

# 魔法英语同步阅读

乔红等主编

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# UNIT

## Welcome back !

### Passage 1

#### 阅读理解一 .....



Learners of English often ask: What are the differences between British and American English? How important are these differences?

Certainly, there are some differences between British and American English. There are a few differences in grammar. For example, speakers of British English say “in hospital” and “Have you a pen?”, while A-



mericans say “in the hospital” and “Do you have a pen?”. Pronunciation is sometimes different. Americans usually sound the “r” in words like “bird” and “hurt”. Some speakers of British English do not sound the “r” in these words. There are differences between British and American English in spelling and vocabulary. For example, “colour” and “honour” are British, while “color” and “honor” are American.

These differences in grammar, pronunciation, spelling, and vocabulary are not important, however. For the most part, British and American English are the same language.

#### 注释

1. grammar *n.* 语法
2. pronunciation *n.* 发音

3. vocabulary *n.* 词汇

根据短文内容选择正确答案



## Unit 1 Welcome back ! .....

- ( ) 1 Are there many differences in grammar between British and American English ?
- A . There are few differences between them .
- B . There are many differences between them .
- C . There are some differences between them .
- D . There are not any differences between them .
- ( ) 2 Americans don t say “ Have you a pen ?”, do they ?
- A . Yes, they do . B . No, they do .
- C . Yes, they don t . D . No, they don t .
- ( ) 3 Who say “ in hospital ”? Who say “ in the hospital ”?
- A . mericans say “ in the hospital ” while Englishmen say “ in hospital ” .
- B . mericans say “ in hospital ” while Englishmen say “ in the hospital ” .
- C . Both Americans and Englishmen say “ in hospital ” .
- D . Neither Americans nor Englishmen say “ in hospital ” .
- ( ) 4 From the article(文章) we can know \_\_\_\_\_ .
- A . merican English is better than British English
- B . t s not so difficult for a British English speaker to understand American English
- C . he spelling of “ color ” is wrong while the spelling of “ colour ” is right
- D . e should say “ in hospital ” instead of “ in the hospital ”
- ( ) 5 What s the main idea of the article ?
- A . We should learn both American English and British English .
- B . British and American English are two different languages .
- C . American English is more useful than British English .
- D . or the most part, speakers of British and American English speak the same language .

## Passage 2



## ● 阅读理解二 .....

Aren't you glad that mothers and fathers give names to their children? Names are the quickest and easiest and the most friendly way to say who's who. Another nice thing about names is that they do not change as people do. Yesterday Mary's hair was long. Today



her hair is short. But her name is still Mary. On his birthday Uncle Tom didn't have moustache. At Christmas time he did. But his name is still Tom. People are always changing, a little or a lot. But people's names are not the same.

A name sometimes says something nice about someone. Girls' names often come from words meaning "pretty", "happy", "loving"... Boys' names are often borrowed from words which mean "strong", "brave"...

Do you know how your name comes?

## 注释

- |                              |                           |
|------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. quickest <i>adj.</i> 最快捷的 | 4. pretty <i>adj.</i> 漂亮的 |
| 2. change <i>v.</i> 变化       | 5. strong <i>adj.</i> 强壮的 |
| 3. moustache <i>n.</i> 胡子    | 6. brave <i>adj.</i> 勇敢的  |

## 根据短文内容选择正确答案



- ( ) 1 \_\_\_\_\_ usually give names to the children .  
 A . Parents      B . Friends      C . Family members      D . Teachers
- ( ) 2 A man's name \_\_\_\_\_ .

Unit 1 Welcome back ! .....

- A . is seldom(很少) changing      B . changes as he does  
C . changes at any time              D . is always changing
- ( ) 3 If there is a word “ brave ” in a boy s name, that means his parents wish him \_\_\_\_\_.  
A . to have a name for love  
B . to be stronger when he grows up(长大)  
C . to have a strong body  
D . not to be afraid of anybody
- ( ) 4 In the last paragraph, the underlined word “ borrowed ” means \_\_\_\_\_.  
A . 拿走              B . 带来              C . 借用              D . 使用

Passage 3

完形填空 .....



Sun

A Chinese student goes to study English in the Great Britain . His 1 name is “ Sun ” . It is the same word 2 “ sun ” .

The Great Britain is a country with 3 . It s often 4 or misty . It rains often . So the people there don t get 5 sunshine in the whole year .

When the student 6 London , a tall policeman begins to check his passport . When he sees the student s family name “ Sun ” , the policeman says 7 him , “ You are wanted in our city ! ”

The student is surprised . But in 8 minutes the policeman says 9 a smile , “ Mr Sun , you bring sunshine to our country . Welcome 10 London ! ”

注释

- |                                |                       |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. the Great Britain 大不列颠, 即英国 | 3. check v. 检查        |
| 2. misty adj. 有雾的              | 4. passport n. 护照     |
|                                | 5. surprised adj. 吃惊的 |



### 通读短文选出一个最佳答案

- ( ) 1 A . family            B . full            C . given            D . last
- ( ) 2 A . with            B . of            C . as            D . like
- ( ) 3 A . a bad weather    B . bad weather    C . bad weathers    D . good weather
- ( ) 4 A . a cloud            B . clouds            C . cloud            D . cloudy
- ( ) 5 A . many            B . much            C . a lot of            D . little
- ( ) 6 A . get            B . get to            C . gets to            D . gets
- ( ) 7 A . to            B . with            C . by            D . in
- ( ) 8 A . a little            B . few            C . a few            D . little
- ( ) 9 A . by            B . with            C . in            D . on
- ( ) 10 A . to go            B . go to            C . in            D . to

## Passage 4



### ● 回答问题 .....

We know that a family name is one's last name or surname in Britain, while a given name is his first name or Christian name. But do you know what a family name means?

Long time ago, many people's family names meant who they were.

Some people's last names may tell us their jobs. If someone's last name was Weaver, then his job was a weaver, he produced cloth. If a man was called Taylor, he usually did a tailor's work. A man called Garden would work as a gardener.

A last name may also show who a person's father was. For example, Peterson meant "Peter's son", that is, the person's father was Peter. Thompson meant the person was the son of Thomas.

### 注释

1. surname *n.* 姓

| 2. Christian name 教名

Unit 1 Welcome back ! .....

3. weaver *n.* 纺织工

4. produce *v.* 生产

5. cloth *n.* 布

6. tailor *n.* 裁缝

根据文章内容回答问题



1. Does a surname come last in Britain ?

---

2. What does a man with the last name Taylor do ?

---

3. A boy is called Jackson . What's his father's name ?

---

4. Must he be a worker if a Chinese man's name is Li Gongren ?

---

5. Who is Thompson ?

---

## 参考答案

### Passage 1

1. C 文章第二段第一句告诉我们英国英语与美国英语是有区别的。
2. D 本句是反意疑问句，因前半部分为否定句，故 No, they don't. 应翻译为：是的，他们（指美国人）不说“Have you a pen?”。文章第二段叙述得很清楚。
3. A 根据在文章第二段，注意 while 的意思是“然而”。
4. B A、C、D 三句都是错误的。
5. D 点明主题，在很多方面，英国英语与美国英语是相同的语言。

### Passage 2

1. A 从文章第一句话可知道孩子们的名字通常由父母所起。
2. A 从文章第一段第三句话可知人的名字很少起变化。
3. D 因为 brave 的本意是“勇敢的”的意思。
4. C borrow 的意思是“借入”，在此指父母借用“强壮”、“勇敢”等词给男孩起名字，故指“借用”。

**Passage 3**

1. A family name 姓。中国人的名字为姓在前，名在后；从文章第三段中可找出本题答案。
2. C 从词组 the same as 得知选 C。
3. B 从文中可知英国天气不好，而 weather 是不可数名词，故选 B。
4. D 形容词 cloudy 在句中作表语，与 misty 并列。
5. B sunshine 为不可数名词，本句又为否定句，故不能选 a lot of。
6. C 主语为第三人称单数，get 当“到达”讲时又是不及物动词，故选 C。
7. A say to sb . 对某人说。
8. C few, a few 修饰可数名词，a few 表示肯定，few 表示否定，本句表达的意思“几分钟后”，所以选 C。
9. B with a smile 作伴随状语，意思是面带微笑。
10. D 欢迎某人到某地用 welcome to some place。

**Passage 4**

1. Yes, it does . 从文章第一句话可知 surname 指的是“姓”，在英国，姓在后。
2. He is a tailor . 以前很多人的姓来自他们所从事的职业。
3. His father's name is Jack . 由文章的最后一段可知 Jackson 意思是 Jack's son。
4. No, he can't be a worker . 中国人一般不根据职业取名。
5. He is the son of Thomas . 由文章的最后一句可知 Thompson 意思是 Thomas 的儿子。

# UNIT

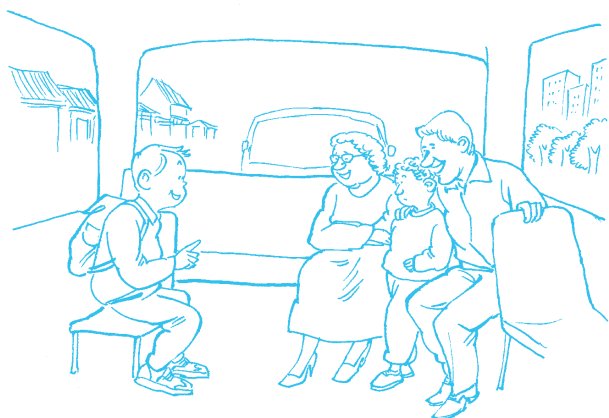
## What are we going to do ?

### Passage 1

#### ● 阅读理解一 .....



It's a fine Sunday morning . Mr and Mrs Brown are going to the Great Wall with their daughter, Joe . They go by bus . In the bus there are many people, men and women, old and young . Some are Americans . Some are English . Others are Canadians . They are all their friends . They are going to the Great Wall, too .



There are two Chinese in the bus . One is a woman . She's driving the bus . The other is a middle school student . He speaks English well . He's now talking about the Great Wall . The other people are listening to him . They like the Great Wall and want to see it very much .

根据短文内容选择正确答案



Unit 2 What are we going to do ? .....

- ( ) 1 It is \_\_\_\_\_ on Sunday morning .  
A . bad                      B . sunny                      C . sun                      D . badly

- ( ) 2 \_\_\_\_\_ are going to the Great Wall .  
A . The Browns                      B . Mr Brown  
C . Mrs Brown                      D . Mr Brown and his wife
- ( ) 3 \_\_\_\_\_ are Mr and Mrs Brown s friends .  
A . Americans                      B . Englishmen and English-  
women  
C . Canadians                      D . all of above
- ( ) 4 The woman driver comes from \_\_\_\_\_ .  
A . Canada                      B . England                      C . America                      D . China
- ( ) 5 Which is NOT true ?  
A . The student in the bus speaks English well .  
B . he student is telling them something about the Great Wall .  
C . They can t have fun visiting the Great Wall .  
D . They want to see the Great Wall very much .

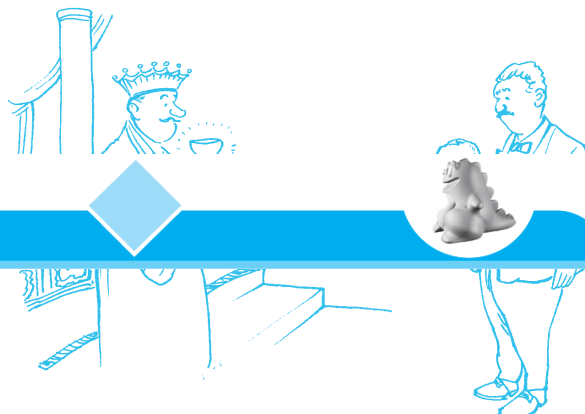
Passage 2

● 阅读理解二 .....



A poor man has an orange tree in his garden . There are many fine oranges on it . He finds one of the oranges much bigger than the others . It is as big as a ball . The poor man takes the orange to the king . The king is very happy . He gives him a lot of money . A rich man hears of this . He takes his gold cup to the king . He hopes to get much more money from the king . The king likes the cup very much . He says, “ This cup is very nice . I am going to show you something

nicer . Please take this orange .” The rich man is very angry and throws the orange away .



### 根据短文内容选择正确答案

- ( ) 1 The poor man \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A . grows an orange tree  
 B . can make money  
 C . makes fruit  
 D . sells fruit
- ( ) 2 The king \_\_\_\_\_ the orange .  
 A . doesn't like    B . likes    C . wants to buy    D . wants to sell
- ( ) 3 The rich man wants to get \_\_\_\_\_ from the king .  
 A . the orange    B . the tree    C . more money    D . the gold cup
- ( ) 4 The king gives the rich man \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A . much money    B . the cup    C . the garden    D . the orange
- ( ) 5 The rich man \_\_\_\_\_ the orange .  
 A . throws away    B . likes    C . wants to eat    D . wants to sell

## Passage 3

### 完形填空 .....



## Mr Going-to-do

The Browns are the Smiths' neighbours, Mr Brown's name is John . But when his neighbours talk 1 him, they 2 him " Mr Going-to-do " . Do you know why ? Mr Brown always says he is going to do something, 3 never does it .

Every Saturday Mr Brown goes to the Smiths' back door and talks to Mr Smith . " I 4 clean my house today, " he says, or " I am going to wash my

## Unit 2 What are we going to do ? .....

car tomorrow .” or “ The trees 5 my house are too big . I am going to cut them down next week .”

Mr Smith usually says “ Are you, John ?” He knows his neighbour isn't going to clean his house, or wash his car, or cut down any trees . Then he says, “ Well, excuse me, John, I am going to do some work in the house .” And 6 he does . Mr and Mrs Smith often say to their only 7 Dick, “ Are you going to do something ? Then 8 it . Don't 9 10 ‘ Mr Going-to-do ’ !”

### 注释

1. neighbour *n.* 邻居
2. cut *v.* 砍

### 通读短文选出一个最佳答案

- |        |                     |                  |                 |                  |
|--------|---------------------|------------------|-----------------|------------------|
| ( ) 1  | A . with            | B . to           | C . about       | D . in           |
| ( ) 2  | A . call            | B . shout        | C . called      | D . shouted      |
| ( ) 3  | A . and             | B . so           | C . or          | D . but          |
| ( ) 4  | A . going to        | B . am going to  | C . am going    | D . going        |
| ( ) 5  | A . in the front of | B . in the front | C . in front of | D . at the front |
| ( ) 6  | A . so              | B . too          | C . but         | D . either       |
| ( ) 7  | A . child s         | B . child s      | C . child       | D . children     |
| ( ) 8  | A . does            | B . do           | C . doing       | D . to do        |
| ( ) 9  | A . is              | B . am           | C . are         | D . be           |
| ( ) 10 | A . one             | B . another      | C . the other   | D . others       |

## Passage 4

### ● 回答问题 .....



Tom is a pupil . He is always absent-minded in class . His father and mother always tell him to listen to the teacher carefully in class . “ Don't be absent-

mind again.” His teachers think a lot to change him. “Look at us when you are in class. Don't be absent-minded.” Tom answers, “OK, I will.”

One day, Tom is in the English class. He is looking out of the window and smiling. His English teacher asks the class, “Say two pronouns, please. Please answer my question.” Tom looks at his teacher in surprise and stands up, “Who? Me?” “Good, sit down, please.”

### 注释

- |                                    |                          |
|------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. pupil <i>n.</i> 小学生             | 4. smiling <i>v.</i> 微笑  |
| 2. absent-minded <i>adj.</i> 心不在焉的 | 5. pronouns <i>n.</i> 代词 |
| 3. change <i>v.</i> 改变             | 6. in surprise 吃惊地       |

### 根据文章内容回答问题

1. Is Tom a good pupil?

---

2. Is Tom going to change himself?

---

3. What is Tom doing when the teacher asks the question?

---

4. What words are “me” and “who”?

---

5. Do you think Tom is going to do well in his English exam?

---

参考答案

**Passage 1**

1. B sunny 与 fine 在此同义，都指天气晴好。
2. A 姓的复数形式前加定冠词表示一家人。
3. D 从文章第一段得知同车的有美国人、英国人，还有加拿大人。
4. D 从文章第二段得知这位女司机是位中国人。
5. C 排除法，通读全文可知全车人肯定玩得很开心，而 C 表达了他们不可能过得愉快，故 C 是不对的。

**Passage 2**

1. A 这位穷人在他的花园里种了一棵桔子树。