

义务教育课程标准实验教科书(人教版)

新目标英语

(阅)读

训练

八年级 下册

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湖北教育出版社



前言

大量阅读是学好英语的关键。阅读能力的培养不能仅靠少量的精读材料即课文,更重要的是要有一定量的泛读材料。阅读可以帮助学生理解和吸收书面信息,了解英语国家的社会文化背景等。阅读还可以扩大学生的词汇量、训练阅读技巧和提高理解能力等。《英语课程标准》规定:初一阶段三级要求累积的课外阅读量为4万字。因此,我们针对人民教育出版社出版的义务教育课程标准实验教科书《英语(新目标)》编写了这套《新目标英语阅读训练》。

本书是按《英语(新目标)》八年级下册课文顺序编写的。具体编排如下:

Before you read: 简单介绍本单元的话题和有关的文化背景材料。

Checklist: 给出了文章的长度和难度,并要求学生记下阅读时间和理解程度。这样学生可以及时检测自己的阅读效果,从而更好地提高学生的阅读水平。

Reading comprehension: 编配4篇阅读材料,其难度基本与教材一致,但是词汇量稍微超出课本(10%以内)。每篇文章后设计不同的练习,如:判断正误、选择填空、完形填空、回答问题等。

Fun reading: 提供了与话题有关的趣味性材料,有笑话、幽默等。

Vocabulary: 列出本部分文章中出现的重要词汇和词组,并给出了中文翻译。

本书的宗旨是 Learn to Read by Reading(通过阅读学英语),愿此书能给八年级学生开辟出一块新的英语学习天地,提高他们的阅读能力。参加本书编写的有梅晓、刘红、周雨婷、张翊、田丰香、黄艳等。由于编者水平有限,编写时间仓促,本书难免存在缺点,希望读者批评指正。

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Unit 1

Before you read

在未来家庭里,你不仅可以使⽤机器人,还可以用可视电话与远方的朋友交谈,就像在眼前一样,这缩短了人与人之间的距离。你可以坐在家里欣赏野外的风景,听高保真的世界名曲,室内灯光的明暗,你可以用声音来调节。整体厨房里有智能电冰箱,你可以在主控电脑屏上用⼿指点一下电冰箱菜单上的“开”,则电冰箱会自动打开,并且伴有语音提示:“打开冰箱”。总而言之,由于电话、网络的应用和普及,许多事情都可以足不出户在家里完成。

Checklist

	词 数	难 度	阅读时间	理解程度
Passage 1	126	三级		
Passage 2	143	四级		
Passage 3	162	四级		
Passage 4	164	五级		

Reading comprehension



Passage 1

Read the passage and then complete the sentences.

A young man couldn't sleep well every night. He was very worried. One day he went to see a doctor. The doctor looked him over carefully. But nothing was wrong with him. The doctor told him to **count**⁽¹⁾ from 1 to 10 **again and again**⁽²⁾. "Keep doing it until you fall **asleep**⁽³⁾," the doctor said.

After a few days, the young man came to the doctor again. But to his surprise, the doctor found the young man was even worse than before! "Didn't you count as I told you?" the doctor asked. "Yes, I did," the young man answered. "But every time when I reached eight, I couldn't help jumping from bed."

"But why?" the doctor wanted to know. The young man said, "I am a **boxer**⁽⁴⁾."

1. The young man had to go to see a doctor because _____.
2. Was there anything wrong with the young man? _____.
3. The doctor told the young man to _____.
4. The young man came to the doctor again because _____.
5. What is the young man? _____.



Passage 2

Read the passage and then choose the best answers to fill in the blanks.

Most children like watching TV. It's very interesting. By watching TV they can see and learn a lot and know many things about their country and the world. Of course, they can also learn over the radio. But they can learn better and more easily with TV. Why? Because they can hear and watch at the same time. But they can't see anything over the radio.

TV helps to open children's eyes. TV helps to open their **minds**⁽¹⁵⁾, too. They learn newer and better ways of doing things. They may find the world is now smaller than before.

Many children watch TV only on Saturday or Sunday evening. They are always busy with their lessons. But a few children watch TV every night. They go to bed very late. They can't have a good rest. How about you, my young friends?

- () 1. A few children go to bed late because they _____.
 A. are busy with their lessons
 B. do their homework
 C. watch TV
 D. listen to the radio
- () 2. Children can't see anything _____.
 A. in the radio B. on the radio
 C. on TV D. by watching TV
- () 3. TV helps to open children's _____.
 A. eyes and minds B. minds
 C. eyes or minds D. eyes
- () 4. _____ children watch TV only on Saturday or Sunday evening.

- A. A lot B. Much C. A lot of D. A little
- () 5. Children can study better and more easily with TV because _____.
A. they like to watch TV
B. they can hear at the same time
C. they can watch at the same time
D. they can listen to and see something at the same time



Passage 3

Read the passage and then choose the best answers.

Mark was a farmer. He lived in a village far away. One day he became very ill and everyone knew he would 1 soon. They sent for a doctor. Two days 2 the doctor came and **examined**⁽⁶⁾ the sick man. 3 asked for a pen and some paper to write down the name of the medicine. But there was no pen 4 paper in the village, because no one could write.

The doctor 5 up a piece of **burnt**⁽⁷⁾ **wood**⁽⁸⁾ from the **fire**⁽⁹⁾ and wrote the name of the medicine on the door of the house. "Get this medicine 6 him," he said, "and he'll soon get 7."

Mark's family and friends did not know 8 to do. They could not read the strange words. Then a young man 9 an idea. He took off the door of the house, put it on his **carriage**⁽¹⁰⁾ and drove to the nearest hospital. He bought 10 there, and Mark was soon well again.

- () 1. A. be sorry B. cry C. die D. live

- () 2. A. later B. late C. ago D. before
- () 3. A. The sick man B. Mark
C. The doctor D. The farmer
- () 4. A. and B. or C. then D. also
- () 5. A. picked B. held C. made D. looked
- () 6. A. to B. with C. at D. for
- () 7. A. better B. worst C. bad D. good
- () 8. A. where B. what C. when D. which
- () 9. A. thought B. hit C. caught D. had
- () 10. A. the paper B. the house
C. the medicine D. the pen



Passage 4

Read the passage and then choose the best answers to fill in the blanks.

Can animals be made to work for us? Some scientists think that one day animals may be taught to do a number of simple jobs. They say that in a film or on TV we may see elephants, or monkeys, dogs, bears, or other animals doing a lot of things. If you watch carefully, you may find that those animals are always given something to eat in return for doing them. The scientists say that many different animals may be taught to do **a number of**⁽¹¹⁾ **simple**⁽¹²⁾ jobs if they know they will get something to eat **in return**⁽¹³⁾. Of course, as we know, dogs can be used to **guard**⁽¹⁴⁾ a house, and elephants can be used to do some heavy jobs. And we can also teach animal to

work in factories. **Apes**⁽¹⁵⁾, for example, have been used in America to help make cars and scientists believe that these large monkeys may one day get in crops and even drive trains.

() 1. Elephants can be used to do some heavy jobs because _____.

- A. they can eat a lot
- B. they are very heavy, too
- C. they are very strong

() 2. Dogs can be used to guard a house for his host because _____.

- A. they are good at running
- B. they are very kind and friendly to people
- C. they are brave enough to get the stranger and thieves away from the house

() 3. Many different animals may be taught to do some simple jobs if _____.

- A. they have enough food to eat
- B. they learn they will get something to eat in return after doing them
- C. if they are sent to school

() 4. _____ can be trained to work for us.

- A. Only a few animals
- B. Quite a few animals
- C. Few animals

() 5. Many scientists are working hard to _____.

- A. make monkeys get in crops and drive trains
- B. make monkeys guard house like dogs

C. make bears get in crops

Fun reading

Jokes

(A)

Teacher: If your brother has five apples and you take three from him, what will be the result?

John: He will **beat**⁽¹⁶⁾ me.

(B)

Teacher: Betty, you made so many **mistakes**⁽¹⁷⁾ in your exercises, surely your mother will **blame**⁽¹⁸⁾ you!

Betty: Blame me? Oh, no! **On the contrary**⁽¹⁹⁾, I'll blame her, because it was she that did my homework instead.

Vocabulary

- (1) count *v.* 数, 计算
- (2) again and again 再三地, 反复地
- (3) asleep *adj.* 睡着的, 睡熟的
- (4) boxer *n.* 拳击手
- (5) mind *n.* 头脑, 智力
- (6) examine *v.* 检查, 调查, 考试
- (7) burn *v.* 烧, 烧焦
- (8) wood *n.* 木头
- (9) fire *n.* 火, 火灾
- (10) carriage *n.* 马车
- (11) a number of 大量的

-
- (12) simple *adj.* 简单的, 简易的
(13) in return 作为报答
(14) guard *n. & v.* 保卫, 看守
(15) ape *n.* 猿
(16) beat *v.* 打, 打击
(17) mistake *n.* 错误, 过失
(18) blame *v.* 责备, 谴责
(19) on the contrary 正相反

Unit 2

Before you read

美国人参加聚会时走动很多。在小型的聚会上他们可能会坐下,但是一旦来的人比房间里的椅子多时,你就会看到他们一个个找点借口站起来,不久,大家全都站着,到处走动,跟这堆人聊聊,又跟那堆人聊聊。老坐着就会使聚会变得过于缺乏生气。他们希望人们四处走动,主动攀谈。对于美国人来说,自我表现、介绍是很正常的;他们会在房间里到处走动,喜欢哪里就在哪里停下来,介绍自己,介绍自己的同伴。如果发生这样的情况,你应该有所反应,比如说出自己的名字,介绍与你在一起的人;之后,至少男士们一般会握握手。通常,只有当女士伸出手时,男士才会跟她握手;否则,男士只会点头致意。

Checklist

	词 数	难 度	阅读时间	理解程度
Passage 1	146	三级		
Passage 2	172	四级		
Passage 3	181	四级		
Passage 4	223	五级		

Reading comprehension



Passage 1

Read the passage and then choose the best answers to fill in the blanks.

John was ten years old and he was very lazy. He had to go to school, of course, but he was bored there and tried to do as little work as possible. His father and mother were both doctors and they hoped that he would become one, too, when he **grew up**⁽¹⁾. But one day John said to his mother, "When I finish school, I want to become a garbage **collector**⁽²⁾."

"A garbage collector?" his mother asked. She was very surprised. "That's not a pleasant job. Why do you want to become a garbage collector?"

"Because then I'd only have to work one day a week," John answered.

"Only one day a week?" His mother said, "What do you mean?"

"Well," John answered, "I know that the ones who come to our house only work on Wednesday, because I only saw them on that day."

() 1. John _____ at school.

- A. didn't do any work B. did much work
C. did very little work D. tried to finish his work

() 2. John's parents wanted him to become _____.

- A. a garbage collector B. a doctor
C. a teacher D. a worker
- () 3. John hoped to be a garbage collector because _____.
A. he knew it was an important and necessary job
B. he thought he would work only one day a week
C. he often saw some garbage collectors come to his house
D. the garbage collectors really work only one day a week
- () 4. John thought that the garbage collectors only work one day a week because _____.
A. it was a rule
B. some garbage collectors told him so
C. his parents told him so
D. he saw them work only on Wednesday



Passage 2

Read the passage and then choose the best answers.

Mr. and Mrs. Wang are very forgetful. For example, Mr. Wang sometimes goes to work on Sunday morning, because he thinks it is 1 . And Mrs. Wang sometimes forgets to cook supper for the family.

One summer they planned to 2 to New York for their holidays. They got to the airport only ten minutes 3 the plane took off. So time was short. But 4 Mrs. Wang said she must tell Lingling, their daughter, not to forget to 5

the front door when she went to school. But Lingling then was at school. They couldn't tell her about it by 6. So they hurried to the post office. Mrs. Wang wrote a short note to Lingling, and Mr. Wang bought a 7 and an **envelope**⁽³⁾. Soon the note was ready. They put the stamp on the envelope in a hurry and dropped it in the letter 8, but suddenly Mrs. Wang began to cry. The short note was 9 in her hand. She had put the plane ticket in the 10.

- () 1. A. sunny B. cloudy C. Monday D. Sunday
() 2. A. walk B. drive C. fly D. run
() 3. A. before B. often C. when D. because
() 4. A. often B. ever C. always D. suddenly
() 5. A. open B. lock C. close D. push
() 6. A. plane B. train C. telephone D. bus
() 7. A. note B. pen C. stamp D. letter
() 8. A. envelope B. box C. / D. office
() 9. A. still B. already C. always D. not
() 10. A. plane B. envelope C. hand D. school



Passage 3

Read the passage and then choose the best answers.

In Japan there are many holidays and other great days. We can tell only a few here.

The fifth birthday of a boy is a great day in the family. The boy puts on a shirt like the one his father wears. It is an important moment in his life and means that he must now be

a manly little boy like his father. He must smile when he has pain or trouble. He must carry on.

The day a girl becomes seven years old is a big day in the family. She may now wear a sash like the one her mother wears. Her friends and her mother's friends come and drink tea and eat cakes. It means that the girl must now be a womanly little girl and help in the home.

One of the great holidays in Japan is the Emperor's birthday. **Instead of**⁽⁴⁾ school, there are picnics, games, sports and **speeches**⁽⁵⁾, as we have on our fourth of July in America.

- () 1. How many holidays and great days are told of in the story?
A. One. B. Two. C. Three. D. Four.
- () 2. When a boy begins to wear a shirt like the one his father wears, _____.
A. he isn't a boy
B. he needn't go to school
C. he must be a boy of strong **character**⁽⁶⁾ like his father
D. he has no trouble
- () 3. Which birthday of a girl is a big day in her family?
A. The sixth. B. The seventh.
C. The eighth. D. The seventeenth.
- () 4. Japanese children don't go to school on _____.
A. their fifth birthdays
B. their seventh birthdays
C. their fifth and seventh birthdays