

衔接教材 1

JUNIOR ENGLISH READINGS FOR APPRECIATION

本书编写组 编

英语阅读 · 欣 · 赏 ·

9 年级 全一册

初中



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每周 一课

九年级全一册

初中英语阅读欣赏

Junior English Readings for Appreciation

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前言

随着阅读技能在英语教育中越来越受重视,同时切合地方教育的实际,我们组织了一批优秀教育工作者,编写了这套《每周一课——初中英语阅读欣赏》丛书,供初中各年级学生使用。

我们试图通过本书,整合并优化阅读资源,以激发兴趣为出发点,将学生领入到对英语篇章的欣赏层次上来,旨在帮助学生挖掘自身学习潜力,加强对英语知识的全面了解,提高对英语阅读方法的掌握。本书主要有以下特点:

1. 新:

① 立意新:本书选取了大量的优秀英语篇章,贯穿阅读方法的引导,结合新颖的板块设计,辅以少量的任务型题目,让学生在读的过程中体会语言本身的幽默、地道、规范、技巧,增强对英语国家文化知识的了解,是对英语阅读教材创新的一个大胆尝试。

② 选材新:各位编写老师充分利用教学资源,选取了贴近学生生活学习实际、体现素质教育要求的文章,展示了地方教育系统对英语阅读资源优化的要求。

2. 趣:

选文中包含了很多学生喜闻乐见的话题和体裁,包括幽默、俚语、台词、寓言等等,并配以大量插图,能很好地将学生带入到语言的情景中,激发阅读兴趣。文章后的板块辅以小笑话、双关语等等,也是学生兴趣的一个切入点,帮助提高学生自主阅读的积极性。

3. 赏:

通过环环相扣的板块设计,一步步由引入(Lead-in)——阅读文章——重点讲解(Language Focus)——理解文章(Reading Comprehension)——了解相关背景知识(English Corner)——加深了解(Cultural Background),到最后实现对语言知识的多层次学习(Communication)。对英语文章的赏析的目的也就在递进式和多样性的阅读中达到了。

本书共分为8个单元,每个单元结构如下:

阅读欣赏方法分析 以讲解的方式,指导学生有针对性的阅读和理解。

精粹阅读(2篇) 重点的分析指导和背景知识的补充,深化阅读层次。

课外阅读(4篇) 提供学生课外自主阅读的材料,任务型题目辅助理解。

拓展阅读(2篇) 拓展话题,补充文化背景。

原版欣赏(1篇) 体会语言魅力,引导学生选择原版文章赏析。

编写一套涵盖面广、引导性强、质量上乘的教材是一个巨大的挑战。由于时间有限,难免有疏漏与不足,敬请广大师生多提意见,以便不断修订和完善。

本书编写者

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Reading Skills

高效阅读

在阅读过程中,有两种高效阅读方式:扫读和细读。根据不同的阅读目的选择阅读方法,能有效地提高阅读速度和质量。下面为大家做具体介绍。

1. 扫读 (Skimming)

扫读是通览全文,把握文章的中心意思,也就是对文章进行快速阅读把握住文章内容的读法。它也是平时快速阅读训练的主要方法。具体说即快速阅读后,弄清文章的中心思想,以及文章中通过什么或哪几方面来说明和阐述这个中心。扫读时可以忽略细节,快速读句子中的关键词语,重点看文章首尾段及每段的首尾句子,捕捉到中心意思。

2. 细读 (Scanning)

通读全文,抓住文章中心后,就要浏览一下阅读试题,看完所有选项,再带着这些问题进行阅读,集中精力研读全文,分清文章的体裁,把握文章中心和主要内容,进而掌握文章细节信息,看文章中的各细节是怎样对主题进行支持、说明和解释的,怎样把主题意思具体化的,文中出现的人物、时间、地点和具体情节是怎样变化、发展的。议论文要把握中心论点、论据、论证过程及结论,同时一定要留心记住一些关键的词句,有利于准确掌握文章细节意义。对于浅层理解试题,如事实识别、计算、识图、排列顺序等,可直接理解,从文中可直接找到答案。当遇到一些深层理解试题,如文章的内涵、主题、中心、作者的主观意图、文章的结论及词、句理解等,这些试题的答案在文中没有明确指出,但可以根据自己所学的知识 and 文章提供的人物、时间、地点、事件以及各自要素的关系进行综合归纳、研究,进行合理分析、归纳、推断,得出正确的判断或结论,达到解决问题的目的。



精粹阅读

Lead-in

有人认为大白鲨是凶猛的动物，甚至“谈鲨色变”，可见大白鲨的威力，那么大白鲨真的这么凶猛吗？人类对它了解甚少，你想更多地了解它吗？相信你一定会感兴趣。

White Sharks

词数:234 建议阅读时间 4'41"

Some people *shake* when they see a great white shark. The great shark is a meat-eating fish. It has a wide mouth. Its mouth has rows of sharp teeth. Each tooth is about three inches long. Great white sharks use their teeth to tear up their food.

Great white sharks look like *missiles*. This helps them shoot through water very fast. They can swim more than a thousand miles in five days.

These sharks like to swim where the water is warm. Sometimes they swim close to the sea *shore*.

There are no great white sharks in zoos. They die soon after they are caught. We did not know why they die.

Do you think a shark could be *gentle*? If you do, then you are right. The whale shark can be *gentle*. Just ask some of the swimmers and deep sea divers who have taken rides on its back.

The whale shark is very large. It is about 50 feet long and weighs 25 tons. It spends its time swimming through the sea for food. It swims about two to three miles an hour.

The whale shark needs a lot of food to keep alive. The big fish swims with its mouth wide open. This helps it catch small fish and *plankton* for food. The whale shark has three thousand sharp teeth in its mouth.

Language Focus

词汇积累

shake [ʃeɪk] *n. & v.* 摇动; 战栗

missile [ˈmɪsaɪl] *n.* 导弹

shore [ʃɔː, ʃɔːr] *n.* 海岸

gentle [ˈdʒentl] *adj.* 温和的, 文雅的

plankton [ˈplæŋkt(ə)n] *n.* 浮游生物

Reading Comprehension

Complete the sentences according to the passage.

1. Great white sharks are _____ fish with many sharp teeth and swim near the sea shore.
2. The great white sharks like to swim in _____.
3. No great _____ sharks live in zoos.
4. A whale shark can swim about _____ miles in an hour.



Cultural Background

古代世界七大奇迹(一)

1. 吉札金字塔

金字塔是古代埃及王自己修建的陵墓。埃及的吉札金字塔被称为古代世界七大奇迹之一。埃及的大小金字塔,大多都建筑于埃及第三到第六王朝。

2. 宙斯神像

宙斯是希腊众神之神,为表崇拜而建的宙斯神像是世上最大的室内雕像,宙斯神像所在的宙斯神殿是奥林匹克运动会发源地,部分奥运项目就曾在此举行。

3. 罗得斯岛巨像

罗得斯岛巨像是七大奇观中最神秘的一个,这座巨像建在罗德市港口入口处。它是希腊太阳神赫利俄斯的青铜铸像,高约33米。因为它只在短短56年间便毁于公元前226年的一次地震中,考古学家甚至连它的确切位置及外观都未能确定。

4. 巴比伦空中花园

巴比伦空中花园最令人称奇的地方是供水系统,因为巴比伦雨水不多,而空中花园的遗址远离幼发拉底河,所以研究人员认为空中花园应有不少输水设备。另一个难题,是在保养方面,研究人员相信空中花园所用的砖块与众不同,它们被加入了芦苇、沥青及瓦,更有文献指出石块被加入了一层铅,以防止河水渗入地基。



English Corner

Second Wife

A rich man and his wife went into a shop to buy a bracelet. Neither of them was very young. They looked at a lot of beautiful bracelets, and after half an hour there were which



精粹阅读

Lead-in

大千世界无奇不有,你认为世界上最大的奇迹是什么?长城,金字塔,电视机,洗衣机还是空调?有人有更离奇的想法……

Wonderful Things

词数:190 建议阅读时间3'48"



Three men are talking about the world's greatest wonders. The first man says, "The *Egyptian Pyramids* are the world's greatest wonder. They are already thousands of years old. And they are still standing."

"I agree with you," the second man says, "the Egyptian pyramids are wonderful. But computers are more wonderful than the pyramids. They bring such great changes to our life."

He turns to the third man and asks, "What is your opinion?" The third man thinks for a long time, then he says, "Well, the pyramids are wonderful, and computers are wonderful, too. However, in my *opinion*, the most wonderful thing in the world is the *thermos*."

The other two men are very surprised, "A thermos is a simple thing."

"Oh no, it is not." The third man says, "In winter you put water in it and it says cold. How does the thermos know whether it is winter or summer?"

Language Focus

词汇积累

wonders['wʌndəz] *n. & v. & adj.* 奇迹; 惊讶; 非凡的

Egyptian Pyramids 埃及金字塔

opinion[ə'pinjən] *n.* 意见

thermos['θɜ:mɒs] *n.* 保温瓶



English Corner

Coincidence(巧合)

At the student union a conceit and pompous old visitor was boring a group of apprentices with his unasked advice.

“Young men,” he said, “should begin at the bottom of their business, and work up.”

“I can’t,” responded one of them.

“And why not, I should like to know?” asked the adviser.

“It’s just that I happen to be a well-digger, that’s all!” answered the apprentice.



Communication

New rules and behaviour standards (行为规范) for middle school students came out in March. Middle school is going to use a new way to decide who the top students are. The best students won’t only have high marks. They will also be kids who don’t dye (染) their hair, smoke or drink. The following are some of the new rules.

Tell the truth. Have you ever copied someone else’s work on an exam? Don’t do it again! That’s not something an honest (诚实的) student should do. If you have played computer games for two hours in your room, don’t tell your parents you have done homework.

Do more at school. Good students love animals and care for other people. April is Bird-Loving Month in China. Is your school doing anything to celebrate? You should join! In that way, you can learn more about animals and how to protect them. When more people work together, it makes more fun for everyone.

Have you ever quarreled with your team mates when your basketball team lost? Only working together can make your team stronger. Be friendly to the people you are with. Try to think of others, not only yourself. Be open to new ideas. Have you ever thought that people could live on the moon? Maybe you’ll discover Earth II some day. Don’t look down on new ideas. Everyone’s ideas are important. You should welcome them, because new ideas make life better for everyone.

Protect yourself. Has someone ever taken money from one of your classmates? Don’t let it happen to you. If you have to go home late, you should let your parents know.

Use the Internet carefully. The Internet can be very useful for your studies. But some things on the Internet aren’t fit for kids, so try to look at Web pages that are good for you. You can use the Web for fun or homework. Can’t you find any good Web sites for children? Here are some:

<http://kids.eastday.com>

http://www.chinakids.net.com

http://www.cycnet.com

阅读上面的短文,从每题所给的四个选项中,选出一个最佳答案。

- () 3. The passage tells us how to _____.
- A. be top students B. do more at school
C. care for others D. use the Internet

(2004 大连)

例题解密

考生首先通过扫读,把握文章的中心意思,然后再通过细读,特别是带着问题进行阅读,集中精力把握中心论点,同时一定要留心记住一些关键的词句,有利于准确掌握文章细节意义,挖掘文章的内涵、主题、中心及作者的主观意图,进行合理分析、归纳、推断,得出正确的判断或结论,达到解决该问题的目的。在第一段中有句话为:

“Middle school is going to use a new way to decide who the top students are.”因此这篇文章中所列的规则和行为规范都是学校评判优秀学生的标准,A 选项最贴切。



课外阅读

Lead-in

阅读很有技巧,有人能一目十行,有人却一字一句难以领悟,如何使自己成为阅读高手,除了培养良好的读书习惯外,最重要的还需多看,增加阅读量,以下这篇文章也许会对你有很大的帮助。

How to Be a Better Reader?

词数:185 建议阅读时间 3'42"

If you wish to become a better reader, here are four important *points* to remember about rate, 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 *throughout*. 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 ideas.
3. Some things should be read rapidly throughout. Examples are simple stories meant for enjoyment, new letters from friends, items, or bits of news from the local paper, telling what is happening to friends and neighbors.
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.

Language Focus

词汇积累

point [pɔɪnt] *n.* 要点

throughout [θru(:)'aʊt] *prep. & adv.* 遍及;从头到尾

direction [dɪ'rekʃn] *n.* 说明

词汇理解

slow down 减速

例:—Would you please slow down?

—I'm afraid I can't. If we do, we will be late.

make progress 取得进步

例:After working hard at English, he has made great progress.

Reading Comprehension

Circle the letter of the best answer.

- () 1. He works very hard, so he has made _____ progress in his English study.
A. rapid B. slow C. careful D. loud
- () 2. We can usually set _____ from newspapers because they can tell us what is happening in the world.
A. objects B. items C. questions D. letters
- () 3. The underlined word "rate" in paragraph 1 can be replaced by " ".
A. number B. speed C. class D. purpose
- () 4. 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 spend
C. what your purpose in reading is
D. whether the information is long or short
- () 5. If someone wants to enjoy himself by reading, he should take up _____.
A. an enjoyable story book
B. a book on science
C. business letters from work
D. some material of information



English Corner

在英语学习中,不仅要有很多的书面材料,还可以从网上有关的网站中提取有用的信息,来补充你的知识面和词汇量,还有些很好的视听资料,也不失为学习英语的有效手段。下面就介绍一些英语学习的网址,上网的时候,别忘了去看看哦!

<http://www.oxford.com.cn/study/practice/reading/>

<http://www.zhongkao.cn/zhongxueyingyu.htm>

<http://www.exnb.com/>



课外阅读

Lead-in

我们现在的生活离不开钱,你能想像一下没有钱存在的社会吗?相信你看了这篇文章后,会对将来的社会有更多的了解。

Kinds of Money

词数:249 建议阅读时间 5'

Someday in the future we may not have money in our pockets. Is life easier when people do not need to carry any coins of money at all? Is money heavy to carry? Is it safe to carry money?

Maybe in the future each of us will have one small *plastic credit card*. We will use it to buy all the things we now buy with money. We will not need money to pay for things.

Of course we may still have some of the problems with cards that we now have with money. Sometimes we lose money. Maybe we will lose the cards. People steal money. Maybe someone will take the cards. Someone may even make a card that looks like our cards, since we can't buy anything without our cards, the credit card may be no better than money.

Is there something even easier to use than credit cards? All of us have a thumbprint(拇指指纹). No two *thumbprints* are the same. Maybe somebody the government will keep people's thumbprints with a number. No person will have the same thumbprint or number. When you want to buy something you will put your thumb on a machine or a computer. Each store or business will have one. Everyone's thumbprints will be in the computers. It will be very difficult to lose our thumbprints. It will be difficult for someone to steal it or make one like it.

Language Focus

词汇积累

plastic['plæstɪk] *n.* 塑料
thumbprint 拇指指纹

credit card 信用卡