

新 课 标

# English

# 英语阅读

九年 级 下 册

陈留记 主编

文心出版社



READING

Grade Eight

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# 前言

16世纪英国哲学家、思想家弗兰西斯·培根(Francis Bacon)说：“在读书的时候，我们是与智者交谈。”(In reading, we hold converse with the wise.)读一本好书，会把学生引入美好的境界，使他们获取大量信息、开阔视野、启迪心灵、陶冶情操。通过大量英语阅读，还可以培养学生的英语语感与英语思维能力、创新能力和实践能力。

阅读是未来英语教学的一块基石。为此，教育部制定的《英语课程标准》对全日制义务教育、普通高级中学阶段的阅读教学提出了明确的量化要求：一级(小学三、四年级)，能看图识字，能在图片帮助下读懂简单的小故事；二级(小学五、六年级)，能正确朗读所学故事或短文；三级(初中一年级)，课外阅读量应累计达到4万词以上；四级(初中二年级)，课外阅读量应累计达到10万词以上；五级(初中三年级)，课外阅读量应累计达到15万词以上；六级(高中一年级)，课外阅读量应累计达到20万词以上；七级(高中二年级)，课外阅读量应累计达到30万词以上；八级(高中三年级)，课外阅读量应累计达到36万词以上。

根据这一精神和要求，我们组织了一批骨干教师和教研人员，编写这套《英语阅读》。该书是以初中新课标湘教版教材为依据、以单元为基础来编写的。每个单元包括两个部分：第一部分

为“同步篇”，精选与课文难度大致相当的文章 2~3 篇，内容贴近学生生活，生动有趣，文后安排有阅读训练，旨在帮助学生复习、巩固所学的知识与技能；第二部分为“拓展篇”，精选与课文难度相当或稍高于课文难度的文章 2~3 篇，文后安排有阅读训练，旨在提高学生的阅读能力与实践能力。除此之外，每本书的后面安排有一定篇数的“强化篇”，主要是着眼于学生的发展，提高学生的英语思维能力和综合能力。

在编写过程中，我们注意收集英语国家各种地道文章。小学阅读内容涉及童心童趣、谜语竞猜、童话故事、七彩乐园、学海拾贝、人与自然等，中学阅读内容涉及青春理想、正义公正、文明礼貌、理解宽容、书信往来、奋斗成功、电视广告、异域风情等。有些文章介绍文坛巨匠、政界伟人，有些文章介绍艺术大家、科学先驱，有些文章介绍教育名家、圣贤哲人，有些文章介绍体坛新秀、学界精英等。文章幽默隽永、妙趣横生。

参加本册编写的老师有：孟宪科、窦蕴新、高岩、李敏、李松梅、孟庆梅、宁瑛、黄利敏、张培先、李孝兰、詹红霞、张艳美、陈红影，由陈留记、何露霁娅老师统稿。希望本套书能够为广大的初中生及水平相当的英语爱好者提供有益的帮助。

编者



Unit 5 Topic 1  
Unit 5 Topic 2  
Unit 5 Topic 3

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## Unit 5 Topic 1



### 同步篇

Reading makes a well-read man.

读书使人博学。



Do you know Huangshan? It's one of the most beautiful places of interest in China. It is in the south of Anhui Province, bordering on Jiangxi and Zhejiang provinces. Besides the Huangshan scenic zone, Huangshan City has three districts (Tunxi, Huizhou and Huangshan) and four counties (Shexian, Xiuning, Yixian and Gimen). It has a total area of 9,807 sq km and a population of 1.50 million.

Huangshan has many comfortable hotels, such as Hangshan Xihai Hotel, Huangshan Beihai Hotel, Huangshan Xilin Hotel. They are all four-star hotels, the cost of a standard room is ¥780 a night. It also



has some three-star hotels, such as Huangshan Baiyun Hotel, Huangshan Baiyunlou Hotel. The cost of a room is ¥680 a night.

● Notes:

- ①border on... 与……相邻
- ②scenic zone 风景区
- ③district *n.* 区
- ④county *n.* 县

● Reading comprehension

Mark T for true or F for false.

- ( ) 1. Huangshan lies in the south of Anhui Province.
- ( ) 2. Huangshan is next to Jiangxi and Zhejiang provinces.
- ( ) 3. Huangshan has four districts and three counties.
- ( ) 4. Huangshan has an area of 9.807sq km, and a population of 1.50 million.
- ( ) 5. Huangshan Baiyun Hotel is a four-star hotel. The cost of a standard room is ¥780 a night.

Pearl of China

I really love Shanghai for its beauty.

There is no doubt that Shanghai has a modern and fashionable atmosphere. Skyscrapers tower above, while a large number of streets, stores and markets welcome anyone, no matter where they are from. Young girls who wear fashionable clothes color the city. A lot of

advertisements are seen everywhere.

Oriental Pearl TV Tower, which is located near the Huangpu River, in Pudong District, is the most beautiful symbol of Shanghai. This wonder always shows off its charm at night. Everyone must surely be brought enjoyment when they look at such a sparkling tower.

Shanghai is growing every minute. Not only is it a big city in China, it is also becoming an important international city. You needn't feel strange when you meet people with different skin colors in the streets. People from all parts of the world come to Shanghai. They may think countless chances are waiting for them. So if you want to practice your oral English, come to Shanghai.

Now, Shanghai is regarded as a pearl of China. I believe it's not too far before it is seen as a pearl of the world.

Excited? Come and have a look with your own eyes.

● Notes:

①fashionable      *a.* 时尚的, 时髦的

②skyscrapers      *n.* 摩天大楼

③tower      *n.* 塔      *v.* 高耸

④advertisement      *n.* 广告

⑤oriental      *a.* 东方的

⑥charm      *n.* 魅力

⑦sparkling      *a.* 闪闪发光的

⑧countless      *a.* 无数的

### ● Reading comprehension

Choose the right answer according to the passage.

- ( ) 1. I love Shanghai because it is           .
- A. very beautiful                      B. very large  
C. the only one in the world        D. Both A and C
- ( ) 2. Shanghai is a            city.
- A. modern and fashionable        B. crowded  
C. colorful                              D. strange
- ( ) 3. Young girls who wear fashionable clothes            color the city. The word “color” here means           .
- A. color clothes  
B. make the city colorful  
C. people like different colors  
D. people in Shanghai wear colorful glasses
- ( ) 4. The most beautiful symbol of Shanghai is           .
- A. a lot of advertisements  
B. people with different colors  
C. Oriental Pearl Tower  
D. growing of it every minute
- ( ) 5. “I believe it’s not too far before it is seen as a pearl of the world.” This sentence means           .
- A. Shanghai is developing so fast that it’ll soon become the most beautiful and important city in the world  
B. Shanghai is bigger and bigger  
C. Shanghai is stronger and stronger  
D. skyscrapers are standing on both sides of the streets

in Shanghai

(三)

Do you know what is the highlight of Henan Province?

I think it is not the other places but Shaolin Temple in Songshan mountain.

Songshan mountain lies in the south-west of Zhengzhou and it is one of the most famous mountains in China because of the rugged beauty of its peaks and the bonsai-like appearance of its beautiful old trees. Shaolin Temple, the most famous Buddhist temple in China and the largest of the Songshan range, is located on Shaoshi Mountain. Shaolin Temple and Shaolin *kungfu* (material arts) have long taken on a legendary color and are famous both in and outside China.

● Notes:

① highlight *n.* 最显眼的部分

② Shaolin Temple 少林寺

③ rugged *a.* 高低不平的

④ peak *n.* 山峰

⑤ bonsai-like *a.* 盆景似的

⑥ Buddhist *a.* 佛教的

⑦ legendary *a.* 传奇性的

● Reading comprehension

Choose the right answer according to the passage.

- ( ) 1. The highlight of Henan Province means \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. the highest part of Henan Province  
 B. the most famous place of interest in Henan Province  
 C. the most beautiful place of Henan Province  
 D. the light is very high in Henan Province
- ( ) 2. Zhengzhou lies in the \_\_\_\_\_ of Songshan mountain.
- A. northeast                      B. east  
 C. southeast                      D. southwest
- ( ) 3. Songshan is one of the most beautiful mountains because \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. its peaks are beautifully rugged and its old trees are like bonsais  
 B. it has a famous temple  
 C. Shaolin Temple is well-known all over the world  
 D. all of the above
- ( ) 4. Shaolin *kungfu* \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. has a long history  
 B. is hard to learn  
 C. is only learned in temples  
 D. is enjoyed by Henan people
- ( ) 5. Shaolin culture \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. is changed here and there  
 B. is taking a new look  
 C. is learned in school

D. is over Henan Province



## 拓展篇

Reading serves for ability.

读书使人长才。



When people become good at doing the things they like to do, they have found themselves.

Many young people are good at doing the things they do not like; many other young people would like to do something that they are not good at. Also many do not know what they are good at and do not know what they would like to do. None of them are happy.

It is impossible to decide whether one likes something until one has tried it. Trying something new is important.

Give each idea a fair chance. If you have decided to try out something new, and have also decided how long you will stick to it, you may have made a fair decision.

The best thing to judge is not the final goal but the work which takes you to reach the goal. Almost everybody would like to be highly



skilled in something, but becoming highly skilled in anything needs a lot of time and work. Finding oneself not only means discovering what one is good at and what one likes, it also means what one is not good at and what one does not like.

So trying something and failing can have its good side. It tells you that you are not fit for that special aim and should not use it as your goal.

● Notes:

① fair a. 公平的, 平等的

② stick to 坚持……

③ final goal 最终目的(目标)

④ highly skilled 高技能的

⑤ fit a. 适合的

⑥ special a. 特别的

● Reading comprehension

Choose the right answer according to the passage.

( ) 1. What does the underlined word "fair" in paragraph 4 mean?

A. Slow. B. Quick.

C. Right. D. Wrong.

( ) 2. According to the passage, which of the following statements is TRUE?

A. Becoming skilled in something is quite easy.

B. If someone finds himself, he knows his strong points and weak points.

C. People can decide whether they are good at

something before they try it.

D. Failure is always bad for people.

( ) 3. In the writer's opinion, which kind of people is unhappy?

A. Those who like to do the things they are not good at.

B. Those who are skilled in doing the things they don't like.

C. Those who think they are good at nothing.

D. All of the above.

( ) 4. According to the passage, which of the following is WRONG?

A. The best thing to judge is not the final goal.

B. Trying something and failing can have both good side and bad side.

C. Trying something new is unimportant because it may be dangerous.

D. If you are not fit for a particular aim, you should not use it as your goal.

( ) 5. Which is the best title for the passage?

A. Find Oneself

B. Failure Is a Good Thing

C. Interest Is Important

D. Hold Every Chance

## (二)

Why is it that some people seem to learn several languages without effort, while for others learning just one foreign language is neither enjoyable nor successful? What makes learning a new language so easy for some and so difficult for others?

We each have our own preferred way of learning which is a result of our cultural and educational backgrounds and our personalities. Experts have discovered different learning styles.

Visual learners usually enjoy reading and prefer to see an image of the words they are learning. They like looking at pictures and flashcards. Auditory learners, on the other hand, prefer to learn by listening. They enjoy conversations and talking to others. They don't need to see words written down. One study shows that Japanese students tend to be visual learners, while English-speaking Americans prefer the auditory learning style.

Some people like to learn by using their hands to touch objects while others like to move around and need frequent breaks from sitting at a desk.

There are analytical learners, meaning they enjoy understanding how the language works. They love studying grammar rules and like to focus on detail, whereas global learners are more interested in communicating their ideas and are not worried about whether what they say is grammatically correct.

In spoken English, the Japanese tend to be reflective learners.