**8年级（上）英语第67课时（第17周）**

**《阅读一点通之阅读能力》学习指南**

**【学习目标】**

1.能够判断题目类型，运用相应的阅读策略解决问题。

2.能够判断理解语篇体裁，分析语篇结构。

**【学习任务】**

**任务1：**

**观点意图题：阅读2019年东城二模C篇，选择出正确答案。**

 Today’s teens have grown up online. They socialize online. They do homework online. And surely they get their news online. But because they are so comfortable with the Internet, they seldom question the news stories online and pass along to their friends.

Now William Colglazier, a history teacher at a high school in America, is teaching his students how to think critically about online information and recognize a “fake (假的) news” story. His idea came from a study on people’s online reasoning at Stanford University. The study found that young people lack (缺少) ability to reason about the information on the Internet. Most middle school students in the study could not tell the difference between an advertisement and a news story, and high school and college students fully trusted the websites ending in“.org”

The good news is that, according to Colglazier, once teens realize they’ve been duped, they have strong will to tell truth from lies. “But they need some pointers on how to find dependable and persuasive evidence (证据) and how to recognize when others use poor argumentation,” he said. Some of the pointers that Colglazier offers his students include moving off the site to find more information about the site and the writer’s motivations (动机), looking past the first page of results in a google search and looking at the second or third page, and going beyond the “About Us” page on a website to find out more about the organization behind the news story.

Colglazier has tips for parents as well. He says it’s a good idea for parents to be “friends” with their kids on social media (媒体) to see what stories they are sharing. He also suggests parents watch their teens as they search for something online and ask questions like “Why did you click on that?” and “Do you trust this information?” Those questions can lead kids to form habits of thinking critically about online information.

Colglazier shared some of his course with other teens in Teen Vogue, a famous magazine. He hopes more kids would take away some knowledge about thinking critically when they read news online. “The Internet is both beautiful and ugly”, he said. “If people cannot tell real news from fake news, the results can be frightening.”

( ) What is the writer’s main purpose in writing this passage?

 A. To explain why teens feel comfortable with the Internet.

 B. To encourage teens to search for information online.

 C. To guide teens to reason about the news online.

 D. To introduce Colglazier's course to more teens.

 请画出文章的整体结构：构

**任务2：主旨大意题：完成第三道主旨大意题，在文章中找出相关的主旨题。**

**2019年C篇**

Sometimes it seems that time is flying. Perhaps it doesn’t need to feel this way. Our experience of time can be possibly changed. By understanding the psychological (心理学的) processes behind our different experiences of time, we might be able to slow down time a little.

 One basic law of psychological time is that time seems to slow down when we’re exposed(接触) to new environments and experiences. The law is caused by the relationship between our experience of time and the amount of information our minds

process. The more information our minds take in, the slower time seems to pass.

 It follows, then, that we have different experiences of time in different situations. In some situations, our life is full of new experiences. Our minds process a lot of information and time seems to slow down. In other situations, we have fewer new experiences and the world around us becomes more and more familiar(熟悉的). We become insensitive to our experience, which means we process less information, and time seems to speed up.

How can we slow down time? Here are two suggestions.

 Firstly, since we know that familiarity makes time pass faster, we can expose ourselves to as many new experiences as possible. We can give ourselves new challenges, meet new people, and expose our minds to new information, hobbies and skills. This will increase the amount of information our minds process and expand (增加) our experience of time.

Secondly, and perhaps most effectively, we can give our whole attention to an experience-to what we are seeing, feeling, tasting, smelling or hearing. This means living through our senses rather than through our thoughts. For example, on the way home, focus your attention outside of yourself, instead of thinking about the problems you have to deal with. Look at the sky, or at the buildings you pass, traveling among them. This open attitude to your experiences helps take in more information and also has a time-expanding effect.

To a certain degree, we can understand and control our experience of time passing. It’s possible for us to slow down time by expanding our experience of time.

（ ）1. According to the writer, we can expand our experience of time by .

 A. going to bed on time B. traveling to new places

 C. having dinner as usual D. printing the same materials

（ ）2．What can we learn from the passage?

 A. Being familiar with the world around helps us get more information.

 B. Understanding psychological time makes life pass more quickly.

 C. We can take in more information by living through our senses.

 D. We should build a stronger relationship between time and us.

（ ）3. Which of the following would be the best title for the passage?

 A. Slow Down Time B. Only Time Will Tell

 C. Race Against Time D. Time Will Not Come Twice