文内容, 选择最佳答案。

- ( ) 1. Maybe Lisa can't speak \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. English      B. Chinese      C. Korean      D. Japanese
- ( ) 2. Where's Nagisa from?  
A. Taiwan.      B. Japan.      C. France.      D. Singapore.
- ( ) 3. What's Albert's favourite sport?  
A. Baseball.      B. Swimming.  
C. Basketball.      D. Not mentioned(没提及).
- ( ) 4. Maybe who doesn't often go to the movies?  
A. Lisa.      B. Nagisa.      C. Albert.      D. Jim.
- ( ) 5. What do the four people want to do?  
A. To go to a new school.      B. To learn a new language.  
C. To find a new net-pal.      D. To play with their friends.

### 【词句look吧】

- |                               |                                  |
|-------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. learn <i>v.</i> 学习         | 2. maybe <i>adv.</i> 也许, 大概      |
| 3. hope <i>v.</i> 希望          | 4. Internet <i>n.</i> 国际互联网, 因特网 |
| 5. favourite <i>adj.</i> 最喜欢的 | 6. look for 寻找                   |
| 7. want to do sth. 想做某事       | 8. help each other 相互帮助          |



### Li Ping's Self-Assessment

难度	词数	建议用时	实际用时	正确率
★	87	2'		

Li Ping is a Grade Eight student in a middle school. The table below is his mid-term self-assessment(自我评价). He draws faces to show his progress:



excellent



OK



weak

	Unit 1	Unit 2	Unit 3
Vocabulary	 Opposites	 Words about robots	 Words about computers
Grammar	 How to use "would like"	 Something about "be able to"	 The usage (用法) of "be going to"
Skills	 Reading skill	 Writing skill	 Listening
Exam	 Exam about grammar	 Compositive (综合的) exam	 Test about grammar and listening

根据短文内容, 选择最佳答案。

- ( ) 1. Li Ping thinks he did best in \_\_\_\_\_ in Unit 1.  
 A. opposites      B. reading skill      C. exam      D. grammar
- ( ) 2. What does Li Ping need to improve in Unit 2?  
 A. Writing skill.  
 B. Words about robots.  
 C. Compositive exam.  
 D. Something about "be able to".
- ( ) 3. Which do you think Li Ping is weak in Unit 3?  
 A. Words about computers.  
 B. The usage of "be going to".  
 C. Test about grammar and listening.  
 D. Only listening.
- ( ) 4. From the table we know that \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. Li Ping learnt Unit 1 better than Unit 2  
 B. Li Ping is good at writing  
 C. Li Ping got good grades in Unit 3  
 D. Li Ping can use "be able to" well

### 【词句look吧】

1. term *n.* 学期  
 3. show *v.* 表明

2. draw *v.* 画, 绘画  
 4. progress *n.* 进步





## Zhou Xun

难度	词数	建议用时	实际用时	正确率
★★★	180	6'		

Chinese name: 周迅  
 Birthplace: Zhejiang  
 Date of birth: October 18, 1976  
 Hobbies: jogging, watching videos  
 Main works: *Perhaps Love*《如果·爱》2005  
*Beach*《海滩》2003  
*Suzhou River*《苏州河》1998  
*Palace of Desire*《大明宫词》1998

Zhou Xun began to take an interest in acting at an early age. When she was young, she often went to the movies, though she couldn't understand most of the movies at that time.

After acting in the popular TV drama *Palace of Desire* in 1998, Zhou Xun became a well-known actress. Then she began to play major roles in more and more TV dramas and movies. She had to work hard every day. Although the hard work made her rich and famous, she felt tired and unhappy.

Now we hardly see Zhou Xun on the screen (银幕), do we? Why? She wants to have more time to relax. She said, "I don't care about fame (名誉) or money. A happy life is enough for me."

根据短文内容, 回答下列问题。

- Where was Zhou Xun born?
- When did Zhou Xun become a well-known actress?
- What is Zhou Xun's main work in 2003?
- Why can we hardly see Zhou Xun on the screen now?

### 【词句look吧】

- |                                     |                                      |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1. October <i>n.</i> 十月             | 2. understand <i>v.</i> 理解, 懂得       |
| 3. popular <i>adj.</i> 流行的, 受欢迎的    | 4. well-known <i>adj.</i> 众所周知的, 著名的 |
| 5. actress <i>n.</i> 女演员            | 6. take an interest in ... 对……产生兴趣   |
| 7. at that time 在那时                 | 8. more and more 越来越多的               |
| 9. have more time to relax 有更多的时间放松 | 10. care about ... 关心……              |



## The Great Musician—Mozart

难度	词数	建议用时	实际用时	正确率
★★★	147	5'		

Mozart was born on January 27th, 1756 and died on December 5th, 1791. When he was young, he often had lessons with his elder sisters. His father took him to many different countries where he played music for lots of people. But some people didn't believe that a little boy could write such beautiful music. They asked him to stay in a room himself for a week. And somebody watched the room all the time. In that week, he finished a new piece of music. After that, people believed he could write beautiful music. Mozart died when he was still young. During his short life, he studied, played and wrote music. Even working so hard, he couldn't support himself. Often he had to borrow money from his friends, but his music made him happy. For more than 200 years his music had made other people happy, too.

根据短文内容, 选择最佳答案。

- ( ) 1. From the passage, we know that Mozart \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. played and wrote music
  - B. never played music but wrote music
  - C. played music and never wrote music
  - D. never wrote and played music
- ( ) 2. Mozart died when he was \_\_\_\_\_ years old.
  - A. 34
  - B. 36
  - C. 40
  - D. 45
- ( ) 3. The underlined word "support" means \_\_\_\_\_ in Chinese.
  - A. 拥护
  - B. 鼓励
  - C. 支持
  - D. 维持(生计)
- ( ) 4. Why did people ask him to stay in a room?
  - A. Because they taught him to write music.
  - B. Because Mozart liked to stay in the room.
  - C. Because his father left him in the room.
  - D. Because they didn't believe he could write beautiful music.
- ( ) 5. Which of the following is NOT true?
  - A. Mozart's music made him happy.
  - B. Mozart's music has made other people happy.
  - C. Mozart often lent money to his friends.
  - D. Mozart could write beautiful music.

### 【词句look吧】

- |                          |                             |
|--------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. die <i>v.</i> 死, 死亡   | 2. believe <i>v.</i> 相信; 信任 |
| 3. short <i>adj.</i> 短暂的 | 4. life <i>n.</i> 生活; 生命    |

5. play music for ...为……演奏音乐

6. have to 不得不

7. borrow money from ...向……借钱

8. make sb. happy 使/让某人高兴



## About Labels

难度	词数	建议用时	实际用时	正确率
★★★★	175	4'		

I get new clothes and shoes quite often. My parents buy them for me. I buy things because I like them. ①I get angry if I don't get what I want. I think it's important to wear labels (品牌). My favourite label is Nike, because its quality is the best, I think.



②My mum buys me clothes and shoes. On birthdays I buy my own. I always go for labels because they make me look in fashion. But I don't think it's important to wear labels. I buy things because I like them, not because of the price or the label.



My mother buys me clothes. I don't think labels are important. My favourite label is Adidas. But I can't get the things I want because my mother can't afford them. So I just like them.



I buy clothes because I like them not because they are cheap or they are labels. I don't think it's important to wear labels. My favourite label is Puma.



根据短文内容, 完成下列任务。

任务一: 选择最佳答案。

1. ( ) The passage may be from \_\_\_\_\_.

A. a newspaper about clothing

B. a forum(论坛) about clothing

C. a web about saving money

D. a book about students

任务二: 将文中画线句子①译成汉语。

2. I get angry if I don't get what I want.

任务三: 将文中画线句子②的同义句补充完整。

3. My mum buys me clothes and shoes.

My mum \_\_\_\_\_ clothes and shoes \_\_\_\_\_ me.

任务四: 写出他们各自喜欢的服装品牌。

4. Bill \_\_\_\_\_ Paul \_\_\_\_\_ Mary \_\_\_\_\_

## 【词句look吧】

- |  |                              |
|--|------------------------------|
| 1. angry <i>adj.</i> 生气的                 | 2. important <i>adj.</i> 重要的 |
| 3. own <i>adj.</i> 自己的                   | 4. afford <i>v.</i> 提供; 支付   |
| 5. until <i>prep. &amp; conj.</i> 直到……为止 | 6. buy sb. sth. 给某人买某物       |
| 7. in fashion 流行的, 时髦的                   | 8. because of 因为             |



## 【周末体验】

I. 从方框中选择适当的词并用其正确的形式完成下列句子。

look for, learn, favourite, progress, well-known, believe, October, best, afford, angry

- I have little money. I can't \_\_\_\_\_ this book.
- Don't \_\_\_\_\_ him. He's lying.
- Maths is my \_\_\_\_\_ subject. I think it's interesting.
- \_\_\_\_\_ is the tenth month in a year.
- My father was very \_\_\_\_\_ when I broke the window.
- I'm \_\_\_\_\_ my glasses. I don't remember where I put them.
- If you study hard, you can make \_\_\_\_\_ every day.
- I find it difficult \_\_\_\_\_ a foreign language.
- Try your \_\_\_\_\_ and you can do it well.
- Andy Lau is a \_\_\_\_\_ singer. We all like his songs.

II. 根据汉语意思完成句子, 每空一词。

- 我想成为你的好朋友。  
I \_\_\_\_\_ your good friend.
- 他从八岁时就对画画产生了兴趣。  
He began to \_\_\_\_\_ drawing when he was eight years old.
- 妈妈从来不向别人借钱。  
Mother never \_\_\_\_\_ others.
- 他的话让我很难过。  
What he said \_\_\_\_\_.
- 我非常担心她的健康。  
I'm really \_\_\_\_\_ her health.

III. 在句中错误之处划线, 并将正确的写在横线上。

1. The train was late because the rain. \_\_\_\_\_
2. I want going to college when I grow up. \_\_\_\_\_
3. I don't know what to use the new computer. \_\_\_\_\_
4. I've never heard such a beautiful music before. \_\_\_\_\_
5. The boy wasn't able write a word in English. \_\_\_\_\_

IV. 英汉互译。

- |                                  |                  |
|----------------------------------|------------------|
| 1. each other _____              | 2. 取得进步 _____    |
| 3. take an interest in ... _____ | 4. 关心 _____      |
| 5. play music for ... _____      | 6. 使/让某人高兴 _____ |
| 7. in fashion _____              | 8. 帮助某人某事 _____  |

【妙笔生花】

根据中文意思和英文提示词语, 写一篇意思连贯、符合逻辑的小短文, 要用上所给的英文提示词(每组英文提示所写的句数不限)。

Peter 只有五岁, 和他的奶奶住在一起。一天他的奶奶得了重感冒, Peter 急得直哭, 后来他……

提示词:

1. Peter, five
2. live, grandma
3. have, cold, worried, cry
4. idea, find, parents' telephone number, call
5. news, hurry, home, hospital

思路点拨

根据中文意思和提示词可知, 这是一篇记叙文。首先要理清需要进行表达的大致情节, 即 Peter 只有五岁, 他和他的奶奶住在一起, 一天他的奶奶得了重感冒。开始他急得直哭, 后来想到一个主意, 他找到了父母的电话号码, 并打电话给他们, 当他的父母得知这一消息后迅速赶回家, 把奶奶送进了医院。其次要注意时态和人称。前面介绍(Peter 的年龄及他和奶奶住在一起这一事实)的是一般情况, 用一般现在时, 后面主要是过去发生的事用一般过去时; 因为是写 Peter, 所以要用第三人称来写。本文可用到的短语有: live with ... (与……住在一起), have a cold (感冒), so ... that (如此……以至于……), have a good idea (有了一个好主意)等。

经典范文

Peter is only five (years old). He lives with his grandma. One day his grandma had a bad cold. Peter was so worried that he began to cry. Then he had an idea. He found his parents' telephone number and gave them a call. When his parents heard the news, they hurried back home and took Peter's grandma to the hospital.



# Week Two

## School Life

### 【开篇赏析】

Columbus' Telephone Number	哥伦布的电话号码
Little Mary: I find in my history book there is always such number (1451 - 1506) after the name Christopher Columbus. Would you please explain why, sir?	小玛丽:我在历史书中发现,克里斯托弗·哥伦布这个名字后面老是有(1451 - 1506)这几个数字。老师,请您给解释一下好吗?
Little Rose: I can tell her, sir. It was Columbus' telephone number!	小罗斯:老师,我能告诉她。那是哥伦布的电话号码!

### 【阅读攻略】

学校生活主要涉及学校里的学习、生活、课程设置、人物及教育方式等。体裁以记叙文、说明文为主。该话题由于是学生最熟悉、最喜闻乐见的内容,所以命题的题型多种多样,以考查学生的综合分析能力。解答这类阅读理解题的总体思路是:单句入手,语篇突破,着眼整体,归纳推断。常采用以下两种阅读顺序:

1. 先看文章,后看问题,再通过阅读文章来回答问题;
2. 先看问题,然后带着问题去阅读文章,最后答题。题型不同,解题的方法也应有所不同。



### The Best Way of School Education

难度	词数	建议用时	实际用时	正确率
★★	177	4'		

School education is very important and useful. The students both learn knowledge and get education. Yet, no one can learn everything from school. The scientists, such as Edison, Newton, Galileo and Einstein, didn't learn everything from school. They learnt a lot of knowledge outside school or in practice by themselves. A teacher who knows a lot can't teach his students everything. The teacher's job is to show his students how to learn, how to read and how to think. A good teacher with rich experience in teaching can teach his students the ways of study. Through these methods (方法) the students are able to learn and get a lot of things by themselves.

Usually it's very easy for the students to remember some knowledge, but it's very difficult to use it. If a teacher really shows the students the ability (能力) of how to use knowledge, it means the teacher has learnt lots of knowledge by himself or herself. The success in learning shows he or she knows how to study.

根据短文内容, 选择最佳答案。

- ( ) 1. From the passage we know \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. the students are taught everything at school  
 B. a teacher can't teach the students everything  
 C. schools are really not important and useful  
 D. Edison learnt lots of knowledge at school
- ( ) 2. A teacher's job is \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. to help the students with their lessons  
 B. to teach the students everything  
 C. to show the students how to study by themselves  
 D. to tell the students the ways of study
- ( ) 3. The right order of the statements is \_\_\_\_\_.  
 a. How important are the ways of study for students?  
 b. What does the teacher's experience of success in study mean?  
 c. Where should the students study?  
 d. What is the job of a teacher?  
 A. c, a, d, b  
 B. b, c, a, d  
 C. c, b, d, a  
 D. c, d, a, b
- ( ) 4. Which of the following is TRUE?  
 A. If we know how to learn, we can get lots of knowledge.  
 B. We can learn everything from our teachers.  
 C. The writer tells us that practice is more important for students than learning.  
 D. It's the only job for students to learn knowledge.

### 【词句168k吧】

- |   |                         |
|---|-------------------------|
| 1. education n. 教育                                  | 2. important 重要的        |
| 3. both ... and ... .....和.....两者都                  | 4. knowledge n. 知识      |
| 5. learn ... from ... 从.....学习                      | 6. experience n. 经验; 体验 |
| 7. practice n. 练习, 实践                               | 8. know v. 知道; 了解       |
| 9. show v. 出示, 给.....看                              | 10. be able to 能        |
| 11. remember v. 记住, 记得                              | 12. ability 能力          |
| 13. It's very easy for sb. to do sth. 对某人来说做某事是很容易的 |                         |



## The Teenagers' Main Problems

难度	词数	建议用时	实际用时	正确率
★★	106	3'		

What problems do the teenagers probably have? Here's a survey showing their main problems.

Problems	Causes (原因)	Advice
Feeling stressed	Too much homework. Don't have enough time for their hobbies.	Make a plan for study and hobbies. Find time to relax as possible as you can.
Getting short-sighted	Too much homework. Bad reading and writing habits.	Do homework or read in a correct way.
Fighting with each other	Not knowing how to get on well with classmates.	Make more friends and understand each other. Share your problems with them.
Getting fat	Eating too many snacks. Doing little exercise.	Spend more time doing exercise.

根据短文内容, 判断句子正(T)误(F)。

- ( ) 1. If you are feeling stressed, you can find time to relax yourself.  
 ( ) 2. Too much homework can make you get fatter and fatter.  
 ( ) 3. It's good for your eyes to read in a correct way.  
 ( ) 4. Bad reading and writing habits can cause you to feel stressed.

### 【词句look吧】

1. relax v. 放松  
 2. fight v. 打架  
 3. share v. 分享  
 4. spend + some time (in) doing sth.  
 花费……时间做某事  
 5. get on well with ... 和……相处得好  
 6. make a plan for ... 为……制定计划



## Two E-mails

难度	词数	建议用时	实际用时	正确率
★★★	151	4'		

From: Lihong@126.com	To: Jenny@yahoo.com.cn
Subject: School Term	Date: 01 / 09 6:00 p.m.

(续表)

Dear Jenny,

Today is my first day of new high school. Many students come from big cities. They bring the high-tech things to school, for example, mobile phones, MP3 players, CD players and electronic dictionaries (电子词典). They show off (炫耀) these things to others. What about your classmates in the U. S. A? Do they have these things?

Li Hong

From: Jenny@yahoo.com.cn

To: Lihong@126.com

Subject: Repeat School Term!

Date: 01/09 8:00 p.m.

Dear Li Hong,

We also bring these high-tech things when we are back to school. However, we often work during the holidays, and make money to buy these things. I think we need these things. We need mobile phones to contact (联系) with our friends. We also need CD players to listen to music. Electronic dictionaries can be useful for our study, too.

Jenny

根据短文内容, 选择最佳答案。

- ( ) 1. The underlined word "high-tech" means \_\_\_\_\_ in Chinese.  
A. 高质量的      B. 高品质的      C. 高科技的      D. 高价格的
- ( ) 2. Li Hong thinks many students like to bring the high-tech things to school because \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. they like to listen to music  
B. mobile phones are useful for their study  
C. they want to show off these things  
D. they want to contact with their classmates
- ( ) 3. Jenny thinks students bring CD players to school because they want to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. make money      B. contact with friends  
C. listen to music      D. study well
- ( ) 4. From the passage we know that \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Li Hong has many high-tech things like her classmates  
B. American students often use their own money to buy the high-tech things  
C. Chinese students work during the holidays to buy the high-tech things  
D. all the high-tech things are useful for the students

## 【词句168k吧】

- |                  |                        |
|------------------|------------------------|
| 1. bring v. 带来   | 2. during prep. 在……期间  |
| 3. holiday n. 假期 | 4. need v. 需要          |
| 5. come from 来自  | 6. for example 例如, 比如  |
| 7. show off 炫耀   | 8. be back to ... 回到…… |
| 9. make money 挣钱 | 10. listen to ... 听……  |