

英语活页

English Loose-Leaf Graduated Reading

分级阅读

阅读理解

九年级/5级



崔朗·主编

北京市海淀区教育局特高级教师编写组

审定

由美籍英语教学顾问克里斯蒂·巴里特

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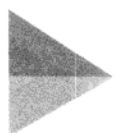
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1 参考答案与解题思路

难度: 中 词数: 143 标准用时: 4 分钟 实际用时:

If you are inside:

- If you're outside:**

- After the earthquake:**

- () 1. If you are in a tall building when an earthquake happens, you'd better_____.

- () 2. If you are outside during an earthquake, _____.

- () 3. After the earthquake, you should _____.

- A. look after injuries B. not help the others around you
C. protect yourself without wearing shoes D. not listen to the radio for the latest information

- () 4. The underlined word “aftershocks” in the passage means “_____” in Chinese.

- A. 震感 B. 震源 C. 余震 D. 防震

- () 5. The passage is mainly about_____.

- A. what to do before an earthquake takes place
B. what to do if you are in an earthquake
C. how to escape from an earthquake when you're at home
D. how to predict an earthquake in the open air



难度: 中 词数: 146 标准用时: 4 分钟 实际用时: _____

It was late at night. The street was empty and quiet. Suddenly a man came out and slipped (溜) into a house. But when he got into a big room, he was soon found by the hostess (女主人). She gave him a good beating and after that she pushed him outside the door.

The next day, a policeman came to see the woman. He said, "The thief was beaten so seriously last night by you that he won't be able to leave the hospital in two or three weeks. He is a bad man. But you seem to have done too much."

The hostess gave a sigh (叹息), saying, "I've done it wrong. What a pity!"

"What?" said the policeman in surprise. "No! No! I think you were quite right, madam."

"Thanks. But I had thought he was my husband back from the pub (酒店)."

- () 1. Late at night the hostess found a man at her home. She thought it was _____.
A. her friend B. her husband
C. a thief D. a policeman
- () 2. We can see that the woman _____.
A. was very clever B. was very hard on her husband
C. was very kind to others D. hated the thief very much
- () 3. The hostess felt it was a pity because _____.
A. she had given her husband a good beating
B. she hadn't given the thief a good beating
C. she hadn't given a call to the police
D. she hadn't beaten her husband after all
- () 4. The policeman thought that the hostess _____.
A. shouldn't beat the bad man so hard
B. was wrong because she had done it by mistake
C. was right because she hadn't given any trouble to the police
D. was right because the bad man would be in hospital for a long time
- () 5. Which of the following is true?
A. The hostess gave her husband a good beating that night.
B. The woman helped the policeman to catch the thief that night.
C. The woman was very strong and careful.
D. The woman hated her husband to go to the pub too often.





难度: 易 词数: 162 标准用时: 4 分钟 实际用时: _____

This March is a busy month in Shanghai. There is lots to do. Here are the exciting activities.

Live Music—Late Night Jazz (爵士乐)

Enjoy real American jazz from John Davis, the famous guitar player. This is his third visit to Shanghai. The first two were sold out, so get your tickets quickly.

PLACE: The Jazz Club	DATES: 15~23 March	PRICE: ¥ 120
TIME: 10 pm till late!	TEL: 6466-8736	

Scottish (苏格兰的) Dancing

Take your friends and get ready to dance till you get tired. Scottish dancing is fun and easy to learn. Teachers there will teach you how to dance.

PLACE: Jack Stein's	DATES: every Monday	PRICE: ¥ 60
TIME: 7 pm~10 pm	TEL: 6402-1877	

Exhibitions—Shanghai Museum

There are 120,000 pieces on show here. You can see the whole of Chinese history. It's always interesting to visit.

PLACE: Shanghai Museum	DATES: daily
PRICE: ¥ 30 (¥ 15 for students)	TEL: 6888-6888
TIME: Monday-Friday 9 am-5 pm, Weekends 9 am-9 pm	

- () 1. If you want to watch John's performance, you can call at _____ to book a ticket.
A. 6466-1877 B. 6888-6888 C. 6402-1877 D. 6466-8736
- () 2. Bob and his friend want to go Scottish dancing. They should prepare _____ for the tickets.
A. ¥ 180 B. ¥ 120 C. ¥ 90 D. ¥ 60
- () 3. At 2 pm on Monday, you can _____.
A. enjoy real American jazz
B. take your friend to do Scottish dancing
C. go to visit Shanghai Museum
D. see the whole of the world history

Not to Hitchhike

请不要免费搭乘他人之车



难度: 易 词数: 144 标准用时: 4 分钟 实际用时: _____

Dear editor,

Can't your newspaper do something about the custom of hitchhiking?

A short time ago, on a car travel I counted at least 50 people standing beside the road, asking for rides. Many of them were young women.

Don't they understand how dangerous it is to get into the car driven by a stranger? How much do they know about the driver? Is he a good driver or not? Nothing!

Many of these young hitchhikers may come from good families. Don't their parents teach them anything about the world? I always taught my children not to talk to strangers. I never let them take rides from people they didn't know.

Isn't there enough crime (犯罪) today without asking for trouble by hitchhiking? On the other hand, hitchhiking may bring some traffic trouble.

Don't you think what I said is true?

A worried Grandfather

- () 1. The word "hitchhiking" means _____.
 A. waiting for a bus at the bus stop
 B. driving in a dangerous way
 C. going on a long way by getting free rides in other people's car
 D. asking a stranger the ways in a car
- () 2. The worried Grandfather _____.
 A. doesn't like young women to drive cars
 B. thinks it is dangerous for a young woman to get into a stranger's car
 C. likes drivers to be careful and strict in their work
 D. never lets his children get into other people's car
- () 3. The worried Grandfather _____.
 A. was hit by a car when he was standing by the road
 B. is a good driver and often gives free rides to strangers
 C. is in trouble now and he wants to get some help from the newspaper
 D. has seen much of the world and he is very careful
- () 4. The worried Grandfather wrote the letter to tell _____.
 A. the newspaper to let its readers know the danger of hitchhiking
 B. young women never to go on a long travel alone
 C. young people to listen to their parents at home
 D. his children not to talk to strangers on the road





难度: 中 词数: 181 标准用时: 5 分钟 实际用时: _____

Most people have flown a kite or have seen one rise and dip (下降) in a strong spring wind. Now so many people know that kites were first made in China thousands of years ago. The ancient (古代) Chinese were making and flying kites even before they were writing.

A long time ago, the Chinese made kites to use in wars. They would fly these war kites in the dark. The kites were fixed (固定) so that they made strange sounds. Men who were at war with them would hear these sounds and run away. They thought those strange sounds were made by gods (神) in the sky.

The ancient Chinese also flew kites to bring good luck and to make their crops grow rich and tall. Sometimes they tied long strings (细绳) and hooks (钩子) to their kites. Then they would fly the kites over water, letting the hooks hang down to catch fish.

The Chinese use sticks, strings and paper for their kites. Some of these kites look like animals or trees. Others look like birds or houses.

- () 1. The main idea of the first paragraph is that _____.
- A. kites were first made in China
B. most of us have flown or seen a kite
C. the ancient Chinese were making kites before they were writing
D. the ancient Chinese were good at making kites
- () 2. In ancient China kites could be used for _____.
- A. catching fish
B. helping people fly
C. watering the crops
D. helping people walk in the dark
- () 3. The ancient Chinese used kites in wars because the kites _____.
- A. could bring good luck
B. looked like animals
C. could help them win a war
D. could fly high
- () 4. The Chinese usually use _____ for their kites.
- A. sticks, strings and grass
B. strings, hair and wood
C. paper, strings and sticks
D. paper, ropes and hooks
- () 5. What does the passage talk about?
- A. Lucky kites.
B. Strange kites.
C. Beautiful kites.
D. Chinese kites.



难度: 易 词数: 188 标准用时: 4 分钟 实际用时: _____

At school many things happen to us. We may feel excited when we have success in a school play. We may feel sorry if we lose an important game. We want to keep the memory for the rest of our lives.

How to keep the memory? Our English teacher, Miss Wang, has taught us a good way of remembering things—to make our own yearbook. What is a yearbook? A yearbook is a kind of book which is used to keep the memory of exciting moments. It's usually made at the end of the year.

Last December, we began to make our yearbook. First we chose the persons who had done something special, then some students interviewed (采访) them, some wrote down their stories, others took photos of them. Everyone in our class had something to do. Finally our teacher helped us to put the things together. We had our first yearbook.

All of us put a lot of love into making the yearbook. It is so wonderful that not only the students but also our parents and teachers will remember the special time for ever.

- () 1. When we have success in a school play, we may feel _____.
A. sorry B. angry C. excited D. interested
- () 2. Miss Wang's good way of remembering things is to _____.
A. buy a new book B. write down stories
C. take a lot of photos D. make a yearbook
- () 3. A yearbook is made to _____.
A. take notes B. keep the memory
C. do our homework D. remember English words
- () 4. Usually a yearbook is made in _____.
A. January B. February C. May D. December
- () 5. We made our first yearbook _____.
A. without any help B. without putting our love into it
C. with the help of our teacher D. with the help of our parents



Like tree, like fruit. 羊毛出在羊身上。



难度: 易 词数: 174 标准用时: 4 分钟 实际用时: _____

Many years ago, there lived a rich man who wanted to help the people of his town. But first he wanted to find out whether they deserved (应得到) his help. So he placed a very large stone in the center of the road. Then he hid behind a tree and waited.

Soon an old man came. "Who put this stone here?" asked the old man, but he didn't try to move away the stone. Instead, he passed around the stone and kept on walking. Another man came and did the same thing. Then another appeared, and another. Later, a young man came. He saw the stone and said, "The night will be very dark. Some people will come and fall because of the stone." Then he moved the stone to one side of the street with great difficulty. To his surprise, under the stone he found a bag of money and this message: "This money is for the kind person who removes this stone from the road. That person deserves my help."

- () 1. We can learn from the passage that _____.
- A. the stone itself fell from the mountain to the road
B. an old man hid behind a tree to see what would happen later
C. a young man forced the people of his town to work for him
D. a rich man wanted to help the people by leaving a large stone in the road
- () 2. When he came to the center of the road, the old man _____.
- A. passed around the stone and walked away
B. didn't see the stone
C. moved the stone away
D. waited for help
- () 3. How many people are mentioned (提到) according to the story?
- A. Less than four. B. Four. C. Six. D. More than eight.
- () 4. What does the underlined word "removes" mean in this passage?
- A. 消除 B. 移开 C. 拆迁 D. 摘下



难度: 难 词数: 271 标准用时: 6 分钟 实际用时: _____

Babies sleep about eighteen hours a day. Mrs Thatcher and Napoleon both said they only needed to do it three or four hours a night. Sleep—no one can live without it. But how much do we really need?

Research (研究) by the National Sleep Foundation in Washington says that we all need eight hours' sleep every night. Scientists have found that people who sleep for less than six and a half hours a night are more often ill than people who sleep for eight hours. Going without sleep also increases (增加) the chance of serious illness. "Workaholics (工作狂)" who sleep for less than five hours often die young, and do less well at work.

The scientists found that adults (成年人) usually sleep for seven hours a night, with 32% sleeping less than six hours.

It also says that the idea that we need less sleep as we get older is completely untrue. "People have no idea how important sleep is to their lives," Dr Thomas Roth, director of the Foundation says, "Good health needs good sleep."

"But not too much of it," says Professor Jim Horne of Loughborough University, "sleep is like food and drink," he believes, "you would always like to have a little bit more, but that doesn't mean you need it." Professor Horne studied a group of people who could spend as many hours as they wanted in bed, after ten hours they didn't find it any easier to get up in the morning. And people who sleep for more than nine hours a night die younger than people who usually sleep for seven or eight!

- () 1. How many hours a day do babies sleep? _____
A. 8 hours B. 3 hours C. 4 hours D. 18 hours
- () 2. It's _____ for your health to work without enough sleep.
A. good B. healthy C. bad D. useful
- () 3. The word "it" means _____ in the sentence "But not too much of it".
A. idea B. sleep C. work D. study
- () 4. Professor Horne found it was not _____ for people to get up in the morning after ten hours' sleep.
A. easier B. happier C. more important D. more difficult





难度: 易 词数: 171 标准用时: 3 分钟 实际用时: _____

For Children

Museum: Children's Museum, Sundays, 89 North Main Street, 67641235

Story time: Children's Library, 106 Green Street, Wednesdays

during 9:30 am~5:00 pm, 66599624

Sports: Soccer Club, Tuesdays and Thursdays, 16 Yangtze Road, 96725643

Basketball Club, Wednesdays and Fridays, 79071632

Cinema: New films for children, 99 Brick Road, 69001354

Useful Phone Numbers

Fast Food Restaurant: 66387901

Hospital: 68787451

Visitor Information Center: 800-120-9847

Taxi: 79210583

Visitor Hotel Information: 800-739-7302

- () 1. You can only visit Children's Museum on _____.
A. Tuesdays B. Thursdays C. Fridays D. Sundays
- () 2. If children want to listen to the stories, they should go to _____.
A. 16 Yangtze Road B. 89 North Main Street
C. 106 Green Street D. 99 Brick Road
- () 3. 800-739-7302 is the telephone number for you to _____.
A. ask for hotel information B. do some shopping
C. have a good story time D. order fast food
- () 4. Jack's father is ill. He should dial (拨打) _____.
A. 800-120-9847 B. 79210583
C. 68787451 D. 66387901
- () 5. You cannot get any information about _____ from the two notices.
A. looking for a hotel B. doing eye exercises
C. eating fast food D. taking a taxi



难度: 中 词数: 244 标准用时: 5 分钟 实际用时: _____

A rabbit is running into its hole. You may ask, "What happened?"

Well, when a rabbit sees something dangerous, it runs away. Its tail moves up and down as it runs. When the other rabbits see this tail moving up and down, they run too. They know that there is danger. The rabbit has told them something without making a sound. It has given them a signal (信号).

Many other animals use this kind of language. When a bee has found some food, it goes back to its home. It cannot tell the other bees where the food is by speaking to them, but it does a little dance in the air. This tells the bees where the food is.

Some animals say things by making sounds. A dog barks when a stranger comes near. A cat purrs when it feels pleased. Some birds make several different sounds, each with its own meaning.

But man has something that no animal has—a large number of words about things, actions (行为), feelings or ideas.

People living in different countries made different kinds of words. A very large English dictionary, for example, has four or five hundred thousand words. But we don't know all these. The words we know are called vocabulary. We should try to make our vocabulary larger, read as many books as possible. When we meet a new word, look it up in the dictionary. A dictionary is the most useful book.

- () 1. What does a rabbit do to give a warning of danger to the other rabbits?
- A. It runs into its hole.
B. It stops to move its tail.
C. It runs with its tail moving up and down.
D. It stops moving its tail up and down as it runs.
- () 2. In the passage the animals that use body language to express their actions and feeling are _____.
- A. bees and rabbits
B. bees and cats
C. dogs and cats
D. birds and rabbits
- () 3. The passage tells us that no animal is able to _____.
- A. give the others information
B. inform the others how it feels
C. tell the others its actions and feelings with words
D. make different sounds, each with its own meaning
- () 4. How can we make our vocabulary larger?
- A. We must make more and more new words.
B. We should learn more languages.
C. We can look up any new words in a dictionary.
D. We must try to read as much as we can.





难度: 难 词数: 182 标准用时: 5 分钟 实际用时: _____

Do you still get free plastic bags from the supermarkets? Things have changed.

China has banned (禁止) free plastic bags at shops and supermarkets, and people have to pay for using plastic bags. The rule started on June 1. It came because our country tried to make litter less. Making super-thin (超薄) plastic bags has also been banned.

The Chinese once used about 3 000 000 000 plastic shopping bags a day, and they have caused pollution of the environment (环境污染). The bags have become a main cause of plastic pollution because they are easy to break and people throw them away here and there. So the Chinese people are encouraged to bring their own bags for shopping.

What kind of shopping bag is the best to bring? Some students in Chongqing have a good idea. They make their own shopping bags. They use old clothes to make cloth bags (布袋), and send them to their parents as presents. They also ask their parents and friends to use cloth bags instead of plastic ones. They think it is their duty to protect (保护) the environment.

- () 1. People in China have to _____ now.
A. throw plastic bags here and there
B. collect plastic bags in the street
C. pay for using plastic bags at shops and supermarkets
D. use free plastic bags at shops and supermarkets
- () 2. China made this rule because plastic bags were bad for the _____.
A. environment B. litter C. shops D. supermarkets
- () 3. The Chinese people are encouraged to bring _____ for shopping.
A. no bags B. free plastic bags
C. their own bags D. super-thin plastic bags
- () 4. Some students in Chongqing _____.
A. ask their parents to make cloth bags
B. make cloth bags themselves
C. pick up plastic bags everywhere
D. buy cloth bags for their parents
- () 5. What's the main idea of this article (文章)?
A. Making super-thin plastic bags has been banned in China.
B. The bags have become a main cause of plastic pollution.
C. Some students in Chongqing begin to make their own shopping bags.
D. To protect the environment, free plastic bags have been banned in China.



难度： 中 词数： 201 标准用时： 4 分钟 实际用时： _____

Christopher Columbus (哥伦布) discovered (发现) America on the 12th of October, 1492. When he returned home, with the news of his discovery, people were very excited and thought highly of him. But some were jealous (嫉妒的) of him. "Who is this Columbus?" they asked, "Isn't he a poor pilot (舵手) from Italy? And could any other seaman do the same?"

One day, a friend asked Columbus to have dinner; several of the people were there, too. "You have discovered strange lands," they said, "But what of it? Anybody can do that. It is the easiest thing in the world." Columbus made no answer, but after a while he took an egg from a plate and said to them, "Who, gentlemen, can make this egg stand on end (竖着)?" One by one those at the table tried, but no one could.

Then Columbus took the egg and struck (敲) its small end gently (轻轻地) on the table. And the shell (壳) broke a little. After that there was no trouble in making it stand upright. "Gentlemen," said he, "What is easier than to do this? It is the easiest in the world. Anybody can do it... after it has been shown how."

- () 1. Columbus was the first person _____.
- who discovered the United States
 - who knew the situation of America
 - who flew to America
 - who made others excited
- () 2. Some people were jealous of him because _____.
- they thought the discovery of America was just by chance
 - they didn't know him
 - he was from Italy
 - he was a poor pilot
- () 3. Columbus asked those people _____.
- to see an egg
 - to stand on an egg
 - to make an egg stand upright
 - to make him stand straight
- () 4. Columbus made the egg stand on end by _____.
- striking its ends gently on the table
 - striking its big end hard on the table
 - breaking its ends open on the table
 - striking its small end gently on the table



A faithful friend is hard to find. 知音难觅。