

100 PASSAGES FOR JUNIOR  
ENGLISH READING PRACTICE



新课标

初中英语 阅读 100 篇



主 编 曹伦华  
副主编 陶妮 李佳梅  
编 者 丁 昕 洪 丹

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# 前言

语言是人类沟通思想最直接的工具，是人类相互交流的必要手段。英语因其应用的普遍性，已成为国际通用语言。在全球化和信息化时代，英语学习显得尤为重要。如何在基础教育阶段培养学生学习英语的兴趣，使其形成综合运用英语的能力，是英语教学界自《英语课程标准》实施以来始终关注的问题。

《英语课程标准》中明确提出：“基础教育阶段英语课程的总体目标是培养学生的综合语言运用能力。”苏州外国语学校此次组织编写《新课标初中英语听力100篇》、《新课标初中英语会话100篇》和《新课标初中英语阅读100篇》系列书，正是为了有效配合《英语课程标准》的实施。这套丛书摒弃过去一些教辅过分重视语法和词汇知识讲解与传授、忽视对学生语言运用能力的培养的做法，强调从学生的学习兴趣、生活经验和认知水平出发，采用任务型教学途径，让学生在体验、实践、参与和交流中发展综合语言运用能力。

该丛书目前包括上面提到的《听力》、《会话》和《阅读》3个分册，从听、说、读三项能力入手，所选取内容注重时效性和实用性，语料原汁原味。课后练习设置层次感强，由易到难，有助于学生学以致用，逐步提高，将语言知识内化为语言运用能力。此外，丛书题型贴近中考，所考查知识点则巧妙地融入其中，是一套既注重学生语言能力发展、又兼顾考试实效的丛书。

听力在听说读写四种基本技能中，是获取信息最主要的途径。《新课标初中英语听力100篇》选取地道纯正的英语听力材料，内容时尚丰富，练习设计难易结合、循序渐进，实现了学生语言输入与输出能力同步协调发展。口语是言语的输出或释放过程，英语口语技能大致包括语音语调正确、词汇运用合理贴切、语句结构符合表达习惯、言语反应和应变能力敏捷及语言表达简练等要素。《新课标初中英语会话100篇》为训练学生掌握这些技能，特选取贴近生活、真实度高的对话，同时重视词汇和词组的积累，并为对话提供相应的背景注释和难句讲解，让学生在大量输入的基础上能够有效输出。阅读是一种复杂的心理和智力活动过程，包含识别和释义两个阶段。阅读技能则包括理解字面意义、重新组织材料主旨、推理、评价和欣赏5个方面。《新课标初中英语阅读100篇》通过复现常用词汇并设置多样化的练习等形式全方位地培养学生速读、精读、跳读等各项阅读技能。

这套丛书在严格遵循《英语课程标准》教材编写的各项原则基础上，颇具自身特色：

第一，丛书内容的编排着眼于拓展学生思维，开阔学生视野，培养学生自行归纳知识点并举一反三，在语言实际运用中主动习得语言规律的能力。

第二，丛书架构充分体现了不同语言水平学生的学习特点和学习需要，按照循序渐进的原则，通过精心选择真实、地道和典型的语料，使语言技能、语言知识、情感态度、学习策略、跨文化交际意识等内容和目标相互结合、相互渗透，综合促进学生语言能力的提高。

第三，丛书内容既反映了中国的传统文化，又引入了很多外国文化的精华，有利于学生对中西方文化精髓的理解和吸收，形成正确的世界观、人生观和价值观。

第四，丛书内容符合初中学生的知识水平、认知水平和心理发展水平，紧密联系学生的实际生活，设置尽量真实的语言情境。在内容的选择和安排上做到了充分考虑学生的学习需求和心理需求。

第五，该丛书分不同层次，因此使用者可以根据自己的实际需要，对内容进行适当的取舍和补充，有利于教师灵活开展教学以及学生的开放性学习。

该丛书由英语特级教师、苏州市名校校长、苏州外国语学校校长、苏州大学外语学院研究生导师曹伦华主编，一大批中学高级教师和一线英语骨干教师参与编写。这套丛书充分体现了以人为本的教育观念，有助于开拓学生的视野，健全学生的人格，培养学生的终身学习能力，体现了素质教育的核心。我很高兴为这套丛书作序，并乐意将其推荐给广大学生读者和一线的英语教师。希望这套丛书能够帮助学生们不断提高英语水平，增强他们在未来社会中的竞争能力。

张连仲

于2010年夏

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40年的英语教龄，曾就教于中学、专科学校及大学。出版过大量相关的文章及著作，其中包括《英语教育理论研究》、《社会语言学》和《文化语言学》等。

学术背景包括：国家外语教师研究学术委员会成员，英国驻中国文化教育处英语教育理事会学术顾问。



# 编者的话

“得阅读者，得天下！”这句话不仅凸显了阅读理解在初中各级各类英语竞赛中的主导地位，也重申了其在英语中考中举足轻重的地位。从另一个角度来看，之所以“得阅读者”能得天下，不仅是因为阅读理解是英语试卷中分值最高的一部分，更主要的是因为阅读理解能力是做好其他部分的基础。把阅读理解作为备考的切入点，可以“一箭双雕”，对于提高考生的整体英语水平具有重要的意义。

纵观近几年全国各省市中考和英语竞赛试题，其中的阅读理解题呈现以下特点：1) 题材新颖，原汁原味，趣味性强；2) 贴近生活实际，极具可读性；3) 反映社会热点，富于时代气息；4) 考查能力综合化；5) 选材广泛，信息量大；6) 出现“合法性”超纲词汇。

《新课标初中英语阅读100篇》就是根据《英语新课程标准》的要求，遵循以上宗旨进行编写的。编者在组稿过程中，不仅着眼于培养学生的综合语言运用能力，还紧扣中考精神，融合中考题型和竞赛题型，努力使这本《新课标初中英语阅读100篇》成为既能实现学生能力发展，又注重考试实效的阅读书。

在编写《新课标初中英语阅读100篇》的过程中，编者不仅将部分“合法”超纲词汇从文中筛选出来进行了独立注释，还有意识地将100篇文章分为难度不同的三个层次：雏鹰篇——展翅篇——翱翔篇，并在每篇文章后设计了三种练习形式：判断正误、单选题和关键词填空，以便使用者能根据自己的实际需要，对内容进行适当的取舍和补充。比如，关键词填空题的设计要求学生既要使所填的词在语法和语义上正确，又要符合短文内容与情景的需要。它不仅考查学生在词汇、语法等方面的基础知识，还考查理解、推断、分析等综合能力，是一种检测学生各种阅读能力的拔高题。因而，能力较强的学习者在阅读较简单的篇目后可以跳过判断和单选题，直接选做关键词填空。另外，教师还可利用答案部分的关键词培养学有余力的学生对篇章进行复述的能力。再如，注有音标、词性和词义的生词表可以用来帮助英语基础欠佳的学生扩大词汇量，而对英语学习能力较强的学生，教师可隐去词汇注释，有意识地培养学生通过阅读推测词义的能力。

总之，编者期望本书能使不同层次的学习者都在使用时获得成就感，保护自信心，使自身的阅读能力得到稳步提升。

由于编者水平有限，书中如有不妥之处，敬请读者批评指正。

编者

2010年3月



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雏

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# Passage 1



Mrs Jones lives near her school, and she always walks there in the morning. All her students in her class are very young. On a very cold and windy morning in October, Mrs Jones walked to the school. The cold wind went into her eyes, and big tears began running out of them. She reached the school and went into the hall. It was nice and warm there. Mrs Jones was happy. But a small boy

looked at her for a few seconds, and then put his arms around her and said kindly, "Don't cry, Miss. School isn't very bad."

## Word Bank

**second** /'sekənd/ *n.* 秒

**tear** /tɪə(r)/ *n.* 眼泪

## Exercises

I. Read carefully and write "T" for True and "F" for False beside the statements.

- ( ) 1. Mrs. Jones is a student.
- ( ) 2. The small boy was not old enough to understand why tears ran out of Mrs Jones's eyes.
- ( ) 3. Mrs Jones walked to school that day.
- ( ) 4. It was fine that day.
- ( ) 5. Mrs Jones lives far from her school.

II. Choose the best answer.

- ( ) 1. The story happened in \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. spring                      B. autumn                      C. summer                      D. winter
- ( ) 2. Why did big tears begin running out of Mrs Jones's eyes? \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Because she was sad.  
B. Because sand went into her eyes.  
C. Because the cold wind went into her eyes.  
D. Because she was so happy that she couldn't help crying.
- ( ) 3. Why did Mrs Jones feel happy when she went into the hall? \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Because she saw her student.  
B. Because it was cold in the hall.  
C. Because it was nice and warm in the hall.  
D. Because of the little boy's words.
- ( ) 4. Mrs Jones always goes to school \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. by bike                      B. by bus                      C. on foot                      D. by car
- ( ) 5. What did the small boy think of the tears in Mrs Jones's eyes? \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. She was afraid of coming to school.                      B. She thought school was a good place.  
C. She thought the weather was bad.                      D. She liked the school very much.

III. Fill in the blanks according to the story.

Mrs Jones always 1\_\_\_\_\_ to school near her home. She 2\_\_\_\_\_ young students. She walked to school 3\_\_\_\_\_ a cold and windy morning 4\_\_\_\_\_ October. Big tears began running out of her 5\_\_\_\_\_ because of the cold wind. Mrs Jones was 6\_\_\_\_\_ when she went into the nice and 7\_\_\_\_\_ 8\_\_\_\_\_. A 9\_\_\_\_\_ boy saw her and put his arms around her and told her not to 10\_\_\_\_\_, for school wasn't very bad.

# Passage 2



We each have a memory. That's why we can still remember things after a long time. Some people have very good memories and they can easily learn many things by heart, but some people can only remember things when they say or do them again and again. Many of the great men in

the world have got surprising memories.

A good memory is a great help in learning a language. Everybody learns his mother language when he is a small child. He hears the sounds, remembers them and then he learns to speak. Some children are living with their parents in foreign countries. They can learn two languages as easily as one because they hear, remember and speak the two languages every day. In school it is not so easy to learn a foreign language because the students have so little time for it, and they are busy with other subjects, too. But your memory will become better and better when you do more and more exercises.

## Word Bank

**remember** /rɪ'membə(r)/ v. 记得, 记住

**memory** /'meməri/ n. 记忆, 记忆力

**foreign** /'fɔ:rn/ a. 外国的, 外来的

**surprising** /sə'praɪzɪŋ/ a. 令人惊异的



## Exercises

I. Read carefully and write "T" for True and "F" for False beside the statements.

- ( ) 1. Some people can easily learn many things by heart.
- ( ) 2. Everybody learns his mother language when he is a small child.
- ( ) 3. In school the students can't learn a foreign language well because they have too much time for it.
- ( ) 4. A good memory will help people a lot when they learn a foreign language.
- ( ) 5. One can do nothing to make his or her memory better.

II. Choose the best answer.

- ( ) 1. If you don't have a good memory you can \_\_\_\_\_ to remember things.  
A. sleep very well                      B. eat good food  
C. practice again and again              D. easily learn by heart
- ( ) 2. Everybody learns his mother language \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. at the age of six                      B. when he is a small child  
C. after he goes to school              D. when he can read and write
- ( ) 3. When a child learns to speak, he first \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. learns to read and write              B. learns to make sentences  
C. hears the sounds                      D. remembers the sounds
- ( ) 4. In school, the students can't learn a foreign language well because \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. they have no good memories              B. they have no recorders  
C. they don't have enough time              D. they don't hear and remember it
- ( ) 5. What can you do if you want to improve your memory? \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Have plenty of good food.              B. Do more and more exercises.  
C. Do morning exercises every day.              D. Get up early.

III. Fill in the blanks according to the story.

People who have a good 1 \_\_\_\_\_ can easily learn things by heart, but people with bad memories have to say or 2 \_\_\_\_\_ things again and again to remember them. Many great men in the 3 \_\_\_\_\_ have got surprising memories. A good memory 4 \_\_\_\_\_ a lot in language learning. Children hear and 5 \_\_\_\_\_ the sounds and learn to speak when they are 6 \_\_\_\_\_. Children living with their parents in foreign countries can learn two languages 7 \_\_\_\_\_ because they hear, remember and speak them every day, but it's not easy for 8 \_\_\_\_\_ to learn a foreign language in a school because they don't have 9 \_\_\_\_\_ time. You can do more 10 \_\_\_\_\_ to improve your memories.

# Passage 3



Fred liked fish very much, and when he had enough money, he always bought some in the market and took it home. But when his wife saw the fish, she always said to herself, "Good. Now I'll ask my friends to have lunch and we will eat the fish."

So when Fred came home in the evening, the fish was never there. And his wife always said, "Oh, your cat ate it. She is a

very bad animal." And she gave Fred soup and bread for his dinner.

But one evening when this happened again, Fred became very angry. He took the cat and his wife to the shop near his home and weighed the cat carefully. Then he turned to his wife and said, "My fish weighed three pounds. This cat weighs three pounds, too. My fish is here, you see. Then where is my cat?"

## Word Bank

weigh /wei/ v. 重……

pound /paund/ n. 磅





## Exercises

I. Read carefully and write "T" for True and "F" for False beside the statements.

- ( ) 1. Fred bought a fish every day.
- ( ) 2. The fish was always there when he came home in the evening.
- ( ) 3. The cat was a bad animal.
- ( ) 4. The cat didn't eat the fish.
- ( ) 5. Fred couldn't find his cat.

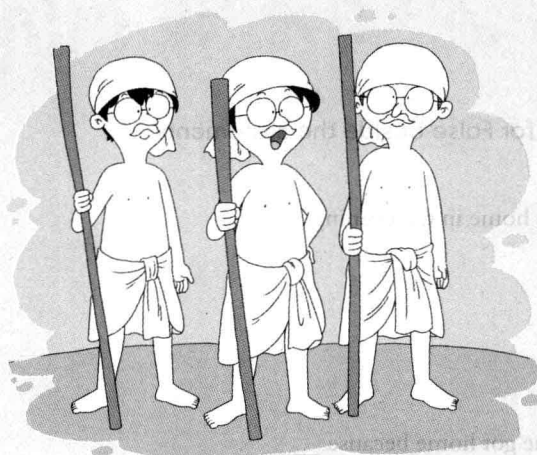
II. Choose the best answer.

- ( ) 1. Fred was very angry one evening when he got home because \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. his cat had eaten his fish                      B. he couldn't eat the fish for supper  
 C. he had nothing to eat at all                      D. his wife liked to eat fish
- ( ) 2. Fred took the cat and his wife to the shop to \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. weigh the cat    B. buy another fish  
 C. expose (揭露) his wife's lie                      D. find out his fish for dinner
- ( ) 3. Who ate the fish in fact? \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. The cat.                      B. His wife.                      C. Fred.                      D. His wife and her friends.
- ( ) 4. How much should the cat weigh if it has eaten the fish? \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. Three pounds.    B. Six pounds.  
 C. Nine pounds.    D. Two pounds.
- ( ) 5. When did Fred always buy the fish? \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. In the morning.    B. In the afternoon.  
 C. In the evening.    D. At night.

III. Fill in the blanks according to the story.

Fred's favourite food is 1. He always went to 2 it when he had enough money. When his wife saw the fish, she always 3 her friends to have the fish for lunch. When Fred 4 home in the evening, he never saw the fish and was given soup and 5 for dinner. And he was always told that it was the 6 who ate it. One evening he was very 7 when this happened again. He took the cat and his 8 to a shop. He 9 the cat and it was 10 pounds. And the fish was also three pounds. He asked his wife where the cat was if the fish was in the cat.

# Passage 4



Look at these boys. Each of them holds a stick, and wears a tiny moustache and a pair of glasses. They cover their heads and bodies with white cloth. They look just like Mohandas Gandhi, one of the greatest leaders in India. It was Gandhi's 140th birthday. The boys dressed like Gandhi to celebrate it.

Gandhi was born in 1869. At that time, India was under British rule. The British did not treat the Indians fairly. Gandhi wanted to change the society. In 1920, he came up with his famous idea of non-violent protest. He asked people not to buy British goods. In 1947, he helped India win its independence.

Today, people in India have a better life. But they don't forget what Gandhi did for them. They teach their children to be thankful to this great leader.

## Word Bank

stick /stɪk/ *n.* 棍棒, 手杖  
moustache /mə'staːʃ/ *n.* 胡子  
rule /ruːl/ *n.* 统治  
protest /'prəʊtest/ *n.* 抗议  
independence /ˌɪndɪ'pendəns/ *n.* 独立