

# 英语周计划

阅读与完形填空

2+1

YINGYU

ZHOUJIHUA

YUEDU YU WANXING TIANKONG

(全国通用，不受版本限制)

九年级.全

(中考版)

主编 查建章

审读 [美]Howard Hewett

[美]Kylie Ailsa

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## 编写说明

“多读胸中有本，多写笔下生花”。大量的阅读，是提高英语水平的必由之路。选择一个好的读本，能使你省时省力，事半功倍。

我们精心打造的《英语周计划阅读与完形填空》能使你在经过循序渐进的阅读训练之后，英语的阅读速度和理解能力迅速提高，快速适应英语考试阅读量大的问题。有了这本书，阅读将变成一种自觉的行为。题材丰富的阅读材料和灵活多变的训练题型，将带你进入一个全新的英语世界，感受学习的快乐和成功的喜悦。

本书具有八大特点：

### 一、适合面广，不受版本限制。

本书所选阅读材料，涉及社会生活的方方面面，仅题材本身就具有无限的吸引力。但这些阅读材料绝不是教材的无效重复，而是与各年级学生的认知能力相适应的补充读物。阅读这些材料，不仅能有效地巩固学生现有的知识，而且能拓宽学生的知识面，开扩学生的眼界。同时，本书不受版本的限制，适合于使用各类不同版本的学生阅读。

### 二、可塑性大，不与教材同步。

本书意在通过大量阅读，潜移默化地渗透、积累，达到随心所欲地运用英语的境界。因此，本书摒弃了以往各类阅读材料必须与教材同步的惯例，采用了非同步材料。对材料中可能出现的难点，本书在“阅读理解”篇目后面设置了“小词典”栏目，解释一些生词和短语的含义；同时配置了“难句解读”栏目，帮助学生理解难句并提供难句的译文。任何学生，无论其原来的功底如何，阅读本书之后，都有不同程度的提高。

### 三、计划性强，按日按周推进。

本书按每学期的周时设计，按周一至周五的顺序编写，其中，每天两篇“阅读理解”和一篇“完形填空”。每日三篇的阅读量大，不多不少，足以让学生们过一把阅读瘾。每周设有“周末休闲”栏目，下设“轻松一得”、“快乐驿站”和“美文赏析”三个子栏目，让学生们在轻松中有所得，在笑声中有所悟，在美文中有所感。

### 四、限时训练，提高阅读速度。

本书中的所有篇目，均根据字数限定了阅读时间。这样做的目的是为了训练学生的阅读速度，以便他们能多快好省地捕捉文章的信息，及时有效地完成文后的题目。

## 五、梯级设计,篇目从易到难。

本书中所选篇目在内容上不与教材对应,但在难度上基本上与不同年级的学生的认知水平相符,并且按从易到难的顺序排列。

## 六、题型多样,对接各类考题。

根据历年来各地中考和高考的常见题型,如:词义理解题、句意理解题、概括归纳题、细节反馈题、推理判断题、综合推理题、观点态度题、人物评价题、辨别正误题、内容排序题、计算推理题、任务型阅读等,每篇后面设置几个题目,分类别、多角度地挖掘文章资源。

## 七、技术指导,传授点金之术。

本书的“周末休闲”之“轻松一得”栏目中有不少的篇目是关于学习秘诀和解题技巧的。阅读这些篇目,能打开你的智慧之门,令你茅塞顿开,恍然大悟。

## 八、答案解析,名师与你同行。

本书后面附有全部答案及详细解析,便于学生进行自查自评。由于本书的作者均是教学一线的经验丰富的名师,他们对学生在答题中存在的知识性和技术性缺陷了如指掌,因此,他们对答案的解析更具有针对性和实用性。学生们在遇到难题时,看一下答案解析,就仿佛名师在你身旁为你指点迷津。



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Wednesday

(A. 格林兄弟 B. 卡夫卡  
C. 安徒生 D. 莎士比亚)

Thursday

(A. 贝多芬 B. 门德尔松  
C. 肖邦 D. 勃拉姆斯)

Friday

(A. 贝多芬 B. 门德尔松  
C. 肖邦 D. 勃拉姆斯)

(A. 贝多芬 B. 门德尔松  
C. 肖邦 D. 勃拉姆斯)

Week 11

Monday

(A. 贝多芬 B. 门德尔松  
C. 肖邦 D. 勃拉姆斯)

Tuesday

(A. 贝多芬 B. 门德尔松  
C. 肖邦 D. 勃拉姆斯)

Wednesday

(A. 贝多芬 B. 门德尔松  
C. 肖邦 D. 勃拉姆斯)

Monday

(A. 贝多芬 B. 门德尔松  
C. 肖邦 D. 勃拉姆斯)

Tuesday

(A. 贝多芬 B. 门德尔松  
C. 肖邦 D. 勃拉姆斯)

Wednesday

(A. 贝多芬 B. 门德尔松  
C. 肖邦 D. 勃拉姆斯)

Thursday

(A. 贝多芬 B. 门德尔松  
C. 肖邦 D. 勃拉姆斯)

Friday

(A. 贝多芬 B. 门德尔松  
C. 肖邦 D. 勃拉姆斯)

Week 12

(A. 贝多芬 B. 门德尔松  
C. 肖邦 D. 勃拉姆斯)

Monday

(A. 贝多芬 B. 门德尔松  
C. 肖邦 D. 勃拉姆斯)

Tuesday

(A. 贝多芬 B. 门德尔松  
C. 肖邦 D. 勃拉姆斯)

Wednesday

(A. 贝多芬 B. 门德尔松  
C. 肖邦 D. 勃拉姆斯)

Thursday

(A. 贝多芬 B. 门德尔松  
C. 肖邦 D. 勃拉姆斯)

# Week 1

Monday

A

## 阅读理解

题材：求学忠告 难度：中 词数：205 建议用时：6'

<p><b>Introduction:</b></p> <p>Speaking English is not only about using proper grammar. To use English correctly, you need to understand the culture in which it is spoken. Here are a number of important tips (告诫) to remember when speaking English in the USA.</p>	
<p><b>General Points to Remember</b></p> <p>Most Americans only speak English. While it is true that more and more Americans speak Spanish, most Americans only speak English.</p> <p>Americans have difficulties understanding foreign accents (口音). Many Americans are not used to foreign accents.</p>	<p><b>Conversation Tips</b></p> <p>Speak about location (位置).</p> <p>Talk about work. Americans commonly ask "What do you do?" It's not thought impolite (as in some countries) and is a popular topic to discuss between strangers.</p> <p>Talk about sports.</p>
<p><b>Addressing (称呼) People</b></p> <p>Use last names with people you do not know. Always use "Ms" when addressing women. Many Americans prefer first names.</p> <p>Americans prefer informal. In general, Americans prefer informal greetings and using first names or nicknames when speaking with workmates and friends.</p>	<p><b>Public Behavior</b></p> <p>Always shake hands.</p> <p>Look your partner in the eyes.</p> <p>Don't hold hands. Same sex friends do not usually hold hands or put their arms around each other in public in the USA.</p> <p>Smoking is out! Smoking, even in public places, is strongly disagreed by most modern Americans.</p>

- ( ) 1. What is necessary to know when we speak English besides using grammar?
- A. Introduction. B. The culture. C. Grammar. D. Topics.
- ( ) 2. "When speaking to a stranger, ask them where they are from and then make a connection (联系) with that place" can be used as a sentence to \_\_\_\_.
- A. speak about location B. talk about sports
- C. address people D. talk about work
- ( ) 3. If you are introduced to a woman called Peal S. Buck, how should you address her usually?
- A. Mrs Pearl. B. Miss Pearl S. C. Ms Buck. D. Madam Buck.
- ( ) 4. We can learn from the text that \_\_\_\_.
- A. Americans shake hands when greeting same sex friends
- B. when you speak to others, it's polite to look into their eyes
- C. different sex friends should hold hands when first meeting

- D. smoking is not allowed in the modern United States
- ( ) 5. What would be the best title for the text?
- A. American English Tips. B. Language Differences.  
C. The Different Language Culture. D. American Customs.



## 小词典

- ① general 大体的 ② commonly 通常地  
③ informal 非正式的 ④ in general 一般的, 大体上  
⑤ nickname 绰号 ⑥ workmates 工友, 同事 -mate 表“同事, 伙伴”  
⑦ sex 性, 性别 ⑧ strongly 强烈地  
⑨ disagree 不同意, agree 同意, dis- 表否定前缀



## 难句解读

- ① To use English correctly, you need to understand the culture in which it is spoken. 为了准确地使用英语, 你需要理解所讲语言中包含的文化。
- ② Americans have difficulties understanding foreign accents; Many Americans are not used to foreign accents. 美国人难以理解外来口音, 许多美国人不习惯外来口音。  
have difficulties doing sth. 做……有困难 be used to sth. 习惯做……
- ③ Look your partner in the eyes. 直视对方的眼睛。

## B

## 阅读理解

题材: 外国名著 难度: 中 词数: 268 建议用时: 6'

Do you enjoy reading? Here readers of your age from all over the United States recommend (推荐) great books for you to read:

☺ My favorite book is *Don't Die, My Love* by Lurlene McDaniel. I love all her books, but this was the first one I read and I have to say, it is by far my favorite. It doesn't end like other books, and I cried while reading.

☺ I think *Nancy Drew* is great! Nancy is a detective (侦探) who has many fantastic ideas! I love it because it's a book from when my grandma was my age, and I can share the fun with her!

☺ I highly recommend *Skinny Bones* by Barbara Park. It is funny, so please add it on your book list. You don't want to miss out funny stories!

☺ I would suggest \_\_\_\_\_ by Judy Blume. It is based on real things that happened to Judy Blume. It is about a girl, Alice, who meets some girls at a new state. They become friends, make a club and meet once a week. They stop after two weeks because they all like a boy in their class and put him as number one. I think every girl should read this because it is about our growing up.

☺ I read a book called *Neela: Victory Song* and it was so good I read it twice! It takes place in India in 1936 and this 12-year-old girl named Neela tries to save her father! It

has lots of history in it! I also learned a lot about different cultures! The author's name is Chitra Banerjee Divakaruni.

1. According to the reader, *Skinny Bones* can be described as a \_\_\_\_\_ story.  
A. sad                      B. history                      C. funny                      D. detective
2. From which book can we learn different cultures?  
A. *Skinny Bones*.                      B. *Bancy Drew*.  
C. *Don't Die, My Love*.                      D. *Neela: Victory Song*.
3. Who is most probably an Indian author?  
A. Judy Blume                      B. Barbara Park  
C. Chitra Banerjee Divakaruni                      D. Lurlene McDaniel
4. The best name of the 4th books is \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. *My Secret*                      B. *Growing Trouble*  
C. *Three Friends*                      D. *Alice Learns a Lesson*
5. Which it TRUE about Nancy Drew?  
A. It doesn't have a common ending like other books.  
B. It's based on real things that happened to the author.  
C. It's about a 12-year-old girl who tries to save her father.  
D. Both the reader and the reader's grandma love this book.



### 小词典

- ① by far .....得多, 最.....用来修饰比较级、最高级, 强调数量、程度等。  
② fantastic 幻想的, 奇异的      ③ highly 很, 非常, 赞许地      ④ miss out 遗漏, 省去



### 难句解读

①...because it is a book from when my grandma was my age. 因为这本书讲述了我祖母在我这年龄时发生的事。

② It is based on real things that happened to Judy Blume. 这部小说以发生在 Judy Blume 身上的真实故事为基础。

③...and put him as number one. 认为他是头号人物。

## C 完形填空

题材: 斗智故事    难度: 易    词数: 212    建议用时: 6'

Agatha Christie would never forget the night when she met a robber (抢劫者) many years ago.

That evening, she went to a birthday party which 1 until two o'clock in the morning. Agatha walked in the 2 street alone. Suddenly from the back of a dark 3 a tall man with a sharp knife in his right hand ran out at her. "Good 4, lady," the man said in a low voice. "I don't think you wish to 5 here! "What do you want?" Your earrings. Take them off!"

Agatha suddenly had a 6 idea. She tried to cover her necklace with the collar (衣领) of her overcoat while she used 7 hand to take off both of her earrings and then

quickly 8 them on the ground.  
“Take them and let me go,” she said. The robber thought that the girl didn't like the earrings at all, only trying to 9 the necklace. It would cost 10, so he said, “Give me your necklace.”

“Oh, sir. It doesn't 11 much. Please let me wear it.”

“I'm not that 12, Quick!”

With shaking 13 Agatha took off her necklace. As soon as the robber left, she picked up her earrings and ran as 14 as she could to one of her friends.

The earrings cost 480 pounds and the necklace the robber had taken away cost 15 six pounds.

- |                   |              |              |            |
|-------------------|--------------|--------------|------------|
| ( ) 1. A. ended   | B. stayed    | C. stopped   | D. lasted  |
| ( ) 2. A. busy    | B. quiet     | C. noisy     | D. wide    |
| ( ) 3. A. part    | B. block     | C. building  | D. street  |
| ( ) 4. A. morning | B. afternoon | C. evening   | D. night   |
| ( ) 5. A. die     | B. escape    | C. fight     | D. stay    |
| ( ) 6. A. funny   | B. safe      | C. brave     | D. bright  |
| ( ) 7. A. other   | B. others    | C. the other | D. another |
| ( ) 8. A. handed  | B. threw     | C. passed    | D. put     |
| ( ) 9. A. own     | B. keep      | C. have      | D. protect |
| ( ) 10. A. cheap  | B. expensive | C. more      | D. less    |
| ( ) 11. A. weigh  | B. take      | C. spend     | D. cost    |
| ( ) 12. A. afraid | B. angry     | C. silly     | D. bad     |
| ( ) 13. A. hands  | B. feet      | C. head      | D. body    |
| ( ) 14. A. much   | B. early     | C. carefully | D. fast    |
| ( ) 15. A. really | B. already   | C. only      | D. hardly  |



小词典

- ① last 动词, 持续, 如: The meeting lasted two hours. 会开了两个小时。  
② a tall man with a sharp knife in his right hand 一个右手拿着锋利的刀的高个男子  
③ in a low voice 低声地      ④ take off 取下, 脱下      ⑤ cover...with...用……遮盖  
⑥ take, spend, cost 均有“花费”之意。It takes sb. time to do sth. 某人花了多久做…… sb. spends time/money doing sth. sb. spends time/money on sth. 某人花时间/钱做…… sth. costs sb. money 买……花了某人多少钱  
⑦ with shaking hands 用颤抖的手      ⑧ as soon as 一……就  
⑨ as... as sb. can 尽可能地

Tuesday

A

阅读理解

题材: 饮食文化 难度: 中 词数: 216 建议用时: 7'

American eating is funny. People in America eat almost everything with a fork. And it

seems that holding a knife in one's right hand longer than a few seconds is thought to be against good table manners.

The system is that if it is necessary to use a knife, people take the fork in their left hands, and cut off a piece of meat or others. Then they put the knife down, transfer the fork to their right hands, and then transfer the food to their mouths with the fork. This is clearly funny, but it is considered good manners.

There are several results of this system. First, if it is not necessary to use a knife. Americans don't use one, because this greatly complicates (使复杂化) things. Therefore, sometimes they will try to cut things like potatoes and even bacon with a fork. Second, since only one implement (器具) is being used, food has to be chased around the plate with the fork. Third tables are usually laid with one knife and two forks. The outside fork is for the salad. There is no need for foreign visitors to follow the American system and try to eat the salad with only a fork, but if you do use your knife, remember to save it for the meat.

- ( ) 1. The word "transfer" most probably means "\_\_\_\_\_".
- A. move something from one place to another      B. move up and down  
C. take away      D. throw into
- ( ) 2. From this passage we can know that \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. Americans never use knives with their right hands  
B. Americans eat everything with a knife  
C. Americans use a fork to put food into their mouths  
D. Americans don't eat salad
- ( ) 3. According to the passage, Americans eat potatoes with a fork probably because \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. there is no knife.  
B. it is interesting to use a knife  
C. they are too busy to use a knife  
D. they think it is complicated to use a knife
- ( ) 4. Which of the following about American eating is NOT true?
- A. Holding a knife in one's right hand longer is not good table manners.  
B. Americans will not use a knife if they don't need.  
C. Tables are usually laid with one knife and two forks.  
D. Foreign visitors are not allowed to use knives.
- ( ) 5. The best title for this passage is "\_\_\_\_\_".
- A. Right Hand or Left Hand      B. Knife or Fork  
C. Eating Customs in America      D. Good Manners



小词典

- |                     |                            |
|---------------------|----------------------------|
| ① hold 拿着, 握住       | ② second 秒                 |
| ③ system 方法, 方式, 规律 | ④ cut off 切掉, 剪下           |
| ⑤ therefore 因此, 所以  | ⑥ bacon 咸猪肉                |
| ⑦ chase 寻觅, 寻找出     | ⑧ lay 摆放, laid 是 lay 的过去分词 |





### 难句解读

① And it seems that holding a knife in one's right hand longer than a few seconds is thought to be against good table manners. 好像一只右手拿着刀子超过几秒钟被认为是违背好的餐桌礼仪的。

It seems that + 从句 似乎, 好像

② Second, since only one implement is being used, food has to be chased around the plate with the fork. 其次, 由于只有一个器具, 所以, 不得不用叉子在盘子中寻找食物。

③...but if you do use your knife, remember to save it for the meat. 但是如果你确实要用刀子, 记住刀子是用来切肉的。

## B

### 阅读理解

题材: 安全 难度: 中 词数: 265 建议用时: 8'

People know the dangers of fires. It's good for a family to learn how to prepare for a fire. Here are some suggestions:

Put a smoke alarm in the house. Smoke from a fire causes the alarm to go off. The alarm makes a loud sound. The sound tells everyone to leave the house at once.

Make escape (逃脱) plans. They should know all the ways out of the house. If there is a fire, everyone follows the plan to get out. Part of the plan is to check all the windows to make sure they can be opened easily.

Buy fire extinguishers (灭火器) in the house. Everyone in the family should know how to use them.

Practise for a fire. They do fire practice because they teach children about fire safety. Everyone in the family should know the following fire rules.

★Don't open a hot door! The fire can grow more quickly if you open the door.

★Stay close to the floor! Smoke can be more dangerous than fire. The best air is near the floor because smoke rises.

★What will you do if your hair or clothes start to burn? First, stop! Don't run! The fire burns faster because of more air. Drop! Fall to the floor. Then roll! Turning over and over will make the fire go out. Put a blanket (毯子) around you to keep air away from the fire that may still be on you.

There are many possible causes for fires. A wise family is ready all the time. If there is a fire, don't forget to call 119 for help.

- ( ) 1. What does it mean when a smoke alarm rings at home?
- A. You have to get up. B. Water is running to the floor.  
C. Something is burning. D. Someone breaks your window.
- ( ) 2. The writer advises people to do the following to prepare for a fire except that \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. they practise for a fire B. they make escape plans  
C. they buy fire extinguishers D. they use electrical cookers
- ( ) 3. When a fire happens, \_\_\_\_\_ if you open the hot door.
- A. the fire will grow more quickly B. the electricity will be cut off  
C. the door will soon be on fire D. the house will fall down

- ( ) 4. What are the right steps you should take when your hair or clothes catch fire?  
A. Stop, run, roll. B. Stop, drop, roll.  
C. Run, drop, roll. D. Roll, drop, stop.
- ( ) 5. What is the best title for this passage?  
A. The Dangers of a Fire. B. The Causes of a Fire.  
C. Learn to Use a Fire Extinguishers. D. Be Ready for a Fire.



### 小词典

- |                          |                           |
|--------------------------|---------------------------|
| ① prepare for 为……作准备     | ② alarm 警报器               |
| ③ go off 响起              | ④ check 检查                |
| ⑤ make sure 确保, 确信       | ⑥ because of 由于, 因为, 介词短语 |
| ⑦ drop 倒下                | ⑧ roll 滚动, 打滚             |
| ⑨ electrical cooker 电子炊具 | ⑩ cut-off 切断              |
| ⑪ catch fire 着火          |                           |



### 难句解读

- ① Smoke from a fire causes the alarm to go off. 火产生的烟使警报器响起。
- ② They should know all the ways out of the house. 人们应该知道所有离开房屋的通道。
- ③ Don't open a hot door. 不要打开滚烫的门。
- ④ Turning over and over will make the fire go out. 反复翻滚会使火熄灭。
- ⑤ Put a blanket around you to keep air away from the fire that may still be on you. 你裹着毯子使空气与你身上可能仍在燃烧的火隔离。
- ⑥ There are many possible causes for fires. 有许多引起火灾的可能因素。

## C

### 完形填空

题材: 故事 难度: 中 词数: 179 建议用时: 6'

George was the owner of watch shop. One day he told his son James, "I'll teach you all I know about watches."

For the first few weeks, James 1 the front of the shop. He worked hard and was helpful to the customers (顾客). George was very 2 with him. 3 about six months, James said to his father, "Is there anything else you want to teach me?" "Yes," said George. "It's time for me to teach you how to make 4."

"I know that," said James, "you buy watches at one price and sell them at 5 price. That's how we get so much money."

"That's true. 6 we don't make most of the money from it," he 7 a watch from the counter (柜台). "What do you think of this watch?"

"That's a cheap watch. We can only get a few dollars from 8 it."

"You are 9, my son," George said. "Those cheap ones get us more money than any other watch in the shop."

"I don't understand," James said.

"Because they are really cheap, they are always breaking, and we make our money from fixing 10." "

- ( ) 1. A. looked for B. looked at C. looked after D. looked  
( ) 2. A. pleased B. angry C. sad D. please  
( ) 3. A. Before B. Soon C. After D. For  
( ) 4. A. money B. watches C. clocks D. watch  
( ) 5. A. the same B. a higher C. a lower D. a highest  
( ) 6. A. But B. So C. And D. Then  
( ) 7. A. picked up B. put up C. pulled up D. took away  
( ) 8. A. buying B. selling C. repairing D. fixing  
( ) 9. A. right B. wrong C. clever D. smart  
( ) 10. A. it B. them C. one D. they



小词典

- ① be pleased with 对……满意  
② it's time for sb. to do 该某人做……的时候了

Wednesday

A

阅读理解

题材：防震知识 难度：中 词数：236 建议用时：6'

Every 30 seconds there is an earthquake. But don't worry because most are so weak that they cannot be felt. Only a few big ones hurt people.

Many earthquakes happened in China, such as the big one in Sichuan in 2008. Thousands of people died in it. So it's important to know what to do when one hits. Here are some tips on how to stay safe in an earthquake.

1. If you are indoors during an earthquake, hide (躲藏) under a desk. Stay away from windows and anything that could fall on you.

2. If you are outdoors, move to a clear place. Try to be away from trees, signs, buildings and streetlights. These could fall on you.

3. If you are in a shop and far from the door, don't try to run outside and rush for exits (出口). Everyone will be doing that and you'll find it hard getting out. Don't get into a lift during an earthquake. Just hide under some strong cover near you.

4. When an earthquake has ended, be careful because aftershocks may still happen. These are just as dangerous as the earthquake itself. So stay under the desk until you make sure it's safe to get up.

5. If you are at home and you smell gas (煤气), open the windows and get out of the building as quickly as you can. A gas line in your house may be broken. This could be very dangerous.

- ( ) 1. Most earthquakes are too \_\_\_\_\_ to hurt people.  
A. strong B. weak C. dangerous