

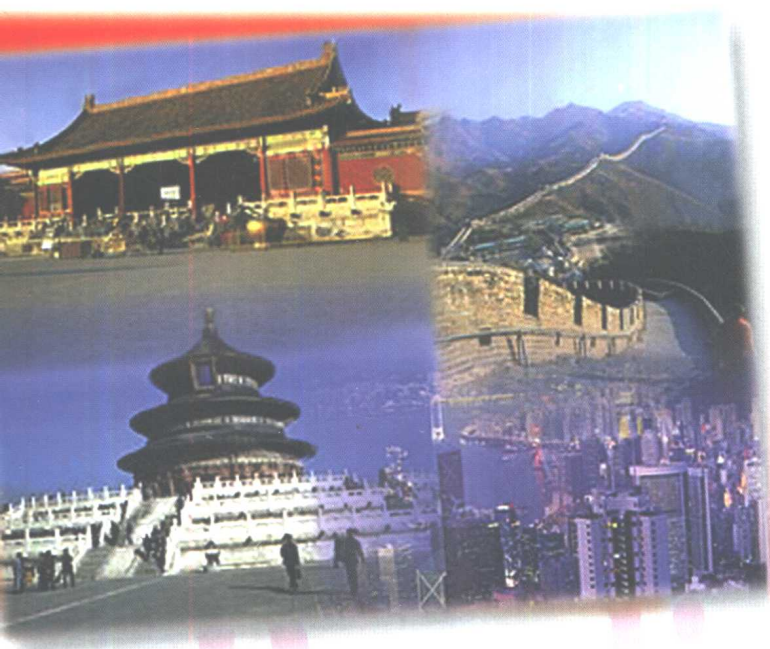
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中学英语素质教育丛书

全国中小学外语教师园丁奖获得者 陈俊 / 编著



遵循教学大纲
开拓知识视野
发展思维能力
培养自学素质



英语系列阅读训练 (100 篇)

阅读中国



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前 言

激发学生学习兴趣，养成良好的学习习惯，为进一步学习打好初步的基础；发展学生的思维能力和自学能力，这是九年义务教育初中英语教学的目的。初中英语教学大纲指出：起始阶段以后，在继续发展听说能力的同时，要重视读写能力；英语教学必须增加语言实践的量，使学生获得充分语言实践的机会，获得为交际运用英语的能力，提高英语教学质量。高中英语教学大纲指出：高中英语教学侧重培养阅读能力，阅读是理解和吸收书面信息的手段，有助于扩大词汇量，丰富语言知识，了解英语国家的社会和文化；在教学中特别要增加泛读训练，指导学生进行课外阅读。近年来，全国各省、地、市的中、高考英语测试都很注重对学生阅读能力的考查，语篇阅读量在试题中所占比例高达30%—55%。教科书提供的阅读材料十分有限，同学们的阅读能力亟待加强。鉴此，我们特组织一些知名教师编写出这套素质教育丛书《英语系列阅读训练100篇》。

这套丛书包括：《阅读中国》、《阅读外国》、《阅读英语》、《阅读名人》、《阅读动物》、《阅读寓言》、《阅读趣事》、《阅读科普》。这是一套生动的素质教育教材，我们跨世纪的中学生不可不读，读了，同学们会受益无穷，爱不释手！通过本丛书的系列阅读与训练，同学们可以提高自身素质：加深对我们祖国的了解，加强对祖国大好河山的热爱；增进对外国尤其是一些英语国家的认识，了解国外的风土文化习俗；认知英语的方方面

面，弄清语言和文化的关系，掌握英语学习的金钥匙，变被动学习为主动学习，提高学习效率；通览古今中外名人，扬名人之长，弃名人之短，确定我们的人生坐标；走进动物世界，饱览各类动物，丰富动物学知识；学寓言悟寓言，加强真、善、美的修养，树立正确的世界观、人生观；品味趣事的幽默、诙谐，寓学于乐，进行愉快学习，变“要我学”为“我要学”、“我爱学”；步入科学迷宫，普及科学知识，感受科学魅力，勇攀科学高峰。本丛书可给同学们提供一次课外学习的好机会，扩大词汇量，巩固与扩展所学知识，养成良好的阅读习惯，加快阅读速度，培养语感，拓宽视野，提高阅读分析、推理判断的能力，为写作打好坚实的基础。

本系列的阅读文章内容丰富，知识面广，难易适中，生动有趣，语言地道，对所学词汇、句型的复现率高，针对性强。对于文中出现的生词，有些作了汉语注解，有些同学们可通过上下文猜测其含义。

这套丛书的各分册均收入了 100 篇文章，其中，阅读理解 70 篇，完形填空 20 篇，短文改错 10 篇。

《许国璋英语》经久不衰，使我国几代学子、数千万读者受益，其奥秘就在于：许多老前辈抓住了中国人学英语的特点，选取的素材适合中国人的口味。本丛书的编者吸纳了许老先生的这一做法，进行了有益的尝试，希望我们的读者朋友能够从中吸取养分，提高阅读能力，为祖国的繁荣昌盛、为 21 世纪的到来作好知识的积蓄、能力的储备！

阅读就是 Practice in learning, learning in practice. (学中用，用中学。) Reading is to the mind while exercise is to the body. (锻炼使体魄强健，阅读使大脑敏锐。) “书读百遍，其意

自见。”“读书破万卷，下笔如有神。”培根说：“读书可以怡情养性，可以撷拾文采，可以增长才干……读书使人充实。”同学们，让我们一起来领略阅读的魅力吧！

本书融思想性、知识性、趣味性、科学性于一体，力避俗套，适合中学各年级学生和自学青年阅读。

参加本书练习设计的有：陈俊、古诚、闻博、王冬青、查美术、常成标、耿长城等同志。

由于编者水平有限，错漏在所难免，恳切希望读者朋友批评指正。

编 者

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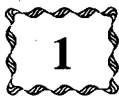
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后 记

一、阅读理解

阅读下列短文,从每题所给的四个选项,选出一个最佳答案。



A Story About Confucius (孔子)

One day Confucius, with his disciples (门徒), went to the Jin State to give lectures. When passing by a city, they were stopped by a seven-year-old boy. "Better make a detour (绕道走) by passing round the city," said the boy.

"Young boy, let us pass," Confucius got off his carriage and said. "I'm going to the Jin State to give lectures. Let us pass by, please!" begged Confucius. "You're going to give lectures? A teacher should be rich in knowledge. What do you know?" "I know a littel about astronomy (天文) and geography," answered Confucius, with one hand stroking his beard (捋胡子).

"Really?" the boy laughed. "Do you know the number of hair that makes up your beard?" "I can't see my own beard. How can I count it?"

"Then the stars in the sky can be seen. Do you know how many stars there are in the sky?" added the boy. "There are innumerable (无数的) stars in the sky that I can't count them," said Confucius in embarrassment (窘迫地). "But there is only one sun in the sky. Do you know how far it is from us?"

Confucius could say nothing.

“My wisdom and learning are so little. I really don't know the things you asked. I'm willing to take you as my teacher.” With these words, Confucius bowed to the boy.

From then on, Confucius often told his disciples, “Among any three people, there must be one who can be my teacher.”

- Confucius was a well-known _____.
 A. educationist(教育家) of the Spring and Autumn Period
 B. scientist of the Spring and Autumn Period
 C. educationist of the Tang Dynasty(唐朝)
 D. educationist of the Zhou Dynasty
- Confucius went to the Jin State to _____ with his disciples.
 A. count stars B. count beard
 C. his disciples D. tell astronomy and geography
- Confucius took _____ as his teacher.
 A. three people B. a seven-year-old boy
 C. his disciples D. the King of Jin State
- From the story we can see _____.
 A. Confucius was very impolite
 B. Confucius' learning was little
 C. Confucius was very proud
 D. Confucius was very modest(谦虚的)
- What's the Chinese for the sentence “among any three people, there must be one who can be my teacher”?
 A. 三个人都是我师 B. 三个人中只有一个是我师
 C. 三人行必有我师 D. 三个人都不是我师



A Story of Li Bai

Li Bai, the great writer of the Tang Dynasty in China, loved poems even when he was a child. But his family was poor, he knew he must go to the hill to cut firewood every day. He did not have much time to study.

One day he passed a village near the hill and saw an old woman grinding(磨)a large, thick iron pestle(杵,[捣米用])on a flat stone. The next day, he saw that the old woman was still there grinding. The third day he saw the same thing. He thought to himself, "Isn't it strange!" So on the fourth day, Li Bai stopped by the old woman and asked, "Excuse me, Grandma. Can you tell me what you are doing?"

"Of course, I can. I need something to sew my clothes with, so I must make a needle."

Li Bai thought, "Isn't it a foolish thing to do?" So he asked again, "Do you think you can succeed?"

"Yes, I do. You can see it for yourself before long."

From then on, Li Bai saw the old woman grind the same iron pestle every time he passed the village. He also noticed that the pestle was becoming smaller and smaller.

One day it was very fine. On his way back from the hill he saw the old woman in front of her house. She was sewing clothes with the very small and bright iron needle which she had made by herself. Li Bai was really surprised. The old woman stopped her work and asked him to look at a hole in a stone near the house and said, "Don't you see, even raindrops can make a hole in the stone. Is there anything else in the world that man cannot do?"

Li Bai was very happy to hear all this. He felt he learned a great lesson from the old woman. On that day he made a new effort in his study of poetry. He never stopped doing it. At last he became a very famous writer of poems in Chinese history.

1. Li Bai had little time to study when he was a child, didn't he?
 A. Yes, he did. B. No, he didn't.
 C. Yes, he hadn't. D. No, he had.
2. Li Bai _____ every day in his childhood.
 A. went climbing
 B. went to pick sticks
 C. went swimming
 D. went to the hill to cut firewood
3. What did the old woman grind a pestle for?
 A. To make a needle. B. To sew clothes.
 C. To play a game. D. To write poems.
4. What the old woman told Li Bai meant that where there is a _____, there is a _____.

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A. road;will

B. will;road

C. will;way

D. way;will

5. When did Li Bai begin to love poems?

A. After hearing the woman's words.

B. In his childhood.

C. When he was 20.

D. When he became old.