

魔法英语同步阅读

乔红等主编

郑州大学出版社

图书在版编目 (CIP) 数据

魔法英语同步阅读/ 乔红等主编. —郑州: 郑州大学出版社,
2003. 4

ISBN 7 - 81048 - 749 - 3

. 魔 乔 英语—阅读教学—中学—自学参
考资料 . G634. 413

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字 (2003) 第 030954 号

魔法英语同步阅读

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出 版 / 郑州大学出版社

(郑州市大学路 40 号 邮政编码: 450052)

出 版 人 / 谷振清

行销企划 / 北京九恒文化发展有限公司

(服务热线: 010 - 88470013)

经 销 / 全国新华书店

印 刷 / 北京泰山兴业印务有限责任公司

开 本 / 880 × 1230 毫米 1/ 32

字 数 / 1360 千字

印 张 / 47. 25 印张

版 次 / 2004 年 6 月第 2 版

印 次 / 2004 年 6 月第 1 次印刷

书 号 / ISBN 7 - 81048 - 749 - 3/ H · 20

全套定价 / 76. 20 元 (本册定价: 11. 80 元)

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UNIT

In the library

Passage 1

● 阅读理解一



Are you looking for a good book to read? Do you need some information about middle schools in the United States? Would you like to read newspapers and magazines from all over the country? Do you need a quiet place to study? Do you answer “yes” to any of these questions? Then you should visit “the information place” — your ocal library.

A library is a place to find almost any books. In it there are all kinds of books, and there are also pictures, papers, magazines, maps and records. A library is a source of information. Students go to libraries to study and to do their homework. There are many different library services. In children's libraries there are many interesting picture books. If you love music, you can listen to your favourite CDs in music libraries.

Long long ago, however, a library had only books. And there were so few books in it that no one was allowed to take them out of the library. After the printing machine was invented, books could be made faster and libraries got more books.

To borrow a book to take home today, a person just needs a library card. The person goes to the main desk to have a librarian check the book out. The librarian prints the card with the date by which the book must be returned to the library. If the book is returned late, the person must



Unit 1 In the library.....

usually pay money for having broken the rule .

Books in a library are put in a certain order to help people to find what they want . In some libraries, all books about animals may be placed together . In other libraries, all books written by the same person may be placed together .

People who live in the country may have trouble finding a library building . For these people there should be libraries on wheels that can travel from place to place .

注释

1. source *n.* 来源；源泉
2. favourite *n.* 特别喜爱的人（或物）
adj. 喜爱的

根据短文内容选择正确答案



- () 1 From the first passage we can guess the underlined word “ local ” in English means “ _____ ” .
A. favourite . school . city . special to
- () 2 There are all kinds of books in a library _____ .
A. besides pictures, papers, magazines, maps and records
B. but records, pictures, magazines and papers
C. except pictures, papers, magazines, maps and records
D. beside pictures, papers, magazines, maps and records
- () 3 A library is a place to _____ .
A. have a short rest B. buy the books which you need
C. learn English and other subjects D. find the books which you want
- () 4 It is not _____ for the people in the country to find a library .
A. easy B. hard C. impossible D. possible
- () 5 What do the person have to do if the book isn't returned on time ?
He has to _____ .
A. pay ten yuan for the book
B. pay for working for an hour in the library
C. pay money for disobeying the rule
D. return it as soon as possible

Passage 2

● 阅读理解二

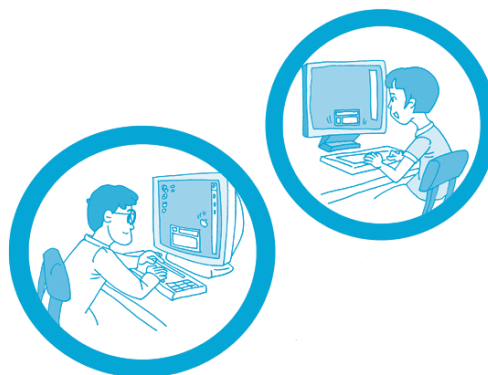


We are all busy in talking about and using the Internet, but how many of us know the history of the Internet ?

Many people are surprised when they find that the Internet was set up in the 1960s . At that time, computers were large and expensive . Computer net-

Unit 1 In the library.....

works didn't work well. If one computer in the network broke down, the whole network stopped. So a new network system had to be set up. It should be good enough to be used by many different computers. If one part of the network was not working, information could be sent through another part. In this way computer network system would keep on working all the time.



At first the Internet was only used by the government, but in the early 1970s, universities, hospitals and banks were allowed to use it too. However, computers were still very expensive and the Internet was difficult to use. In the early 1990s, computers became cheaper and easier to use. Scientists had also developed software that made "surfing" the Internet more convenient.

Today it is easy to get on-line and it is said that millions of people use the Internet every day. Sending e-mail is more and more popular among students.

注释

1. network *n.* 网络; 网状物
2. convenient *adj.* 方便的

根据短文内容选择正确答案

- () 1 In the 1960s, computers were _____.
A. small and expensive, but computer networks worked well
B. expensive and large, but computer networks worked well
C. cheap and large, and they were used by many people
D. large and expensive, and computer network system went wrong easily
- () 2 Which of the following is TRUE?
A. The Internet has a history of less than 35 years.
B. At first, the Internet was only used by the scientists.
C. The Internet has a history of about 40 years.
D. Everyone knows the history of the Internet.
- () 3 Why did scientists set up a new network system?

- Because they wanted to _____ .
- A. develop new softwares
 - B. make the computer work well
 - C. make the computer more expensive
 - D. use the computer widely
- () 4 People didn't have enough software to _____ until the early 1990s .
- A. receive and send e-mails
 - B. be allowed to use them in universities, hospitals and banks
 - C. get on-line conveniently
 - D. print documents
- () 5 The text tries to tell us _____ .
- A. today it is easy to get on-line
 - B. the history of the Internet
 - C. sending e-mail is more and more popular among students
 - D. scientists have developed software that made " surfing " the Internet more convenient

Passage 3

● 阅读理解三



Sociologists, working in western countries, have found that a large number of women wished they had been born men . The number is said to be as high as 60 % in Germany .

" Women often wish they have the same chances as men have, and think it is still men's world, " said Dr . James Hellen, one of the sociologists who did the study .

Many men say that they have more duties than women . A man has to make money to support his family and make the important decision, so it is right for men to be paid more . Some are even against their wives working at all . When wives go out to work, they say, the home and children can not be taken good care of . If women take full-time jobs, they won't be able to do what they are

Unit 1 In the library.....

best at doing: making a nice home and bringing up the children .

Some women disagree . They say they want to get out of their homes and have freedom to choose between work and home life . Women have the rights of equal pay and equal chances .

Anne Harper has a very good job . She also believes in Women s Liberation . “ I don t wish I were a man , ” she says , “ and I don t think many women do . But I do wish people would stop treating us like the second class people . At work , for example , we usually do the work that men do but get less pay . There are still a lot of jobs only for men to do — usually they are the best ones . If you are a man , you have a much better chance of living a wonderful life . How many women are scientists or engineers ? ”

注释

- | | |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. sociologist <i>n.</i> 社会学家 | 4. equal <i>adj.</i> 相等的; 不相上下的 |
| 2. support <i>n.</i> 支持; 支撑物 | <i>n.</i> 对手; 同辈 |
| <i>v.</i> 支援; 支撑; 养活 | 5. treat <i>vt.</i> 款待; 视为 |
| 3. freedom <i>n.</i> 自由; 特权 | <i>n.</i> 宴请; 款待 |

根据短文内容选择正确答案

- () 1 It is said that many women wished they had been born men .
The number is _____ in Germany .
A. not so high as sixty percent B. as high as sixty percent
C. as tall as sixty percent D. as low as sixty percent
- () 2 Many men _____ .
A. think a man has to earn money to support his family
B. think a man has to make the important decision with his wife
C. are not even against their wives working
D. think it is wrong for men to be paid more
- () 3 What do women want to do ? They DON T want to _____ .
A. have freedom
B. look after their children at home
C. have the rights of equal pay
D. have the rights of equal chances

- () 4 Anne Harper didn't wish to be a man because she _____.
A. has a nice job
B. does better than men
C. wished to get the same job as a man
D. wished to be treated the same as a man
- () 5 From the passage, we know _____.
A. men scientists and engineers are much less than women ones
B. men scientists and engineers are as many as women ones
C. women scientists and engineers are not so many as men ones
D. women scientists and engineers are much more than men ones

Passage 4

● 阅读理解四



Did you ever stop to think what reading really is? What happens when you read? You look at words and say, or pronounce them when you read out loudly. You look at each word and think of its name when you read to yourself. But reading is more than saying or thinking words. It is understanding the message the words have for you.

There are certain things you must do if you wish to understand what you read. The first thing you must do is to keep your mind on what you are reading. You can not read history and think about football at the same time.

One day, the teacher asked Dan to read aloud from his history book. Dan pronounced each word correctly. But when Miss Gray asked him to tell in his own words what he had read, Dan looked surprised. Then he said, "I'm sorry, Miss Gray, but I was not listening."

Dan had tried hard to pronounce the words correctly — so hard that he forgot to pay attention to the message the words had for him. He had not kept his mind on what he was reading.

If you keep your mind on what you are reading, you will become a better reader.

注释

- 1 . pronounce v . 发音
- 2 . pay attention to 注意

根据短文内容选择正确答案

- () 1 What is reading ?
 - A . It is seeing words .
 - B . Looking with our eyes .
 - C . Pronouncing words .
 - D . It is more than saying or thinking words .
- () 2 Why was Dan not a good reader ?
 - A . He is careless .
 - B . He didn't listen to his teacher .
 - C . He wasn't listening while he was reading .
 - D . He made a mistake in reading .
- () 3 What must you pay attention to your reading ?
 - A . You must put your mind on what you read .
 - B . You must pronounce each word correctly .
 - C . You must be a best reader .
 - D . You must understand your reading .
- () 4 What can't you do if you wish to understand what you read ?
 - A . You can't watch TV at the same time .
 - B . You can't listen to music .
 - C . You can't think about football .
 - D . You can't keep your mind on the other things while you are reading .
- () 5 What is the best title of this passage ?
 - A . What is reading ?
 - B . How to remember your reading ?
 - C . How to read fast ?
 - D . How to be a better reader ?

Passage 5



完形填空

Perhaps you have heard a lot about the Internet, but what is it, do you know? The Internet is a network. It uses the telephone to join millions of computers 1 around the world.

Maybe that doesn't 2 very interesting. But when you're joined to the Internet, there are lots of things you can do. You can send e-mails to your friends, and they can get them 3. You can also do 4 all kinds of information on the World Wide Web (WWW).

There are many different kinds of computers now. They all can be joined to the Internet. Most of them are small machines 5 on people's desks at home, but there are still many others in schools, offices or large companies. These computers 6 by people and companies, but 7 really owns the Internet itself.

There are lots of places for you 8 the Internet. For example, your school may have the Internet. You can use it during lessons or free time. Libraries often have computers joined to the Internet. You are welcome to use at any time.

9 the Internet, the world is becoming smaller and smaller. It is possible for you to work at home with a computer in front, getting and sending the information you need. You can buy or sell 10 you want by the Internet. But do you know 98% of the information of the Internet is in English? So what will English be like tomorrow?

通读短文选出一个最佳答案



- | | | | | |
|-------|----------|-------------|----------|----------|
| () 1 | A. in | B. together | C. at | D. on |
| () 2 | A. taste | B. voice | C. sound | D. noise |

Unit 1 In the library.....

- () 3 A. at a few seconds B. in few seconds
C. into a few seconds D. in a few seconds
- () 4 A. with B. well C. badly D. well in
- () 5 A. sit B. sitting C. to sit D. sat
- () 6 A. are owned B. are used C. are bought D. are sold
- () 7 A. everyone B. each of us C. no one D. a scientist
- () 8 A. go out of B. to go into C. to go out of D. going into
- () 9 A. Because of B. With the help C. Thanks to D. With help of
- () 10 A. whenever B. however C. wherever D. whatever

Passage 6

● 开放阅读



There is a public library in every town in the United States . Most of them are tall buildings with so many large bright rooms . Anyone may borrow books . In some places , you may borrow as many books as you need, but in others you are limited to a certain number of books including novels . You may keep the books you have borrowed for several weeks .

The latest novels are always in great demand , and nonfiction books, for example, books on history, driving, science and gardening are also very popular .

If the book you want is out, you may ask for it to be kept for you , and if you pay the cost of sending a postcard, the librarian will let you know when the book has been returned and is ready for you .

Most public libraries also have a reading room and a reference library . In the reading room, there are tables and desks at which you can sit and read the daily newspapers and all the other important periodicals: weeklies, monthlies and quarterlies . But you should take good care of your eyesight .

In the reference library, there are encyclopedias, dictionaries, atlases and other useful books .

注释

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1 . limit <i>v.</i> 限制 | 4 . periodical <i>n.</i> 期刊 |
| 2 . demand <i>v.</i> 要求 | 5 . encyclopedia <i>n.</i> 百科全书 |
| 3 . nonfiction <i>n.</i> 非小说类文艺作品 | 6 . atlas <i>n.</i> 地图册 |



根据短文内容选择正确答案

- () 1 The sentence " But you can only use these books , you can't take them out ." from the passage should be put in _____ .
A . paragraph 2 B . paragraph 3
C . paragraph 4 D . the end of the paragraph 5
- () 2 This passage may be _____ .
A . dialogue between a librarian and a person who wants to borrow books
B . an composition written by a student
C . an instruction of a library
D . from a librarian's diary
- () 3 An American should go to a _____ when he wants to read the latest novels .
A . public library B . newspaper shop
C . reference library D . your family
- () 4 Books on _____ are very popular in a public library .
A . gardening B . studying
C . the latest news D . nonfiction
- () 5 If you want to borrow *Harry Potter* , but it is borrowed by others , what will you do ?
A . Only wait to return .
B . pay the cost of sending a postcard to the borrower .
C . Buy from the borrower .
D . To buy one in a shop .

参考答案

Passage 1

1. D 此题让你找出和第一段中划线的单词 local 意义相近的单词, local 是“本地的、当地特有的”, 答案 D 与其意思相符。
2. A 此题意为“在图书馆里除了有”图片、报纸、杂志、地图和唱片外, 还有各种书籍。” besides 表示“除.....以外 (还有)”, except 表示“除.....以外 (不再有)”, 答案 B 与文章内容不相符, beside 表示“在.....旁边”。故选 A。
3. D 从文中第二段第一句话“A library is a place to find almost any books .”可以看出图书馆是一个你能找到你所想要的几乎任何书籍的地方。故选 D。
4. A 从最后一段可知: 住在农村的人们想要找到一个图书馆是非常不容易的。B、C、D 三项与题意均不符。
5. C 大家都知道, 如果我们不能按时归还图书馆的书, 我们必须接受罚款, 因此不应该不遵守它的规定。A 意为“罚款十元”、B 意为“罚在图书馆劳动一小时”、D 意为“尽可能快地还回图书”, 都不对。故选 C。

Passage 2

1. D 从第二段第二句不难看出: 二十世纪六十年代的计算机大而贵, 且计算机网络也不完善, 因而只有 D 符合题意。
2. C 四个答案中只有 C 符合题意, 如今是二十一世纪, 与上世纪六十年代相差大约 40 年。
3. B 从第二段最后一句我们可以看出科学家们开发网络软件是为了使计算机不间断地工作。故选 B。
4. C 文章中“In the early 1990s ...”和“Today it is easy to get on-line and it is said that millions of people use the Internet every day .”这两句中我们可以看出人们轻轻松松上网是软件开发之后的事情, 即二十世纪九十年代初期所发生的事情。故选 C。

5. B 阅读全文之后可以得出结论，这篇文章尽力阐述的是因特网的历史。故选 B。

Passage 3

1. B 从第一段中可以看出在德国 60% 的女士想成为男士。句中 as high as 意为“高达”，percent 表示百分比，百分比的读法是：百分数用基数词读出，百分号读成 percent，60% 读作：sixty percent。故选 B。
2. A “许多男士认为，男士必须挣钱来养活一家人”是文章中第三段所叙述的内容，A 与题意相符。
3. B 在这篇文章中女士们最想做的是：有自由的空间，有平等报酬的权利，有平等机会的权利。该题意为“女士们不想做的事”，故选 B。
4. D 对于 Anne 来说，她不想成为男士的原因是她希望得到和男士同等的待遇。故选 D。
5. C 从最后一句话中可以看出，女科学家和女工程师没有男士多，句型：as ... as 意为“与……一样”，not as (so) ... as 意为“不如……”。故选 C。

Passage 4

1. D 短文第一段说明了阅读的意义：阅读不只是读和想单词。故选 D。
2. C 综合第三段的描述，可知 Dan 在阅读时没有听自己读的是什么，因而答案为 C。
3. A 短文最后一段说明我们在阅读时要把精力放在我们所读的东西上，A 符合此意。
4. D 根据“You can not read history and think about football at the same time.”，可得出答案，D 较全面，涵盖了 A、B、C 三项的内容。
5. A 通读短文，我们不难发现本篇短文讲述的是“什么是阅读？”。故选 A。

Passage 5

1. B 句子 join... together 表示“把……连接在一起”，A、C、D 三项不符合题意，故选 B。