

捷进  
Express

新课标英语助学系列

总主编 杨 枫

# 捷进朗文

## 初中英语阅读

### Junior Comprehension

九年级（初三）



吉林出版集团有限责任公司  
培生教育出版集团



D'Arcy  
Adrian-Vallance

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### Junior Comprehension

# 3

[适合九年级(初三)使用]

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新《英语课程标准》对语言技能、语言知识、情感态度、学习策略和文化意识等五个方面分别提出了相应的具体内容标准,但全国广泛使用的几套英语教材中对这些标准内容的执行有的没有涉及或涉及不够,在情感、策略和文化三个方面更是强调和关注不足。同时,由于教材的篇幅、题材、体裁受规范性和典型性的限制,常常出现对语言知识运用和技能训练不到位的差距和情况。吉林出版集团外语教育中心组织国内英语教育专家杨枫博士携手新《英语课程标准》研制组的核心专家龚亚夫、刘道义、程晓堂、张连仲等教授策划、设计和编写了这套《捷进新课标英语助学系列丛书》。丛书准确、科学地诠释了《英语课程标准》,补充和丰富了英语教材的内容、信息和教学策略。

《捷进新课标英语助学系列丛书》的特色还在于:

① 课标和课程专家设计,既权威又实用。课程必须遵循课标体系,所以只有在教学策略和课程标准统一和谐的原则下,才能编写出优秀的教材,达到实用、有效的教学效果,保障学生的学习效益。所以本丛书致力于培养学生用英语观察、记忆、思维、想象能力和创新精神,发展学生自主学习能力,提高学生的有效学习策略。

② 内容和设计国际化与本土化相得益彰。丛书全部由培生教育集团、麦克劳希尔等国际英语教育机构提供版权,由国内一流英语作者进行整体性、灵活性和实践性改造,既原汁原味,又精益求精。

③ 应用与应试兼融并蓄,和谐统一。本丛书的编写充分照顾到英语竞赛、中考、高考及国际主流英语考试的要求和趋势,正确和巧妙地处理了教与学、学与考的关系,既保证学生充分掌握英语知识和技能,又能提升各级各类英语考试技巧和成绩。

④ 兴趣至上,淘乐其中。本丛书无论是材料的选择和设计的理念都充分符合中、小学生的认知规律,体现时代感、幽默感、趣味性和生活化,使学生在磨砺意志、陶冶情操、拓展视野、开发思维、发展个性的同时能更容易、更自然,更快速地学好英语。

⑤ 快捷学习,精进人生。吉林出版集团外语教育中心拥有中国英语教育的权威作者,并以“快捷学习,精进人生”为目标,以“一本书一个世界”为理念,整合了世界英语教育资源,着眼于当代中国英语教育的发展,精心打造捷进英语教育品牌。可以说捷进英语既是世界的,更是中国的,“捷进”永远代表着进步、超越和成功。

一瓣心香,奉献给莘莘学子,愿同学们融入英语世界,孕育创造,辉煌未来。

吉林出版集团外语教育中心



# 使用指南

欢迎使用《捷进朗文初中英语阅读》本书共分为三册，每册十八个单元，每单元六个部分。

## 特色说明

### New Words Express

生词快车:新词解说,生动活泼,  
巧学易记,积少成多。

### Useful Expressions

精彩表达:常用词组,惯用句型,  
举一反三,活学活用。

### Difficult Issues

疑难点拨:中文解释,英文例句,  
浅显易懂,言简意赅。

## 栏目说明



### UNIT EIGHT

Who do you believe? 你相信谁?



#### A Look and guess 看图猜测

1. Which part of the world does this old story come from?
2. Which person says...  
a. your donkey b. please c. I'm sorry d. my donkey



阅读和课文有关的问题,了解  
文章大意。

图文并茂,题目形式多样,  
提供必要背景知识。



#### B Read the story and correct these sentences 改错

1. The young man wanted to buy the old man's donkey.
2. The old man said, "I'm sorry, but my donkey is ill."
3. The young man was angry when he saw the donkey.
4. The old man gave a clever answer to an easy question.

#### Who do you believe?

This is a famous story about an old man and his donkey. This old man lived in a village in a warm country a long time ago.

One day a young man came to the old man's house and said, "Can I use your donkey today, please? My two donkeys are ill, and you're not using yours."

The old man knew this young man well. The young man was not kind to animals and often hit his donkeys. So his donkeys were often ill. The old man did not want to say "Yes", but he could not say "No" because he was very polite. So he said, "I'm sorry, but my donkey isn't here. My son is using it."

The man did not believe this because the old man's son had three donkeys. Then the old man's donkey made a loud noise, and the young man heard it. The young man was angry and said, "I can hear the donkey in your garden. How can you say it isn't here?"

This was a difficult question, but the old man always had an answer for difficult questions. He looked at the young man and said, "Who do you believe? Me or the donkey?"



### New Words Express 生词快车

- lqaluit n. 伊魁特(加拿大努纳特地区的首府)
- temperature /temprətʃə(r)/ n. 温度; 冷热  
[记忆小贴士] temper (n. 脾气) + -ature
- ice hockey n. 冰球
- mouse /maʊs/ n. 老鼠(复数形式为 mice)
- snowmobile n. 雪上汽车  
[记忆小贴士] snow (n. 雪) + mobile (adj. 移动式的)
- caribou /kærɪbuː/ n. 驯鹿(北美产)  
[记忆小贴士] car (n. 汽车) + ibou
- chips /tʃɪp/ n. 薯条
- Inuktitut n. 因纽特语(因纽特人使用的语言)
- Inuit adj. 因纽特人的

直观、巧妙、记忆单词。

### Useful Expressions 情景表达

- |                                   |                     |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------|
| be one's favourite (sports, food) | ……是某人最喜欢或最爱的(运动、食物) |
| like sth./doing sth.              | 喜欢某事/做某事            |
| help sb. with sth.                | 帮助某人做某事             |
| best wishes                       | 致以最美好的祝愿            |
|                                   | (书信结尾的客套话)          |
| write to sb.                      | 给某人写信               |

列出重要的常用词组。

### Difficult Issues 难点点拨

- I like playing computer games and I like riding on my dad's snowmobile.  
like 后既可接动词不定式又可接-ing 形式。like 还可不定式表示将来或倾向。  
Playing 和 riding 为一种爱好, 习惯。  
如: I don't like smoking. 我不喜欢吸烟。  
He likes to swim in his room. 他喜欢在房间里游泳。
- Sometimes we go out on the snowmobile, and my dad shoots a caribou.  
shoot 为不及物动词, 射中; 射死; 射中; shoot at 为及物动词——射击。  
shoot sb/sth down 用枪击毙和过去分词, 也可用作过去分词为“射中”。  
如: The shot at the head didn't get across. 他打中脑袋了。  
It always makes a good shot. 他射击很准。
- My English teacher helped me with this letter.  
help sb. with sth. 为“帮助某人做某事”, 也可说成 help sb. (to) do sth., 也可说成 help sb. do sth. 或 help sb. doing sth.  
如: I helped my mother to do some cooking. 我帮助妈妈做饭。  
Regular exercise will help improve your health. 经常锻炼可以增强体质。

讲解语法学习中应注意的重点、难点、疑点和易混淆的词语。

### Practical Exercises 实用训练

- Choose a, b or c.
- The young man's donkeys were \_\_\_\_\_.  
a. not at home      b. not well      c. happy
  - The young man was \_\_\_\_\_ with animals.  
a. useful      b. clever      c. not good
  - The old man wanted to \_\_\_\_\_.  
a. be polite      b. say "Yes"      c. use his donkeys
  - The old man's son did not really have \_\_\_\_\_.  
a. the old man's donkeys      b. three donkeys      c. any donkeys
  - The young man thought the old man's answer was \_\_\_\_\_.  
a. not true      b. not polite      c. not clever

What is wrong with each picture?



1. In the picture, there was \_\_\_\_\_.

2. \_\_\_\_\_.

3. \_\_\_\_\_.

Make words from these letters.

- Example: s d o k e y = donkey
1. m e f e n s      2. t h r e e b y
3. e c h e a n s      4. e b e l i v e

选择题、回答问题、补全梗概、字谜,在课文中找出相应词、连线、词语归类。

新《英语课程标准》对初中学生的阅读能力进行了整体目标描述和重点要求,基于此,我们组织《英语课程标准》研制组的核心专家编写了这套《捷进朗文初中英语阅读》(1-3)。

本书的编写特色在于:

- ① 幽默性:主题选材上注重了广泛性和多样性相结合的原则,内容幽默风趣,轻松时尚,为中学生喜闻乐见。
- ② 实用性:练习设置与中考题型接轨,并有超前性和预见性,考点全面、典型,形式生动活泼,寓教于乐。
- ③ 文化性:涉及东西方多种地域和文化,激发学生的认知能力,培养学生的文化意识。
- ④ 合作性:每个单元前都有关于主题的讨论,使学生与学生,学生与老师可以互相启发,带着问题阅读课文,充分调动积极思维和培养语篇意识。
- ⑤ 丰富性:生词快车、精彩表达、疑难点拨等栏目有助学生速记生词,掌握常用句型和词组,理解课文中的难点和重点。

阅读不仅能提高语言能力、增长知识,还能孕育创造和情趣,愿中学生朋友在英语阅读中快乐成长。

书中难免有不足之处,敬请广大师生、读者批评指正,使本书更加完善。



# Contents

<b>Unit 1</b>	<b>Fast food 快餐</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Unit 2</b>	<b>The picnic 野餐</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>Unit 3</b>	<b>Learn a second language 学习另一门语言</b>	<b>11</b>
<b>Unit 4</b>	<b>USA holiday diary 美国度假日记</b>	<b>16</b>
<b>Unit 5</b>	<b>Fun with science 趣味科学</b>	<b>21</b>
<b>Unit 6</b>	<b>The Wright brothers 莱特兄弟</b>	<b>26</b>
<b>Unit 7</b>	<b>Chimpanzees 黑猩猩</b>	<b>31</b>
<b>Unit 8</b>	<b>Have you heard the joke about 你听过关于……的笑话吗?</b>	<b>36</b>
<b>Unit 9</b>	<b>The talkative tortoise 爱说话的乌龟</b>	<b>41</b>
<b>Unit 10</b>	<b>Speed 速度</b>	<b>46</b>
<b>Unit 11</b>	<b>School stories 校园趣事</b>	<b>51</b>
<b>Unit 12</b>	<b>Making a TV serial 拍摄电视连续剧</b>	<b>56</b>

# Contents

**Unit 13 How to use a computer safely 如何安全使用电脑**

**61**

**Unit 14 A detective puzzle 疑案**

**66**

**Unit 15 Girl on the Titanic (part 1) 泰坦尼克号上的女孩(1)**

**71**

**Unit 16 Girl on the Titanic (part 2) 泰坦尼克号上的女孩(2)**

**76**

**Unit 17 Letters to a magazine 读者来信**

**81**

**Unit 18 A builders' story 建筑工的故事**

**86**

**Answer key 参考答案**

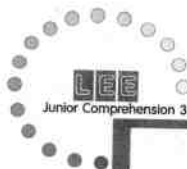
**91**

**Chinese version 参考译文**

**109**

**Vocabulary list 单词表**

**120**



# UNIT ONE

## Fast food 快餐



### Look and discuss 看图讨论

1. Which of these fast foods do you like?
2. What are they made of?
3. Which one has the most vitamin C?



Beefburgers are the world's most popular fast food. You can buy a beefburger in almost every country in the world. When restaurants open on the Moon, burger restaurants will probably be there first! Burgers are not very good for you, so if you like them, eat plenty of fruit and vegetables too.

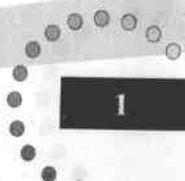
Chip, or chipped potatoes, are also known as *French fries*. But they are not French. They were invented in Belgium about a hundred years ago. Although potatoes are vegetables, there is not much vitamin C in them, so you need other vegetables too.



Ice cream was invented by the Italians. Or was it? Some people think that the Italian explorer Marco Polo got the recipe from China in 1295. There is very little cream in ice creams



nowadays. A typical modern ice cream is less than 1% cream. But it tastes good, doesn't it?





**B**

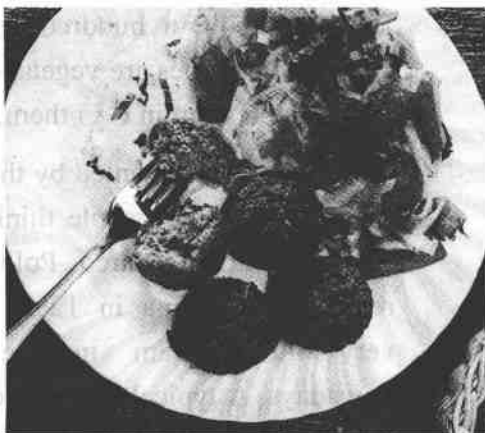
**Read and answer: true or false? 阅读判断**

1. More people eat burgers than any other fast food. **T**
2. Chips came from France. **F**
3. Ice cream is a very modern invention. **F**
4. Salt is bad for you if you eat too much of it. **T**
5. Falafels are eaten only in Arab countries. **F**



"Pizza was invented in Italy." Well, that's only half true. The Italians first put tomatoes on a pizza base 400 years ago. But modern pizzas have cheese too. That idea came from Italians living in America in about 1800. Pizza is not as bad as some fast food, but most pizzas have too much salt, and that is bad for you.

Falafels are probably the oldest type of fast food. The Egyptians invented falafels about 2,500 years ago. Falafels are made of beans and chickpeas and they have always been popular in Arab countries. Now they are popular in Europe, Asia and America because a falafel sandwich is healthier than other fast food.





## New Words Express 生词快车

potato /pə'tetəu/ *n.* 马铃薯; 土豆

[记忆小贴士] (关联) tomato 西红柿

French fries *n.* 炸薯条

invent /ɪn'vent/ *n.* 发明

[记忆小贴士] in (*prep.* 在……之内) + vent (*n.* 通风孔)

Belgium /'beldʒəm/ *n.* 比利时

vitamin /'vɪtəmin/ *n.* 维生素

beefburger /'bi:fbʒ:gə/ *n.* 牛肉汉堡

[记忆小贴士] beef (*n.* 牛肉) + burger (*n.* 碎肉夹饼)

plenty /'plenti/ *n.* 很多

[记忆小贴士] (关联) plenty of 许多

base /beɪs/ *n.* 底部; 底座

salt /sɔ:lt/ *n.* 盐

explorer /ɪks'plɔ:rə/ *n.* 探险家

[记忆小贴士] explore (*v.* 探险; 探究) + r

recipe /'resɪpi/ *n.* 烹饪法; 制作法

nowadays /'naʊədəɪz/ *adv.* 现今

[记忆小贴士] now (*adv.* 现在) + a + days (*n.* 白天)

typical /'tɪpɪkəl/ *adj.* 典型的

[记忆小贴士] type (*n.* 典型; 类型) + ical

falafel /fə'lɑ:fəl/ *n.* 炸豆泥(丸); 炸豆泥三明治

chickpea /'tʃɪkpi:/ *n.* 鹰嘴豆

[记忆小贴士] chick (*n.* 小鸡) + pea (*n.* 豌豆)



D

Useful Expressions 精彩表达

be good for sb. (one's health)	对某人(健康)有好处
be bad for sb. (one's health)	对某人(健康)有害
be invented in/by	在……地方(由……)发明
be known as ...	以……著称; 通称为
be made of	用……做的
be popular in ...	在……地方流行

E

Difficult Issues 疑难点拨

1. Burgers are not very good for you, so if you like them, eat plenty of *fruit* and vegetables too.

*fruit* 是个集合名词,是水果的总称,一般被视为不可数名词,但若强调水果的种类时也可用作可数名词。

e.g. a. This apple tree does not bear much *fruit*. 这棵苹果树结的果实不多。

b. The shop sells *fruit* and vegetables. 这铺子卖水果和蔬菜。

c. What *fruits* are in season now? 现在哪些水果上市?

2. There is very little cream in ice creams nowadays. A typical modern ice cream is *less than* 1% cream. But it tastes good, doesn't it?

*less* 表示(数量,程度)较少的;(价值等)较小的,通常用于 *butter* (黄油), *food* (食物)之类的不可数名词。*less than* 少于;不如

e.g. a. I use *less* electricity in the summer. 我夏天用电较少。

b. Your notice *less* noise from the traffic on this side of the house.  
房子这一边的交通噪音较小。

c. He works *less than* he used to. 他不像以前那样努力工作。

d. The number of books sold was *less than* expected.  
卖出去的书比预期的少。





## F

## Practical Exercises 实用测试

## 1 Choose a, b or c.

1. Burgers are not bad for you if you a.  
a. eat lots of fruit and vegetables    b. like them    c. are on the Moon
2. b do not contain much vitamin C.  
a. Vegetables    b. Chips    c. Belgian vegetables
3. b made the first ice cream.  
a. Marco Polo    b. We don't know who    c. A Chinese explorer
4. Ice creams today are not really c.  
a. tasty    b. cold    c. creamy
5. The first pizzas a.  
a. had tomatoes    b. had cheese    c. were not Italian
6. The first modern pizzas were made a.  
a. in America    b. without tomatoes    c. 400 years ago
7. Falafels b Egypt.  
a. are older than    b. were first eaten in    c. are not popular in
8. Falafel sandwiches are c.  
a. bad for you    b. American    c. eaten in many countries

## 2 Answer the questions.

1. Which three kinds of food were invented more than 100 years ago?

ice-cream    Pizza    Falafels

2. What is wrong with the names *French fries* and *ice cream*?

French fries were not invented in French

## 3 Same or different?

1. good for you, healthy Same
2. too much, plenty of different
3. chips, chipped potatoes Same
4. fruit, vegetables different
5. not much, very little Same
6. popular, modern different



## UNIT TWO

### The picnic 野餐



#### Look and discuss 看图讨论

1. What do you take with you for a picnic?
2. What can you see in the picture?



#### Read and answer: true or false? 阅读判断

1. The food in the box was very good.
2. There was only one big cardboard box.
3. The storyteller threw away the box of rubbish.
4. Everybody laughed when they unpacked the car.
5. They ate biscuits for lunch.



## The Picnic

When our cousins came to visit us, we decided to go for a picnic at our favourite picnic place.

My mother is a brilliant cook. She made everyone's favourite things and she packed all this food in a big cardboard box. There were other boxes and bags too. There were picnic things, swimming things, towels, knives, cups, glasses, drinks, sunshades, mats, folding chairs, and a big cardboard box full of rubbish. I threw the box into the big rubbish bin in the street, and we put everything else in our car.

After driving for an hour on the big road, we came to a small road and then to a track over dry rocky ground. It was a long, hot and dusty drive, but finally we saw the river. It is a beautiful river and always full of clean, clear water from the mountains. There are waterfalls and places for swimming. There are little beaches with palm trees, and there are islands and big rocks. We jumped and dived from the rocks into the cool water.

Then everyone was hungry. We unpacked the car and put up the sunshades.

But the food wasn't there! There was a big box of rubbish, but no food, except for some bread and biscuits. Everyone looked at me. I said, "I think I threw away the wrong box. Sorry."

You can imagine what everyone said!

In the end, we ate the biscuits, and we all had a lovely day at the river, but I was not the most popular person that day.