

丛书主编 王文琴



早读英语

early bird



YZLI0890146430

初中

· 9B ·

Three passions, simple but overwhelmingly strong, have governed my life:
the longing for love, the search for knowledge,
and unbearable pity for the suffering of mankind.
These passions, like great winds, have blown me hither and thither,
in a wayward course over a deep ocean of anguish,
reaching to the very verge of despair.
Three passions, simple but overwhelmingly strong, have governed my life:
the longing for love, the search for knowledge,
and unbearable pity for the suffering of mankind.
These passions, like great winds, have blown me hither and thither,
in a wayward course over a deep ocean of anguish,
reaching to the very verge of despair.



南京师范大学出版社
NANJING NORMAL UNIVERSITY PRESS

早读英语

初中

9B



袁永平

顾海明

曹 群 葛卫国 黄晓珍 王裕美 季君蓉

刘春艳 梁爱军 徐建 季晓燕 刘菊

袁红平 单永平 王丽丽 季秀红 陆晓莱

丁克己 张红娟 赵琳琳 单晓辉 周蓉蓉

曹 群 顾海明

曹 群 范德芳 季晓梅 张红娟 钱 琴

潘 凌



YZLI0890146430



南京师范大学出版社
NANJING NORMAL UNIVERSITY PRESS

NANJING NORMAL UNIVERSITY PRESS

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

早读英语·9B/曹群,顾海明主编. —南京:南京师范大学出版社,
2011.1

ISBN 978-7-5651-0310-0/G·1564

I. ①早… II. ①曹… ②顾… III. ①英语课—初中—教学
参考资料 IV. ①G634.413

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2011)第 015463 号

书 名	早读英语·9B	社 主 委 委 员
丛书主编	王文琴	社 主 编 委 委 员
本册主编	曹 群 顾海明	员 委 会 委 员
责任编辑	匡 理	
出版发行	南京师范大学出版社	
地 址	江苏省南京市宁海路 122 号(邮编:210097)	
电 话	(025)83598077(传真) 83598412(营销部) 83598297(邮购部)	
网 址	http://press.njnu.edu.cn	
电子信箱	nspzbb@njnu.edu.cn	
印 刷	南通印刷总厂有限公司	社 主 编 本
开 本	787×1092 1/16	各 社 编 本
印 张	8.25	
字 数	186 千	
版 次	2011 年 2 月第 1 版 2011 年 2 月第 1 次印刷	
书 号	ISBN 978-7-5651-0310-0/G·1564	
定 价	15.00 元	

南京师大版图书若有印装问题请与销售商调换

版权所有 侵犯必究

南通印刷总厂有限公司

前言

阅读能陶冶我们的情操,增长我们的知识,提高我们的思维能力。朗读和背诵用英汉两种语言对照表达的经典阅读材料,能有效提高我们的英语学习兴趣、培养英语语感、扩大知识视野和提高英语水平,同时也能帮助我们更深刻地理解文章,更牢固地记住词汇和句型,促进英语综合能力的形成。

感性的文字、睿智的语言、美丽的心情,勾勒出了唯美的双语美文。隽永婉约的散文,发人深省的时文,经典传诵的名篇,让我们领悟到获取成功、享受幸福人生的方法和技巧。一篇篇双语美文好似滋养心灵的鸡汤,每天给人生注入新的力量,给中考增添新的智慧。朝阳初映,手捧双语美文,或高声朗读,或冥想默诵,令人久久难忘……紧张的初中生活中,这本美丽的双语阅读,可以让你收获很多知识财富。美丽的东西都值得收藏,值得耐心地细细品味。

《英语课程标准》对学生的课外阅读的量有明确的规定,同时更注重对学生情感价值观的培养,然而,现行教材弥补不了这些缺陷,本书正是对教材的有益补充。本书共收42篇文章,内容涉及励志、人生、爱、亲情、家庭、幸福等一个个直抵心灵的主题。具有思想性、趣味性、知识性、时代性和对中考的针对性。使用过程中,建议大家每周安排读两篇,一学期读完。

同学们,青春是美丽的,时光是宝贵的,在每个晨光初映的早上,手捧美丽英文,阅读一个个精彩的故事,一段段富有哲理性的文字,启发和激励我们更有效的努力。读好书就是读人生;读好书可以让心灵得到洗礼,让灵魂得到涤荡,让情感得以升华,让智慧得以延伸。愿本书成为我们忠实的伴侣和永恒的慰藉!

编者

早读英语
·
9B

目 录

第 1 天	(1)
第 2 天	(4)
第 3 天	(7)
第 4 天	(10)
第 5 天	(13)
第 6 天	(16)
第 7 天	(19)
第 8 天	(22)
第 9 天	(25)
第 10 天	(28)
第 11 天	(31)
第 12 天	(34)
第 13 天	(37)
第 14 天	(40)
第 15 天	(43)
第 16 天	(46)
第 17 天	(49)
第 18 天	(52)
第 19 天	(55)
第 20 天	(58)
第 21 天	(61)
第 22 天	(64)
第 23 天	(67)
第 24 天	(70)
第 25 天	(73)
第 26 天	(76)

第 27 天	(79)
第 28 天	(82)
第 29 天	(85)
第 30 天	(88)
第 31 天	(91)
第 32 天	(94)
第 33 天	(97)
第 34 天	(100)
第 35 天	(103)
第 36 天	(106)
第 37 天	(109)
第 38 天	(112)
第 39 天	(115)
第 40 天	(118)
第 41 天	(121)
第 42 天	(124)

(125)	天 125 第
(126)	天 126 第
(127)	天 127 第
(128)	天 128 第
(129)	天 129 第
(130)	天 130 第
(131)	天 131 第
(132)	天 132 第
(133)	天 133 第
(134)	天 134 第
(135)	天 135 第
(136)	天 136 第
(137)	天 137 第
(138)	天 138 第
(139)	天 139 第
(140)	天 140 第



第1天

Mars is the fourth planet from the sun in the Solar System. The planet is named after the Roman god of war, Mars. It is often described as the “Red Planet” according to its reddish appearance. Of all the planets in the Solar System, Mars is the most similar to Earth.

Last week, a Chinese volunteer joined an international team of researchers in Russia to start a simulated trip to Mars. It's an experiment that will keep them locked in windowless modules for 520 days. This is the time required for a journey to Mars and back to Earth.

Wang Yue, 27, a teacher at the China Astronaut Research and Training Center in Beijing, will spend almost 17 months with three Russians, a Frenchman and an Italian-Colombian. Their “flight” includes a 250-day “outward trip”, a 30-day “stay on the planet”, and a 240-day “return flight”. Every day, the volunteers will spend eight hours on sleep, eight hours on work and eight hours on leisure. They will also finish more than 100 “space experiments”. During the mission, they will not have mobile phones or access to the Internet. They will be monitored throughout. Except in an emergency, no volunteers will be allowed to quit the project.

The main goal of the project is: Find how isolation and space food affect the mental and physical health of astronauts. Another 180 days will be added to the trip if necessary, according to a trip organizer.

Wang seemed to be in a good mood before the project. “It is a big challenge for a human being to stay in a sealed cabin. I’m confident,” he said.

译文表

火星是太阳系离太阳第四远的行星。这颗行星是根据罗马战神玛尔斯命名的。根据它的微红的外表,它经常被描述成“红色行星”。在太阳系的所有行星中,火星是和地球最相似的。

上个星期,一名中国志愿者加入了一个俄罗斯国际科研小组,开始进行模拟火星旅行。那是一个实验:小组成员将被锁在没有窗户的太空舱中520天。这是往返火星和地球的旅行所需的时间。

王跃,27岁,北京中国航天员科研训练中心的教师,将和三名俄罗斯人、一名法国人和一名哥伦比亚籍意大利人一起度过将近17个月的时间。他们的“飞行”包括一段为期250天的“向外飞行”,30天的“火星逗留”和一段为期240天的“返回旅行”。每天,他们将花8个小时睡觉,8个小时工作,8个小时消遣。他们还将完成100多个“太空实验”。

在任务中,他们将不能使用手机或互联网。他们将全程接受监管。除非是紧急情况,任何志愿者不允许中途退出计划。

这个计划的主要目的是:弄清楚处于隔离状态和太空食物是怎样影响宇航员的精神和身体健康的。据旅行的一名组织者说,如果有必要的话,旅程会另外再加180天。

在计划开始之前,王看起来心情不错。“待在一个密封舱里对于人类来说是个巨大的挑战。我很有信心。”他说道。

脱口秀

1. 读一读

Read the following new words according to the phonetic symbols(音标).

- | | |
|--|--|
| (1) the Solar ['səʊlə] System ['sɪstəm] 太阳系 | (2) reddish ['redɪʃ] <i>adj.</i> 微红的 |
| (3) simulated ['sɪmjʊleɪtɪd] <i>adj.</i> 模拟的 | (4) module ['mɒdju:l] <i>n.</i> 太空舱 |
| (5) leisure ['leɪə] <i>n.</i> 休闲 | (6) access ['ækses] <i>vt.</i> 使用;接近 |
| (7) monitor ['mɒnɪtə] <i>vt.</i> 监控 | (8) challenge ['tʃælɪndʒ] <i>n.</i> 挑战 |
| (9) a sealed [si:lɪd] cabin ['kæbɪn] 密封舱 | |

2. 背一背

Read aloud and try to recite the passage.

3. 谈一谈

Have a debate with your classmates: Do we need to do many space experiments?

储蓄站

1. 词汇积累

- (1) flight [flaɪt] *n.* 飞行;班机

What is the departure time of your flight? 请问您的航班是什么时候起飞?

- (2) mission ['mɪʃən] *n.* 使命,任务

The leader of the team wishes us to complete the mission.

团队的领导者希望我们来完成这项使命。

- (3) quit [kwɪt] *vt.* 停止;放弃;离开

He is going to quit his job next month because his salary is too low.

他由于薪金太低将于下月辞职。

2. 句型巩固

- (1) The planet is named after the Roman god of war, Mars.

这颗行星是根据罗马战神玛尔斯命名的。

name after, “用……的名字命名,以……命名”。如:

The new bridge is named after the donator. 这座新桥是根据捐赠者命名的。

- (2) Of all the planets in the Solar System, Mars is the most similar to Earth. 在太阳系的所有行星中,火星是和地球最相似的。

英语中,当我们看到有“of”,“in”等表示范围的介词时,形容词或副词要使用最高级。如:

Of all the tourism attractions in Nantong, the Wolf Hill is the most famous.

在南通的所有旅游景点中,狼山是最有名的。

智慧堂

1. 短文读懂了吗? 来这里试试吧

Read the passage and judge whether the statements are true or false.

- (1) Mars is often called “Red Planet” because of its appearance. ()
- (2) Mars got its name as a result of war happened there. ()
- (3) The volunteers will start a trip to Mars. ()
- (4) They can seldom get online during the mission. ()
- (5) No one will be allowed to quit the project except special situation. ()

2. 运用学到的句子来练练笔吧

Use your own words to write a short passage about space experiments if necessary you can get some information on the Internet.

Keys

1. (1) T (2) F (3) F (4) F (5) T

连连看

阅读时,我们经常用到两种阅读方法,一是略读,即快速浏览全文,略去不重要的词语甚至句子而对全文的主要内容进行了解。二是查读,即在浏览全文的基础上,进行搜寻式跳读,目的是从文章中找到需要的某些特定信息。一般来说,解答判断正误题时,使用查读的方法偏多。

第2天

What does an astronaut eat in space? This is a question that will puzzle many, as people rarely think of that. In the early space-travel years, astronauts ate foods without water that were eaten through straws. In today's space-age, the food that they eat is totally different. They eat food in the same way as people do on Earth.

Astronauts are able to prepare and eat a variety of foods in space. Some can be eaten in their natural form, like fruits, while some need to add water, like noodles. However, there are no refrigerators, so the food has to be prepared and eaten without being stored for a long time. When the astronauts are hungry, they simply eat the food by opening the food packages and with a fork, knife, and spoon.

Just like people on Earth, astronauts also eat three meals a day which include breakfast, lunch and dinner. Sometimes they also eat snacks. The US space agency NASA has found out that an astronaut's diet reduces by about 70% on a space mission, though he has a wide range of foods to choose from like nuts, chicken, beef, seafood, and candies. Drinks in the spaceship include coffee, tea, juice, and lemonade.

Astronauts can also ask for a particular food that they would like to have in space. Scientists are always experimenting and trying out different space foods that can be offered to astronauts when on space missions.

译文表

宇航员在太空中吃什么呢？由于很少有人想起，所以这个问题会使许多人困惑。在早期的太空旅行年代，宇航员只能通过吸管吸食脱水食品。在如今的太空时代，他们的饮食已经完全不同。他们的饮食方式和地球上的人们一样。

在太空中宇航员可以准备和吃各种食物。有些可以以自然的形式吃，如水果，然而有些需要加水，如面条。然而，因为没有冰箱，所以必须准备和吃不需要长期储存的食物。当宇航员饥饿的时候，他们打开食品包装，用叉子、刀和汤匙简单地吃些东西。

就像地球上的人们，宇航员也吃包括早餐、午餐和晚餐在内的一日三餐。有时，他们也吃零食。美国航天局国家航空和宇宙航行局已经弄明白在执行太空使命时，尽管宇航员有很广泛的食物品种选择，像坚果、鸡肉、牛肉、海鲜和糖果，他的食量会减少70%。宇宙飞船上的饮料包括咖啡、茶、果汁和柠檬汁。

宇航员也可以要求吃到他们想在太空中吃的特别的食物。科学家一直在试验和尝试在宇航员执行太空使命时可以提供给他们的不同种类的太空食物。

脱口秀

1. 读一读

Read the following new words according to the phonetic symbols (音标).

- (1) straw [strɔː] *n.* 吸管
- (2) refrigerator [rɪ'frɪdʒəreɪtə] *n.* 冰箱, 冷藏库
- (3) range [reɪndʒ] *n.* 范围

2. 背一背

Read aloud and try to recite the passage.

3. 谈一谈

- (1) What did you think of eating in space before reading the passage?
- (2) Can you design a kind of food for astronauts and what is it like?

储蓄站

1. 词汇积累

- (1) variety [və'raɪəti] *n.* 多样, 种类

We demand more variety for our food. 我们要求食品的花样多一点。

2. 句型巩固

- (1) This is a question that will puzzle many, as people rarely think of that.

由于很少有人想起, 所以这个问题会使许多人困惑。

think of, “想到, 想及”。如:

I can't think of a better place for our party. 我想不出一个更好的聚会的地方。

as, 连词, “因为, 正如”。如:

We hope Chinese players can get more golden medals, as the Asian Games are held in Guangzhou this year. 因为今年的亚运会在广州举行, 我们希望中国运动员能获得更多的金牌。

- (2) Some can be eaten in their natural form, like fruits, while some need to add water, like noodles.

有些可以以自然的形式吃, 如水果, 然而有些需要加水, 如面条。

while, “然而”。如:

Some trees' leaves are large while some are very small in our school garden.

我们学校花园里有些树的叶子很大, 然而有些叶子很小。

智慧堂

1. 短文读懂了吗? 来这里试试吧

- (1) Astronauts can eat _____ in space in today's space-age.

- | | |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------|
| A. only a few kinds of food | B. food without water |
| C. different kinds of food | D. just particular food |

第3天

The first time I thought about being an astronaut was when I was a teenager. My family lived at a naval base in California called Moffett Field. The base shares an area with a NASA astronaut-training center. It looked like a fun job to me. In college, I studied aerospace engineering at the University of California in Los Angeles. I thought it was a long shot that I'd ever be an astronaut. But I was still preparing. I studied oceanography in graduate school. Exploring the ocean is similar to exploring space. We have to use technology to help us explore both.

In 2000, NASA called. They wanted me to work for them. It was hard to believe! My first trip to space was on the shuttle Atlantis in 2009. We were going to repair the Hubble Space telescope. I was the robotic-arm operator. We flew the shuttle up close to the telescope. Then I used the arm to grab it and move it into the workstation.

We did five spacewalks. I held on to the spacewalkers with the robotic arm. That made it easier for them to move large pieces of equipment. We replaced the telescope's cameras. It was Hubble's final repair, and I was the last person to "touch" it.

Being in zero gravity is a lot of fun. If someone is between you and where you want to go, you can just jump right over his or her head.

译文表

青少年时期,我第一次梦想做一名宇航员。我和我的家人住在加利福尼亚一个叫莫菲特菲尔迪的海军基地。海军基地和美国国家航空和宇宙航行局宇航员训练中心有一块共享的地方。对于我来说,宇航员看起来是份很有趣的工作。上大学时,我在洛杉矶加利福尼亚大学学习航空航天工程学。我认为我成为宇航员的可能性是很低的。但是我依然准备着。我在研究所里学习海洋学,海洋探险和太空探险是相似的。两种探险我们都必须使用科技来帮助我们。

2000年,美国国家航空和宇宙航行局召唤我。他们想要我为他们工作。难以置信!我的第一次太空之旅是2009年乘坐亚特兰蒂斯号航天飞机。我们将修理哈勃太空望远镜。我是机械手臂的操作员。我们将航天飞机飞到望远镜附近。然后我使用机械手臂抓住它并把它移入工作站。

我们进行了五次太空漫步。我用机械手臂抓住漫步者不放。那使它们移动大件的设备变得更容易。我更换了望远镜的摄像机。那是对哈勃望远镜的最后一次维修,而我是最后一个“接触”它的人。

处于零重力状态下是件很有趣的事。如果某人在你和你想去的地方的中间,你可以跳过他或她的头顶。

1. 读一读

Read the following new words according to the phonetic symbols(音标).

- (1) naval ['neɪvəl] base [beɪs] 海军基地
 (2) aerospace ['æəʊəspeɪs] engineering [ɛndʒɪ'nɪərɪŋ] 航空航天工程学
 (3) university [ˌjuːnɪ'vɜːsɪti] n. 大学
 (4) oceanography [ˌəʊfə'nɒɡrəfi] n. 海洋学
 (5) graduate ['grædʒuət] school 研究所

2. 背一背

Read aloud and try to recite the passage.

3. 谈一谈

- (1) What do you want to be? Why?
 (2) Have a debate: Surroundings can/cannot affect people.

储蓄站

1. 词汇积累

- (1) explore [ɪk'splɔː] vt. 探险, 探测
 Let us explore the possibilities for improvement. 让我们探索改善的可能性。
 (2) grab [græb] vt. 抓住, 攫取
 The police grabbed the robbers after a long chase.
 警察经过长距离追赶后逮住了抢劫犯。

2. 句型巩固

- (1) I thought it was a long shot that I'd ever be an astronaut.
 我认为我成为宇航员的可能性是很低的。
 a long shot, “不大会成功的尝试”。如:
 Tom decided to put his money on a long shot.
 汤姆决定把钱投在一种风险很大的事业上。
 (2) That made it easier for them to move large pieces of equipment.
 那使他们移动大件的设备变得更容易。
 此句中的“it”是形式宾语, 真正的宾语是后面的动词不定式“to move large pieces of equipment”。如:
 I found it easy to travel around in Guangzhou because there were many volunteers.
 我发现在广州旅游非常容易, 因为那里有许多的志愿者。

智慧堂

1. 短文读懂了吗? 来这里试试吧

- () (1) What did the writer want to be when he was young?

- A. An astronaut. B. A scientist. C. A soldier. D. An operator.
- () (2) She thought it was _____ for her to realize her dream.
- A. important B. easy C. tough D. impossible

- () (3) What can we learn from the passage?

- A. The Hubble Space telescope doesn't work now.
- B. The Hubble Space telescope hasn't been repaired since 2009.
- C. The writer was one of the spacewalkers helping to repair the telescope.
- D. The US NASA doesn't want the telescope be in service any more.

- () (4) Which is not true according to the passage?

- A. The writer likes to jump over someone else's head.
- B. It is easy to jump in zero gravity.
- C. It is very terrible to be in zero gravity.
- D. It is difficult to move around in zero gravity.

2. 运用学到的句子来练练笔吧

Have you ever met an event that changed you? Write about it.

Keys

1. (1) A (2) C (3) B (4) B

连连看

通过阅读材料,可以获得语言知识,培养和提高自己的阅读能力,但仅凭“精读”是远远不够的。吃透精读(课本)的同时,还要大量泛读。选择一些自己感兴趣的,适合自己阅读的材料进行阅读,“聚沙成塔,集腋成裘”,最终你的阅读能力肯定能得到提高。

第4天

Ladies and gentlemen, I returned to this year in a time machine. In the year 2500, we are able to travel through time to any year in the history of the earth. This year is your last chance to change your lifestyle to save the earth.

Beginning in the middle of the 20th century, a few people were worried about polluting the earth's water and air, but most people did not change their way of life. Instead, they continued to pour dangerous chemicals and other waste into lakes and seas, to drive more and more cars and trucks, and to cut down trees.

By the year 2200, the earth's water was completely polluted. People could no longer drink water, and they had to use other types of liquids. Scientists said that in the future there might be too many people on the earth. But not enough was done.

So, by the year 2300, there were so many people that food became scarce. There was no water to grow food and all of the fish in the lakes and seas died because of pollution. Terrible wars broke out between the rich and the poor. Scientists were working very hard to find another planet in space where humans could live.

By the year 2400, the air was too polluted for humans to breathe. So we had to leave earth. But only the rich were able to leave. Where did we go? Nowhere. And everywhere. You see scientists did not find another safe planet, so now we must travel around the universe in our space ships. We are still looking for a place to call our home.

So, it is up to you to change history. There is still hope. You must change your lifestyle now, before it is too late.

译文表

女士们,先生们,我乘坐时光机器返回今年。2500年,我们能穿越时光到达地球历史上的任何一年。今年将是你们通过改变生活方式来拯救地球的最后一次机会。

从20世纪中叶开始,一些人担心污染地球上的水和空气,但是绝大多数人没有改变他们的生活方式。相反,他们继续倾倒危险化学物和其他废物到湖泊和海洋,继续开越来越多的轿车和卡车,继续砍伐树木。

到2200年,地球的水被完全污染。人们无法再饮用水,他们不得不使用其他种类的液体。科学家们说将来也许地球上会有太多的人。但是没有采取足够的措施。

所以,到2300年,人口如此地多以致于食物变得稀少。没有水来种植食物,湖泊、海洋中的鱼因为污染而死光。穷人和富人之间爆发可怕的战争。科学家们非常努力地工作为了找到太空中其他人类可以居住的行星。

到2400年,空气污染到让人无法呼吸。所以我们不得不离开地球。但是只有富人能离开。我们去哪里?无处可去。四处漂流。你们明白的,科学家没有找到另外一个安全的行星,所以我们现在必须乘坐着我们的太空船在宇宙中四处漂流。我们依然在寻找一个可以叫做我们的家的地方。

所以,改变历史取决于你们。依然还有希望。你们现在必须改变生活方式,在一切变得太晚之前。

脱口秀

1. 读一读

Read the following new words according to the phonetic symbols(音标).

(1) chemicals ['kɛmɪkəls] *n.* 化学制品

(2) liquid ['lɪkwɪd] *n.* 液体

2. 背一背

Read aloud and try to recite the passage.

3. 谈一谈

What is the most important reason that people can't live on Earth?

储蓄站

1. 词汇积累

(1) completely [kəm'plɪtli] *adv.* 完全地

Why is it impossible to test a program completely?

为什么完全测试一个程序是不可能的?

(2) scarce [skeəs] *adj.* 缺乏的;稀有的

I may be scarce, but I am precious for I serve the needs of human life.

我可能比较稀少,但是我非常宝贵,因为我满足了人类的生活需要。

2. 句型巩固

(1) People could no longer drink water, and they had to use other types of liquids.

人们无法再饮用水,他们不得不使用其他种类的液体。

no longer,“不再”。如:

The Chinese will no longer be afraid of any trouble.

中国人民不会再惧怕任何困难。

(2) Terrible wars broke out between the rich and the poor.

穷人和富人之间爆发可怕的战争。

break out,“爆发”。如:

When did the second World War break out?

第二次世界大战是什么时候爆发的?