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## 征服英语

# 课外阅读

Outside Reading

总主编 严军  
主 编 秦维家

# 100篇



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## 九年级

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《英语课程标准》对  
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中国少年儿童新闻出版总社  
中国少年儿童出版社

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YZLI  
100 篇



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九年级

总主编 严军

主编 秦维家

撰稿 姜际红 赵广文 桂萍

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出版人:李学谦  
执行出版人:赵恒峰

总主编:严军  
主 编:秦维家  
责任编辑:贺泽红  
责任校对:黎娟

装帧设计:●春雨教育编辑部  
美术编辑:周建明  
责任印务:李建国

地 址:北京市东四十二条 21 号  
电 话:010 - 64132053  
E - mail: dakaiming@sina.com

邮政编码:100708  
传 真:010 - 64132053

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## 修 订 说 明

国家教育部颁发的《英语课程标准》对中小学生阅读能力的发展提出了明确的分级要求,1~9级分别对应小学至高三,确定了各级阅读的词汇量、习惯用语、文体等范围及阅读题型与阅读能力发展的层次。

由于中学生课业繁重,不大有机会与精力去直接搜集、选读英文报刊图书中精彩、实用的文章,而英语阅读能力的发展与考试要求又使他们迫切需要一套体现各年级阅读能力要求、语法不超纲、词汇量及生词数适中、趣味性与实用性强的英语课外阅读丛书。针对这一现实的需求,我社邀请江苏、浙江、山东、安徽等教育发达省市资深英语教学专家合力推出了这套《征服英语·课外阅读100篇》《征服英语高(中)考阅读理解180篇》丛书。

本丛书按3~9级共分8册,分别与七年级至高三同步;高考、中考各1册。在种类繁多的英语辅导读物中,本丛书是特色鲜明且富有创新意义的:

### 1. 选文精萃,题材广泛,时代感强。

本丛书各册百余篇选文均选自近两年的英文报刊杂志和网络媒体,题材涉及科技环境、文化体育、寓言幽默、智慧哲理、时尚生活、人与自然、环球博览、风土人情等各个方面,文体包括记叙文、说明文、议论文、应用文等。浓郁的时代感、包罗万象的题材与地道、规范的语言使该丛书兼具了知识性、趣味性与实用性。

### 2. 标注明确,难易有度,循序渐进。

本丛书各分册在选文时严格按照《英语课程标准》对各年级学生的词汇量、习惯用语等要求,语法不超纲,另色标注生词、文章长度、阅读速度等,能有效地激发学生的课外阅读兴趣,快速提高学生的阅读能力。

3. 题型新颖、完备,全方位逼近学生阅读能力发展的要求,完全体现最新中考、高考命题方式的变化。

本丛书每篇选文后均附2~10道阅读理解试题,考查内容紧扣《英语课程标准》对学生阅读能力发展的不同层次的要求,题型则严格对应中考、高考命题方式,此次修订特新增任务型阅读、阅读表达等中、高考热点题型,充分体现最新中考、高考命题走向。

4. 在每 5~6 篇后增设一组英语“每周盘点”,内容包括四个部分:

①词汇盘点。列出这个部分中 3~5 个单词或者短语,并以例句展示这个词汇的变化和内涵。

②难句分析。对重点句子作精要分析,指点迷津。

③方法指南。分块介绍阅读理解命题特点、类型,既独立又可以自成一个整体,有利于指导学生在阅读中提升、总结阅读规律。

④美文鉴赏。选取了 20 多篇近年励志、富有教育意义的美文,加以英汉对照,有利于培养泛读兴趣,开阔学生视野。

本丛书既可作为各年级学生及广大英语爱好者课外阅读用书,也可以供英语教师作为复习阶段阅读理解专项训练的辅助材料。我们编写过程中参考并选取了一些著名报刊杂志的佳作精品,在此深致谢意。

愿本丛书能为广大中学生营造一个“征服”英语阅读的良好氛围。



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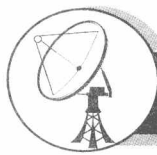
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# 科技环境篇

## 1 Exploring other planets

词数 197 难度系数 \*\*\* 要求时间 5 分钟 体裁 说明文

The journey to the moon had been the first step towards future exploration<sup>①</sup> in space. The distance between the moon and the earth is very short indeed when compared with the distances between the earth and the other planets. Mars<sup>②</sup>, the nearest planet to the earth is millions of miles away! Travelling to the planets will be man's next aim. Such travels will be more challenging than the trip to the moon and certainly more adventurous<sup>③</sup>.

Recently, two American spaceships, Vikings 1 and 2, landed on Mars trying to discover whether that planet has any life on it. So far the signs of life on Mars have neither confirmed<sup>④</sup> nor ruled out. Russians have discovered that the surface of Venus<sup>⑤</sup> is so hot that it is almost certain that there is no life there. Also the atmosphere<sup>⑥</sup> of Venus is extremely dense<sup>⑦</sup> and the pressure is nearly a hundred times greater than that of the earth's atmosphere.



Scientists believe man may find planets which have the same conditions as those we have on the earth, but man should realize the earth will be his only home for a long time and begin to love and care for it.

### Notes

- ①exploration *n.* 探险 ②Mars *n.* 火星 ③adventurous *adj.* 危险的 ④confirm *v.* 确认  
⑤Venus *n.* 金星 ⑥atmosphere *n.* 大气 ⑦dense *adj.* 密的, 浓厚的

根据短文内容, 完成下面选择题。

- According to the passage, travelling to the planets will be \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. much easier and even more interesting  
B. far more exciting and dangerous  
C. man's final aim  
D. man's first step
- Which of the following is NOT true?  
A. Mars is nearer to the earth than the moon.  
B. The moon is much nearer to the earth than Mars.  
C. Of all the planets, Mars is the nearest to the earth.



- D. All the planets are much farther to the earth.
3. From the passage, we can guess \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. there is life on Mars  
B. there is no life on Mars  
C. the atmosphere of Mars is not so dense as that of Venus  
D. scientists will have little hope to find the answers
4. Man can live on under the conditions of \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. much too hot surface  
B. the same pressure as we get on earth  
C. normal atmosphere as we have on earth  
D. Both B and C
5. Scientists think we should take care of our earth because \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. no other planets are to take the place of the earth  
B. everything needed is provided by the earth  
C. the only home of man will be the earth for a long time  
D. the dream to find another home for man will come true

## 2 Computer virus<sup>①</sup>

词数 192 难度系数 \*\*\* 要求时间 5分钟 体裁 说明文

Every year when the Italian artist Michelangelo's (1475 ~ 1564) birthday comes around, computer users all over the world are filled with fear<sup>②</sup> and use their computers with care. Some may even choose not to turn on their computers on March 3rd. The fear or care is just because a deadly<sup>③</sup> computer virus is expected to cause damages on that day.

What is a computer virus then? And why do people get so afraid of it?

A computer virus is, in fact, a little program that is put into other programs and that does something bad. It is called a virus because, like any real life viruses such as AIDS<sup>④</sup> virus, it reproduces itself. And when these programs are run, the virus is brought to life<sup>⑤</sup>. It hides itself in your computer waiting for the right moment to make damages. And at the same time it keeps reproducing itself by copying itself onto their programs.

The Michelangelo virus waits until the artist's birthday comes around, and then it will wake up to do very bad things like destroying your files<sup>⑥</sup>. So next time when you turn on your computer look out for computer viruses!





## Notes

①virus *n.* 病毒 ②fear *n. / v.* 恐惧 ③deadly *adj.* 致命的 ④AIDS 艾滋病 ⑤病毒就被激活 ⑥破坏你的文件

根据短文内容,完成下面选择题。

- What's the best topic for this passage?  
A. Computers and Human Beings. B. Programs of Computers.  
C. Computer Virus. D. Computer Users.
- A computer virus is a kind of \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. birthday B. care C. program D. disease
- Computer users fear viruses because \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. they can destroy all the computers  
B. they can change every program in the computers  
C. they can make users ill and dead  
D. they can possibly do great harm to computers
- It seemed that \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. a computer virus can never be got rid of  
B. a computer virus will appear at the right time  
C. a computer virus is given to the computer by an Italian artist  
D. a computer virus will appear each time you turn on your computers
- From the passage we know \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Michelangelo was born on March 3rd  
B. a computer virus is just the same as a real life virus  
C. the artist Michelangelo was not a good person  
D. many people don't use computers because of the viruses

### 3 How to get fresh water?

词数 171 难度系数 \*\*\* 要求时间 3 分钟 体裁 说明文

The world is not only hungry, it will also be thirsty for water. About 97% of water on the earth is sea water, or salt water. Man can only drink or use the other 3% of the fresh water \_\_\_\_\_ comes from rivers, lakes and underground. On the other hand, because the number of people in the world is becoming larger and larger, more and more fresh water is needed. So water shortage becomes a big problem.

How can we work out this problem? Scientists have found some ways to turn salt water into fresh water. One important way is to boil<sup>①</sup> sea water with high heat until



vapor<sup>②</sup> rises, leaving the salt. In this way, a lot of fresh water can be made quickly.



But heating is not the only way to get fresh water. Other ways are tried, for example, digging deep wells<sup>③</sup>, keeping rain water and preventing rivers from being polluted. Which way is the best? To get, water, the least, is, the most, fresh, for, money, the best.

## Notes

- ①boil *v.* 使达到沸点 ②vapor *n.* 蒸汽 ③well *n.* 井

根据短文内容完成下列任务。

1. Can people use all the water on the earth?  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. What's the other reason why water shortage is a big problem in the world?  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. 将被打乱的最后一句话重新排好。  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. 将画线部分的句子译成汉语。  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. 将文中空缺的词填上。  
\_\_\_\_\_

## 4 The effect<sup>①</sup> of color

词数 232 难度系数 \*\*\*\* 要求时间 5分钟 体裁 说明文

Scientists are making new study of color and its effects on our health. They have known for a long time that the color of a room or the color of the light in it can affect<sup>②</sup> our feelings. Many prisons and hospitals have at least one room that is painted pink. Officials have found that putting an angry person into a pink room has a calming effect. Scientists also have found that light and color can produce physical<sup>③</sup> changes in our bodies. Professor Falfan worked with the group of 9 disabled children at the school in Albert. Two of the children were blind. The other seven had normal sight. The scientists changed the color of the school room, then looked for changes in blood pressure<sup>④</sup>, heartbeat and breathing rate<sup>⑤</sup>. The effects of color changes were the same for the blind children as for those with normal sight. Their blood pressure dropped from about 120 to 100. Similar changes were reported in heartbeat and the breathing.

The children were also calmer and less excited. Then the colors of the room were





returned to orange and white. Blood pressure, heartbeat and breathing rate went up and the children became excited again. Professor Falfan said different colors produce different level of energy. He said the differences seem to affect chemicals in the brain that carry messages from nerve<sup>⑥</sup> to nerve and from nerve to muscle.

### Notes

①effect *n.* 效果 ②affect *v.* 影响 ③physical *adj.* 身体的;肉体的 ④blood pressure 血压 ⑤rate *n.* 速度;速率 ⑥nerve *n.* 神经

根据短文内容,完成下面选择题。

- Light and color can affect all of the following EXCEPT \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. one's feelings B. one's spirit  
C. one's eyesight D. one's heartbeat
- According to the passage, orange and white can make people \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. calm B. upset  
C. excited D. sick
- The color of pink has a calming effect, that is to say, the color affects \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. the skin B. the eyes  
C. the brain D. the muscles
- After reading the passage, we can conclude that \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. blind people can be affected by color, too  
B. one's heart will beat faster in a colorful room than in a white room  
C. the chemicals in the brain change with feelings and emotions  
D. if one's blood pressure drops, his breathing will get slower and slower

## 5 Day

词数 226 难度系数 \*\*\* 要求时间 5分钟 体裁 说明文

The word “day” has two meanings. When we talk about the number of days in a year, we are using “day” to mean a period of 24 hours. But when we talk about day and night, we are using “day” to mean the time between sunrise and sunset<sup>①</sup>. Since the earth looks like a ball, the sun can shine on only half of it at a time<sup>②</sup>. Always one half of the earth is having day and the other half night. A place is moved from day into night and from night into day over and over by the spinning<sup>③</sup> of the earth. At the equator<sup>④</sup> day and night are sometimes the same length. They are each twelve hours long. The sun rises at 6 o'clock in the morning and sets at 6 o'clock in the evening. For six months the North Pole is tilted<sup>⑤</sup> toward the sun. In those months the Northern Hemisphere<sup>⑥</sup> gets





more hours of sunlight than the Southern Hemisphere. Days are longer than nights. South of the equator nights are longer than days. For the other six months the North Pole is tilted away from the sun. Then the Southern Hemisphere gets more sunlight. Days are longer than nights. North of the equator nights are longer than days. Winter is the season of long nights. Summer is the season of long days.

## Notes

- ① sunrise and sunset 日出和日落 ② the sun can shine on only half of it at a time 太阳一次只能照射它(地球)的一半 ③ spin *v.* 旋转 ④ equator *n.* 赤道 ⑤ tilted *adj.* 倾斜的 ⑥ Hemisphere *n.* 半球

根据短文内容,完成下面选择题。

- When the Western Hemisphere is having day, the Eastern Hemisphere is having \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. both day and night B. day  
C. neither day nor night D. night
- A place is moved from day into night and from night into day over and over by \_\_\_\_\_ of the earth.  
A. the pushing B. the pulling C. the spinning D. the passing
- At the equator day is as long as night \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. sometimes B. never C. usually D. always
- When the North Pole is tilted toward the sun, the Northern Hemisphere gets \_\_\_\_\_ sunlight.  
A. less B. more C. all D. no
- When it is winter in China, \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. the USA is tilted toward the sun  
B. the South Pole is tilted away from the sun  
C. the North Pole is tilted toward the sun  
D. the North Pole is tilted away from the sun

## 6 Searching outside the earth

词数

147

难度系数

\*\*\*

要求时间

3.5 分钟

体裁

说明文

People never stop searching outside the earth. Thousands of years ago, humans often looked at the sky and bright stars at night, asking \_\_\_\_\_, “What are those bright things?” “Are there any people outside the earth?” “Are those men the same as us?”

With the development of science, Russian government succeeded<sup>①</sup> in sending an





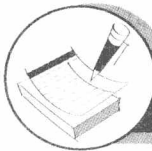
astronaut into space almost sixty years ago. In 1969, America sent two astronauts to the moon. A few years ago, America still sent a spaceship without people to Mars. The robot spent much time working on Mars and wanted to find out new life there, but none. Our country has already sent three astronauts into space since 2003. But so far, humans haven't discovered any living things on other stars or planets yet. The universe<sup>②</sup> is endless. There are many many mysteries<sup>③</sup>, will, scientists, which, be, by, solved. One day, humans might be able to discover some aliens living on a certain star.

### Notes

①succeed *v.* 成功 ②universe *n.* 宇宙 ③mystery *n.* 神秘的事物

根据短文内容完成下列任务。

1. Has anyone been to other places in space except the moon yet?  
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2. How many countries have sent people into space?  
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3. 将文中打乱的句子组织好。  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. 将文中画线部分的句子译成汉语。  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. 将文中空缺的词填上。  
\_\_\_\_\_



## 每周盘点

### 词汇盘点

1. discover *v.* 发现

Fleming discovered penicillin early in the twentieth century. 弗莱明在 20 世纪初首次发现了青霉素。

discoverable *adj.* 发现的, 显露的

2. realize *v.* 意识到

He realized his mistake at once. 他马上认识到自己的错误。

3. prevent *v.* 阻止; 防止

Action must be taken to prevent further accidents. 应当采取行动阻止事故进一步发生。

4. endless *adj.* 无止境的

The list is endless. 清单长得没完没了。



## 难句分析

They have known for a long time that the color of a room or the color of the light in it can affect our feelings.

解析:that 在句中引导宾语从句。译文:他们(科学家)很早就知道一个房间所用的颜色或者房间里灯光的颜色会对我们有影响。

## 方法指南

### 中考阅读理解的命题特点

#### 一、体裁、题材多样化

中考阅读理解的记叙文、议论文、说明文和应用文的分布往往比较均衡。其中,科普类的说明文和实用性很强的应用文几乎成了各地必选的体裁。

同时,题材趋于多样化,涉及日常生活、历史、人物、社会、文化、科技、政治、环保和经济等话题。阅读理解的选材贴近时代,贴近生活。

#### 二、常态化

命题主要考查对文章中叙述的具体事实的理解能力(包括时间、地点、人物、事件等),以及根据上下文对某些词义、句义的推断理解能力和对文章的主旨大意、作者观点、态度的理解及考生的逻辑推理和判断能力。最常见的四种题型:细节题、词义题、推理题和主旨题。

#### 三、命题更具干扰性和迷惑性

干扰项往往具有以下特点:

1. 以偏概全:答案只阐述了主旨的一部分,也就是局部信息,概括不全面。
2. 延伸扩大主题:归纳概括的范围过大,超过文章要讨论的东西,从而误导学生。

## 美文鉴赏

### The distance between hearts

A Hindu saint who was visiting river Ganges to take a bath found a group of family members on the bank, shouting in anger at each other. He turned to his disciples and asked, "Why do people shout in anger at each other?"

His disciples thought for a while, and one of them said, "Because we lose our calm, we shout."

"But, why should you shout when the other person is just next to you? You can as well tell him what you have to say in a soft manner," asked the saint.

His disciples gave some other answers but none satisfied the other disciples.

Finally the saint expained, "When two people are angry at each other, there will be a distance between their hearts. To cover that distance they must shout to be able to hear each other. The angrier they are, the stronger they will have to shout to cover that