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八年级

丛书主编 龚为标

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本书由中考教学一线特、高级教师联合编写,依据英语新课程标准的分级要求控制难度,话题、词汇量、语法均与中考接轨。编者从最新欧美广播、影视、网络、报刊等媒体,精确选取时文,有技巧地设置问题,并辅以对“难、艰、深”句型的释疑,提高读者的扫读、略读等应试能力,让这本以“悦”为核心的时尚阅读,更具迎战中考、夺取满分的备考价值。

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## 前言

在非英语环境中学习英语,阅读是最主要的手段。在阅读实践中所培养起来的语感和处理英语语句的熟练技巧又可以增进阅读理解准确性。大量阅读是学习英语的一个必要和有效的途径。因此,阅读理解一直是中、高考重点考查的题型。综观近年中、高考阅读理解题,其考查趋向有以下两个特点:

1. 文章多数取材于原版英文,且紧密联系社会实际与现实生活。这些来源于真实语料的作品与学生平时所接受的“清楚明白”的语段存在明显差异。考场上的学生面对的往往是全新的背景知识和多角度设问的文章,这就要求学生在先读懂语言的基础上进而了解原来不知道的东西,而不是借助熟悉的知识背景去理解语言。

2. 扩大了对语篇深层含义理解的考查。高考阅读量达到3500单词(短语)以上,提高了对阅读速度的要求,并重在考查学生能否推理判断作者意图、看法和观点,理解文章深层含义。这就要求有较强的语感和良好的阅读习惯。

在充分研究中、高考考查趋向的基础上,“假日英语悦读”丛书注重以下特色的打造:

1. 中、高考教学一线特、高级教师联合编写。丛书各册依据英语新课程标准的分级要求控制难度,话题、词汇量、语法分别与中、高考接轨。

丛书编写者凭借多年研究中、高考的经验,让这套以“悦”为核心的时尚阅读,更具迎战“中、高考”、夺取满分的备考价值。

2. “请读我”——让地道语感呼之欲出。丛书取材自最新欧美广播、影视、网络、报刊和图书等,体裁为说明文、叙述文、应用文、新闻报道、访谈和广告等,为学生呈现了时尚前沿、历史、科研试验、内容简介、文化融合与



冲突、高科技与环保等内容。

编者通过精确的取材,并辅以对“难、艰、深”句型(欧美英语习惯用法、俚语、复杂句型等)的释疑,帮助学生了解欧美社会文化,增长时尚、科技知识,积累语言素材,迅速提升语感,更好地适应、理解“原汁原味”的文章。

**3. 规范良好阅读习惯,培养学科综合能力。**丛书设置问题讲究技巧,具体到形式上可归纳为以下几类:1)理解主旨要义;2)理解文中的具体信息;3)根据上下文推测生词的词义;4)作出简单判断和推理;5)理解文章的基本结构;6)理解作者的意图和态度。

帮助学生掌握扫读技巧,以便根据问题定位文中信息;掌握略读技巧,以便迅速领会文章大意。促进学生提高对繁杂信息进行筛选、组合进而扩展和联想的能力,启发学生领会文章隐含意义的能力。

**4. 诚意提供:一个提高口语的机会。**书中特设“Talk Show(脱口秀)”栏目,均为简单而鲜活的日常英语口语。

最后,感谢您的购买与阅读,书中有不当之处,敬请原谅并予以指正,以使它能更好地为读者服务。

编者

2008年5月8日



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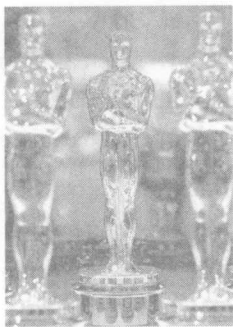
# The Best Movies 最佳电影

1

## ■ 导读:

“奥斯卡”(Oscar)金像奖是为谁而设,又是如何产生的呢?首次举行的颁奖典礼是在何时?“奥斯卡”有什么寓意吗?难道他是一位电影界的著名人物?真的是这样吗?

One of the most famous movie prizes (奖品) in the world is the Oscar. Every year in the United States, the Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences gives Oscars to people who have done well in the movies. There is an Oscar for the best movie of



the year, another for the best actor, and Oscars for doing many other things well in the movies.

Oscars are very important because people want to see movies that have won them. They also want to see actors who have won Oscars. This means that movies that have won Oscars make a lot of money. The Academy first gave prizes to movies in 1927, but they were not called Oscars

then. That happened four years later. Most people think that Oscar was someone famous in the movies, but he wasn't. He was no one important. He was someone that a woman called Margaret Herrick knew. She worked for the Academy and one day she saw the prize on a table. She said, "He looks like my friend, Oscar." From that time on the prizes were called the Oscars.

### ■ Questions :

1. Where are Oscars given to people who have done well in the movies?
2. When was the name "Oscar" used?

### ■ Talk Show :

1. Upon the time.  
赶上时代。
2. Have a taste, please.  
尝尝吧。

Elizabeth Taylor's Uneven Life  
伊丽莎白·泰勒的坎坷人生

2

## ■ 导读:

“结过八次婚,暴食,酗酒,吸毒。”——泰勒,这位好莱坞巨星,你这是怎么了?美丽、优雅的你,为什么要这样折磨自己?虽有生命不能承受之轻,可这些于你,难道不过于沉重吗?你是不是有什么难言之隐?

Elizabeth Taylor was born in England in 1932. She was a very beautiful child, with black hair and bluish-purple eyes(紫蓝色的). In 1939, she and her family moved to America, where film-makers(电影制片者) soon noticed her beauty.<sup>①</sup> She became a child star at the age of nine, and appeared in the film *National Velvet*. Elizabeth Taylor is one of the few child film stars who have been quite successful when they grow up.<sup>②</sup> She has made many well-known films all her life: one of them is *Cat on a Hot Tin Roof* in 1958.

Her personal life has not been as successful as her films. She has got married eight times. She has often been ill with back problems and has had many operations(手术). In 1981, after she left her second husband, she was in such low spirits



(情绪) that she turned to food, drink and drugs(毒品) for comfort. For the first time in her life, her beauty left her and she put on(增加) a lot of weight (体重).

However, in 1983, she went to stay in a hospital, and there she worked hard to give up her addiction(毒瘾).

Today she is a grandmother and she has her film star looks again.

■ 注释:

① where 在这里是关系副词,引导非限制性定语,指代先行词 America. We then moved to Paris, where we lived for six years. 我们后来搬到巴黎,在那里住了六年。

② one of... 指一类或一组中的一个。He is staying with one of his friends. 他现在住在一个朋友家里。who 引导定语从句,who 是关系代词,指代先行词 stars。

■ Question:

How old was she when she left her second husband?

■ Talk Show:

1. One in a million.  
万里挑一。
2. I'm puzzled by what you just said.  
你把我搞糊涂了。

# 生命的奇迹：从坏小子到英雄

## ■ 导读：

艾弗森曾经是 NBA 不想要的惹事精：打架进过监狱；不好好训练，嘲笑教练；可他终究还是成为了一颗耀眼的体育明星。从“小流氓”到“明星”，什么事情激发了他的上进心呢？

Allen Iverson was once the trouble maker that the NBA did not want.<sup>①</sup> He went to prison (监狱) for fighting. He did not like practis-



ing and he laughed at his coach (教练). But in the end, he hasn't wasted (浪费) his talent.

At 1.83 metres tall, Iverson has become the most exciting player in the NBA. He's as quick as lightening (闪电) and no one can stop him. Over the years, he has also changed and become a leader (领导者). "If you're getting older and not getting smart, something is wrong," said Iverson.

On November 6, he has been named (选定) the Eastern Conferences Players of the week (本周东部会议最佳球员). He got the award (奖) for his play in the first week of the NBA. For his team, the Philadelphia Tber (费城 76 人队), he scored (得分) an average (平均) of 34 points per game.

It was a proud moment for the 31-year-old





player, especially(特别地) since he has several injuries(伤害). Iverson has a fighting spirit(精神) and the heart of a giant(巨物).

Born to a single mum, Iverson grew up on dangerous streets in the U.S. Sometimes his house had no electricity(电), hot water or lights. There were only bills(账单). He became tough(强壮的) like his friends.

But he knew he wouldn't win a championship(锦标赛) or be on top with his bad behavior(行为).<sup>②</sup> He looked at himself in the mirror and asked, "Who is Allen Iverson?" In this way he changed himself.

"I have matured(变得成熟)." he said. "I'm proud that I recognize(意识到) that. I'm trying to be a better person first, and then a better player."

#### ■ 注释:

① once“曾经”。I once met your mother. 我曾经见过你妈妈。that 引导定语从句,代替先行词 the trouble maker。

② win“赢得(比赛,赌注等)”。Our class won the football match yesterday. 昨天,我们班赢得了足球比赛。

#### ■ Questions:

1. Why did Allen Iverson get the award?
2. How did he change himself first?

#### ■ Talk Show:

1. I forget it totally. 我全忘了。
2. That's not the point. 没说到点儿上。