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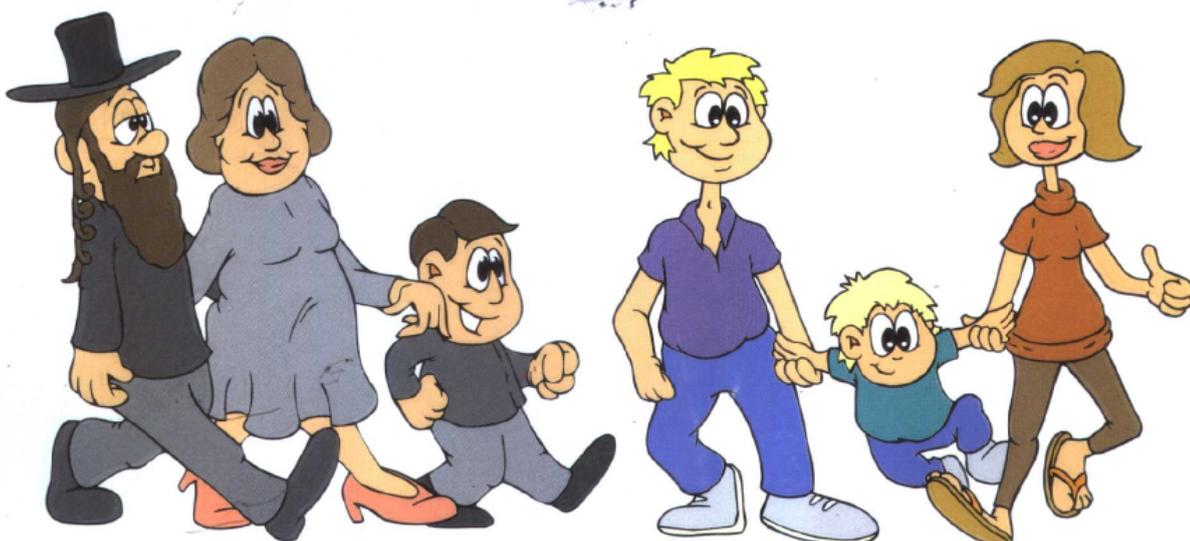
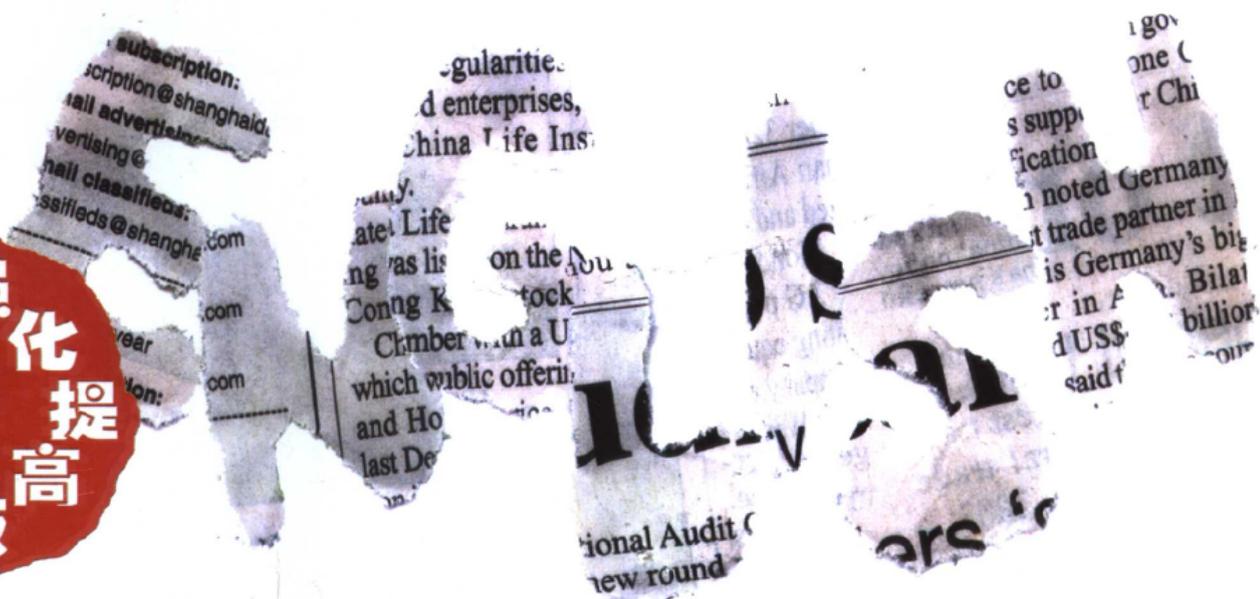
初一

# 初中英语拓展阅读

## English Reading for Students

庄筱妹 宋龙妹 夏燕 胡攀峰 / 编著

强化提高版



上海遠東出版社

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(初一)

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## 新课标初中英语拓展阅读(初一)

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# 前 言

新的初中英语课程标准的一个明显的特点,就是强调英语词汇量的扩大和阅读能力的提高。阅读和扩大词汇量相辅相成。阅读多了,词汇量就能自然地扩大,而词汇量扩大了,阅读的能力也就提高了。因此现在的英语考试中,阅读试题的分量已占到40%左右。

阅读除了精读教材外,更重要的是进行泛读训练,因为只有多读,才能扩展背景知识、加强语言感觉、巩固和扩大词汇量。本套书的特点就是紧紧围绕新课标的要求来编写,强调基础的扎实、能力的培养和实战的训练相结合。具体有以下几个特点:

1. 材料的精选 本套书的材料基本上来自国外的报刊杂志,语言和风格都保持原味。内容丰富多彩,既有社会热点、文化风情、人生万象,也有科技纵横、历史回眸、心路历程,等等;风格也各有特色,有明晰,也有曲折;有热情,也有哀伤;有理性,也有幽默。总之它要展示的就是原汁原味的英语国家社会和文化知识,而这些知识又是符合中学生阅读口味,是他们所关心和想要了解的。

2. 能力的注重 本套书在文章长短和难易程度上,都经过精心的挑选。有些文章较浅显,有些文章较难。这样做的目的是一方面帮助同学们打下扎实的阅读基础,激发他们的阅读兴趣,另一方面又要使他们更上一层楼,不断克服阅读障碍,在实战中提高自己的阅读能力。在内容、风格、语言和篇幅上力求体现新课程标准的要求。

3. 基础和实战的结合 本套书以5篇左右文章组成一个单元,要求同学在45分钟以内完成阅读和习题。习题的形式和考试相仿,目前的阅读类题型基本上是填空、判断正误、选择、回答问题等形式,本套书的题型基本上包括了这些题型。它的重点放在考查同学对主要内容尤其是隐藏含义的理解上。对于超纲的词汇我们作了注释,但我们鼓励学生尽量少看注释,而是按照教纲要求的“根据上下文猜测词义”。

最后我们要感谢为我们推荐文章的老师和同学,同时一些文章的作者姓名和地址不详,希望他们能及时和我们联系,以奉酬谢。

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# Unit One

## 1. London: a Beautiful City

### 伦敦:美丽的城市

London is the biggest city in Britain <sup>①</sup>. There're over seven million people there. London is also one of the most important cities in the world. You can find some of the best theatres <sup>②</sup> and museums <sup>③</sup> of the world there. There are many high buildings and beautiful parks, too. In London, you may visit many interesting places. The River Thames <sup>④</sup> is very beautiful river. There are many boats and ships coming and going on it. Many people from other countries go on boat trips <sup>⑤</sup> on the river. One of the best trips is from Tower Bridge to Westminster <sup>⑥</sup>. Tower Bridge is near the Tower of London. Boats leave Tower Bridge every half hour.

① n. 不列颠,英国的代名词

② n. 戏院

③ n. 博物馆

④ n. 泰晤士河

⑤ n. 旅行

⑥ n. 威斯敏斯特(英国议会所在地)

Most of the famous old buildings are on the north bank of the river. On the south bank, there are some fine modern buildings. One of them is the Royal Festival Hall. It was built in 1951. The new National Theatre is also on the south bank. It was opened by the Queen <sup>⑦</sup> on 26th October, 1976.

⑦ n. 王后,女王



**Read the passage and tell whether the following is true or false: (判**

**断下列句子是否符合短文内容,符合的用 T 表示,不符合的用 F 表示,填入括号内。)**

- ( ) 1. London is the most important city in the world.
- ( ) 2. The River Thames goes through London.
- ( ) 3. People can go from Tower Bridge to Westminster by boat.
- ( ) 4. Tower Bridge is not far from the Tower of London.
- ( ) 5. There are many old buildings on the south bank of the River Thames.

## 2. What Did He Want to See?

### 他想看什么?

Mr. Miller had a shop in a big town. He sold *ladies' clothes*<sup>①</sup>, and he always had two or three shopgirls to help him. They were always young because they were cheaper than older women, but none of them worked for him for very long because they were young, and they did not meet many boys in a women's shop.

Last month a *pretty*<sup>②</sup> girl came to work for him. Her name was Helen, and she was very good.

After a few days, Mr. Miller saw a young man come into the shop. He went *straight*<sup>③</sup> to Helen, spoke to her for a few minutes and then *went out of*<sup>④</sup> the shop again.

Mr. Miller was *rather surprised*<sup>⑤</sup>, and when the young man left, he went to Helen and said, "That young man didn't buy anything. What did he want to see?"

Helen answered, "Me, at half past five."



Read the passage and tell whether the following is true or false: (判

断下列句子是否符合短文内容,符合的用 T 表示,不符合的用 F 表示,填入括号内。)

- ( ) 1. Mr. Miller's shop was in a big town.
- ( ) 2. There are only dresses for women in his shop.
- ( ) 3. He had a lot of girls to help him.
- ( ) 4. The girls didn't stay long.
- ( ) 5. Not many men came to the shop.

## 3. Beautiful Colours

### 美丽的色彩

A *traveler*<sup>①</sup> once came to a city. The people there all *wore*<sup>②</sup> blue. He didn't know why, so he went to a *dyer*<sup>③</sup> and

① n. 旅行者

② v. 穿

said, "Please dye this *handkerchief*<sup>④</sup> red." "I don't know how to dye red." "Then dye it green." "I can't dye green. There are forty dyers in this city, and every one of us can dye only blue."

③ n. 染色者

④ n. 手帕

"I can dye all colours," said the traveler. "Hire<sup>⑤</sup> me and I'll teach you."

⑤ v. 雇用

"We don't know you and we can't hire you," said the dyer.

The traveler went to the other dyers, but *none*<sup>⑥</sup> would hire him. So he began his own dye shop. People soon came and asked, "What are all these beautiful colours called?"

⑥ n. 没有人

He answered, "This is red and that yellow, ..." Everyone began bringing him somethings to dye. When the dyers saw this, they quickly *apologized*<sup>⑦</sup> for what they had said. They *begged*<sup>⑧</sup> him to hire them and teach them how to dye different colours.

⑦ v. 道歉

⑧ v. 请求



**Read the passage and tell whether the following is true or false:(判**

**断下列句子是否符合短文内容,符合的用 T 表示,不符合的用 F 表示,填入括号内。)**

- ( ) 1. The story happened in a dye shop.
- ( ) 2. The people there liked no colours but blue.
- ( ) 3. One of the dyers hired the traveler.
- ( ) 4. The dyers felt sorry for their words.
- ( ) 5. The dyers wanted to learn how to dye different colours.

## 4. An American Girl

### 一个美国女孩

Mary is an American girl. She is fifteen years old. She came to China with her *parents*<sup>①</sup> two months ago. Now she is living in Shanghai. She is going to *stay*<sup>②</sup> in Shanghai for three years. She is studying in No. 3 Middle School. Her classmates often help her with Chinese and she often helps her classmates with English. Mary studies Chinese very hard, so she makes

① n. 父母

② v. 住在, 留在

great progress<sup>③</sup> in it. She can speak a little Chinese now. Her teachers and classmates are all friendly<sup>④</sup> to her.

③ 大的进步

④ adj. 友好的



Read the passage and tell whether the following is true or false:(判

断下列句子是否符合短文内容,符合的用 T表示,不符合的用 F表示,填入括号内。)

- ( ) 1. Mary was born fifteen years ago.
- ( ) 2. She was not in China three months ago.
- ( ) 3. She will stay in Shanghai for two years.
- ( ) 4. She makes great progress in English.
- ( ) 5. All of her teachers and classmates are friendly to her.

## 5. A Cow or a Bull-fight?

### 母牛,还是斗牛?

Two Americans from England were traveling in Spain<sup>①</sup>. One morning they came into a little restaurant<sup>②</sup> for lunch. They didn't know the native language<sup>③</sup>, and their waiter didn't know theirs, either.

① n. 西班牙

② n. 饭馆

③ 母语

They wanted their waiter to understand that they asked for some milk and bread. At first they read the word "milk" many times and they spelled<sup>④</sup> it. But the waiter couldn't understand them. At last one of them took a piece of paper and began to draw a cow. When he was finishing his drawing<sup>⑤</sup>, the waiter looked at it and ran out of the restaurant.

④ v. 拼写,拼读

⑤ n. 绘图

"Do you see," said the American, "How clever I am!"

After some time, the waiter came back, he brought no milk or bread with him. He put down in front of the two men tickets for a bull-fight.



Read the passage and tell whether the following is true or false:(判

断下列句子是否符合短文内容,符合的用 T表示,不符合的用 F表示,填入括号内。)

- ( ) 1. Two Americans were visiting England.
- ( ) 2. They didn't know the native language in Spain.

- ( ) 3. The waiter could understand what they asked for.  
 ( ) 4. They drew a cow on a piece of paper.  
 ( ) 5. The waiter brought them no milk but the tickets for a bull-fight.

## 6. City Trees

### 城市树

Scientists are trying to *grow*<sup>①</sup> a new kind of tree for better city life. They say the air gets so dirty that the trees now in the cities will all die in the *future*<sup>②</sup>.

① v. 种植

② n. 未来, 将来

The new kind of city tree must not have deep *roots*<sup>③</sup> because they may get in the way of the *underground pipes*<sup>④</sup>.

③ n. 根, 根茎

④ 地下管道

They must be short because tall trees will get in the way of the electric lines, and they must not drop fruit on people's heads.

*What's more*<sup>⑤</sup>, the trees must be so strong that they are not afraid of *insects*<sup>⑥</sup> or dirty air.

⑤ 而且

⑥ n. 昆虫

Are you interested in this new kind of tree?



**Read the passage and tell whether the following is true or false: (判**

**断下列句子是否符合短文内容,符合的用 T 表示,不符合的用 F 表示,填入括号内。)**

- ( ) 1. Scientists are trying to grow a new kind of tree because the dirty air will make the trees now in the city die in the future.  
 ( ) 2. The new kind of tree may get in the way of the underground pipes.  
 ( ) 3. The new kind of tree must be very tall.  
 ( ) 4. The new kind of tree must have a lot of fruit.  
 ( ) 5. The new kind of tree should not be afraid of insects or dirty air.

## Unit Two

### 7. The Most Useful Book

#### 最有用的书

People living in different countries made different kinds of words. Today there are about fifteen hundred *languages*<sup>①</sup> in the world. Each has many thousands of words. A very large English *dictionary*<sup>②</sup>, for example, has four or five hundred thousand words. But we do not need all these words. To read stories you need to know only about two thousand words. Before you leave middle school, you will learn *over*<sup>③</sup> one thousand words.

① n. 语言

② n. 字典

③ prep. 超过,在...以上

The words you know are called your *vocabulary*<sup>④</sup>. You should try to make your vocabulary large. Read as much as you can. There are a lot of books written in easy English for you to read. You will enjoy them. When you meet a new word, find its *meaning*<sup>⑤</sup> in your dictionary. Your dictionary is your most useful book.

④ n. 词汇

⑤ n. 意思、含义



**Choose the best answer according to the passage:** (根据短文内容,选择最恰当的答案。)

- The number of different spoken languages is about \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. 150                      B. 1,500                      C. 500                      D. 5,000
- Before you leave middle school, you will learn \_\_\_\_\_ words.  
A. about two thousand                      B. four or five hundred thousand  
C. about three thousand                      D. more than one thousand
- Each language usually has \_\_\_\_\_ words.  
A. two thousand                      B. hundreds of  
C. different kinds of                      D. many thousands of
- To make your vocabulary large, you must \_\_\_\_\_.