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中学英语

阅读训练与测试

(初三)

张建伟 主编



 安徽科学技术出版社

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前 言

中学英语教学的一个主要目的是培养学生的阅读能力。阅读能力不仅是学生在校期间,而且是他们走上社会后应用最广泛的一种技能。阅读是吸收书面语的手段,它有利于扩大词汇量,丰富语言知识,开阔视野,培养语感,了解外国文化背景等。

阅读能力的培养单靠教科书是远远不够的,还需要有一定量的课外阅读材料。只有通过广泛、大量和快速的阅读,才能获得较高的阅读能力。教育部最新颁布的中学英语课程标准明确规定:初中毕业生除教材外,课外阅读量应累计达到15万词以上;普通高中毕业生除教材外,课外阅读量应累计达到36万词以上。为满足中学生的课外阅读需求,我们组织了一批有多年教学经验、全面熟悉教材、深刻了解学生学习状况、通晓各级各类考试水平和要求的中学知名教师,精心编写了这套《中学英语阅读训练与测试》,它具有以下特点:

一、选材精细

1. 题材广泛,体裁多样。题材内容涉及政治、经济、文化、艺术、科学技术、历史、教育、名人传记、环境保护等各个方面;体裁既有记叙文又有说明文,既有议论文又有应用文,其中应用文包括信函、通知、便条和图表说明等。

2. 知识性强,趣味性更强。充分考虑不同年龄段学生的兴趣、爱好、愿望等学习需求和心理需求选择不同的阅读材料,以激发学生的学习兴趣。

3. 语言真实、地道、具有时代气息。

4. 重要语言现象再现率较高。

二、编排精心

1. **由易到难,循序渐进。**本套书共6本,分别供初一至高三学生使用,因此选材上严格按中学生各年级的实际水平把握难易梯度。每册书内容也从简单到复杂逐步过渡。

2. **生词双解,难点注释。**每篇阅读材料的生词除第一册外均给出双解,难点则配有注释与讲解,并给出例句,从而便于学生整体理解、快速阅读。

3. **巧设练习,自测自评。**每篇阅读材料后精心编写了有关词汇的练习以供学生落实对词汇的理解和掌握。为了检测学生对阅读材料的理解程度,又编写了一定数量的判断正误题和单项选择题。

只要循序渐进地坚持阅读,阅读能力定会大大提高。

编 者

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Unit One

Passage 1

Most American school students have a long summer holiday. It is usually from June to September. During this holiday students often travel or have summer work. Some students take courses¹ in summer school. Mary spent her last summer in summer school. She studied two courses and she travelled with her family. They saw interesting places near their home in Seattle. Mary's friend, Peter, worked at a gasoline² station during the summer. He sold gasoline and mended cars. He made a lot of money and saved nearly all of it. Peter is going to the university³ next year. He needs money for the university tuition⁴.

Notes

1. **course** series of lessons, lectures, etc. 课程
2. **gasoline** a liquid obtained especially from petroleum, used especially for producing power in the engines of cars, aircraft, etc. 汽油
3. **university** a place of education at the highest level, where degrees are given 大学
4. **tuition** fee for teaching 学费

Exercises

1. Spelling.

- 1) How do you s _____ your spare time?
- 2) The technical(技术) innovation(革新) will s _____ us much time and labour.
- 3) There is no n _____ for him to come.
- 4) It's n _____ five o'clock.
- 5) It's never too late to m _____. (改过不嫌晚.)

2. Decide whether the following statements are true(T) or false(F).

- 1) Some American school students do not have a long summer holiday.
- 2) During the summer holiday students only do their homework at home.
- 3) Mary only spent her last summer in summer school.
- 4) Mary and her family visited interesting places far from their home.

5) Peter made a lot of money and saved all of it.

3. Choose the best answer.

- 1) In American from June to September _____.
A. most students take courses in universities
B. all school students are still at school
C. more school students stay at home
D. there are still lessons in summer schools
- 2) Peter, one of Mary's friends, is _____.
A. a gasoline worker
B. a car mender
C. a school student
D. a university student
- 3) Seattle is the name of _____.
A. a summer school
B. Mary's friend
C. a gasoline station
D. an American city
- 4) What did Peter do last summer? _____.
A. He worked at a gasoline station
B. He travelled with his family
C. He studied in a summer school
D. He visited some interesting places
- 5) Peter saved nearly all of his money because _____.
A. he didn't need to pay for anything
B. his parents asked him to do so
C. he needs money for his summer work
D. he needs money for the university tuition

Passage 2

One Sunday, Mark decided to go sailing in his boat with his friend Dan, but Dan happened to¹ be away. Dan's brother, John, offered² to go instead³ though he did not know anything about sailing. Mark agreed and they set out to sea.

Soon they found themselves in a thick fog. Mark was sure they would be hit by a big ship. Fortunately he saw a large buoy⁴ through the fog and decided to tie the boat to it for safety. As he was getting onto the buoy, however, he dropped the wet rope. The boat moved away in the fog carrying John, who did not know how to use the radio, drifted⁵ about and was seen twelve hours later.

Mark spent the night on the buoy. In the early morning he fell asleep. He was having a bad dream when a shout woke him up. A ship, the Good Hope, came up and he climbed onto it and thanked the captain. The captain told him that John had

been picked up by another ship and the ship's captain had sent out a message. "Without the message I would not have found you in the buoy," he said.

Notes

1. happen to 碰巧

e.g. I happened to be at the station when he arrived. 他到达时我恰好在车站。

2. offer statement, offering to do or give something to somebody 提出

3. instead as an alternative or replacement 代替, 顶替

e.g. We've no coffee. Would you like tea instead? 我们没有咖啡了。喝茶可以吗?

4. buoy a floating object fastened to the bottom of the sea 浮标, 救生圈

5. drift to float or be driven along by wind, waves, or currents 漂流

Exercises

1. Spelling.

- 1) This was what she s _____ out to discover.
- 2) People who find hibernating(冬眠) animals a _____ often think that they are dead.
- 3) He could not d _____ what he could do next.
- 4) In the morning, the cock can w _____ me up.
- 5) I'm s _____ that he is honest.

2. Decide whether the following statements are true(T) or false(F).

- 1) Mark decided to go sailing in his boat with John, because John knew a lot about sailing.
- 2) Dan wanted to go with Mark, but his brother John didn't agree.
- 3) When Mark and John set out to sea, they found themselves in a thick fog.
- 4) John saw a large buoy through the fog and decided to tie the boat to it for safety.
- 5) At the end of the story, both John and Mark were saved.

3. Choose the best answer.

- 1) Why didn't Mark and Dan go sailing together? _____.
A. Dan asked his brother to go instead B. Dan was in some other place
C. Mark was in some other place D. Mark would like to go with John
- 2) Mark tried to tie the boat to the buoy so that _____.
A. he could spend the night on it while John was looking for help
B. he and John could go sailing again when the fog cleared
C. it wouldn't be hit by other ships
D. he might be picked up by a passing ship
- 3) John and Mark became separated because _____.
A. there wasn't room for both John and Mark on the buoy
B. John couldn't control the boat and drifted away

- C. Mark thought it safe to stay on the buoy but John didn't
 D. John had to stay in the boat to radio for help
- 4) What made it possible for Mark to be found on the buoy?
 A. There wasn't room for both John and Mark on the buoy
 B. John couldn't control the boat and drifted away
 C. He shouted when he caught sight of the Good Hope
 D. The captain saw him as the fog cleared
- 5) The word "he" in the last sentence refers to _____.
 A. the captain that got the message B. John
 C. the captain that sent the message D. Mark

Passage 3

Robert is nine years old and Joanna is seven. They live at Mount Ebenezer. Their father has a big property¹. In Australia, they call it a farm.

Robert and Joanna like school very much. At school they can talk to their friends, but Robert and Joanna can not see their friends. They live 100, perhaps 300 miles away and, like Robert and Joanna, they all go to school by radio.

Mount Ebenezer is in the center² of Australia. Not many people live in "the Center". There are no schools with desks and blackboards and no teachers in "the Center". School is a room at home with a two-way radio. The teacher also has a two-way radio. Every morning she calls each student on the radio. When all students answer, lessons begin. Think of your teacher 300 miles away.

Notes

1. **property** thing or things owned; possessions 财产, 资产
e.g. The jewels were her personal property. 这些首饰是她的私人财产。
2. **center** a middle part or point 中心

Exercises

1. Spelling.

- 1) Tim and his friends were picking apples on a f _____.
 2) They were t _____ to some foreigners through an interpreter.
 3) Knowledge b _____ with practice. (认识从实践开始)
 4) This place is four miles a _____ from here.

5) The room does not seem to be 1 _____ in.

2. Decide whether the following statements are true (T) or false (F).

- 1) Robert is seven years old and Joanna is nine.
- 2) The children in "the Center" have their classes with a two-way radio at home.
- 3) Robert and Joanna like school very much, because at school they can play with their classmates.
- 4) Mount Ebenczer is in the center of Australia, so many people live there.
- 5) Every morning the teacher calls the students by television, and they can see each other through the TV screen.

3. Choose the best answer.

- 1) The children in "the Center" do not go to school because _____.
A. they live too far away from one another B. they do not like school
C. they are not old enough to go to school D. their families are too poor
- 2) In order to send their children to school, parents in "the Center" of Australia must have _____.
A. a property B. a car
C. a school room at home D. a special radio
- 3) Teachers in "the Center" of Australia teach _____.
A. not in a classroom but at the homes of the students
B. by speaking only and not showing anything in writing
C. without using any textbooks or pictures
D. without knowing whether the students are attending
- 4) When children are having a lesson, they can hear their teacher _____.
A. but their teacher can not hear them B. and their teacher can hear them, too
C. but can not hear their schoolmates D. and see him or her at the same time
- 5) A "property" in Australia is a _____.
A. house B. school C. farm D. radio

Passage 4

If you wish to become a better reader, here are four important points¹ to remember about rate², or speed, of reading.

1. Knowing why you are reading — what you are reading to find out — will often help you to know whether to read rapidly or slowly.

2. Some things should be read slowly throughout³. Examples are directions for making or doing something, arithmetic problems, science and history books, which are full of information. You must read such things slowly to remember each step and

important idea.

3. Some things should be read rapidly throughout. Examples are simple stories meant for enjoyment, newsletters from friends, items, or bits of news from the local paper, telling what is happening to friends and neighbours.

4. In some of your readings, you must change your speed from fast to slow and slow to fast, as you go along. You need to read certain pages rapidly and slow down and do more careful readings when you come to important ideas which must be remembered.

Notes

1. **point** a single particular idea, fact, or part of an argument or statement 要点
2. **rate** speed 速度
3. **throughout** in every part 始终, 彻头彻尾
e.g. I watched the film and cried throughout. 我看那部电影时从头哭到尾。

Exercises

1. Spelling.

- 1) Dr Bethune went on working t _____ the night.
- 2) "Is this valuable painting m _____ for me?" This sentence means "Is the owner thinking of giving it to me?"
- 3) Do you r _____ where you put the key, I can't find it now.
- 4) "More haste, less s _____." This sentence means "Too much haste may result in delay."
- 5) The sign r _____ "Keep Left".

2. Decide whether the following statements are true(T) or false(F).

- 1) Better readers usually read very fast.
- 2) The writer gives us four pieces of advice on reading.
- 3) According to the passage, when you read some directions for making or doing something, arithmetic problems, science and history books, which are full of information, you must try to read slowly.
- 4) In this passage, the writer suggests that when we read some simple stories for enjoyment, we can read rapidly throughout.
- 5) In the last paragraph, the writer suggests that in some of our readings we should change our speed from fast to slow and slow to fast, as we go along.

3. Choose the best answer.

- 1) According to the passage, your reading speed depends on _____.
A. whether the reading material is interesting or not

- B. what you are reading and the time you can afford
 - C. what your purpose in reading something is
 - D. whether the information is long or short
- 2) If one wants to enjoy oneself by reading, one should take up ____ .
- A. an enjoyable story book
 - B. a book on science and technology
 - C. business letters from work
 - D. some material full of information
- 3) Which of the following readings should you read slowly and carefully? ____ .
- A. Fairy tales
 - B. Foreign novels
 - C. Product directions
 - D. An evening paper
- 4) In suggestion 3 the word "items" means ____ .
- A. useful objects
 - B. pieces of news
 - C. test questions
 - D. local papers
- 5) Which of the following can best express the main idea of the passage? ____ .
- A. How to decide your reading speed
 - B. How to raise your reading speed
 - C. How to know your reading skills
 - D. How to choose your reading materials

Unit Two

Passage 1

George was a quiet, serious young man. He had been studying particularly¹ hard one year, and when he passed his examinations, his friend Jim went to give him his congratulations² and then had an earnest³ conversation with him.

"You've never been to a dance, George," he said. "It's boring⁴ always studying and never enjoying oneself. Come out with me this evening."

"Perhaps you're right, Jim," replied George after a moment's hesitation⁵.

So they went to a dance and had an enjoyable time. But George drank more than he was used to, and by midnight Jim had become worried about him, so he said, "Now we'll walk home in the cool air."

On their way home, they came to a bridge, and George looked down at the river below attentively⁶. The stars were reflected⁷ in its smooth surface.

"What are those lights down there?" George inquired.

"They're the stars, George," Jim replied.

"The stars?" George said. "Well, then, how did I get up here?"

Notes

- 1. particularly** especially; in a way that is special and different from others 特别
- 2. congratulation** an expression of joy for someone's success, good fortune, luck etc. 庆祝, 祝贺
- 3. earnest** too serious; determined; not light-hearted 认真的
e.g. He is a terribly earnest young man. 他是个非常认真的年轻人。
- 4. bore** make somebody feel tired and uninterested 单调的, 乏味的
- 5. hesitation** be slow to speak or act because one feels uncertain or unwilling; pause in doubt 犹豫
e.g. She replied without hesitation. 她毫不犹豫地做了回答。
- 6. attentively** giving attention to somebody or something; alertly and watchfully 专心地, 注

意地

7. **reflect** make a visible image of somebody or something 映出某人(某物)的影像

Exercises

1. Spelling.

- 1) I p _____ want to see that film.
- 2) We are in the c _____ of a happy life.
- 3) The teacher asks the students to listen with a _____ in class.
- 4) You don't have to w _____ about that.
- 5) He looked at this face r _____ in the mirror.

2. Decide whether the following statements are true(T) or false(F).

- 1) George had been studying very hard one year and passed his examinations.
- 2) Jim advised George to relax for a while.
- 3) George and Jim went to a dance and had a good time.
- 4) Jim suggested that they should go home by walking.
- 5) According to the passage, the story was happened in summer.

3. Choose the best answer.

- 1) Why did Jim think that George needed a change? Because _____.
A. he had been studying particularly hard B. he had never enjoyed himself
C. he had passed his examinations D. all of the above
- 2) Jim invited George to _____.
A. a party B. have a drink with him
C. a dance D. go to a bridge to cool themselves
- 3) Jim felt worried when he saw _____.
A. it was midnight
B. George had drunk more than he was used to
C. George looked down at the river attentively
D. George enjoyed himself
- 4) The stars seemed to be below George because _____.
A. he was drunk
B. the stars were reflected in the river below the bridge
C. the stars were in the river in the midnight
D. he got up above the stars
- 5) George thought _____.
A. he was above the stars B. he was swimming in the river
C. the stars were in the river D. he had drunk too much

Passage 2

The custom of playing tricks¹ on friends on April 1st is believed to have originated² in France in the middle of the 16th century.

Before that time, one calendar³ was used throughout Europe. Under this calendar, each new year began on April 1st. On that day, people celebrated by exchanging⁴ gifts and visiting each other.

Then in 1564, King Charles IX of France used a new calendar and ordered that each new year was to begin on January 1st. However, while most people followed their king's order, there were some who did not like the idea of the change and refused to accept New Year's Day.

These people soon became the butt⁵ of jokes and tricks by their friends and neighbours because they continued to observe⁶ April 1st as New Year's Day. Their friends and neighbours sent them false gifts, invited them to parties, and played tricks on them because they were "April Fools", people who insisted on their April 1st as New Year's Day.

Notes

- 1. trick** something done to someone to make him look stupid and thus give amusement to others
开玩笑
- 2. originate** have as a cause or beginning 发源
- 3. calendar** a system which names, arranges, and numbers each day of each month of the year
日历
- 4. exchange** give or receive something or somebody of the same kind or value in place of another
交换
e. g. Mike exchanged seats with Tom. 迈克与汤姆调换了坐位。
- 5. butt** a person that people make fun of 嘲笑的对象
- 6. observe** celebrate (按传统习惯)纪念, 庆祝
e. g. Do they observe Christmas Day in that country? 他们在那个国家过圣诞节吗?

Exercises

1. Spelling.

- 1) I b _____ him to be right.
- 2) They c _____ the victory.

- 3) May I e _____ seat with you?
- 4) He never r _____ to help his friends.
- 5) "Can you f _____ me?" means "Do you understand?"

2. Decide whether the following statements are true (T) or false(F).

- 1) The custom of playing tricks on friends on April 1st is believed to have originated in England in the middle of the 16th century.
- 2) After the 17th century, each new year began on April 1st.
- 3) All people followed King Charles IX's order.
- 4) Those people who didn't follow King Charles IX's order would not be killed.
- 5) At present, most people regard January 1st as New Year's Day.

3. Choose the best answer.

- 1) _____ April Fool's Day began.
 A. On April 1st
 B. On January 1st
 C. On April New Year's Day
 D. In 1564
- 2) In 1564, King Charles IX of France _____.
 A. didn't like to celebrate New Year's Day on April 1st
 B. did away with the old calendar and used a new one
 C. refused to accept New Year's Day
 D. called some people "April Fools"
- 3) Before the mid-16th century, on April 1st, people _____.
 A. played tricks on others as they liked
 B. celebrated it as their New Year's Day
 C. sent presents to their king
 D. invited the foolish to take parties
- 4) Some people were called "April Fools" because _____.
 A. they still wanted to celebrate their New Year's Day on April 1st
 B. they liked "April Fools"
 C. they played tricks on their friends and neighbours
 D. they were "April Fools"
- 5) From the story we know _____.
 A. "April Fools" insisted on their New Year's Day on January 1st
 B. people celebrated April Fool's Day on April 1st before 1564
 C. "April Fools" hated their French King
 D. April Fool's Day is a custom of making fun of friends

Passage 3

You might think that there are no differences between British and American people. After all they speak the same language, don't they? If you ask a British

or an American person, the differences are quite great.

What do British people think Americans are like? The British think Americans are very strange. They make a lot of noise and they laugh too loudly. They are rich, and they only think about money. But the British do say that Americans are kind, friendly people. They're happy to help you if you are in trouble.

What do Americans think of the British? Well, they think the British are cold and very unfriendly. They are not interested in success or in making lots of money. They think British is the best country in the world. They looked down on¹ other countries. But Americans say that the British are quite hard workers. They are brave and honest. And in time of trouble they face² difficulties happily.

You can see that these ideas can cause misunderstanding³ between the British and Americans. But when American and British people become friends, they usually find things are not as bad as they expected.

Notes

1. look down on 看不起, 轻视

e.g. We should never look down on the physical labour. 我们不能轻视体力劳动者。

2. face be opposite to 面对

e.g. The window faces the garden. 那窗户面对着花园。

3. misunderstand failure to understand rightly 误解, 误会

Exercises

1. Spelling.

- 1) I don't want any m _ _ _ _ _.
- 2) Because he was i _ _ _ _ in English, he learned English very well.
- 3) I am to put you to so much t _ _ _ _.
- 4) Don't give up. F _ _ _ _ difficulties squarely and overcome them.
- 5) He i _ _ _ _ that he had done right.

2. Decide whether the following statements are true (T) or false(F).

- 1) British and American people do not speak the same language.
- 2) British people believe that American people are rich but they do not care about money.
- 3) American people will help you if you are in trouble.
- 4) Americans say that the British are not good workers.
- 5) British people are proud of their country.

3. Choose the best answer.

- 1) Are there differences between British and American people? _ _ _ _ _.