

经辽宁省中小学教学用书编审委员会审查通过(XJF041中064)

根据国家《英语课程标准》编写

新思维 英语阅读

—— 九年级上 ——

New Concept English Reader

主 编：马 虹



辽宁师范大学出版社

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前言

《新思维英语阅读》是一套紧扣《英语课程标准(实验稿)》和《九年义务教育全日制初级中学英语教学大纲(试用修订版)》的要求,配合现行中学英语教材,旨在提高学生阅读技能和阅读理解能力,扩大词汇量,培养跨文化交际能力的英语阅读教材。

作为现行主教材的配套教材,本书的功能定位在补充与扩展主教材的内容与训练上。因此,本教材在总体规划、材料的选择、练习题的设计等方面力求做到既与主教材相互联系,又不拘泥于后者,而且有所创新,使得两者在功能方面互补,形成一个完整统一的有机体。我们期望本教材能实现以下目标:

1. 帮助学生巩固与掌握课堂上所学的内容。本教材从单元主题到选材的内容都与主教材相应的单元与训练内容有密切的关联。通过本教材的学习,学生可以进一步掌握在课堂上学到的词汇,通过大量的阅读实践提高阅读能力,实现教学大纲所规定的教学要求。

2. 提高学生的阅读能力。巩固主教材的学习内容是本教材最基本的目标。此外,我们还希望学生通过必要的训练,养成良好的学习习惯,掌握合适的学习方法,培养学习英语的兴趣,提高英语阅读能力。

3. 扩大学生的知识面,培养创造性的思维能力。在本教材的编写中,我们不是单纯地为学习语言而教授语言,而是把语言作为信息的载体,使学生在在学习语言的同时,初步了解西方文化背景知识,获得关于现代社会的文化、科技和经济发展等方面的知识。

本教材具有以下特点:

1. 按照《英语课程标准(实验稿)》和《九年义务教育全日制初级中学英语教学大纲(试用修订版)》的要求编写,话题与现行教材同步,并在此基础上适当提高难度,增加词汇量。旨在帮助学生巩固课本知识,理解文化差异,同时培养学生自主学习的意识和能力。

2. 自始至终以培养学生阅读技能为主线,编写科学合理、由易到难,习题设计合理、形式多样,使学生在阅读中培养理解、分析、归纳、判断和推理能力,以改变学

生盲目做题、不求甚解、阅读效率较低的现状。

3. 选材力求新颖有趣,时代感强,密切联系中学生生活实际。所选阅读材料符合当代中学生的兴趣,紧扣社会热点,语言地道。阅读题材涉及时尚生活、科技发展、异域风情、名人轶事、幽默小品等各个方面;文体包括记叙文、说明文、议论文和应用文等。集趣味性、知识性、实用性及文化性于一体。

4. 图片精美,新颖别致,版式活泼、美观,便于学生理解文章内容并激发他们的学习兴趣。

编者

2008年8月

CONTENTS

目 录

Unit 1

Passage A	The Pleasures of Reading	1
Passage B	A New Dictionary	4
Passage C	Even Muggles Can Learn	6

Unit 2

Passage A	Welcome to New York	9
Passage B	Bill Gates	11
Passage C	Eating in America	13

Unit 3

Passage A	Teenagers	16
Passage B	Something Has to Be Done to Solve the Problem	19
Passage C	Students and Mobile Phones	21

Unit 4

Passage A	Study into Laughter	24
Passage B	Make Yourself Safe in Cars	27
Passage C	The English Character	30

Unit 5

Passage A	Yasser Arafat	33
Passage B	Welcome to Dunk Island	35
Passage C	Life of Norwegians	37

Unit 6

Passage A	Country Songs of Rural Life	40
Passage B	Backstreet Boys	43
Passage C	Leonard Bernstein	46

Unit 7

Passage A	Italian Farming	49
Passage B	Ariau Amazon Towers	51
Passage C	The Capital City of Thailand—Bangkok	53

Unit 8

Passage A	People Who Help to Bring Happiness to Others	56
Passage B	It Is Important to Get Enough Sleep	58
Passage C	Neighborhood Watch Group	60

Unit 9

Passage A	How People Learned to Make a Fire	63
Passage B	The Inventor of Braille System	65
Passage C	Great Inventions	68

Unit 10

Passage A	Going in the Wrong Way	71
Passage B	A Surprise	73
Passage C	A Night on the Hill	75

Key to the Exercises	78
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难度标识说明: ☆ 简单, ☆ 中等, ☆ 较难

UNIT

1

Passage A



★阅读目的:通过阅读,了解阅读的益处。

★阅前思考:

1. Do you have a habit of reading?
2. Who and what impress you most?

★阅前小助手:

Vocabulary: wisdom/'wɪzdəm/ *n.* 智慧

delight/dɪ'laɪt/ *v.* 使快乐

treasure/'treʒə(r)/ *n.* 财富

satisfy/'sætɪsfaɪ/ *v.* 使满足

eagerness/'i:ɡənɪs/ *n.* 急切的心情

separate/'sepəreɪt/ *a.* 分开的

influence/'ɪnfluəns/ *v. & n.* 影响

generation/dʒenə'reɪʃn/ *n.* 一代

★本文词数:375 参考时间:5' 实际时间:_____

★阅读短文:

The Pleasures of Reading

We can easily and cheaply get all the wisdom of the ages, all the stories that have delighted mankind for centuries—but we must know how to use this treasure and how to get the most from it. The most unfortunate people in the world are those who have never discovered how satisfying it is to read good books.

I am most interested in people, in meeting them and finding out about them. I've found in books new friends, new societies, new words. Reading is a pleasure of mind. It is a little like a sport: Your eagerness and knowledge and quickness make you a good reader. Reading is fun, not because the writer is telling you something, but because it makes your mind work. Your own imagination works along with the writer's or even goes beyond his. Your experience, compared with his, brings you to the same or different conclusions, and your



ideas develop as you understand his.

Every book stands by itself, like a one-family house, but books in a library are like houses in a city. Although they are separate, together they all add up to something; they are connected with each other and with other cities. The same ideas, or related ones, turn up in different places; the human problems that repeat themselves in life repeat themselves in literature, but with different solutions according to different writings at different times. Books influence each other; they link the past, the present and the future and have their own generations, like families. Wherever you start reading you connect yourself with one of the families of ideas and finally you not only find out about the world and the people in it, you find out about yourself, too.

Reading can only be fun if you expect it to be. If you concentrate on books somebody tells you "you ought" to read, you probably won't have fun. But if you put down a book you don't like and try another till you find one that means something to you, and then relax with it, you will almost certainly have a good time, and if you become, as a result of reading, better, wiser, kinder, or more gentle, you won't have suffered during the process.

I. 阅读理解:根据短文内容,从 A、B、C、D 中选择正确答案。

- () 1. Which of the following is true according to the passage?
 - A. Those who don't read books can't find themselves happy while reading good books. It's a pity.
 - B. By reading good books you will enjoy yourself very much.
 - C. Those who don't read good books are unfortunate.
 - D. All of the above.
- () 2. Which is NOT mentioned in the passage?
 - A. I can find new friends, new societies, new words in books.
 - B. Reading is a little like a sport.
 - C. Reading is fun.
 - D. While reading you'll have no imagination.
- () 3. Why does the author say "books are connected with each other"?
 - A. Because they have the same idea.
 - B. Because they have the same writer.
 - C. Because people's problems are the same.
 - D. Because human problems repeat themselves in literature.
- () 4. What's the result of reading?

A. Wiser.	B. Kinder.
C. More gentle.	D. All of the above.
- () 5. The main idea of the passage is that _____.
 - A. people should learn how to enjoy reading
 - B. books are a kind of treasure and we can get pleasures from reading them
 - C. you should read by yourself without others' telling

D. every book is connected with others

II. 双语体验:学习短文中的词语和句型,进行汉译英,每空一词。

1. 他飞往伦敦的班机与下午飞往纽约的一趟航班衔接。

His flight to London _____ an afternoon flight to New York.

2. 把感恩节和中秋节作比较,你会发现很多不同之处。

If you _____ Thanksgiving Day _____ Mid-autumn Day, you'll find many differences.

3. 他把注意力都集中在那个女孩身上了。

He _____ his attention _____ that girl.

4. 她打算明天回来。

She _____ tomorrow.

5. 请读一些对你有意义的书吧!

Please read some books that _____ you.

★阅后思考:

Do your teachers offer you some interesting books?

★相关链接:

Companionship of Books(书友)

Reading books is like talking with thousands of people.

A man may usually be known by the books he reads as well as by the company he keeps; for there is a companionship of books as well as of men; and one should always live on the best company, whether it be of books or of men.

A good book may be among the best of friends. It is the same today as it always was, and it will never change. It is the most patient and cheerful of companions(志趣相同的人). It does not turn its back upon us in times of adversity(苦难) or distress(忧伤). It always receives us with the same kindness; amusing and instructing us in youth, and comforting and consoling us in age.

Men often discover their affinity(共鸣) to each other by the love they have each for a book—just as two persons sometimes discover a friend by the admiration which both have for a third. There is an old proverb, "Love me, love my dog." But there is more wisdom in this: "Love me, love my book." The book is a truer and higher bond of union. Men can think, feel, and sympathize with each other through their favorite author. They live in him together, and he in them.



★自我评价:文章读完了,自己评价一下吧,看看应该得到几颗星。

自测等级	★	★★	★★★	★★★★★
做对题数	1—3	4—6	7—9	10
评价参考	Poor	Fair	Good	Excellent

Passage B



★阅读目的：学会如何用好英文辞典。

★阅前思考：

1. How many dictionaries do you have?
2. Do you often use your dictionary?

★阅前小助手：

Vocabulary: pronunciation/prəˌnʌnsɪˈeɪʃn/ *n.* 发音；读音

pronounce/prəˈnaʊns/ *v.* 发音，读

alphabet/ˈælfəbet/ *n.* 字母表

phonetic/fəˈnetɪk/ *a.* 发音的；语音的

definition/ˌdefɪˈnɪʃn/ *n.* 定义；概念

explain/ɪkˈspleɪn/ *v.* 解释；说明

★本文词数：280 参考时间：3' 实际时间：_____

★阅读短文：

A New Dictionary

This dictionary tells you about English words and how to use them in reading, writing and speaking English. It not only gives the meaning of words, it can also help you with spelling, word-building, grammar and pronunciation.

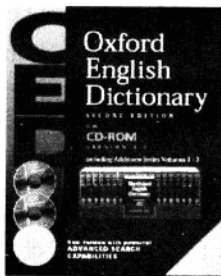
To use your dictionary correctly, you need to understand how the dictionary works. At the front of the book, you will find some examples to help you make the most use of your dictionary.

If you look up the word “colour”, you will find two spellings for this word. “Colour” is used in British English, while “color” is used in American English. When there are differences between British and American spelling, the dictionary shows it with the word “BrE” for British English and “AmE” for American English. The dictionary also helps you pronounce words correctly. We use a special alphabet to show pronunciation. If you turn to the inside back face, you will see all the phonetic letters with some words to show you how they are pronounced. Just look at the inside back cover when you’re not sure how to say a word.

The most important reason for using a dictionary is to find out the meaning of a word—its DEFINITION. In this dictionary, the definitions have been written using only 2,000 words. This means that the definitions of even the most difficult words are simply explained and easy to understand.

When a word has more than one meaning, read all the meanings until you find the one that correctly tells the use of the word you are looking for.

Most of the words in this dictionary can be used by people in all parts of the world.



I. 阅读理解: 根据短文内容, 从 A、B、C、D 中选择正确答案。

- () 1. To use the dictionary correctly, you need to _____.
 A. find someone to help you B. understand how the dictionary works
 C. look through the dictionary first D. buy a small one
- () 2. "Colour" is used in _____.
 A. British English B. American English
 C. Canadian English D. Australian English
- () 3. The dictionary helps you pronounce words correctly by using a _____.
 A. recording device B. special machine
 C. special alphabet D. small tape recorder
- () 4. The phonetic letters are _____.
 A. on the inside front face B. on the outside front face
 C. on the inside back face D. on the outside back face
- () 5. The most important reason for using a dictionary is to _____.
 A. find out the pronunciation of a word
 B. find out the grammar
 C. find out the spelling of a word
 D. find out the definition of a word

II. 双语体验: 学习短文中的词语和句型, 进行汉译英, 每空一词。

1. 他们班有三十多个男孩。

There are _____ thirty boys in their class.

2. 注释中的词解释得简单, 而且很容易理解。

The words in the notes are _____ and _____.

3. 如果你查 "tell" 一词, 你会发现它有很多含义。

If you _____ the word "tell", you'll find it has many _____.

4. 使用电的重要原因是省钱又干净。

The _____ using electricity is it can save money and it is very clean.

5. 我们应该最大限度地利用我们的时间。

We should _____ our time.

★ 阅后思考:

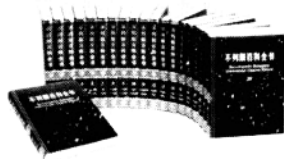
Do you read the preface before using your dictionary?

★ 相关链接:

Encyclopedia Britannica (不列颠百科全书)

The *Encyclopedia Britannica* combines(结合) over 235 years of history and expertise(专

门知识) with current information to produce the world's most indispensable(必不可少的) reference(参考) set. For assessing(评价) quick facts, enjoying in-depth articles, or delving into(探究) the total breadth of human knowledge, turn to the illuminating pages of *Encyclopedia Britannica*. Readers of all ages and interests will benefit greatly from its easy-to-use format(版式), the depth of its comprehensive(综合的,全面的) information, and the abundance(大量) of graphics(图表) and illustrations(例证).



★自我评价:文章读完了,自己评价一下吧,看看应该得到几颗星。

自测等级	★	★★	★★★	★★★★★
做对题数	1—3	4—6	7—9	10
评价参考	Poor	Fair	Good	Excellent

Passage C



★阅读目的:通过阅读,了解《哈里·波特》是怎样写成的。

★阅前思考:

1. Have you read the book *Harry Potter*?
2. What can you learn from Joanne (J. K.) Rowling?

★阅前小助手:

Vocabulary: Muggle/'mʌɡl/ *n.* 麻瓜(《哈里·波特》中指不会魔法的人)

biography/baɪ'ɒɡrəfi/ *n.* 传记

determination/dɪ'tɜːmɪ'neɪʃn/ *n.* 决心

persistence/pə'sɪstəns/ *n.* 坚持

divorce/dɪ'vɔːs/ *v.* 离婚

photocopy/'fəʊtəʊkɒpi/ *v.* 影印

manuscript/'mænʃskript/ *n.* 手稿

tenacity/tɪ'næsəti/ *n.* 坚韧

adversity/əd'veɜːsəti/ *n.* 困境;逆境

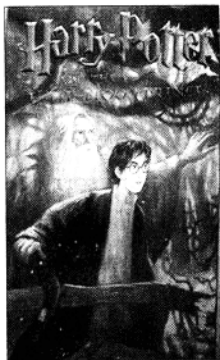
★本文词数:241 参考时间:3' 实际时间:_____

★阅读短文:

Even Muggles Can Learn

If we talk about success, we must talk about *Harry Potter*. As you may know, as with so many situations, the author Joanne (J. K.) Rowling's success did not come quickly or easily. And her biography is another in the continuing life lessons in determination and persistence. J. K. Rowling plotted out most of the *Harry Potter* books a decade ago when she was stuck on a train. (Seven books are planned, one for each year Harry is at Hogwarts School for Witchcraft and Wizardry.) She says she has written the last line of the last book, although not everything in between. Before Harry, Rowling moved to Portugal to teach Eng-

lish and wrote the first chapter of the first book. She married, had a child and divorced. She moved to Scotland to be near her sister and to get help from welfare for about half a year. Finally, she got a job of teaching French. J. K. Rowling went to cafes to write so she could be in someplace warm. She didn't have enough money to photocopy her first manuscript, so she created a second copy by typing it again. Three publishers turned it down before the first book was sold. Success comes from trying. Patience, tenacity and perseverance yield results. Difficulty and adversity can build strength and character. And once overcome, the rewards can be sweet. It doesn't require magic, just effort. And even Muggles can learn that.



I. 阅读理解: 根据短文内容, 完成下面的句子。

1. Joanne (J. K.) Rowling is _____.
2. Rowling _____, had a child and _____.
3. She moved to _____ to get help from _____.
4. She used to teach _____.
5. She didn't have enough money to photocopy her _____ manuscript, so she _____ a second copy _____.

II. 双语体验: 学习短文中的词语和句型, 进行汉译英, 每空一词。

1. 从作者的身上我们学到了耐心、毅力和坚定不移。
We've learned _____, _____ and _____ from the author.
2. 据说她离婚了。
It is said that she _____.
3. 决心和坚持使他成功了。
_____ and _____ make him a _____.
4. 你读过海伦·凯勒的传记吗?
_____ you _____ of Helen Keller?
5. “旅行感觉如何?” “棒极了!”
“What was the trip like?” “_____!”

★阅后思考:

Is it easy to be a writer?

★相关链接:

Fame Changes You (一朝成名天下知)

A conversation with J. K. Rowling, the writer whose *Harry Potter* series has captured the global imagination.

- Are you reading it to your 9-year-old daughter?
—Yes, she's coping.

—What do you want to tell your fans who are reading the book?

—I know that a certain number of my fans are going to be pretty upset with me by the end of the book. I really apologize to them. I am sorry because I know what it's like to lose someone—though a fictional person—that you were quite attached to. But it had to be so.

—Do you have favorite characters?

—I really like Snape. I mean, I wouldn't want to have a dinner with him, but as a character he's great because he's complicated and quite nasty. I love Dumbledore. I love Hagrid. I really like Sirius because he's a troubled adult and there may be a slight dearth(缺乏) in some children's literature of adult characters who are allowed to be complex or have problems. It's hard actually to name the characters I don't like.



★自我评价:文章读完了,自己评价一下吧,看看应该得到几颗星。

自测等级	★	★★	★★★	★★★★★
做对题数	1—3	4—6	7—9	10
评价参考	Poor	Fair	Good	Excellent

难度标识说明: ★ 简单, ★ 中等, ★ 较难

UNIT 2

Passage A



★阅读目的: 通过阅读, 了解在纽约旅游所需要的信息。

★阅前思考:

1. Is it necessary to read the traveling guide when visiting a place?
2. What do you most want to know when you get to an unfamiliar city?

★阅前小助手:

Vocabulary: avenue/'ævənju:/ *n.* 大街

statue/'stætʃu:/ *n.* 雕像

scenery/'si:nəri/ *n.* 风景

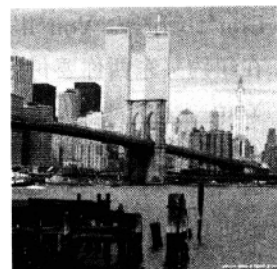
★本文词数: 277 参考时间: 3' 实际时间: _____

★阅读短文:

Welcome to New York

Arriving in New York There are three airports in New York. When you arrive at one of them, you can take a bus or a taxi to any place in New York.

Public Transport In New York there's a good bus and subway service. If you are planning to use the subway a lot, you should buy a subway ticket for ten journeys because it's cheaper. But you don't have to use public transport—there are lots of places you can go on foot, like the Empire State Building and Central Park. The New York taxis are a part of the city experience, so you should take at least one taxi during visit!



Hotels There are lots of good hotels in New York. The best is the Plaza on 5th Avenue but you don't have to pay a lot to stay in the city; there are lots of smaller hotels and the YMCA near Central Park is great for young people.

Eating Out There are many kinds of food in New York and you shouldn't eat at McDonald's every day. There are good restaurants in Little Italy and Chinatown, for example.

Shopping Shopping in New York is fun. There are big shops on 5th Avenue. They are open seven days a week. But be careful when you look at the prices; you have to pay a special 8% tax on everything you buy in New York.



Places to See Finally, there are a lot of places to see in New York—Times Square, the Statue of Liberty. And you shouldn't go home without climbing the Statue of Liberty to enjoy the scenery of the city.

I. 阅读理解:根据短文内容,从 A、B、C、D 中选择正确答案。

- () 1. How many kinds of public transport are mentioned in the passage?
A. Two. B. Three. C. Four. D. Five.
- () 2. "The Plaza" here is the name of _____.
A. a restaurant B. a hotel C. an airport D. a shop
- () 3. How much do you have to pay if you buy a book of \$ 10 in New York?
A. \$ 10. 8. B. \$ 10. 08. C. \$ 18. D. \$ 10.
- () 4. When you visit New York, you should _____.
A. eat at McDonald's every day B. take a taxi whenever you go out
C. stay at the best hotel D. climb the Statue of Liberty
- () 5. From the passage, we can learn that _____.
A. people can visit many places of interest in New York on foot
B. New York is not a good place for shopping
C. people must travel by public transport in New York
D. people have to eat only one kind of food in New York

II. 双语体验:学习短文中的词语和句型,进行汉译英,每空一词。

1. 他曾经在纽约住过。

He _____ in New York.

2. 别担心,你不久就会习惯这里的生活了。

Don't worry. You'll soon _____ the life here.

3. 在纽约买东西你要付 8% 的税。

You _____ a special 8% tax _____ everything you buy in New York.

4. 他对自由女神像感兴趣。

He is _____ the Statue of Liberty.

5. 乘坐纽约的出租车是在这个城市经历的一部分,所以在参观期间你至少要乘坐一次。

The New York taxis are a _____ the city experience, so you should take _____ one taxi during visit!

★阅后思考:

What about your trip?

★相关链接:

The Statue of Liberty

The Statue of Liberty was supposed to be a gift from the people of France to commemorate(纪念)