

★牛津译林版★

one passage
world

中考阅读加强版

英语
一课一读

九年级(下)

《一课一读》编写组

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★牛津译林版★

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★《一课一读·英语·9B》

Reading expands my world. 在我们的英语学习中,阅读不但培养语感、提高英语综合能力的必经之路,也是丰富人生、培养美感、促进素质全面提高的钥匙。

阅读能力的提高没有一蹴而就的飞跃,但也不需要长时间过度地煎熬。突破不同学习阶段的阅读瓶颈,需要在兴趣的引导下循序渐进地推进。一方面,量的积累很重要。每天课外阅读 1~2 篇英语文章是可以轻松做到的,只要循序渐进,就能通过阅读量的积累,在大量文章中实现词汇从新到熟的过渡,在不同语境中准确判断单词的意思,真正掌握并运用,最终摆脱词汇量浅陋、阅读时苦苦猜测仍然一头雾水的状态。同时,量的积累也包括文化积淀,通过阅读英语国家教育、环境、科技等种种题材的文章,了解英语国家语言背景,能开阔视野,逐渐培养我们的英语思维能力,跨越陌生感带来的理解障碍。另一方面,质量要求不能忽视。光有数量没有质量也不行。通过阅读理解,完形填空等试题测试,可以及时检查我们阅读理解的正确程度,发现并改正问题,这既促进阅读质量的不断提高,又直接提高在各种考试中阅读理解试题的得分率。当然,阅读对文章的质量也有要求,我们选择的阅读材料应注意切合自身水平,在题材与体裁上对真实生活的覆盖率高,生词量适当,因为过难过易、落后古旧或枯燥乏味的文章都不利于英语水平提高。

本着以上理念,同时凸显初三毕业升学应试的特点,本书围绕单元教学,以话题为中心,以阅读为主线,设计了三个部分:第一部分同步阅读;第二部分中考英语阅读精要;第三部分中考阅读模拟训练;

● 同步阅读部分每单元有如下栏目:

背景篇 阅读离不开背景。此部分依据各单元不同主题,安排两篇相关阅读材料,既帮助学生拓展文化知识,又帮助学生拓展和话题相关的词汇,培养世界意识,加深对单元主题的理解。阅读背景篇材料时,应注意根

据话题内容以及语境,对部分生词进行合理推测。对部分出现频率较高的生词还应查阅工具书,证实所推测意义及其相关用法。

乐趣篇 兴起是阅读的动力。此部分提供单元主题范围内具有强烈时代感、趣味性的阅读文章三篇。题材丰富,体裁多样,知识性和生活性兼具。其中美文赏析,更是篇篇精华,可领略语言文化之美、异域风景之美以及世间真美。建议读者诵读,以增强语感,净化灵魂,荡涤心灵。

技能篇 结合各单元词汇、语法、功能的学习目标,通过词汇填空、单项选择、阅读理解、完型填训等中等考题型,训练巩固所学语言知识,帮助学生及时将其内化为自身技能,夯实理解基础。

提高篇 针对语言能力测试,提供完形填空、阅读理解两大块的试题,加强训练针对性,帮助学生在阅读过程中熟悉测试方式,提前热身,消除畏惧心理。

交流篇 语言学习的最终目的是为了表达与交流。此部分结合单元话题及阅读内容,提供真实的语境和场景,鼓励并引导学生在看过之后,所感所想“想说就说”,采用中考题型训练,既提高口头表达能力,又提高解题技能。

名师解析 参考答案编排在每个单元的最后部分,方便学生在做题后查阅。各单元的阅读篇目,参考答案部分均附有精要的解析,点拨阅读思路,使知其然,更知其所以然。

●第二部分 中考英语阅读精要根据中考要求设两个栏目,一是考点聚点,二是解题档案。对近几年各地中考英语试题进行了分析,提出复习要领和解题技巧,并配有经典题库。在前期大量阅读训练的基础上,辅以精当的归纳点拨,一定会使读者的阅读水平在考试中发挥得淋漓尽致。

●第三部分 中考阅读模拟训练根据各地中考模式精心设计了十套阅读理解模拟试题,另外还根据学生解题过程中的思维习惯,在名师解析中提供了精心讲解。认真完成模拟操练,可以巩固训练效果。

本书配套牛津译林版或人教版普通中学课程标准实验教材使用,也可以独立使用,作为中考阅读板块的专项训练用书。

阅读是看世界、是分享,不是辛苦的不断重复。希望《一课一读》能伴随你漫步在多姿多彩的英语天地!

编者

2007年1月

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第一部分 同步阅读



背景篇

4

232 words

min

Red Planet Day falls on November 28th every year. It commemorates the launch of the Spacecraft Mariner 4 on November 28, 1964. (The 228 day mission of Mariner 4 brought the spacecraft within 6,118 miles of Mars on July 14, 1965.)

The planet Mars is referred to as the “Red Planet” because it appears red in color. Red Planet Day honors our celestial neighbor, the fourth planet in the solar system.

Is Mars truly red in color? Scientists debated this question, even after the Mars Rovers landed and began to explore the planet. Why? Because the lenses used to take photos are tinted.

On Red Planet Day, take a few minutes to look upwards into the sky, and gaze at our neighbor. Hopefully, you will have a cloudless night sky for viewing. You can also recognize this day by reading up about Mars, and viewing pictures of it. There are plenty of pictures online to which you can get an easy access.

● Basic Facts about Mars

Fourth Planet from the Sun

Mars gets its name from the Greek word “Ares”, the God of War





Often visible to the naked eye

Distance from the Sun: average 136,764,000 miles

Rotation around the Sun: 687 days

Rotation period: 1,026 Earth days

Gravity: 1/3 of Earth

Size: 7th largest planet, about 1/10th the mass of Earth

Moons: none

Temperature range(F): -207 to +81 degrees

● Supplementary knowledge

Eight Planets in the Solar System: Mercury 水星; Venus 金星; Earth; Mars 火星;

Jupiter 木星; Saturn 土星; Uranus 天王星; Neptune 海王星

Think and answer:

1. Is Mars truly red in color?

2. Can you say something about Mars as much as you can?

B

	564 words		
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European scientists believe in life on Mars

NOORDWIJK, Netherlands—European Space Agency scientists think that there was and could even still be life on Mars and want a new European mission to the red planet to take samples, a conference heard on Friday.

"Mars is the most Earth-like planet in our solar system," said Agustin Chicarro, ESA Mars Express Project Scientist at the end of a one-week conference during which scientists from around the world discussed ESA's Mars mission findings so far.

European Space Agency scientists think that there was and could even still be life on Mars and want a new European mission to the red planet to take samples, a conference heard on February 25, 2005 in Noordwijk, The Netherlands. This hand out image taken from the European Space Agency's Mars Express spacecraft shows the Martian north polar ice cap with layers of water, ice and dust for the first time in perspective view. This image shows cliffs which are almost two kilometres high, and



the dark material in the caldera-like(火山样的) structures and dune fields could be volcanic ash.

They found a large ice sea near Mars' equator that was formed less than 5 million years ago and believe volcanic activity is still continuing on the North Pole.

The findings on Mars, one year after a European launch started an orbit around the planet, also serve as a stark warning to earthlings—Mars has no protective ozone layer and the surface is blasted by solar storms and ultraviolet light.

Water vapor destroyed ozone on Mars and a recent increase of water vapor in Earth's stratosphere could be a potential threat to this planet's protective ozone layer that is probably linked to global warming, said scientist Jean-Loup Bertaux.

"Hints of life on Mars are getting stronger," said Vittorio Formisano whose team found methane(甲烷)and formaldehyde(甲醛)on Mars.

He said there was so much methane produced on Mars that there was reason to believe this had an organic origin. "Life is probably the only source that can produce so much methane."

Everett Gibson, from NASA's Johnson Space Center, said he had held a poll among the 250 scientists at the conference.

On the question whether they thought there had been life on Mars, 75 percent replied in the affirmative. Asked whether they believed there to be life now, 25 percent said "yes."

Asked what kind of life, Gibson said "bacterial."

ICE WATER

Jean-Pierre Bibring led a team looking for traces of water. "We found water, but not in the form we envisioned."

There is no evidence of permanent oceans or lakes during the past three billion years and no extended areas with carbonates, and water on Mars today is present as ice.

Gerhard Neukum, of the High Resolution Stereo Camera team, showed several pictures of the "Frozen Sea" near the equator. The area is some 800 by 900 kilometers and the original depth was some 50 meters with ice rafts(冰排)of up to 30 kilometers in size.

Mars remains a very hostile environment—a fierce solar wind is blowing away planetary materials and penetrates deep down the dayside atmosphere while during polar night, the atmosphere is minus 130 to minus 143 degrees Celsius. But David Southwood, ESA Director of Science, said Europe should return to Mars and needs to find money for a second mission to probe(探测)deeper into its mysteries.

Think and answer:

1. Why did European Space Agency scientists think that there was and still be life on Mars?

2. Is there any water on Mars?



乐趣篇

4

	309 words		min
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There is life on Mars, a researcher has announced at a conference—unfortunately it is just spaceship-borne contamination(污染物).

"I believe there is life on Mars, and it's unequivocally there, because we sent it," Andrew Schuerger of the University of Florida told the Lunar and Planetary Science Conference in Houston, Texas, recently. He has been granted funding from NASA's planetary protection office to help develop better sterilisation(消毒) techniques for future missions.

Schuerger says that of all the space probes sent to Mars, only the two Viking craft in 1976 were adequately heat sterilised. The procedures used for all missions since then, including NASA's twin rovers and Europe's Beagle 2, would have left some microbes(微生物)aboard.

After testing whether terrestrial(陆地)organisms can survive simulated Martian conditions and the procedures used to sterilise spacecraft, he reckons(估计)there is a good chance some made it to Mars and might still be living there.

If a spacecraft's surface is made of a material that repels(抵制)water, any water on the surface collects into droplets that shrink as they dry, concentrating the microbes and helping them survive.

Most Earth bugs that hitch-hiked to Mars would probably perish quickly, but it is not a certainty.

Images and chemical evidence from the current orbiter and rover missions suggest that briny, acidic water may have existed for a long time in Martian soil. Some kinds of acid brine could be liquid even under today's frigid(寒冷的)conditions, so Earth organisms might just find their way to a moist environment where they could grow.



"They are probably not going to survive in 200 kelvin(绝对温标) conditions and in sulphuric(硫酸的) acid," says Jeff Kargel of the US Geological Survey, who believes that ponds and marshes of acidic brines(盐水) are possible or even likely on Mars today.



But, he adds, "Maybe they could. And maybe we've just done a really terrible thing."

Think and answer:

1. What does the researcher think of the Mars?
2. Why has Andrew Schuerger been granted funding from NASA's planetary protection office?
3. What are the tests for?

B

1. Listen to the recording and complete the notes.

	347 words		min
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Goodbye Pluto(冥王星)

It is always hard for a small fish to live in a big pond. Pluto's recent departure from the classical planet family clearly proves that size really matters.

Astronomers voted on August 24 to create the first scientific definition of the word "planet", and Pluto obviously didn't make the cut. It turned out to be only a "dwarf planet".

After weeks of heated debate, over 2,500 astronomers from 75 countries voted on the definition of a "planet" at a conference of the International Astronomical Union (IAU). According to the definition, a planet must have a clear neighbourhood around its orbit. Pluto has widely been considered a planet since its discovery in 1930. Unfortunately, it has a special orbit which overlaps with Neptune's. It is all because, compared with Neptune, Pluto is very small. It is attracted by Neptune's gravity when the two planets get closer.

According to IAU, a "dwarf planet" should have an orbit around the Sun. It will not have a clear neighborhood around its orbit, and must not be a satellite. The new classification means that the science textbooks will have to be updated.

The solar system is now made up of the eight "classical planets," together with a number of dwarf planets. The classical planets are: Mercury, Venus, Earth,



Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus and Neptune.

The debate over Pluto's status started in 1992. After an advanced telescope was sent into space, astronomers started to find a belt of objects, which lies beyond Neptune. The belt contains nearly 1,000 objects, including Pluto. As they continued the exploration, scientists recently discovered at least 41 dwarf planets at the edges of the solar system. There are at least two objects of a similar size to Pluto.

It seems that even if the IAU had kept Pluto's status as a planet, the classical theory of nine planets in the solar system would have had to be changed, but the other way around. More dwarf planets of a similar size to Pluto would join the family of planets. Scientists will probably find many more dwarf planets.

Think and answer:

1. Why do we say "Goodbye Pluto"?

2. What should a "dwarf planet" have according to IAU?

美文赏析

	517 words		min
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The importance of being honest

In the busy city of New York, such an astonishing thing that ever happened.

On a Friday night, a poor young artist stood at the gate of the subway station, playing his violin. Though the music was great, people were quickly going home for the weekend. In this case, many of them slowed down their paces and put some money into the hat of the young man.

The next day, the young artist came to the gate of the subway station, and put his hat on the ground gracefully. Different than the day before, he took out a large piece of paper and laid it on the ground and put some stones on it. Then he adjusted the violin and began playing. It seemed more pleasant to listen to.

Before long, the young violinist was surrounded with people, who were all attracted by the words on that paper. It said, "Last night, a gentleman named George Sang put an important thing into my hat by mistaken. Please come to claim it soon."

Seeing this, it caused a great excitement and people wondered what it could be.

After about half an hour, a middle-aged man ran there in a hurry and rushed through the crowd to the violinist and grabbed his shoulders and said, "Yes, it's you. You did come here. I knew that you're an honest man and would certainly come here."

The young violinist asked calmly, "Are you Mr. George Sang?"

The man nodded. The violinist asked, "Did you lose something?"

"Lottery. It's lottery," said the man.

The violinist took out a lottery ticket on which George Sang's name was seen. "Is it?" he asked.

George nodded promptly and seized the lottery ticket and kissed it, then he danced with the violinist.

The story turned out to be this: George Sang is an office clerk. He bought a lottery ticket issued by a bank a few days ago. The awards opened yesterday and he won a prize of \$ 500,000. So he felt very happy after work and felt the music was so wonderful, that he took out 50 dollars and put in the hat. However the lottery ticket was also thrown in. The violinist was a student at an Arts College and had planned to attend advanced studies in Vienna. He had booked the ticket and would fly that morning. However when he was cleaning up he found the lottery ticket. Thinking that the owner would return to look for it, he cancelled the flight and came back to where he was given the lottery ticket.

Later someone asked the violinist, "At that time you were in need to pay the tuition fee and you had to play the violin in the subway station every day to make the money. Then why didn't you take the lottery ticket for yourself?"

The violinist said, "Although I don't have much money, I live happily; but if I lose honesty I won't be happy forever."

Through our lives, we can gain a lot and lose so much. But being honest should always be with us. If we hear ourselves in a deceptive and dishonest way, we may succeed temporarily. However, from the long-term view, we will be a loser. Such kind of people are just like the water on the mountain. It stands high above the masses at the beginning, but gradually it comes down inch by inch and loses the chance of going up.

假如没了诚信,我一天也不会快乐

在繁华的纽约,曾经发生了这样一件震撼人心的事情。

一个星期五的傍晚,一位贫穷的年轻艺人仍然像往常一样站在地铁站门口,专心致志地拉着他的小提琴。琴声优美动听,虽然人们都急急忙忙地赶着回家过周末,但还是有很多人情不自禁地放慢了脚步,时不时地会有一些人在年轻艺人跟前的礼帽里放一些钱。

第二天黄昏,年轻的艺人又像往常一样准时来到地铁门口,把他的礼帽摘下来很优雅地放在地上。和以往不同的是,他还从包里拿出一大张纸,然后很认真地铺在地上,四周



还用自备的小石块压上。做完这一切以后,他调试好小提琴,又开始了演奏,声音似乎比以前更动听更悠扬。

不久,年轻的小提琴手周围站满了人,人们都被铺在地上的那张大纸上的字吸引了,有的人还踮起脚尖看。上面写着:“昨天傍晚,有一位叫乔治·桑的先生错将一份很重要的东西放在我的礼帽里,请您速来认领。”

见此情景,人群之间引起一阵骚动,都想知道这是一份什么样的东西。过了半小时左右,一位中年男人急急忙忙跑过来,拨开人群就冲到小提琴手面前,抓住他的肩膀语无伦次的说:“啊!是您呀,您真的来了,我就知道您是个诚实的人,您一定会来的。”

年轻的小提琴手冷静地问:“您是乔治·桑先生吗?”

那人连忙点头。小提琴手又问:“您遗落了什么东西吗?”

那位先生说:“彩票,彩票”。

小提琴手于是掏出一张彩票,上面还醒目地写着乔治·桑,小提琴手举着彩票问:“是这个吗?”

乔治·桑迅速地点头,抢过奖票吻了一下,然后又抱着小提琴手在地上跳起了舞。

原来事情是这样的,乔治·桑是一家公司的小职员,前些日子他买了一张一家银行发行的彩票,昨天上午开奖,他中了50万美元的奖金。昨天下班,他心情很好,觉得音乐也特别美妙,于是就从小钱包里掏出50美元,放在了礼帽里,可是不小心把奖票也扔了进去。小提琴手是一名艺术学院的学生,本来打算去维也纳进修,已经定好了机票,时间就在今天上午,可是他昨天整理东西时发现了这张奖票,想到失主会来找,于是今天就退掉了机票,又准时来到这里。

后来,有人问小提琴手:“你当时那么需要一笔学费,为了赚够这笔学费,你不得不每天到地铁站拉提琴。那你为什么不把那50万元的奖票留下呢?”

小提琴手说:“虽然我没钱,但我活得很快乐,假如我没了诚信,我一天也不会快乐。”

在人的这一生中,我们会得到许多,也会失去许多,但守信用却应是始终陪伴我们的。如果以虚伪、不诚实的方式为人处世,也许能获得暂时的“成功”,但从长远看,他最终是个失败者。这种人就像山上的水,刚开始的时候,是高高在上,但逐渐逐渐地它就越来越下降,再没有一个上升的机会。



技能篇

I. 语言训练

一、英汉词组互译

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|-----------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1. 呈……的形状 _____ | 6. virtual reality _____ |
| 2. 越来越拥挤 _____ | 7. many different designs _____ |
| 3. 将来 _____ | 8. the public transport system _____ |
| 4. 漂走 _____ | 9. power pack _____ |