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双语悦读

Bilingual Happy Reading

主编:周艺文

国防科技大学出版社

Magical 红魔英语



(九年级)

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Bilingual Happy
Reading

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图书在版编目(CIP)数据

双语“悦”读(九年级)/周艺文主编. —长沙:国防科技大学出版社, 2006.6
(红魔英语)

ISBN 7-81099-331-3

I. 双… II. 周… III. 英语-阅读教学-初中-教学参考资料 IV. G634.413

中国版本图书馆CIP数据核字(2006)第061307号

红魔英语·双语悦读 (九年级)

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出版策划: 湖南艺文出版策划有限公司

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经 销: 新华书店

湖南书香万卷文化实业有限公司

电话: (0731)2849636 2849637

Http: www.redmagical.com

印 装: 湖南东方速印科技股份有限公司

电话: (0731)8807850

开 本: 660×960 1/16 印张: 14 彩页: 4 字数: 200千字

版 次: 2006年8月第1版

印 次: 2006年8月第1次印刷

书 号: ISBN 7-81099-331-3/G·80

定 价: 16.80元

如有印刷质量问题, 影响阅读, 请与印刷厂联系调换



前 言




是什么让本该是花朵一样的你们拖着疲惫的步伐在求学的道路上举步维艰？是什么掠夺了你们灿烂的笑容，挂着一副少年老成的面孔整日奔波于家与学校的两点一线？是谁说为了寻求知识，就要如僧侣般日复一日地埋头于枯燥的ABC中？


而我们，快乐学习的使者，锐意改革，为的是给你们知识，还要给你们快乐！

《红魔英语·双语悦读》紧扣教材主题能让你更好地把握教材；包罗万象的文章能给你轻松阅读的乐趣；详尽的语法讲解能破解悬在你心头的疑惑；配套的练习能让你见证点滴进步的惊喜。

但最重要的是，就如我们的承诺，我们给你们知识的同时，还要给你们快乐！



它能让你足不出户，领略各国旖旎风光；它能满足你对当红明星的崇拜及对流行电影的热爱；它的幽默故事能让你在紧张的学习之余开怀大笑；它的深刻哲理能引发你对生命的无限思考！时事新闻能让你及时与国内外大事接轨；国内外的经典文学能让你如同穿越时空的隧道，去体验那时、那人、那事……



它就是这样一本书，能给你知识，还能给你阳光和空气！

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Unit 1

LEARNING AND HOW TO LEARN

学与如何学

Studies serve for delight, for ornament, and for ability. Their chief use for delight, is in privateness and retiring; for ornament, is in discourse; and for ability, is in the judgement and disposition of business.

读书足以怡情，足以博彩，足以长才。其怡情也，最见于独处幽居之时；其博彩也，最见于高谈阔论之中；其长才也，最见于处世判事之际。

Reading makes a full man; conference a ready man; and writing an exact man. And therefore, if a man write little, he had need have a great memory; if he confer little, he had need have a present wit; and if he read little, he had need have much cunning, to seem to know that he does not.

读书使人充实，讨论使人机智，笔记使人准确。因此不常做笔记者须记忆力特强，不常讨论者须天生聪颖，不常读书者须欺世有术，始能无知而显有知。

Histories make men wise; poets witty; the mathematics subtile; natural philosophy deep; moral grave; logic and rhetoric able to contend. Abeunt studia in morse.

读史使人明智，读诗使人灵秀，数学使人周密，科学使人深刻，伦理学使人庄重，逻辑学和修辞学使人善辩；凡有所学，皆成性格。

.....

—— 培根的《论学习》

HAPPY READING ONE



Education in the World

世界教育



In a society such as the United States or Canada, which has many nations, **religious** and cultural differences, people highly value **individualism**—the differences among people. Teachers place a lot of importance on the qualities that make each student special¹. The educational systems in these countries show these values. Students do not memorize information. Instead, they work **on their own** and find answers themselves. At an early age, students learn to form their own ideas and opinions.

In most Asian societies, **by contrast**, the people have the same language, history and culture. Perhaps for this reason, the education system in these Asian countries **reflects** society's belief in group goals and purposes rather than individualism. Children in China, Japan, and Korea often work together and help one another on **assignments**.

There are **advantages** and **disadvantages** to both of these systems of education. For example, one advantage to the system in Japan is that students there learn much more math and science than American students learn by the end of high school. They also study more hours each day and more days each year than North Americans do. The system is difficult, but it prepares students for a society that values discipline and self-control. There is, however, a

在一个像美国或加拿大这种有很多民族，宗教信仰上和文化上的差异也很大的社会，人们更加强调个人价值——人与人之间的差别。老师很注重学生的个性特征。这些国家的教育体系也体现这些价值。学生不死记一些信息，而是自己动手寻找答案。学生们在很小的时候就学习形成自己的观点。

相反地，在大部分的亚洲国家，人们拥有相同的语言、历史和文化。可能是出于这个原因，亚洲国家的教育体系也反映出了自己的社会信念，即更加注重团体的目标而不是强调个人主义。中国、日本和朝鲜的孩子们，经常一起工作、互相帮助来完成作业。

这两种教育体系各有其利也有弊。例如，日本教育体制的一个优点就是高中毕业生比美国学生学了更多的数学和自然科学知识。他们每天学习的时间和每年上课的天数也比北美的学生多。这种体制对学生来说是很难的，但它为社会培养了注重纪律和自我控制能力的学生。然而这种体制也有个

disadvantage. **Memorization** is an important learning method in Japanese schools, yet many students say that after an exam, they forget much of the information that they have memorized².

The advantage of the educational system in North America, on the other hand, is that students learn to think for themselves. The system prepares them for a society that values creative ideas³. There is, however, a disadvantage. When students graduate from high school, they haven't memorized as many basic rules and facts as students in other countries have.

弊端。背诵在日本的学校里是一项重要的学习方法，但是，考完试后，许多学生都说他们忘了所背的大部分内容。

另一方面，北美的教育体制的优点是学生为自己考虑。这种体制培养他们的创新思想。然而也有个弊端，学生高中毕业后，没有像其他国家的学生样记住很多的基本守则和事实。

Glossary

- religious** /rɪ'lɪdʒəs/ *adj.* 信奉宗教的，宗教上的
individualism /ɪndɪ'vɪdʒuəlɪz(ə)m/ *n.* 个人主义，利己主义
reflect /rɪ'flekt/ *v.* 反射，反映，表现
assignment /ə'saɪnmənt/ *n.* 任务，(课外)作业
advantage /əd'vɑ:ntɪdʒ/ *n.* 优势，有利条件；利益
disadvantage /,dɪsəd'vɑ:ntɪdʒ/ *n.* 不利，不利条件，缺点，劣势
memorization /,meməraɪ'zeɪʃən/ *n.* 记住，默记
on one's own 独自地，独立地
by contrast 对照，对比

Notes

1. Teachers place a lot of importance on the qualities that make each student special.

2. Memorization is an important learning method in Japanese schools, yet many students say that after an exam, they forget much of the information that they have memorized.

3. The system prepares them for a society that values creative ideas.

分析：以上三句中都含有由 *that* 引导的定语从句。句1中修饰先行词 *the qualities*；句2中修饰先行词 *the information*；句3中修饰先行词 *a society*。

链接：关系代词 **that** 引导定语从句

(1) **that** 引导定语从句既可指人也可用于指物，在定语从句中可用作主语、宾语、表语或定语。如：

A plane is a machine **that** can fly.

飞机是一种能飞行的机器。(that 指物，在从句中作主语)

I have forgotten everything **that** I studied at school.

我把在学校所学的东西都忘了。(that 指物，在从句中作宾语)

Who is the man **that** / **who** / **whom** you were talking to?

刚才和你讲话的人是谁？(that 指人，在从句中作宾语)

(2) 当关系代词 **that** 在定语从句中用作动词宾语，或介词位于句末时的介词宾语时，可以省略；在定语从句中用作表语时，可以省略；在定语从句中用作宾语补足语时，可以省略。如：

Is there anything (that) you want? 想要什么东西吗？(that 在从句中作宾语)

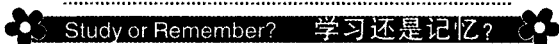
China is not the country (that) it was.

中国已不是过去的中国了。(that 在从句中作表语)

I'm not the madman (that) you thought me.

我并不是你所认为的那个疯子。(that 在从句中作宾补)

HAPPY READING TWO



Many people go to school for an **education**. They learn languages, history, politics, **geography**, physics, **chemistry** and **mathematics**. Others go to school to learn skills in order to **make a living**. School education is very important and useful. Yet, no one can learn everything from school. A teacher, no matter how much he knows, cannot teach his students everything they want to know¹. The teacher's job is to show his students how to learn² — He teaches them how to read and how to think. So, much more is to be learned

许多人去学校接受教育。他们学习语言、历史、政治、地理、物理、化学和数学。还有一些人去学校学习一些谋生的技能。学校教育是非常重要和有用的。然而，没有人能从学校中学到所有东西。一个老师，不论他知道多少，也不可能教给学生想知道的所有的东西。老师的工作是让学生们学会如何学习。他教他们如何阅读和思考。所以，更多的还需要学生自己在校外学习。

outside school by the students themselves.

It is always more important to know how to study by oneself than to remember some facts or a **formula**. It is actually quite easy to learn a certain fact in history or a formula in mathematics. But it is very difficult to use a formula in working out a maths problem. Great scientists before us didn't get everything from school. Their teachers only showed them the way. But they were all so successful. Edison didn't even finish primary school. He invented so many things for human beings. The reason for their success is that they knew how to study. They read books that were not taught at school. They would ask many questions as they read³. They did thousands of experiments. They worked hard **all their lives**, wasting not a single moment. The most important is that they knew how to **use their brain**.

知道如何自学要比记住一些事实和公式重要得多。事实上记住历史中的一个事件或数学中的一个公式很容易。但用公式去解一道数学题就很难了。在我们之前的那些伟大的科学家并不是在学校里学到了所有的东西。他们的老师只是领他们入门。但他们都取得了成功。爱迪生甚至没有上完小学，却为人类发明了那么多的东西。他们成功的原因就是他们知道如何学习。他们阅读一些课堂上不教的书籍，他们读书时会提许多问题，他们做成千上万次的实验。他们一生都在努力工作，没有浪费一分一秒。最重要的是他们知道如何动脑筋。

Glossary

- education /edju(:)'keɪʃən/ *n.* 教育
geography /dʒɪ'ɡrəfi/ *n.* 地理学，地理
chemistry /'kemɪstri/ *n.* 化学
mathematics /,mæθɪ'mætiks/ *n.* 数学
formula /'fɔ:mjələ/ *n.* 公式，规则
make a living 谋生
all one's life 一生
use one's brain 动脑筋

Notes

1. A teacher, no matter how much he knows, cannot teach his students everything they want to know.

分析: no matter how 意为“不论如何”，相当于 however 引导的让步状语从句。如：

No matter how much he eats, he never gets fat. = However much he eats, he never gets fat.
无论他吃多少，他都不发胖。

No matter how cold it is, she always goes swimming. = However cold it is, she always goes swimming.
不管天多冷，她都会去游泳。

2. The teacher's job is to show his students how to learn...

分析: 句中 how to learn 是“疑问词 + 不定式”作宾语的形式。如：

I'm not sure whether to stay or leave. 我不知是去还是留。

I really don't know what to do now. 我现在真的不知道做什么。

He knows how to play the piano. 他会弹钢琴。

3. They would ask many questions as they read.

分析: 句中 as 引导时间状语从句，意为“当……的时候”。

链接: when, while, as 的用法区别

三者都可表示“当……时候”，区别如下：

(1) 若主句表示的是一个短暂性的动作，从句表示的是一个持续性动作，三者都可用。如：

He fell asleep when / while / as he was reading. 他看书时睡着了。

(2) 若主从句表示两个同时进行的持续性动作，且强调主句表示的动作延续到从句所指的整个时间，通常要用 while。如：

Don't talk while you're eating. 吃饭时不要说话。

I kept silent while he was writing.

当他写的时候，我默不作声。

但是，若主从句表示的两个同时进行的动作，含有“一边……一边”之意，通常用 as。如：

She sang as she went along. 她边走边唱。

(3) 若从句是一个短暂性动作，主句是一个持续性动作，可用 as / when 但不用 while。
如：

It was raining hard when / as we arrived.

我们到达时正下着大雨。

(4) 若主从句表示的是两个同时(或几乎同时)发生的短暂性动作，用 as / when。
如：

I thought of it just when / as you opened your mouth.

就在你要说的时候，我也想到了。

(5) 若要表示两个正在发展变化的情况，相当于汉语的“随着”，一般用 **as**。如：

Things are getting better and better as time goes on.

随着时间的推移，情况越来越好。

(6) 表示“每当……的时候(暗示一种规律性)”，一般要用 **when**。如：

It's cold when it snows. 下雪时天冷。

(7) 若主从句所表示的动作不是同时发生，而是有先后顺序，一般要用 **when**。如：

I will go home when he comes back.

他回来时，我就回家去。

(8) **when** 可用作并列连词，表示“这时(突然)”；**while** 也可以用作并列连词，表示“而”、“却”(表示对比)，但 **as** 则没有类似用法。如：

I was about to start when it began to rain.

我正要出发，这时开始下雨了。

He likes coffee, while she likes tea.

他喜欢咖啡，而她却喜欢茶。

(9) **as** 和 **when** 后可直接跟一个名词，构成省略句，但 **while** 不能这样用。如：

As / When a boy, he lived in Japan. 他小时候住在日本。

(10) **when** 和 **while** 后可接现在分词、介词短语、形容词等构成省略句，但 **as** 一般不能这样用。如：

When / While reading, he fell asleep.

他看书时睡着了。

When / While in trouble, ask her for help.

遇着麻烦的时候你就去找她帮忙。

孔子论学习

孔子是中国古代的圣贤，是中国最早也是最伟大的教育家之一。在他的一生中，有许多关于学习的精彩论述。在专门记录孔子及其弟子言行的经典著作《论语》中，有许多他关于学习的重要语录，体现出高超的智慧。

1. 学习乐趣：

“学而时习之，不亦说乎？有朋自远方来，不亦乐乎？人不知而不愠，不亦君子乎？”

翻译成白话：“学到知识而能够时常温习并付诸实行，不是很可喜吗？有朋友从远处来相会，不也很快乐吗？人家不赏识自己也没丝毫怨恨，难道不算是君子吗？”“说”古通“悦”，“喜欢”的意思。“愠”，“怨、怒”的意思。

2. 学习目的：为了追求“道”和“仁”。

“朝闻道，夕死可矣。”(《论语·里仁》)意思是说早晨求得真理，就算晚上死去也值得了。

“博学而笃志，切问而近思，仁在其中矣。”(《论语·子张》)意思是说：学问广博而又专心致志，恳切发问并审慎地思考，仁德也就在这当中了。

3. 学习态度：要虚心好学、到处求师、凡事发问。

(1)“学如不及，犹恐失之。”(《论语·泰伯》)意思说学习好像追赶什么一样，就怕赶不上，赶上了又怕失掉它。

(2)“三人行，必有我师焉。择其善者而从之，其不善者而改之。”(《论语·述而》)意思说三个人一起同行，其中一定有我的老师。对别人的优点要学习，别人的缺点也要引以为戒。

(3)“子入太庙，每事问。”(《论语·八佾》)孔子的学问够大的了，但他参加太庙祭典，凡事不懂就问。

4. 学习方法：要不耻下问、学而不厌、诲人不倦、善于思考。

(1)“敏而好学，不耻下问。”(《论语·公冶长》)意思是说要聪敏就必须好学，凡事不懂就问人而不觉得丢脸。

(2)“学而不思则罔，思而不学则殆。”(《论语·为政》)意思是说：只学习而不用心思考，就茫然无知；只思考而不学习，疑惑就不能解除。

Happy Exercise One

It is the duty of every man to work. The life of a lazy man is of no use to himself and to others. The man who is too lazy to work is one who's generally most ready to beg or steal. Every boy, when he is young, should learn some useful work.

But it is not enough that a boy should learn some kind of work. He should put his heart and soul completely into his work, and not waste his free time. "Working while you work and playing while you play is as good a rule for young people as for the old."

There is no better help to diligence(勤奋) than the habit of early rising, and this, just like all other good habits, is most easily formed in youth. There is an English saying "Lost time never returns." This means that everybody must be diligent, and make good use of his time. One must study hard when one is young so that one may make great