

中学英语快速阅读

齐平昌 王 辰 编



初 中 篇

世界图书出版公司

FAST READING IN HIGH SCHOOL

中学英语快速阅读

(初中篇)

齐平昌 王 辰 编

- 精选原文 160 篇，题材广泛，兼具知识性与趣味性
- 篇篇附 Comprehension Questions(理解题)，提高理解力
- 注释繁简得当，版面图文并茂
- 有单句阅读 75 组，全面提高对设问技巧的适应与把握
- 编排由浅入深，循序渐进
- 文中穿插有特别开心的趣味阅读，调剂学习生活

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编纂说明

【认识阅读】

1. 阅读理解能力在整个中学英语学习的过程中占有特别重要的位置。

2. 阅读理解是测试学生英语水平的主要方法之一。阅读是一种语言技能,是一种复杂的心理活动,它是高于句子水平而进行的一种语言活动。仅掌握基本语法和有一定的词汇量并不能自发产生阅读能力,必须经过专门的训练才行。

3. 阅读能力的提高依赖语言能力和阅读技巧。语言能力指拥有一定的词汇量和必要的基础语法知识。

4. 阅读技巧则是指判断文体和文章结构、迅速摄取全文或段落大意、不查字典按上下文猜测生词词义、有方向地搜索文章要点和推测含蓄意思等能提高阅读效率的技能。

5. 在具有同等语言能力的学生中,经过一定技巧训练的,其阅读速度和理解水平必定较高。

6. 阅读有以下几种不同难度要求的判断性练习:

(1) 练习中句子的词汇、句型等与文章中句子的基本一致,有时仅有词序等少量变化。

(2) 练习中的句子是文章中句子的某些转换,包括同义词转换和句型转换。

(3) 练习中的句子仅有部分意思与文章中原句相符,需仔细辨别。

(4) 练习中句子的命题是文章中句子所未曾表明的,需将文章意思作适当的推理或引申,以找出它的含蓄意思。判断这类命题的正确性,应从文章的字里行间寻找证据,不可作纯属主观臆测的推想。

7. 准确地理解语篇应当做到:

(1) 能够识记英语文章中的词汇和短语。

(2) 能够迅速找出语篇中的主要思想和次要信息,即阐述细节;能看出部分与整体关系、时间关系、地点关系、并列关系与从属关系等,并摘取可用于总结的具体信息。

(3) 能根据上下文推测不熟悉的词义和用法,看出影响理解的语言冗余现象。

(4) 能理解句子结构的功能意义,如请求、命令、祈使、原因、结果、目的、时间和关系等。

(5) 能够判断句子间的逻辑关系,理解句内语义关系,段内语义关系和语篇语义关系。

(6) 能在速读中获取文章主旨大意,并看出文章中的思想和组织关系等。

(7) 能看出作者的目的、态度、口气和文章的基调。

(8) 能看出印刷版面、标题、目录、书写符号和斜体等的作用。

8. 九年义务教育全日制初级中学英语教学大纲(试用修订版)有关阅读(二级目标)的要求如下:

听

(1) 能听懂课堂用语,并作出相应的反应。

(2) 能听懂教师用所学语言叙述课文内容及背景。

(3) 能在听题材熟悉的语言材料时,克服生词的障碍,理解语篇大意。

(4) 能听懂语速为每分钟 120 个词左右,与学生生活贴近的、基本没有生字的语言材料,

获取所需信息。

(5) 能听懂广播、电视、录音、录像中与本学段水平相当的英语有声语言材料,泛听总量不低于 40 小时。

说

(1) 能就课文内容进行回答,并能复述课文大意。

(2) 能就熟悉的题材,利用图片、录像、多媒体等情景提示,根据要求进行表述和表述。

(3) 能讲述与本学段水平相当的小故事并参与简单的模拟和角色扮演的活动。

(4) 能在日常交际中运用《日常交际用语简表》中所列内容,就熟悉的话题进行交流。

读

(1) 能预习课文,初步理解课文大意。

(2) 能独立阅读生词率不超过 3% 的题材熟悉的文章,理解语篇大意,获取有关信息。阅读速度为每分钟 50~70 个词。

(3) 能理解日常生活中的内容简单的书信、通知、说明等应用性文字材料,并能理解和解释图表所提供的简单信息。

(4) 能借助词典阅读理解难度相当于课文的文字材料,获取所需信息,并从阅读中获得乐趣。

(5) 除教材外,课外阅读量应不低于 10 万字。

写

(1) 能用书写体熟练、清楚地书写,大小写、词距、标点等运用正确、规范。

(2) 能听写与课文有关、结构简单、没有生词的材料,听三遍,书写速度为每分钟 10~12 个词。

(3) 能笔头回答就课文内容提出的问题。

(4) 能仿照学过的题材或话题,利用所给的范例写简单的书信、便条、通知等;能按要求笔头转述所听、所读的简单内容。

(5) 能为图片提供简单的文字说明并能表述自己的观点。

语音

(1) 能熟练地运用基本的拼读规则读出单音节和双音节词。

(2) 能按国际音标正确地读出单词。

(3) 能正确、连贯、流畅地朗读课文或略浅于课文的文段。

(4) 在口头表述中,语调、节奏自然,语音基本正确。

词汇

(1) 能熟练地运用基本拼读规则拼写单词。

(2) 能根据所学的构词法判断和记忆派生词和合成词的词义和词类。

(3) 能掌握 800 个左右单词,200 条左右习惯用语及固定搭配,能够在口笔头交际活动中运用。此外,还要求扩大 400~500 个左右的认读词汇。

语法

(1) 能正确理解附表里所列语言形式的意义和功能。

(2) 能积极运用语法项目表中要求掌握的语言形式进行口头和书面的表述与交流,在书面表达中力求表述形式基本正确。

(3) 能初步运用表示并列、因果、转折等逻辑关系和相关标志词等基本语篇知识获取和处

理信息。

【本书特点】

1. 本书含六项内容,即 **Part One**: 阅读理解初步;**Part Two**: 增强阅读实力;**Part Three**: 实战中考英语阅读理解准备训练——对阅读设问的适应性训练;**Part Four**: 实战中考英语阅读理解;**Part Five**: 在美国每天平均……;趣味阅读(穿插于某些页空处)。其中,前四个部分为本书的核心。全书采用符合初中学生心理特点和逻辑思维方式的知识性材料,题材广泛,篇幅适中,极富启发性。文章包括三项内容:(1)本文;(2)理解题;(3)文章注释。其中理解题部分的设置遵循一定的理论依据,指导学生从不同的方面提高阅读能力和理解水平。

本册理解题的设计是:

- (1) 获知能力,要求回忆起具体事实。
- (2) 理解文章暗含意思与推理能力。
- (3) 证实文章中某个具体句子。
- (4) 理解文章的中心意思。

2. 本书第3部分“实战中考英语阅读理解准备训练——对阅读设问的适应性训练”包括75段精心选编的短句,目的是培养学生对英语阅读设问的感受,这对于提高学生中考英语阅读理解的准确程度是十分必要的。

3. 第4部分“实战中考英语阅读理解”精选散见于各地中考试卷中的58篇精彩阅读文章,以帮助中考考生熟悉命题。

4. 本书在编排上做到由浅入深,循序渐进,尽量符合学生对于事物的认知过程,并力求满足不同英语程度的学生的不同需求。

5. 全书特别注意选用新颖的、趣味性和知识性极强的阅读材料,并经过精心编辑,图文并茂,语言地道,力求给学生留下较深的印象,从而循序渐进地使学生的阅读理解力得到切实的提高。

编者谨识

2000年2月20日

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Part One

阅读理解初步

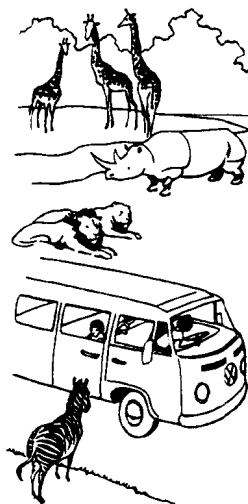
阅读各组短文，选出最佳答案

A

How Did Zoos Begin? (动物园的诞生)

Zoos started a long time ago. The first ones belonged to kings and queens. You had to be rich to bring strange animals from far away.

Later, zoos were for everyone. But sometimes the animals were not well cared for. They were kept in small cages.

**Comprehension Questions**

- () 1. The first zoo started _____.
 A. last year
 B. long ago
 C. about 5 years ago
- () 2. This story tells mostly about _____.
 A. kings B. cages C. zoos
- () 3. In the first part of the story, what does the word “rich” mean?
 A. Tasting good. B. Having a lot of money.
 C. Growing plants well.
- () 4. Today’s zoos are better for the animals because the places are _____.
 A. large, open parks B. small cages
 C. still fun for people
- () 5. You can guess from the story that animals are _____ in small cages.
 A. well cared for B. still
 C. unhappy

Notes

1. The first ones... 最初的动物园 ones 是代词, 代替前面提到过的复数可数名词 zoos。
2. belong [bi'ləŋ] v. 属于 常和 to 一起用。
3. were not well cared for 没有受到很好的照顾 care for 照顾, 关心
4. cage [keɪdʒ] n. 笼子
5. large, open parks 大型对外开放的公园

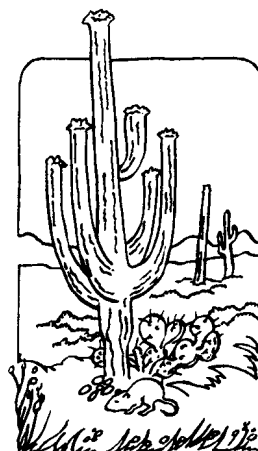
B

The Desert (沙漠)

A desert is a very dry place. It does not rain there very much. A desert is very hot, too.

Only a few plants can grow in a desert. Only a few animals can live there. Those plants and animals don't need much water to live. And they don't mind when it is hot.

Could you live in a desert? Why or why not?



Comprehension Questions

- () 1. A desert is very _____.
A. hot
B. windy
C. wet
- () 2. This story tells what it is like in the _____.
A. forest
B. desert
C. mountains
- () 3. Plants and animals that live in the desert don't need much _____.
A. sunlight
B. water
C. food
- () 4. You can tell from the story that plants in the desert are _____.
A. strong
B. loud
C. red

Notes

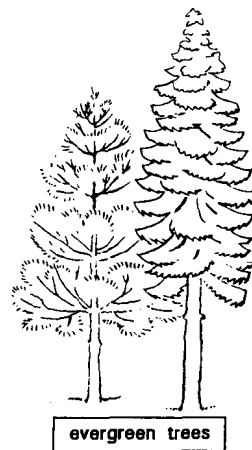
1. desert ['dezət] *n.* 沙漠
2. mind [maɪnd] *v.* 介意, 在乎

A

Evergreen Trees (常青树)

Some trees get new colors in the fall. Their green leaves turn red or yellow. Then the leaves drop off.

Other trees stay green all year. They have leaves all the time, too. The old leaves stay on until new ones grow. Ever means “always” or “without stopping”, so these trees are called evergreen. They are always green.

**Comprehension Questions**


- () 1. Some trees get new _____ in the fall.
A. flowers
B. colors
C. bird nests
- () 2. This story tells about trees that stay _____.
A. green
B. young
C. short
- () 3. After leaves turn red or yellow, they _____.
A. get bigger
B. turn green
C. drop off
- () 4. The word ever means _____.
A. sometimes
B. in the fall
C. always

Notes

1. fall [fɔ:l] *n.* [美] 秋天
2. The old leaves stay on until new ones grow. 旧树叶一直保留到新树叶长出来。
3. evergreen ['evəgrɪn] *adj.* 常绿的, 常青的

Pisa Leaning Tower (比萨斜塔)

tower



Millions of people visit Pisa every year. They go just to see the Leaning Tower. Will the tower ever fall? No one knows.

- () 1. The tower was built to hold _____.
A. bells
B. animals
C. stores
- () 2. This story tells about a tower that _____.
A. is new
B. fell down
C. leans
- () 3. In the second part of the story, what does the word “called” mean?
A. Spoke on a phone.
B. Named.
C. Shouted.
- () 4. People go to Pisa in order to _____.
A. climb a hill
B. ring the bell
C. see the tower
- () 5. You can guess from the story that _____.
A. most towers don't lean
B. Italy is funny
C. people are afraid of the Leaning Tower

1. leaning tower 斜塔 lean [li:n] *v.* 倾斜 tower [tauə] *n.* 塔
2. Pisa ['pi:zə] *n.* 比萨 (意大利西北部城市名, 以其斜塔而闻名)
3. Italy ['itəli] *n.* 意大利
4. bell tower 钟楼 bell [bel] *n.* 钟, 铃

A

Mrs. Anderson (安德森夫人)

Little Marian liked to sing. New songs were fun for her. She could sing them right away.

Marian Anderson went on singing. Her singing made people happy. They came from far away to hear her sing. She became well-known all over the world.

**Comprehension Questions**

- () 1. New songs were _____ for Marian.
A. sorry
B. hard
C. fun
- () 2. This story tells about someone who liked to _____.
A. sing
B. paint
C. yell
- () 3. After Marian went on singing, she _____.
A. got tired
B. became well-known
C. went far away
- () 4. You can tell from the story that people _____.
A. stopped Marian from singing
B. thought Marian was just like anyone else
C. liked to hear Marian sing

Notes

1. Anderson 安德森夫人(全名是 Marian Anderson, 1902—, 美国黑人女低音歌唱家)
2. right away 立刻, 马上
3. well-known ['wel'nəʊn] *adj.* 出名的
4. all over the world 遍及全世界

An Ice House (冰房)

There are wood houses and stone houses. And there are ice houses, too. An igloo is a house made of ice. Eskimos made them. Eskimos live where there is snow and ice all the time.

Today, most Eskimos live in wood houses. But they still make igloos. The Eskimos cut the ice into blocks. They build round houses with the blocks. The ice houses keep the Eskimos warm.



Comprehension Questions

- () 1. Eskimos live where there is a lot of _____ all the time.
 - A. sunshine
 - B. snow
 - C. rain
- () 2. This story tells about how Eskimos build _____.
 - A. wood fences
 - B. ice houses
 - C. stone walls
- () 3. Before they build an igloo, Eskimos cut the ice into _____.
 - A. circles
 - B. blocks
 - C. wood
- () 4. You can tell from the story that igloos are _____ inside.
 - A. warm
 - B. cold
 - C. wet

Notes

1. wood [wud] *n.* 木头
2. igloo ['iglu:] *n.* 爱斯基摩人用雪块砌成的圆顶小舍
3. The Eskimos cut the ice into blocks. 爱斯基摩人将冰切成大块。block [blɒk] *n.* 大块

A

A Flower (花朵)

A flower is part of a plant. The job of a flower is to make seeds. Then new plants can grow.

But many flowers are also pretty. They have bright colors and interesting shapes. Many flowers smell good, too. So people like them.

Long ago, all flowers were wild flowers. Then people learned how to plant the seeds. They made the first flower gardens.



Comprehension Questions

- () 1. The job of a flower is to _____.
A. small good B. make seeds
C. fill a garden
- () 2. This story does not tell about the _____ of flowers.
A. colors B. smell
C. size
- () 3. In the first part of the story, what does the word “plant” mean?
A. Factory. B. Green living thing.
C. Put in.
- () 4. People could make a garden because they _____.
A. learned how to plant seeds B. liked wild flowers
C. did not have much land
- () 5. You can guess from the story that plants cannot grow without _____.
A. warm weather B. seeds
C. rain

Notes

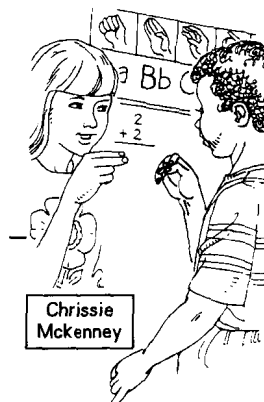
1. seed [si:d] *n.* 种子
2. pretty ['priti] *adj.* 好看的
3. bright color 鲜艳的颜色
4. shape [ʃeip] *n.* 形状
5. smell good 很好闻 smell 为系动词, 后接形容词 good。
6. wild [waɪld] *adj.* 野生的

A Ten-year-old Teacher (一位 10 岁的教师)

A teacher can be any age. Just ask Chrissie McKenney. She was only 10 when she started teaching.

How old Chrissie get the job? It was not easy. Chrissie wanted to help children who cannot hear. But the school had never had such a young helper. Could Chrissie do it?

First Chrissie learned to sign. Signing is a way of talking with your hands. Soon it was easy for Chrissie to talk to the children. So the school let her help. Now Chrissie visits the school almost every day. The children love their young teacher. She is their friend.



Comprehension Questions

- () 1. Chrissie wanted to help children who cannot _____.
A. hear B. see C. play
- () 2. This story tells about a _____.
A. special class B. young teacher
C. silly person
- () 3. In the third part of the story, what does the word “learned” mean?
A. Forgot. B. Found out how.
C. Stopped.
- () 4. The school let Chrissie help because she _____.
A. was too old B. could sign
C. could not hear
- () 5. You can guess from the story that most teachers _____ Chrissie.
A. are older than B. do not like
C. are just like

Notes

1. sign [sain] *v.* 打手语 *n.* 手语
2. children who cannot hear 那些耳聋的孩子 who cannot hear 为一定语从句, 修饰 children.
3. a way of talking with your hands 用手说话的一种方式