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审读 中央教育科学研究所外语教育研究中心

红魔[®]英语

新思路 新理念

三维英语阅读 (黑白版)

八年级(下) MAGICAL ENGLISH
Junior High School

主 编 龚亚夫

阅读技能 词汇运用 书面表达



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训练阅读技能 提升解题技巧 培养阅读能力
拓展话题语料 链接词块句型 累积写作素材



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Magical
红魔® 英语



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SANWEI YINGYU YUEDU

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主编 龚亚夫 编者 津津



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前言

英语是一种全球性的语言。在21世纪的今天，它的通用性使它成为了一种必要的交流工具。这种通用性不仅体现在语言交际中，还体现在计算机、科技、商务以及日常生活的方方面面。在信息时代，英语教育不仅可以培养学生的跨文化交际能力，而且对促进学生的全面发展也具有极其重要的作用。英语能够使学生更直接地获取和处理信息、扩展视野、锻炼思维方式、提高文化素养、培养交流与合作的能力以及终身学习的能力。

我国过去的英语教育主要以传授英语语言规则 and 知识为教学重点。自20世纪80年代以来，英语教学的重点开始逐渐转为以培养学生的语言能力为主。从90年代开始，英语在教学内容上增加了文化知识。如今，新课程改革又增加了情感态度和学习策略等内容。英语教学重点的转移和教学内容的不断扩充，标志着我国英语教育的不断发展和进步，这既为我们今天的英语教育提供了良好的前提条件和广阔的选择空间，也向我们提出了新的任务和挑战。

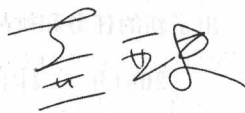
2001年，《国务院关于基础教育改革与发展的决定》和教育部《基础教育课程改革纲要（试行）》开始实施。从此，中考、高考和大学课程对学生英语综合能力的要求均大幅度提高。在此背景下，过去那种“费时低效”、“高分低能”的英语教材和教学模式对于短期的应考目标都已是捉襟见肘，更无法满足学生对于英语学习和运用的长远需要。

如今，强调语言交流功能的任务型教学已经成为国际英语教学的主流。在世界各国的英语教学中，把英语作为一个完整的表达工具，放弃过去那种将听、说、读、写能力强行拆分而采用功能型的模块教学已经逐渐成为共识。仅就阅读来说，过去经常出现的短篇故事、小笑话，如“小明一家”、“玛丽有只小绵羊”这种万年不变的阅读题材和单选题考查方式已经被彻底打破，取而代之的是具有时效性、功能性、要求一定文化

背景和社会生活常识的应用型阅读材料，配以要求学生主动思考和客观分析的各类新题型。鉴于此，我们通过汲取同类教材和教辅的经验与教训，针对各个学段不同要求，精心策划了这套《三维英语阅读》丛书。

所谓三维，即阅读技能、词汇运用和书面表达。我们以阅读技能为基础，通过合理的设题，强调阅读技能的综合运用，并按照英美等英语国家公认的阅读技能点进行整理，总结出22项必备的阅读技能。本丛书编者根据我国学生的学习特点和现有的课程标准，将这些技能在各种题型中重复出现，力求使读者灵活掌握、灵活运用，真正地学懂英语，学好英语。此外，每个单元的习题和讲解，兼顾了功能性的阅读技能点和历年中考、高考真题中的精华和疑难题目，学生既可以通过系统地学习本丛书获得实用阅读技能，也可以通过其中的习题进行有针对性的应考复习。

在本丛书完稿前不久，一位美国高中英语教师获得了2010美国年度教师奖。她在获奖感言中转述了她学生的一句话：“我需要的是一位21世纪的老师，而不仅仅是一位在21世纪讲课的成年人。”今天，我们首次将本丛书呈现给广大学生、教师和各位读者，同样期望它能够成为您21世纪的英语学习伴侣，而不仅仅是一本出版于21世纪的英语教辅书。



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UNIT 1 Cultural Differences

... 第一单元 文化差异

PART I: READING SKILL BUILDER

第一部分：阅读能力阶梯训练

训练重点

- 阅读技能：比较短文中出现的文化差异特点。(Comparing characters)
- 阅读技能：提炼文章主题。(Identifying the main idea)
- 阅读技能：将短文中提到的内容与实际生活进行联系。(Making connections)
- 词汇运用：熟练掌握关于比例和量的关键词汇及词组。(Expressions)

1.1 Reading Task 阅读任务

After reading the following passage, you should know:

1. Where do American college students usually live?
2. Which of the following choice is the most unlikely for American people after age 22?
 - A. live alone
 - B. live with parents
 - C. live with roommates
 - D. live in rented apartments
3. Few students from Hong Kong live in rented apartment because:
 - A. it is too expensive
 - B. it is not safe
 - C. it is not allowed
 - D. their parents don't want them to
4. What is the main idea of the passage?
 - A. Young people in the United States like to live alone.
 - B. Young people in Hong Kong like to live with their parents.
 - C. Information about rented apartments in the United States and Hong Kong.
 - D. Different living habits in different parts of the world.



Young people leave their parents' homes at different ages in different parts of the world.



In the United States, **a lot of** college students do not live at home. Many students choose to go to college in different cities — away from their parents. At college, they live in university houses.



After college, most young people prefer to live in their own homes. They often live alone, but some young people rent apartments with others. These people are roommates. By the age of 22, few young people in the United States live with their parents.



Families stay together longer in many Asian countries and cities. In Hong Kong, for example, **nearly all** university students live with their parents. Rents in the city are very expensive, and few students have the money to pay for their own apartments.

Very few young people live alone or become roommates in a shared apartment. Many young people in Hong Kong continue to live with their parents after they marry.

1.2 Task Guide 任务指南

1. Where do American college students usually live?

Answer: American college students usually live in university houses.

关键句链接

“At college, they live in university houses.”

2. Which of the following choice is the most unlikely for American people after age 22?

- A. Live alone.
- B. Live with parents.
- C. Live with roommates.
- D. Live in rented apartments.

Answer: B

关键句链接

“By the age of 22, few young people in the United States live with their parents.”

3. Few students from Hong Kong live in rented apartment because:

- A. it is too expensive
- B. it is not safe
- C. it is not allowed
- D. their parents don't want them to

Answer: A

关键句链接

"Rents in the city are very expensive, and few students have the money to pay for their own apartments."

4. What is the main idea of the passage?

- A. Young people in the United States like to live alone.
- B. Young people in Hong Kong like to live with their parents.
- C. Information about rented apartments in the United States and Hong Kong.
- D. Different living habits in different parts of the world.

Answer: D

关键句链接

"Young people leave their parents' homes at different ages in different parts of the world."

1.3 Key Words and Expressions 关键词汇和表达方式

a lot of 很多

这个词组在上文中表示的是数量，但 a lot 在句尾时，经常表示“很常见”，要注意区分它与表达数量的 a lot of。如：American college students live in university houses a lot. 与 A lot of American college students live in university house. 的意思不同。前句中的 a lot 指“很常见”，后句中的 a lot of 指“很多(美国大学生)”。

few (very few) 几乎没有(后者语气更强)

nearly all 几乎全部

表达比例和量的常用词和词组。

100%	全部	all / all of most / most of a lot of / a big (great) number of many / many of / much / much of over half of
50%	有些	some / some of (half of) nearly half of
	少量	a few / a few of / a little / a little of few / very few of / little / little of
0%	无	no / none of

注意, all 和 all of 之间的不同: all 指话题所包含的所有事物, 而 all of 特指句子所限定的范围内的事物, 常见句型如 all of the _____ in _____. 其他词中出现的 of 用法以此类推。

例:

All middle students have English classes.

All of the middle students in our city have 5 English classes per week.

Many teenagers like pop music.

Many of the teenagers in China like Super Girl show.



Practice 1:

根据真实情况, 选择上图中的词或词组填空完成句子。

There are _____ new teachers in my school.

There are _____ fastfood restaurants in my city.

There are _____ supermarkets in my city.

I go to school with _____ books every day.

I usually spend _____ time with my friends.

I usually spend _____ time with my parents.

I usually spend _____ time on the Internet.

I usually spend _____ time playing sports.
 _____ cars have wheels.
 _____ middle school students are teenagers.
 _____ TV programs are boring.
 _____ Chinese students can speak English.
 _____ my classmates live far from school.
 _____ my classmates are good at English.
 _____ my classmates are boys; _____ my classmates
 are girls.
 _____ my friends use mobile phone.
 _____ my friends like singing.
 _____ my friends like basketball.



Practice 2:

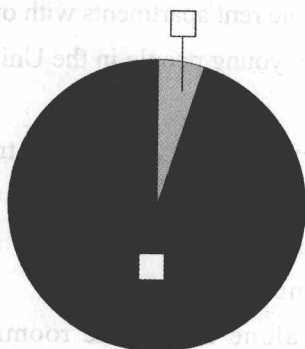
根据下面一组句子所表达的情况，在饼状图中填写正确的字母。

例：

Most of the students in Grade 8 joined study clubs.

Very few of them joined sports clubs or art clubs.

Study Clubs VS Sports / Art Clubs



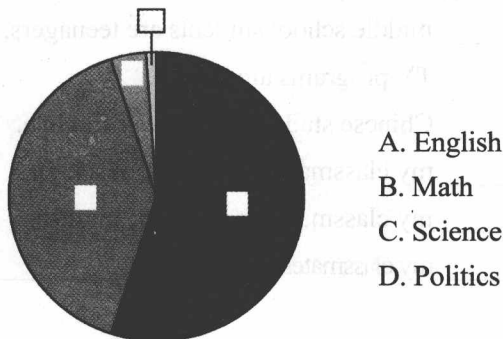
A. Study Clubs

B. Sports / Art Clubs

Over half of the students in Class 1 chose English as their favorite subject, nearly half of the students chose Math, a few students chose Science, and few of

them chose Politics.

Class 1 Students' Favorite Subjects



PART II: READING COMPREHENSION

第二部分：阅读理解实战练习

2.1

阅读短文，根据短文内容，从文后各题所给的选项中选择最佳选项。

Young people leave their parents' homes at different ages in different parts of the world.

In the United States, a lot of college students do not live at home. Many students choose to go to college in different cities — away from their parents. At college, they live in university houses.

After college, most young people prefer to live in their own homes. They often live alone, but some young people rent apartments with others. These people are roommates. By the age of 22, few young people in the United States live with their parents.

Families stay together longer in many Asian countries and cities. In Hong Kong, for example, nearly all university students live with their parents. Rents in the city are very expensive, and few students have the money to pay for their own apartments.

Very few young people live alone or become roommates in a shared apartment. Many young people in Hong Kong continue to live with their parents after they marry.

1. Young people leave their parents' homes in western countries at _____.

A. twenty-one

- B. different ages
C. twenty-five
D. eighteen
2. The students of colleges in the USA like living _____.
A. in the countries
B. in hotels
C. in the college buildings
D. in parks
3. By the age of 22, few young people in the USA live with their parents because _____.
A. they want to live alone
B. their parents don't love them
C. they have no money to pay for their parents
D. they don't like watching TV
4. Young people in Hong Kong usually live with their parents because _____.
A. they are not married
B. they don't want to go to colleges to study
C. they can't afford the rent for their own place
D. they don't want their parents to live alone

2.2

阅读短文，根据短文内容，填写文后表格。

Audrey is a Chinese-American student. She has found many value (价值观) differences between the Chinese and Americans.

About money

- The American children love to make money by themselves. Chinese children always ask their parents for money.
- American parents don't think it is useful to send their children to an expensive university. Chinese parents would do anything to send their children to good universities even if it could make them very poor.

About school

- Many American girls take part in sports, dancing and singing groups.

Many Chinese girls take part in academic (学术的) groups.

- American students usually feel happy when they get B in an exam.
Chinese students feel sad when they get B.

American parents and Chinese parents

American parents allow their daughters or sons to go out with their friends if they come back home at the certain time. Chinese parents usually don't allow their children in middle school to go out with their friends at night.

American teachers and Chinese teachers

During parent-teacher meetings, American teachers will always find good things to say to the parents, even to those with the worst grades. But Chinese teachers often tell the parents the mistakes that their children made at school.

	American	Chinese
Money	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Children <u>1</u> money by themselves; • Parents don't think it is useful to send their children to an expensive university. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Children <u>2</u> their parents for money; • Parents would do anything to send their children to a good university.
School	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Girls take part in <u>3</u>, <u>4</u> and <u>5</u> groups; • Usually feel happy when they get a B. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Girls take part in <u>6</u> groups; • Usually feel <u>4</u> when they get a B.
Parents	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Usually allows their children to go out with their friends if they come back at a certain time. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Usually don't allow their children to go out with their friends <u>8</u>.
Teachers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tell parents <u>9</u> about the children even to those with the worst grades. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tell parents the <u>10</u> that the children made at school.

2.3

阅读短文, 根据短文内容, 从文后各题所给的选项中选择最佳选项。

You want to know about my staying in America, right? Well, to tell you the truth, it is really an eye-opening experience to study here.

In China, I had English classes five times a week since fifth grade. However,

I didn't know how different textbook English could be from everyday English until I came to Hotchkiss School, Connecticut.

When I first studied English, I was told to say, "I am fine" when people say "How are you?" But in the US, I found that people say, "I am good" or "I'm tired".

One day, someone greeted me with "What's up?" It made me confused. I thought for a moment and then smiled because I didn't know what to say.

Since then, I have discovered more and more differences between Chinese and US cultures.

To my surprise, US girls spend a lot of time in the burning sun to get a tan (晒黑). However, in China, girls try every possible way to get their skin paler, or "whiter".

I was also surprised by how hard-working US students are.

In China, schoolwork is almost everything, so we study hard and that's it. But here, a "good" student gets good grades, does a lot for the public and plays sports or music.

The kids here are so talented, I am starting to be sorry that I gave up playing the piano at an early age and that I have never thought about sports.

1. According to the writer, textbook English is _____ everyday English.

A. quite different from

B. the same as

C. more difficult than

D. easier than

2. What does the word "confused" in the fourth paragraph mean?

A. angry

B. happy

C. can't understand

D. feel welcomed

3. A good US student spends his or her time _____.

A. only in doing homework

B. only on sports or music

C. only in working for the public

D. on studies, sports or music and public work

4. Which of the following is NOT true?

- A. The writer is now in the US.
- B. American girls love to have white skin.
- C. US students are talented and hard-working.
- D. The writer regrets (后悔) that she gave up playing the piano.

5. Which is the best title for the passage?

- A. My Own Travel in the US
- B. My Studying in the US
- C. My Opinion about the US
- D. My Friends in the US

2.4

阅读短文, 根据短文内容, 从文后各题所给的选项中选择最佳选项。

At last, the mid-term exams are over. You've done the hard work, but you can't relax. You have to prepare for the next exams. Do you hate exams? If you do, you're not alone. Students in other countries hate them as well.

Luckily for them, British students have fewer exams than Chinese students. And they only have them once a year. Every summer they take a test in each subject. Each test lasts about an hour. These exams don't count for much. Even if a student does really bad they still progress to the next year. When the results come out they are then placed in an end-of-year report. The report is sent to the child's parents. It describes how the student studied at school.

This report is private, so only the teacher, the student and his or her parents see it. This means that the students don't know how other students scored (得分) in the test. Some students choose to tell each other, but others keep it secret.

Parents' meetings are held twice a year, at the end of the winter term and then at the end of the summer term. Children go along with their parents to meet their teachers privately and discuss their performance at school.

(文章选自 2009 年淄博中考)

1. According to this passage, the students of many countries _____ exams.

- A. don't mind
- B. have to
- C. hate
- D. like

2. Which of the following is NOT true for British students?
 - A. They have an exam once a year.
 - B. They don't know their own scores.
 - C. Parents' meetings are held at the end of the terms.
 - D. They are allowed to tell each other their scores.

3. According to the passage, if a British student did really bad in an exam, they will _____.
 - A. get punished by the school
 - B. get punished by the teachers
 - C. get punished by his or her parents
 - D. not get punished

4. The underlined phrase "don't count for much" means "_____".
 - A. not really important
 - B. not much
 - C. can't count
 - D. can't get the right number

2.5

阅读短文，根据短文内容，从文后各题所给的选项中选择最佳选项。

In Singapore, many middle school students spend a lot of their time on their studies. Good education is often regarded as a ticket to Success in their future. So, many of these students try their best to get a good mark in their examinations. They have a lot of homework every day and exams are a big headache. Sometimes, some of them are even made to go to remedial (补习的) classes after school.

Schools run programs outside school hours. The students can take part in sports and games, music and dance, hiking and rock-climbing, etc. They are also very active in community service (社区服务).

In their spare time, most students like to listen to pop music. Hollywood blockbusters (大片), Hong Kong and Singapore movies are very popular among them. They understand IT very well. Some of them also spend their free time surfing the Internet, e-mailing their friends, playing computer and video games.

They sometimes go to cafes, fast-food restaurants, shopping centers and big