



主编:程见闻

初中同步英语阅读训练首选用书

英语阅读高分突破

八年级下册



编者: 中学英语测试命题研究组

审读: 北京四中 北京101中学 北师大附中 人大附中

[美]Dr.Milton [英]Dr.Henderson [美]Dr.Karen [英]Dr.Catherine

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主 编: 程见闻

责任编辑: 王剑波

封面设计: 见闻工作室

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网 址: <http://www.hncph.com>

电子邮箱: hnjycbs@sina.com

微信服务号: 多点学习

客 服: 电话 0731-85486979

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前 言

众所周知,学习任何语言都需要进行大量的阅读。学习英语也需要大量阅读。英语学得好的人,一般说来,都读过相当数量的书;反之,也只有读得比较多的人,才能真正学好英语。这个道理虽然简单,但不少学习英语的人却未必明白。时下,很多人都热衷于做题目,以为这是学习英语的正确途径。结果做的练习册一本又一本,试题集一套又一套,做得头昏眼花,兴趣全无,英语水平却并没有实质性提高。

学习英语的确要做适当练习。但我们认为,归根结底,好的英语是“读”出来的,不是做练习“做”出来的。“读”出来的英语是地道的、自然的,因为使用者依持的是“语感”;“做”出来的英语往往流于生硬,因为使用者是依赖“语法规则”硬“做”的。

一谈到阅读,人们便不由自主地想到“苦读”。如果把这两个字理解成读书需要花功夫,倒也有理。但如果认为阅读一定是很苦的,很少有欢乐,那就大错特错了。然而,目前的很多英语学习者都视英语阅读为苦事,常常是不得已而为之。教师让学生读点英语材料,就像给孩童吃中药,需要捏着鼻子硬灌下去。自然效果也不会好。

阅读英语应当轻松愉快,也可以轻松愉快。要做到这一点,阅读材料的选择是首要的。也就是说,要选择生动、有趣、富有吸引力而又能启发心智的材料(或书籍)。这类书具有以下几个共同特点:一、可读性很强,让人立即产生阅读的欲望,一旦上手,就放不下来了,不会感到学英语是沉重的负担了。二、容易读,不大会产生阅读障碍。三、有助于扩大知识面,提高文化素养。

至于阅读的方法,我们主张一口气读下去,即便有个别单词挡道,只要不影响整



体内容的理解,就不必停下来查词典,更没有必要见到好句子停下来就抄。因为那样会打断思路,影响阅读速度,甚至扼杀阅读的兴趣。不要以为读完一本书没有记下某个词语或某个句子就是一无所获。阅读的主要目的在于语言吸收上的“潜移默化”,在于获得语感。阅读需要“量”,没有大量的语言“输入”,是难以学好英语的。而我们国内的英语学习者恰恰语言输入量太少,当然输出量就更少。结果往往事半功半。

为了帮助大家更好、更快地提高英语阅读能力,我们特别组织了部分特高级教师参与编写了本套英语阅读系列丛书。我们编写本书的原则就是严格按照最新教学大纲的要求来组织英语阅读材料,来精心编写相关试题。阅读材料的难易度与初中课文难易度大致相当,每道题我们都提供了参考答案,这样更方便同学们核对答案,提高解题能力。



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完形填空解题技巧

一、考纲分析

完形填空是考查学生阅读理解和语言运用能力的综合性试题。它考查的知识面广,覆盖面大,综合性强,灵活性高。它不仅能客观地反映出学生的知识性水平,要求学生运用所学的词汇、习惯用语、固定搭配、语法、句法等基础知识妥善地处理好每个单句,理解语义,还要处理好单句之间以及单句与全文之间的内在联系。完形填空的题型有多种形式,目前大多数考试采用的完形填空一般是四选一形式。其题量多为一篇 200 个单词左右的短文和提供 10~15 个单项选择的小题。题材多数是故事性的短文,也有科普文章、人物传记、社会文化等一类的文章。由于这些文章涉及面广,所以要求学生既要有比较扎实的英语基础知识,还要有一定的自然科学和社会科学知识。

二、解题步骤及思路

1. 通读全文,了解大意

做题之前,必须先浏览全文,了解短文的大意,这是必不可少的一个步骤。通过短文所提供的信息,借助语感及相关知识的推断,可以从整体上把握短文的轮廓。

完形填空题不同于单项填空题,单项填空题所给的是一个或两个句子,根据或前后句子就可以判定所选的答案。而完形填空题所给的是一篇意思完整的短文,所选的答案设在整段或整篇之中。切勿为了省时而边看边填,否则,欲速则不达,许多地方看不下去,填空时或不解其意,或似懂非懂,举棋不定,这样不仅错误率高,而且费时不少。

每篇短文总有一定的主题思想,段落之间必须能承上启下,前呼后应,句与句之间也一定紧密相联,形成一个有机的整体。因此通读全文时要一气呵成,不要中断思路,只要能了解短文的大意就可。其某些细节不理解可以跳过,如果不影响答题,可以置之不理;如果与答题有关,可到第二步填空时再琢磨解决。另外,在阅读时要特别注意一篇文章的开头和结尾,因为它们往往能够提供主要的信息,帮助了解全文所描述的事件或中心议题。

2. 瞻前顾后,初选答案

在通读全文,了解大意的基础上,便可着手答题,初选习惯用法、固定搭配,并从上下文中找关键性启示,前后对照,根据语感等选出比较容易的答案。有些题目设计很巧,由下文暗示上文,很有可能开头的空格填入四个选项在语法上都成立,但正确选项要到文章末尾才能得到解答。反之亦然,文末的空格有可能在上文找到相关或有关联的答案。

3. 每空细读,分析斟酌

逐句精读,逐题分析选项,有少数空格需多方面的推敲分析,如词义分析、语法结构分析、上



下文推理分析等,下面是从所给四个选项角度考虑的解题思路:

(1)若考查冠词,则须依据短文空白后的单词的第一个因素,或所出现的后面名词的次序来确定 a, an 或 the, 或用冠词的惯用法来确定。

(2)若是介词或副词(如 up, out, off, away 等)可先从固定搭配入手;若不属于固定搭配,则根据句子结构及介(副)词的意义及用法进行仔细推敲选择。

(3)若四个选项好似名词,则须从其所在的单复数形式、所有格形式等,根据文意进行名词辨析等。

(4)如考查形容词或副词,则须从其所在句中的作用来确定什么词性,或者考查其比较级或最高级,以及它前面的修饰语等。

(5)如果考查动词,要么考查其同义词辨析,要么考查某些固定搭配,或时态、语态以及非谓语动词形式等。

(6)若选项是连接词,应根据句子结构和上下文的意思决定是选择连接代词还是连接副词。也可以从连词的一些惯用法或固定搭配等入手。如 not... until, as... as, not so... as, 或用 because 不用 so, 用 but 不用 though 等。

4. 复核全文,清除疏漏

所有的答案选出来以后,应再读全文,对所选的答案进行核实调整,经过第二步的逐句推敲之后,对短文内容的理解更为深刻,最初选择时有些难解或误解的问题这时就很容易判断,从而也就能得到更好的解决,并清除疏漏。这一步费时不多却很有必要。



阅读理解解题技巧

一、类型

1. 直接题目:这种题目比较简单,只要通读全文,了解文中所叙述的重要事实或细节,就可以解答出来,有的甚至可以从文章的原句中直接找到答案。此类考查事实和细节的题目大多数是针对文章的细节设计的。

2. 概括性题目:要求考生在阅读和理解全文的基础上对文章做出归纳、概括或评价。此类考查主旨和大意的题大多数针对段落(或短文)的主题思想、标题或目的。解这种题目时,不能只凭文中的只言片语而断章取义,比如涉及文章的标题、主题、结论、结局等有关问题,都需要在细读全文的基础上,结合所学语言知识、背景知识、生活常识、专业知识进行推理判断,从而获取文章中内含的信息。

3. 推理性题目:这种题目考生往往不能直接从文中找到答案,而需要根据上下文及其相互间的关系或对整篇文章进行深层理解后,才能找到答案。有时甚至还得考虑作者的主旨、倾向等因素加以推理,才能获得正确答案。此类题目主要考查的是句与句之间、段与段之间的逻辑关系。

4. 理解性问题:要求对文中个别难词、关键词、词组或句子做出解释。解答这类题目时需要有关的上下文,甚至整篇文章的内容建立准确、立体的理解才能选出正确答案。此类猜测词义的题目,要求考生根据上下文确定某一特定的词或短语的准确含义。

二、方法

1. 阅读短文时,要做到边阅读、边思考、边标记。把文中你认为比较重要的信息用笔画一下。目的是能快捷地把题目与文中相关的信息加以比较,从而作出正确的判断。

2. 对较长的文章,应将题目通览一遍,然后带着问题阅读有关材料。

3. 阅读材料时要快中求准,做阅读理解题目时要慢中求稳。采用“意群注视法”,即一组词一组词地默看,能较快地读完短文,较准确地理解短文意思。做题目时,为求稳妥,必须慎重考虑,不要轻易落笔,否则容易出错。

4. 判断要有根据,推理要顺乎作者意图,对于推断性或评价性之类的阅读理解题目,在材料中是找不到现成答案的,必须通读全篇,对所获信息加以筛选、提炼、推断,对作者的思想倾向,对文中提及的人物或事件可能产生的结尾等,加以综合评估后才能得出正确结论。

5. 遇到生词或难解的句子不要慌张,根据上下文的意思能够获得正确的理解。阅读材料中,不会乱出现生词,但不排除有影响答题的生词,同时也不排除有猜测生词的题目出现,因为猜测词义也是阅读能力的体现。阅读理解题在设计过程中已充分考虑到了生词对答题的影响,但对于那些对答题影响不大的生词,如人名、地名等,一般不注汉语,只要能判断出那些生词的类别就可以了,不必弄清楚其准确含义。

八年级下册英语第一单元阅读高分突破



一、完形填空部分



Passage 1

A woman was having some trouble with her heart, 1 she went to 2 the doctor. He was a new doctor, and did not 3 her, so he first asked some 4, and one of them was, “5 are you?”

“Well,” she answered, “I don’t 6, doctor, but I will try to 7.” She thought for a minute and then said, “Yes, I remember now, doctor! When I married, I was eighteen years old, and my husband was 8. Now my husband is sixty, I know; and that is 9 thirty. So I am twice eighteen. That is 10 isn’t it?”

- | | | |
|-------------------|-------------|---------------|
| () 1. A. so | B. if | C. since |
| () 2. A. see | B. beat | C. send |
| () 3. A. like | B. know | C. find |
| () 4. A. women | B. people | C. questions |
| () 5. A. What | B. Where | C. How old |
| () 6. A. say | B. forget | C. remember |
| () 7. A. buy | B. think | C. make |
| () 8. A. forty | B. thirty | C. twenty |
| () 9. A. just | B. once | C. twice |
| () 10. A. twenty | B. eighteen | C. thirty-six |



Passage 2

“I don’t like my parents. They always tell me I should 1 this, and shouldn’t do that. It often makes me unhappy,” said Zhang Li, a middle school student.

Do you have the same problem 2 Zhang Li? Why aren’t some parents so 3 ?

On the one hand, parents do a lot for you. They worry about your choice of friends, the food you eat and your study at school. 4 these things are part of your life. Don’t blame(责备) them. They



want you to 5 up healthily and happily.

On the other hand, you 6 introduce(介绍) your friends to your parents. Let them 7 you are making good friends. 8 them if you stay outside 9 than usual. Don't always argue 10 them. Talk about your ideas with them. You'll understand them when you become a parent in the future.

- | | | |
|---------------------|---------------|-----------|
| () 1. A. study | B. make | C. do |
| () 2. A. about | B. as | C. like |
| () 3. A. friendly | B. unpleasant | C. scared |
| () 4. A. Both | B. Whole | C. All |
| () 5. A. stay | B. wake | C. grow |
| () 6. A. shouldn't | B. should | C. must |
| () 7. A. know | B. look | C. think |
| () 8. A. Surprise | B. Remember | C. Call |
| () 9. A. early | B. late | C. later |
| () 10. A. with | B. for | C. in |



Passage 3

More and more people are becoming interested in the internet. They have formed a bad habit. In fact, the bad habit has become a 1 —Internet Addiction Disorder (IAD 网络综合症). Staying 2 for more than six hours a day 3 working or studying, and feeling very upset from not being able to get online, are the two major symptoms (症状) of IAD.

Internet addiction (上瘾) is 4 in China now. A recent research 5 that 42% of Chinese young people get quite interested in the web, while only 18% of Americans feel in the same 6.

What causes IAD? Some people believe that it's the lack (缺乏) of family care. Most children in China are the 7 ones in their families. They are only told to 8 hard, but few really care about their personal interest. So some children would like to keep 9 away from the real world.

How can people stay away from IAD? Don't get online any more, go back to the real world and if it doesn't work, go to see the 10.

- | | | |
|----------------------|-------------------|------------------|
| () 1. A. disease | B. task | C. rule |
| () 2. A. home | B. online | C. in school |
| () 3. A. because of | B. out of | C. instead of |
| () 4. A. changing | B. increasing(上升) | C. becoming less |
| () 5. A. shows | B. notices | C. knows |
| () 6. A. road | B. way | C. country |



Then one day the ducks were gone. No one would say anything about them. The little girl was afraid to ask where they were. One night everyone sat down for dinner. The food looked a little like chicken. The girl didn't want to eat. Can you guess why?

- () 1. The story is mainly about _____ .
 A. eating chicken B. sitting by the pond C. ducks and a little girl
- () 2. The ducks were _____ .
 A. yellow and orange B. yellow and white C. white with orange feet
- () 3. Every day the ducks _____ .
 A. didn't eat B. sat on the bank C. walked to the pond
- () 4. At the end of the story, the ducks were probably _____ .
 A. under the water B. on the plate C. in the wooden house
- () 5. The little girl didn't eat because _____ .
 A. she wanted nice cakes B. the food was ducks C. the food was too hot



Passage 2



Have you ever been ill? When you are ill, you must be unhappy because your body becomes hot, and there are pains all over your body. You don't want to work, and you stay in bed, feeling very sad.

What makes us ill? They're germs(细菌). Germs are everywhere. They are very small and you can't find them with your eyes, but you can find them with a microscope. They are very small and there could be lots and lots of them on every small things.

Germs are always found in dirty water. When we look at dirty water under microscope, we will see them in it. So our parents will not let you drink dirty water.

Germs aren't found only in water. They are found in the air and dust(灰尘). If you cut your finger, and if some of the dust from the floor goes into the cut, some of the germs would go into your finger. Your finger would become big and red, and you will have much pain in it. Sometimes the germs would go into all of your body, and you would have pain everywhere.

- () 1. Which of the following is true?
 A. If things are very small, they are germs.
 B. Germs are everywhere around us.
 C. Germs are only in dirty water.
- () 2. What is a microscope used for?
 A. Making very small things look much bigger.
 B. Helping you read some newspaper.
 C. Making very big things look much smaller.
- () 3. Why don't your parents let you drink dirty water? Because _____ .



- A. you haven't looked at it carefully B. there must be lots of germs in it
C. water will make you ill
- () 4. Which of the following is Not True?
A. Germs can be found both in water and in the air.
B. Germs can go into your finger if it is cut.
C. If your finger isn't cut, there aren't any germs on it.
- () 5. What's the main idea of the passage?
A. Germs may make us ill. B. Germs are in dirty water. C. Take care of your fingers.



Passage 3

Accident	A car crashed into a tree Some people were trapped in the car
Weather conditions	There was a heavy rain
Date of the call	June 3rd, 2006
Time of the call	9:30 p. m.
Name of the caller	Mrs. Green
Place	Zhongshan Road, Nanjing
Conditions of victims	Mr. Green hurt his head. Mrs. Green hurt her left leg. The daughter felt frightened.
Action	Police arrived at 9:40 p. m. and sent the victims to Gulou Hospital at 9:45 p. m.

- () 1. What time did Mrs. Green call the police?
A. 9:30 a. m. B. 9:30 p. m. C. 9:40 p. m.
- () 2. How many people were trapped in the car?
A. One. B. Two. C. Three.
- () 3. Whose left leg was hurt?
A. Mrs. Green's. B. Mr. Green's. C. Their daughter's.
- () 4. What was the weather like that day?
A. It was sunny. B. It was snowy. C. It was rainy.
- () 5. Which of the following is True?
A. The car crashed into a wall.



- B. The car accident happened on Zhongshan Road in Nanjing.
C. Half an hour later the policemen sent the victims to the hospital.



Passage 4

Our choice of color can mirror(反映) our feelings normally. When we are sad, we will wear dark-colored clothes. But when we are happy, we often choose to wear bright-colored clothes. Some people don't believe the idea. There are a lot of researches(调查) about what happens to someone's feelings when they wear just one color of clothes. It shows that wearing particular(特定的) colors of clothes can change our feelings.

Suppose we are feeling sad, we may feel worse if we wear black. And if we wear green, red or yellow, we may begin to feel better.

It's said that color has its own healing power(治疗作用). If we are wearing red, we would feel we have more energy. If we are wearing green, we would feel we are more peaceful(平静的). If you are wearing black, we will feel safer.

So, if you aren't feeling your best, you can try on some different colored clothes.

- () 1. _____ can make us feel better about ourselves.
A. Wearing the same color of clothes B. Sharing your feelings with others
C. Wearing different colors of clothes
- () 2. When we feel _____, we often choose to wear bright-colored clothes.
A. sad B. happy C. angry
- () 3. If we are feeling sad, we may feel worse when we wear _____.
A. red B. black C. green
- () 4. We will feel more _____ if we are wearing green.
A. excited B. peaceful C. safe
- () 5. From this passage we know _____ can change our feelings.
A. colors B. weather C. news



Passage 5

There was a pilot and four people in a small plane, Suddenly there was something wrong with the machine while it was flying in the air. The smoke was everywhere in the plane. The pilot told the people there were only four parachutes(降落伞). They all became worried and started to make excuse(借口)。

"I must go and mend the machine," said the pilot, taking one of the parachutes. There was



nothing he could do, so he jumped out.

The first person stood up. "I'm a doctor," he said, "I help people live longer and I save lives." He also took a parachute and jumped out.

The next person said, "I must have a parachute. I'm a very clever person. I have to take part in an important sports match. I know I'll win the game because I'll be the cleverest person there." He picked up a pack(包) and jumped out.

Two men were left, an old businessman and a young mountain climber. By this time the plane was going down fast. The businessman said, "Young man, I'm old but you're still young. You take the last parachute." The young mountain climber smiled. "Don't worry," he said, "We can both jump to safety because there are still two parachutes. Just now the clever person jumped out with my backpack."

- () 1. All the people became worried because _____ .
 A. they couldn't find the parachutes
 B. they were afraid the plane would be broken and knew there were not enough parachutes for each person
 C. there was too much smoke and they couldn't jump out from the plane
- () 2. The clever man jumped out with _____ .
 A. a parachute B. nothing C. the pack of the climber's
- () 3. All the people only thought of themselves except (除了) _____ .
 A. the pilot B. the clever man C. the businessman
- () 4. From the story we know _____ would die.
 A. the clever man B. the businessman C. the pilot
- () 5. _____ was a kind-hearted man.
 A. The pilot B. The clever man C. The businessman



Passage 6

A young American doctor was sleeping when suddenly his doorbell began to ring. It was already midnight, but what could the doctor do? He had to get up, put on his coat and go downstairs.

When he opened the door, he saw a man standing with a hat in his hand. "How do you do?" said the man, "Can you come at once (立刻) to a place out of town? It's quite far but you have a car and I can show you the way."

"Certainly," said the doctor, "I'm quite ready. I can come at once." After a few minutes the car was standing at the front door, the man got into the doctor's car, and they drove off.

They drove on for a long time. Then the man said, "Here we are. This is my home. Now I can pay you and you can go back to town."

"I must see the patient (病人). How can I go back without seeing the patient?"



“There is no patient,” explained (解释) the man. “Nobody is ill. I live here, you see, and one must get home from a town, mustn’t he? There are no taxis this time of the night, but a doctor often makes night calls, so excuse me. Here is the money. Thank you, doctor. Good night.”

- () 1. The doctor was _____ when the doorbell started to ring.
A. sleeping upstairs B. sleeping downstairs C. working upstairs
- () 2. The man asked the doctor to _____.
A. go out for a walk B. go to a place out of town C. see a patient
- () 3. _____ was ill that night.
A. Nobody B. The man C. The doctor
- () 4. What the man wanted to do was only to _____.
A. make the doctor angry B. live in the doctor’s house C. get home in the doctor’s car
- () 5. Which of the following can be the best title for the story?
A. A Cold Night B. A Clever Doctor C. A Clever Man



Passage 7



When you are in Hongkong, you must be very careful in the streets because the traffic drives on the left. It is different from that in other areas of China. If you are the first time to come to Hongkong, you must look to the right side and then the left before you cross the street.

If the traffic lights are red, the traffic must stop. Then people on foot can cross the road carefully. But if the traffic lights are green, the traffic can go. People on foot mustn’t cross.

When people go to or come from work in the morning and evening, the streets are very busy. Traffic is the most dangerous then, especially for the children.

When you go by bus in Hongkong, you have to be careful, too. You must always remember the traffic moves on the left. So you must be careful. Have a look first, or you will go the wrong way.

In Hongkong, there are many big buses with two floors you can sit on the second floor. From there you can see the view of the whole city well. It’s very interesting.

阅读短文,根据短文内容判断正(T)误(F)。

- () 1. The traffic in Hongkong drives on the right.
- () 2. The traffic in Hongkong is the same as that in other areas of China.
- () 3. If the traffic lights are green, the traffic can go.
- () 4. You can sit on the first floor and see the view of the whole city.
- () 5. According to the passage we know we must obey the traffic rules in Hongkong.



Passage 8



I saw an accident this morning when I was standing at the corner of Green Street. A woman with her son was driving a red sports car down Green Street very fast. While she was driving, she was talking on her mobile phone. At the same time, a man was driving a blue truck along Fifth Street very slowly. While he was driving, he was drinking a bottle of cola and eating a sandwich. While the man was driving through the crossing, the woman in the sports car didn't stop at the traffic lights. As a result, the car hit the truck. Both the woman and the man were very angry. While they were shouting at each other, the police came. Luckily, they were not badly hurt.

根据短文内容填空,每空一词。

I was standing at the corner 1. _____ I saw an accident this morning. The red sports car which the woman was driving was 2. _____ than the truck. When the accident 3. _____, the woman was using her 4. _____ and the man was having a bottle of cola and a sandwich. So at the traffic lights the car hit the truck. 5. _____ they were not badly hurt, both of them were very unhappy.