

Book Five

中学英语阅读训练

English Readings



中学英语阅读训练

5

初中三年级（上）

朱黎航 庄建华 刘湘飞 编

新疆青少年出版社

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

中学英语阅读训练 / 朱黎航 庄建华 刘湘飞编

— 乌鲁木齐: 新疆青少年出版社, 2000.6

ISBN 7-5371-3246-1

I. 中... II. ①朱… ②庄… ③刘… III. 英语课—阅读教学—中学—课外读物 IV. G634.413

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2000)第 27726 号

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新疆青少年出版社出版发行

(乌鲁木齐市胜利路 100 号)

威海市金三园印刷厂印刷

开本: 787×1092mm 1/32 印张: 4.5 字数: 85 千

2003 年 6 月新 1 版 2003 年 6 月第 1 次印刷

ISBN 7-5371-3246-1/G · 1771

定价: 5.30 元

凡有印装问题, 可向承印厂调换

出版说明

阅读训练在初中英语教学和学生英语学习过程中具有极其重要的意义。

首先，初中英语教学大纲指出：起始阶段以后，在继续发展听说能力的同时，要重视读写能力；英语教学必须增加语言实践的量，使学生获得充分语言实践的机会，获得为交际运用英语的能力，提高英语教学质量。

其次，我们必须关注这样的现实：近年来，在全国各省和地市的中、高考英语测试中，都十分注重对学生阅读能力的考查，语篇阅读量在试题中所占比例高达 30%~55%。

再则，我们应当看到，在日常生活中，人们除日常见面通过听、说、会话了解信息外，更多的信息则是通过阅读各类书籍、报刊等文字材料而得到的。在信息时代，更是如此，如网络上的大量有用的信息是需要我们通过阅读来获取的。

最后，在学习英语过程中，阅读训练是提高英语水平的一个重要手段。阅读不仅丰富着学习的内容，增强学习的趣味，同时，与听、说、写、译等语言能力有着密不可

分的联系。阅读可以帮助我们培养语感，拓宽视野，扩大词汇量，巩固与扩展所学知识。阅读不过关，其他能力的发展是难以想像的。只有阅读能力提高了，才能为其他能力的发展打下坚实的基础。

由此可见，一个人英语阅读能力的高低，不仅是衡量其英语水平和整体素质的重要尺度，而且对其一生的发展起着重要的作用。

然而，在课堂教学中毕竟课时不多、阅读量有限，仅靠课本中有限的课文阅读材料来提高阅读能力是不现实的。鉴此，我们根据初中英语教学大纲的精神和对各年级学生阅读能力的要求，特组织编写了这套《中学英语阅读训练》。

《中学英语阅读训练》共分 8 册，每册供一学期使用。在选材方面，力图融思想性、知识性、趣味性、科学性于一体，激发学生的学习兴趣和语言能力。每篇阅读材料分阅读、注解和训练三个部分。可与现行初中英语教材配套使用，以丰富和扩充知识，也可单独使用，或作为课外自学教材及阅读书籍。

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Unit 1

Passage 1

A Library

A library is a place for the collection of books. You can see library assistants in the library. A library may be quite small or it may be large. Libraries, both big and small ones, are for us to use. You may go to read books there. You may borrow books from the library.

Do you have a school library? Of course you have, and your teacher will tell you how to use it. You must read as many books as you can. It will do you good.

There are public libraries in the city. All the people in the city can read or borrow books in the public libraries.

These are large collections of books in the library. You can borrow them if you have a library card. If you want to borrow a book but you can't find it, you may ask the library assistant for help. When you borrow a book, the library assistant will take your card and write a date in the book. Then you may take it home. But you must give it back to the library before the date.

Notes

1. collection [kə'lekʃən] n. 收藏; 搜集品, collection of books: 藏书。
2. borrow ['bɒrəʊ] v. 借; 借用。
3. public library: 公共图书馆。
4. date [deɪt] n. 日期; 日子; 时期。

Exercises

Choose the right answer for each blank:

1. A library is a place where _____.

- A. you can see the collection of stamps
 - B. you can borrow books
 - C. you can read aloud
 - D. your teacher will tell you stories
2. When you borrow a book from the library, _____.
- A. you can keep it all the time
 - B. you must write a date in the book
 - C. you must give it back to the library before the date
 - D. you must read it in the library

Passage 2

What Is a Library for?

What is a library for? Most libraries have books and other things to read. Many of them have things to listen to. Some libraries even have computers. Very few people would think of a library as a place to live in.

One library in New York City turned into a home for 250 people for several days. They were all people near the library. They moved into the library for a very special reason. They slept on the floor. Why did the people move into the library?

The people moved into the library because the city wanted to close it to save money. These 250 New Yorkers loved their library. They did not want to lose it. So they moved in. They knew that the library could not be closed if they were living inside it. Finally the city agreed to keep the library open, and the people all went home.

Notes

1. computer [kəm'pjʊ:tə] n. 计算机; 电脑。
2. New York City: 纽约市。
3. for a very special reason: 因为特别的原因。
4. New Yorker: 纽约人。
5. inside ['in'said] adv. 在里面; prep. 在……之内。
6. agree to: 同意。Finally the city agreed to

keep the library open. 最后，该市同意继续开放图书馆。

Exercises

Choose the right answer for each blank:

1. The library almost closed, _____.
 - A. because many people think it as a place to live in
 - B. because no one wanted to use it
 - C. because it was burned down
 - D. because the city wanted to save money
2. 250 New Yorkers lived in the library for several days, because _____.
 - A. they had no place to live in
 - B. the library was a public place for living
 - C. they didn't want the library to be closed
 - D. they wanted to read a lots of books these days
3. The people in this story _____.
 - A. were all teachers
 - B. probably liked to read
 - C. did not read any books
 - D. wanted to watch TV

Passage 3**The British Museum**

The British Museum is the biggest museum in the world. Inside, you feel smaller than usual. There are about a hundred things to see.

The story of the British Museum goes back three hundred years to one unusual man, Sir Hans Sloane, doctor to King George II. The doctor collected books, drawings, clothes, money, animals, flowers, and things from all over the world. The doctor wanted everything to stay together when he died, so that people could come and look at it. The British Museum had begun. King George II gave his library, and the museum started to grow.

The British Museum opened in 1759, six years after Sir Hans Sloane died. At first the museum was only open three days a week and only ten people could enter in an hour, there wasn't much time to see things. Visitors had to run through the rooms.

By about 1800, things began to get better, wonderful statues, three thousand years old, arrived from Egypt.

George IV sold all his books to the Museum secretly. A hundred years ago not only old books but also new ones arrived at the museum, and more people came to read them. Since then many famous men have written and studied there. And the library is growing faster and faster. There are four kilometres of new shelves every year and there are about two million visitors every year.

Notes

1. The British Museum 大英博物馆。
2. unusual ['ʌn'ju:ʒuəl] a. 不平常的。
3. King George II 乔治二世。
4. visitors ['vɪzɪtə] n. 参观者；游客。
5. Egypt ['i:dʒɪpt] 埃及。
6. secretly ['si:kritli] ad. 秘密地。
7. million ['mɪljən] n. 百万。

5. There are about _____ visitors every year.
- | | |
|-----------------|------------------|
| A. millions of | B. four millions |
| C. two millions | D. four million |

Passage 4

An Abstract Drawing

One day in a drawing class, the teacher told the class to draw an abstract drawing.

After a while, a small boy turned his drawing in. The teacher looked at it but saw nothing, only a piece of white paper.

“What did you draw?” said the teacher.

“A cow eats grass,” the boy answered.

“Where is the grass?”

“The cow has eaten it up,” replied the boy.

“Well, but where is the cow?” the teacher asked again.

“It ate up the grass and then went away to