

义务教育课程标准实验教材

Now

英语新目标
Go for it

Read

同步阅读训练

On

八年级 上册

主 编 汪 吟

浙江教育出版社

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阅读是学习语言基本技能的重要组成部分,是获取信息的重要手段之一,大量的阅读还能促进其他语言技能的提高。因此,培养阅读能力在英语学习过程中占有十分重要的地位。为了配合《英语(新目标)》教材的使用,根据新英语课程标准的要求,我们特地编写了《英语(新目标)同步阅读训练》丛书。全书共分6册,供7~9年级使用。它的基本特点如下:

1. 单元设置、题材和难易程度与《英语(新目标)》教材同步,便于学生巩固课本知识,并适当拓展知识面。

2. 材料真实新颖、插图生动活泼、语言运用灵活。

3. 寓阅读策略于阅读活动之中,注重阅读技能与说、写等其他技能训练的结合。

本书每一单元分为以下5个部分:

● “热身活动”(Appetizers): 提供了一些图片,目的是为学生打开几扇通往生活的窗口,引导他们从不同的角度来观察本单元的主题、关注生活中相关的人和事,并培养他们使用词典的习惯。

● “语言知识”(Soups): 复习每一单元的主要生词、短语、语法点和句型,需要学生在完成重新识别、操练运用的同时,为进入“阅读训练”做好准备。

● “阅读训练”(Main Courses): 每个单元的主体部分,又分为“Read & Act”, “Read & Think”和“Read & Write”3个小部分。

“Read & Act”部分注意了读说训练的结合,目的是提高学生阅读的积极性和主动性。

“Read & Think”部分融入了阅读策略,为的是帮助学生学会有效阅读。

“Read & Write”部分注意了读写训练的结合,但这种写是有引导、有控制的,学生可以在这种适量的写作活动中自然消化阅读内容。

● “学学做做”(Desserts): 给学生一个“自己动手”的机会,让他们用所学语言去做一件事,并在这一过程中巩固和发展语言能力。本部分可以作为课内或者课外的一个活动来完成。

● “欣赏提高”(Drinks): 引导学生阅读和欣赏一些英语成语、小诗和英语影片台词等,培养他们的文化意识。

由于编者水平有限,加之成书时间仓促,书中必定有谬误与疏漏之处,敬请读者批评指正,以便再版时修正、补充。

编者

2006年7月

Contents

Unit 1	How often do you exercise?	1
Unit 2	What's the matter?	9
Unit 3	What are you doing for vacation?	17
Unit 4	How do you get to school?	27
Unit 5	Can you come to my party?	33
Unit 6	I'm more outgoing than my sister.	39
Review of units 1-6		44
Unit 7	How do you make a banana milk shake?	51
Unit 8	How was your school trip?	57
Unit 9	When was he born?	64
Unit 10	I'm going to be a basketball player.	71
Unit 11	Could you please clean your room?	77
Unit 12	What's the best radio station?	83
Review of units 7-12		89
Key to the exercises		97



Language Goals

Talk about how often you do things

Learn to use adverbs of frequency

Read for specific information

Learn to make a survey



Appetizers

* Read & Learn

A. Can you name the activities in the pictures with the help of the letters given, one word for each blank? (你能根据所给首字母写出下列活动的名称吗? 每空一词。)



1. s _____



2. s _____



3. w _____ t _____



4. s _____



5. g _____ s _____



6. r _____ n _____

B. How often do you do these activities? Please put the numbers for the activities in proper boxes below. (你也常做这些事吗? 请根据你做这些事的频度, 将代表各项活动的数字填入下列表格。)

Very often	Sometimes	Hardly ever	Never

Soups

* Read & Review

A. Unscramble the letters to form a word. (重新排列字母顺序, 写出单词。)

1.

r	g	m	p	a	r	o
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

 _____2.

e	l	s	t	r	u
---	---	---	---	---	---

 _____3.

i	t	a	b	h
---	---	---	---	---

 _____4.

f	l	s	i	t	e	l	y	e
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

 _____5.

h	g	l	t	u	a	h	o
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

B. Complete each sentence with the given word in its proper form. (用所给词的适当形式完成句子。)

1. Do you have any _____ (activity) at school?

2. There is a great _____ (different) between the lifestyle in the country and that in big cities.

3. Many times, Doctor Wilson tells my uncle to eat _____ (little) and exercise more but he just doesn't listen. He is overweight and _____ (healthy).

4. _____ (read) makes a full man.

5. The _____ (interview) asks his guest speaker to talk about some of the most important events (事件) in his life.

C. Use each of these words or expressions once to fill the gaps in the following passage. One of the items doesn't go into the passage. (用所给词语填空, 完成短文。每个词语只用一次; 其中有一个是多余的。)

hardly ever, as for, how many, of course, the same as, although,
how long, different, keep healthy, a lot of, once a week

Samantha and Celia are twin sisters. (1) _____ they look almost (2) _____ each other, they are very (3) _____ in many ways. Samantha is a sports lover. She exercises every day and she goes to the health club (4) _____, that is, every Saturday. (5) _____ her twin sister Celia, things are quite the opposite. Celia is very quiet. She (6) _____ does sports. She loves reading instead. She has (7) _____ books in her room. (8) _____ books are there? Nobody ever counts them.

Samantha always says to Celia, "You must do some exercise to (9) _____, Celia!" (10) _____, Celia hardly listens to her sister, especially when she has lost herself in her books.

Main Courses

* Read & Act

Read the following dialogue. Then make up a new one, using the parts underlined. (阅读对话, 然后和同伴一起编一个, 把画线的部分用到你的对话中去。)

Tony (A) meets a university student (B) in the street. He is conducting a survey for CCTV—9.

A: Excuse me, but can I take a few minutes of yours, please?

B: Yes?

A: Here are some questions for you. How often do you watch TV?

B: Almost every day.

A: How often do you watch CCTV — 9?

B: Er ... twice a week.

A: What's your favorite program on CCTV — 9?

B: I think it's *World Wide Watch* ... and *Rediscovering China*, too.

A: How often do you watch them?

B: Once or twice a week.

A: What other programs on CCTV — 9 do you know?

B: Oh, a lot. Let me see ... *Upclose*, *Travelogue*, *Chopsticks*, *BizChina*, *CCTV News*, *Documentary*, *Dialogue* ... What else? Oh, yes, there's also a program for foreigners to learn Chinese.

A: You know quite a lot about CCTV — 9! What do you think of *Chopsticks*?

B: It's a wonderful program, especially for foreigners.

A: Thank you very much for your time!



* Read & Think

Read the dialogue and the interview. Then answer the questions. (阅读对话和访谈, 然后回答问题。)

How often does he come back home?

Two women are talking about their children.

A: Does your son, Simon, study in a boarding school?

B: Yes, he does.

A: How often does he come back home?

B: Once a month.

A: Really? How often do you visit him?

B: During his first year in school, my husband and I went there quite often. We visited him almost once a week. Sometimes we would go there twice a week. He soon learned to look after himself well at school. Now we go there twice a month. What about your son, Kevin?

A: He comes back home every day.

B: That's good. You see him every day.

A: Yes, and no.

B: What do you mean?

A: He usually stays in his room. When it's time to eat, he will come out to get his meal. When he finishes, he will go back again. Sometimes he stays in his bedroom all day.

B: What does he often do there?

A: I have no idea. We were very close to each other but now he hardly talks to me or my husband.

B: Do you spend time together on weekends?

A: Hardly ever. On weekends, he often talks with his friends on the phone or through the Internet. Sometimes I think I'm losing my son.

B: Hmm ... Sounds like you really need to have a talk with Kevin.

A: You're right. I'll do that right away.

1. How often does Simon come back home now?

- A. Once a month. B. Twice a month. C. Once a week. D. Twice a week.

2. How often did Simon's parents use to (曾经) visit him at school?

- A. Every day. B. Once a month. C. Once or twice a week. D. Twice a month.

3. How often does Kevin come back home?

- A. Every week. B. Every day. C. Every month. D. Hardly ever.

4. What doesn't Kevin often do at home?

- A. Talk to friends on the phone. B. Spend time with his family.
C. Eat at home. D. Stay in his room.

5. What can we infer (推断) from the dialogue?

- A. Simon doesn't enjoy school at all.
B. Kevin and his parents need to spend more time together.
C. Kevin's mother needs to send him to a boarding school.
D. Simon's mother should visit him more often.

Let's Talk

Let's Talk is a program for kids and parents. Today the host is interviewing Professor Young, an expert on children's education.

Host: Good evening, everyone! Welcome to our *Let's Talk* program. Our guest speaker today is Professor Young.

Host: Professor Young, kids face a lot of problems these days. Experts say kids and parents should talk early and often about these problems. But many kids say they would rather talk about the problems with their friends. They say, "Why should we talk with our parents?"



Pro. Y: Well, kids. Of course you can talk with your friends. But talking with your parents is quite different from talking with your friends. You need to talk with your parents because they really care about you and they know you better than anybody else does. They themselves used to be young, so they are more experienced than your friends. Besides, if you hardly ever talk with them, they may not know that you are growing up. Sometimes you talk with them just to remind them that you are growing up so they won't treat you like little kids any more.

Host: What is the best time for the conversation to take place?

Pro. Y: When your parents are relaxed, kids. Don't talk to them when they are talking on the phone or walking in the door from work.

Host: And where do you think the conversation should take place?

Pro. Y: Well, in fact, any place is fine. But please remember that when you talk, don't let anybody or anything bother you.

Host: Then how should the conversation take place?

Pro. Y: You can start your conversation with something fun. Speak clearly and tell your parents how long it will take. For example, "I want to talk about my math test for 10 minutes." You have to be honest. That's very important. And don't forget to thank your parents for their time and their loving care.

Host: How often do you think kids should talk with their parents?

Pro. Y: That depends. Once or twice a week, I think. When you feel like talking, just do it. Your parents are always there for you!

Host: Thank you, Professor Young. In the next half of the program, we'll ask Professor Young to give our parents some tips on how to talk with their kids. Please stay with us.

6. Why should kids talk with their parents?

- a. Because parents _____ their kids.
- b. Because parents _____ anybody else does.
- c. Because parents themselves _____, so they _____.
- d. Because parents _____. Sometimes kids talk with their parents just to remind them that _____ so their parents _____ any more.

7. What is the best time for such a conversation to take place?

When parents _____.

8. Where should the conversation take place?

Kids and parents can have a talk at any place where nobody _____ them.

9. How should the conversation take place?

First, kids can start the conversation with _____. Then, they should speak _____ and tell their parents _____.

The most important thing is that kids have to be _____. At last, kids should remember to _____ and their loving care.

10. How often should kids talk with their parents?

When they feel like _____, they can just _____. Their parents are always there for them!

* Read & Write

A. Read the tips Professor Young gives to parents. Then write down how you would like your parents to behave when you talk. (阅读 Young 教授给父母的建议, 然后谈谈你的看法。)

When your kid starts talking about his / her problems, remember that it is a great time to know your kid better. So listen carefully and try your best to make the conversation easier. So, first of all, listen all ears.

Secondly, be as honest as you would like your kid to be. If your kid asks a tough question and you can't give the answer, please say, "Sorry, I don't know. Maybe we can find out the answer together." An answer like this is much better than a false one.

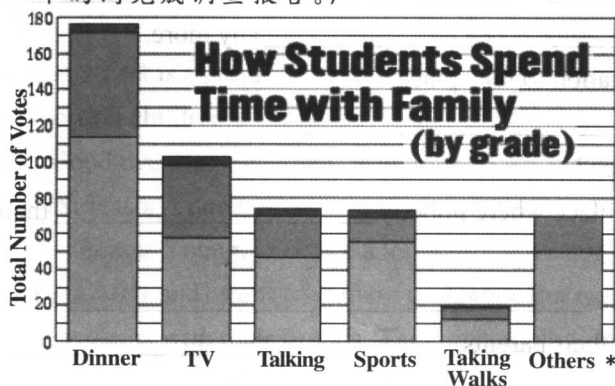
Thirdly, if you find yourself talking for more than a minute, stop talking. Remember it's a conversation between two people. It's not a lecture (讲座). So please don't lecture.

Finally, don't forget to set up a time for your next talk if possible. In this way, you will never lose your child, one of the most important people in your life.

When I am talking with my parents about my problems, I hope they will ... /will not ...

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. ...

B. Read the results of a survey conducted by Scholastic carefully. Then complete the report by using the words in the box. (仔细阅读 Scholastic 所做的一项调查的结果, 然后用方框中的词完成调查报告。)



Total number students surveyed: 515

- 9-12 (high school)
- 6-8 (middle school)
- K-5 (elementary)

*Includes church, family gatherings, games, vacations, reading, shopping and doing chores.

often, never, always, sometimes, usually, most, don't often, hardly ever

Here are the results of the survey about how American students spend time with their family.

(1)_____ students spend time having dinner, watching TV, talking, doing sports and doing other activities with their family. Elementary students (小学生) (2)_____ have dinner with their family; they (3)_____ watch TV, do sports and other activities with their family; (4)_____ they and their parents take walks together. Middle school students don't (5)_____ talk, or do sports or other things with their family; they (6)_____ take walks with their parents, either. As for high school students, they have dinner with their family, watch TV, talk and do sports with the family but they (7)_____ take walks with their family and they (8)_____ do other activities, such as going to church, having family gatherings, playing games, taking vacations, reading, shopping or doing chores, with their family!

Desserts

* Read & Play

DIY

Conduct a survey about how students around you spend time with their parents. Listed below are the items that you might include in your questionnaire. Tick (✓) the right box as you ask questions like, "Do you always have dinner with your parents?" or "How often do you talk with your parents, very often or hardly ever?", etc. Finally, report the results in class. (就你周围的同学如何与父母共度时光做个调查。你可以参照下列表格设置的各个项目, 用学过的句型提问, 并在合适的方框中打✓。最后, 请向全班同学报告调查结果。)

Interviewee _____	How do you spend time with your parents?							
	Dinner	TV	Talking	Sports	Taking walks	Vacations	Reading	Others
Always								
Usually								
Often								
Sometimes								
Hardly ever								
Never								

Drinks

*** Read & Enjoy**

Read and enjoy the following poem. Then think about what you are like sometimes. Now maybe you want to write a poem about yourself like this. (阅读欣赏小诗。想一想你有时是那样的。也许你也想写一首关于自己的小诗呢!)



Shhhhh !!!!

SOMETIMES

Sometimes I am good,

Sometimes I am bad,

Sometimes I am happy,

Sometimes I am sad.

Sometimes I am grumpy,

And I stomp and thump about.

Sometimes I am rowdy,

And I scream and yell and shout.

And sometimes,

Only sometimes,

I'm as quiet as a mouse,

And you'd never ever guess

That a kid was in the house.

Language Goals

Talk about one's health

Give advice

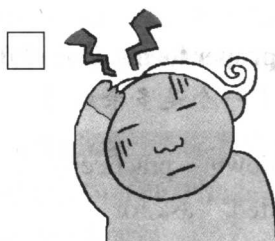
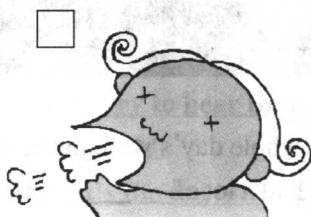
Use "should" / "shouldn't"

Identify the main idea

Appetizers

* Read & Learn

What is the matter with the girl? Fill in each box with the correct number for an illness. (这个女孩哪里不舒服? 请在方框内填入代表相应疾病的数字。)



1. She has a stomachache.
2. She has a toothache.
3. She has a headache.
4. She has a cough.
5. She has a sore throat.

Soups

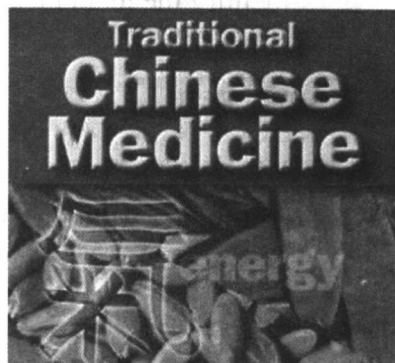
* Read & Review

A. Draw lines to join the body parts and the corresponding words. (请画线将单词和人体相应的部位连接起来。)



B. Fill in each blank with the proper form of the given word in the brackets. (用括号内所给单词的适当形式填空。)

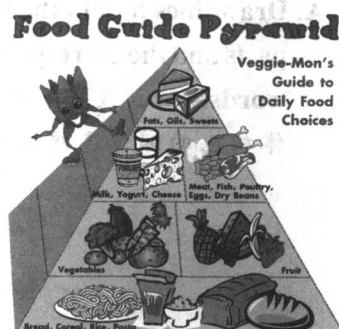
1. During her _____ (ill), Alice stayed at home and read a lot of books.
2. The instructor (教练) at the health club gave us a lot of _____ (advice) on how to keep fit.
3. As a 12th grader, Bryan felt _____ (stress) out in the beginning. But then he learned to find ways to relax himself.
4. _____ (tradition) Chinese medicine is becoming more popular nowadays.
5. A _____ (balance) diet is very important in a healthy lifestyle.
6. In the _____ (west) part of the town live a group of people called the Amish (安曼教徒). They refuse to use electricity or telephones in their houses.
7. Father was _____ (anger) because Sally told him a lie (谎言).
8. The travelers became very _____ (thirst) and tired after a whole day's walk in the desert.
9. You did a wonderful job in the speech contest. You certainly had a lot of _____ (practice).
10. "You should learn to stand on your _____ (foot), young man," the old man said to Kevin. "You are already 18 years old."



C. Fill in the blanks with the given words or expressions in their proper forms. One of the items is redundant. (用所给单词或短语的适当形式填空，其中有一个是多余的。)

at the moment, (be) stressed out, improve, lie down, practice, stay healthy, a balanced diet, believe, get tired, ask for

1. A: Can I speak to Mr Johnson, please?
B: I'm sorry but the line is busy _____. Could you call later, please?
2. Ben had too much food and water in his backpack when he was climbing the mountain. Soon, he _____.
3. A: Do you know the food pyramid (食物金字塔)? We need to eat the four groups of food in the food pyramid.
B: Yes. If we have _____, we can _____ all our lives.
4. Tina, an exchange student from Germany, is now staying with a Chinese family. She wants to learn about Chinese culture and to _____ her Chinese.
5. An elephant doesn't usually _____ to



sleep because there will be risk (危险) that he will never be able to stand up again.

6. When you are _____, listening to music is a nice way to relax.
7. The beggar sang a song and danced a little bit at my door. Then he _____ a piece of bread and a cup of drink.
8. The ancient people in Egypt _____ the sun was reborn every morning and changed from morning, to noon, to night.

Main Courses

* Read & Act

Read the following dialogue. Then make up a new one, using the parts underlined. (阅读对话, 然后和同伴一起编一个, 把画线的部分用到你的对话中去。)

Fred: What's the matter with you, Frank?

Frank: I have a bad cold.

Fred: I'm sorry to hear that. Did you go to see the doctor?

Frank: Yes, I did.

Fred: What's the doctor's advice?

Frank: He suggested (建议) that I should have a good rest and that I should drink more water.

Fred: Good! I hope you'll get better soon.

Frank: Thanks. I do, too.

* Read & Think

A. Read the following dialogue. Then write "T" for the true statements and "F" for the false ones. (阅读对话, 然后在正确的句子前写 "T", 在错误的句子前写 "F".)

Doctor Nelson works at a school clinic. A lot of students go to see him every day. He asks them questions and cares about them. He gives them advice on health. Right now, Doctor Nelson is asking Frank about his health problems.

Dr Nelson: Can I help you?

Frank: Yes, doctor. I have a headache and a sore throat.

Dr Nelson: Open your mouth and show me your tongue. Say "Ahh ..."

Frank: Ahh ... Tishooo ... (Frank sneezes.) I'm sorry.

Dr Nelson: It's all right, Frank. Do you have a temperature?

Frank: I have no idea but I don't feel like having a fever.

Dr Nelson: Let me take your temperature. (A few minutes later.) Hmm, good. You're right.

Frank: Do I have to take any medicine, doctor?

Dr Nelson: I don't think so. But you do need a good rest. You should drink plenty of water and

stay at home.

Frank: But I have an important exam to take!

Dr Nelson: When is the exam?

Frank: Tomorrow.

Dr Nelson: I see, Frank. Honestly, you shouldn't stay up late for the exam tonight. You really should go to bed early and have a good sleep.

Frank: Thank you very much, doctor. I will.

- () 1. Frank has a headache and a sore throat.
- () 2. Frank has a temperature, too.
- () 3. Frank needs to take some medicine.
- () 4. The doctor suggests that Frank should take a good rest.
- () 5. Frank wants to stay up late for the exam, but Doctor Nelson suggests that he shouldn't.

B. Read the passage and choose the best answer to each question. (阅读短文, 然后选择最佳答案回答问题。)

Did you catch any fish?

I caught a very bad cold last weekend and had to stay at home for a whole week.

I had a terrible headache and a stomachache. I had sore arms and sore legs. I had a fever, too. My nose was running and my eyes were red. I felt weak so I went to bed soon after I came back from the hospital.

The nurse at the hospital took my temperature. The doctor then gave me a blood test and told me that I had a flu (流感). He told me that I had to have an injection (注射) and take both some Chinese and some western medicine after that. He suggested that I should remain in bed and have a good rest. He also said that I should pay attention to my diet.

When he asked me what probably caused (引起) the cold, I told him the whole story.

Last weekend, I was studying for an exam. Father said to me, "You look stressed out, Son. You really need to relax. Let's go fishing in the countryside!"

"Hurrah!" I shouted.

The next morning, we got up very early. Mother told us that it was going to rain and she suggested that we should take our raincoats with us but we were too excited to remember that. We took a train and arrived at a lake in the countryside. A few hours later, it began to rain! Soon, it began to rain cats and dogs. We had to go back home.

When we arrived home, we were wet through. Mom asked, "Did you catch any fish?"

"No, we didn't. But we caught a cold!" Dad answered.

