



CHUZHONG YINGYU FENJI YUEDU YU TINGLI XUNLIAN

初中英语

(九年级用)

分级阅读 与听力训练

本书编写组 编

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前言

《初中英语分级阅读与听力训练》是一套紧扣《英语课程标准》(实验稿)要求,配合现行最新版中学教材,旨在提高你的阅读技能和听力水平、扩大词汇量、培养跨文化交际能力的英语学习丛书。该丛书资料力求新颖有趣、时代感强、密切联系中学生生活,编写科学合理、由易到难、循序渐进,练习形式多样。该丛书按年级编写,按学期分册,每册书分“分级阅读部分”和“听力训练部分”。

分级阅读部分具有以下特点:

1. 话题与现行教材同步,重难点词汇、习惯用语、日常交际用语、语法知识与教学同步。

2. 自始至终以培养你的阅读技能为主线,旨在改变盲目做题、不求甚解、阅读效率较低的现状。

3. 每篇阅读材料均注明词数与应达到的做题时间。你可以自测阅读时间与成绩,了解自己的不足与进步。

4. 为你提供丰富多彩的阅读素材与练习。材料选自国内外教材、原汁原味的引进版书籍、国外网站等,符合当代中学生的兴趣,紧扣社会热点,语言地道,时代感强。练习题设计科学合理,有助于你在阅读中培养理解、分析、归纳、判断和推理能力。

5. 版式活泼、美观,有利于激发你的学习兴趣。

6. 分级阅读部分每个语篇设有总词量、生词和词组注释(读音、词性和词义),并且设置了不同形式的习题,其中包括:在 A、B、C、D 中选出最适合

本语篇内容的答案;根据短文内容判断下列内容的正误;根据短文内容完成短文,或回答问题,选择配图;从短文中找出适当的词并以其正确形式填空;根据短文内容画图或写作等。所有习题都用英文和中文同时表述。

听力训练部分具有以下特点:

1.选材新颖有趣、语言地道、难度适中,题材广泛,循序渐进,实用性强,有利于培养你学习英语的兴趣和积极性,扩大英语词汇的输入量。

2.听力训练部分每个单元根据相应的课文内容设有5种或6种题型,涵盖了听力测试的所有常见题型。

我们参照《英语课程标准》三至五级目标中对学生阅读和听力方面的目标描述,在很好地把握本年级学情的基础上,选取适合初中学生的年龄与兴趣特点的内容,力求从不同角度培养你的语篇理解和运用语言的能力。

参加本书编写的有姜文君、张艳、房敏、吕楠、李健、王世健等。

希望广大师生在使用过程中提出宝贵意见和建议。

编 者

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分级阅读部分

Unit 1 What would you do ?



Let's learn! 学一学

巧猜词义,提高阅读质量(一)

通过构词法猜测词义

运用构词法(合成、派生、转化)识别生词,确定所构词的词性和语义。例如:

With their shining brown eyes, wagging tails, and unconditional love, dogs can provide the nonjudgemental listeners needed for a beginning reader to gain confidence (自信心) .

乍看起来,unconditional 和 nonjudgemental 非常生疏。细心观察你会发现:前者是 condition 加前缀 un-和后缀-al 构成,意为“无条件的;绝对的”;后者是 judge 加前缀 non-和后缀-ment,再加后缀-al 构成,意思一定是“没有判断力的”。



Let's do! 练一练

A

阅读下面的短文,做后面的练习。填好表格,测测你的阅读能力。

短文词汇量	阅读时间	阅读速度	理解练习	做对题数	正确率
128 词	_____分钟	_____词/ 分钟	5 题	_____题	_____%

Pre-reading questions(读前思考题):

What do you think of Bill ? Why ?

你觉得比尔这个人怎么样?为什么?

Bill is a student of Grade Two . He likes playing football . He always plays foot-

ball with his classmates after school and makes his clothes dirty .

It was Bill's eighth birthday yesterday . He got a lot of presents and his uncle bought a beautiful hat for him . He liked it very much . He thanked him and put it on at once . This morning he went to school in it . But after school he came back, it was torn and dirty .

"Oh, dear !" his mother called out . "What's the matter ?"

"Mike forgot to bring his ball with him this afternoon," said the boy .

"Did it have anything to do with(与……有关) your hat ?"

"Yes," said the boy . "They kicked it as a football ."

"What did you do then ?"

"I kept goal(守门) !"

Words and Expressions

be torn 撕破 have something to do with 与……有关
keep goal 守门

Post-reading task (读后练习题):

Write T for True or F for False beside these statements according to the passage .

根据短文内容在下列句子旁标上 T(对)或 F(错)。

- () 1 . Bill is nine years old .
- () 2 . Bill liked the hat very much because it looked like a ball .
- () 3 . Bill and his classmates made the hat dirty and torn .
- () 4 . The word "kick" in the story means "投" .
- () 5 . Bill let his classmates kick his hat as a football because he liked playing football .

B

阅读下面的短文,做后面的练习。填好表格,测测你的阅读能力。

短文词汇量	阅读时间	阅读速度	理解练习	做对题数	正确率
229 词	_____分钟	_____词/ 分钟	5 题	_____题	_____%

Pre-reading question(读前思考题):

Who will pay for the meals if you meet one of your friends ?

如果你和你的朋友见面,谁会为你们的用餐买单?

An important question about eating out is who pays for the meal . If a friend of yours asks you to have lunch with him, you may say something like this, "I m afraid it ll have to be some place cheap, as I have very little money ." The other person may say, "OK . I ll meet you at McDonald s ." This means that the two agree to go Dutch, that is, each person pays for himself . He may also say, "Oh, no . I want to take you to lunch at Johnson s" or "I want you to try the steak there . It s great ." This means the person wants to pay for both of you . If you feel friendly towards this person, you can go with him and you needn t pay for the meal . You may just say, "Thank you . That would be very nice ."

American customs about who pays for dates are much the same as in other parts of the world . In the old days, American women wanted men to pay for all the meals . But today, a university girl or a woman in the business will usually pay her way during the date . If a man asks her to dinner or a dance outside the working home, it means "Come as my guest ." So as you can see, it is a polite thing to make the question clear at the very beginning .

Words and Expressions

steak *n* . 牛排 custom *n* . 风俗 date *n* . 约会 university *n* . 大学

Post-reading task (读后练习题) :

Answer the questions according to the passage .

根据短文内容回答问题。

1 . Who often paid for all the meals in the old days in America, men or women ?

2 . What does "go Dutch" mean ?

3 . What does "McDonald s" mean, a tea house or an eating place ? Do you often go to "McDonald s" ?

4 . What can you do if you feel friendly to the person ?

5 . When had we better know who will pay for the meal ?

C

阅读下面的短文,做后面的练习。填好表格,测测你的阅读能力。

短文词汇量	阅读时间	阅读速度	理解练习	做对题数	正确率
256 词	_____分钟	_____词/ 分钟	5 题	_____题	_____%

Pre-reading questions(读前思考题) :

Should animals be kept in the zoo or live in the forests by themselves ? Why ?

动物应该生活在动物园里,还是应该自在地生活在森林里?为什么?

Last Sunday the elephant keeper at London Zoo, Jim Robson, was killed by one of the elephants he loved . This was terrible, and it could be a big problem for the future of London Zoo, and maybe for all of Britain s city zoos .

London Zoo said that it would leave its three elephants to a wild animal park outside London . Its director-general, Michael Dixon, said, " We are sorry that the elephants are leaving, there have been elephants at London Zoo since 1831 ."

One British newspaper said that though many small animals were very interesting, most people wanted to see big animals, especially elephants .

London Zoo is not only losing its elephants . The tigers will also leave soon and most of the bears have already gone . Outside the elephant house at London Zoo, a woman called Mary said she hoped the zoo could keep big animals . " This is the only way the young people can see animals without traveling to other countries, " she said .

Zoos are not very good places for animals, but they can help to well keep them . Children can also learn a lot about the animals when they visit zoos .

Another visitor, a man called Alan, was very angry, " If we send them back to the wild they will die . If you take away big animals, people will stop visiting London Zoo . It can survive(生存) at the moment, but it won t survive in the future ."

However, Mary Rosevear, director of the Federation of Zoos, believes that city zoos can survive without keeping large animals .

Words and Expressions

directory-general 总经理 Federation n . 联合会

Post-reading task (读后练习题):

Choose the best answer according to the passage .

根据短文内容选择最佳答案。

- () 1 . London Zoo has kept elephants _____ .
A . since last Sunday
B . for about one hundred years
C . for nearly two hundred years
D . ever since it was built
- () 2 . Zoos are important because _____ .
A . they can make a lot of money
B . there are many animals living in them
C . there are some big animals there
D . they can keep animals and help children learn about them
- () 3 . The underlined word "it" in the passage refers to _____ .
A . the elephant B . London Zoo
C . the bear D . the wild animal park
- () 4 . London Zoo faces a big problem because _____ .
A . the elephants in the zoo will be killed
B . the elephants may also kill other people
C . it may have fewer visitors in the future
D . no one would like to be an elephant keeper any more
- () 5 . Which of the following is NOT true ?
A . The writer hopes that big animals except elephants should be kept in London Zoo .
B . The Federation of Zoos and the public have different ideas about whether city zoos can survive big animals .
C . Some animals in the park are still dangerous to visitors .
D . Some people think that the big animals will die if they are sent to the wild animal park .

D

阅读下面的短文,做后面的练习。填好表格,测测你的阅读能力。

短文词汇量	阅读时间	阅读速度	理解练习	做对题数	正确率
133 词	_____分钟	_____词/ 分钟	5 题	_____题	_____%

Pre-reading questions(读前思考题):

Do you know how many courses are there in middle school in our country? What about them in American high school?

你知道在我们国家中学有多少课程吗? 在美国中学呢?

In American high schools, most students take English, science, math and history. These are basic courses and each course is as useful as the others. In English class, the students study grammar and read famous literature works. In science class, they study biology, chemistry and physics. History is more interesting to some students because they learn about important events and places in the United States. Students take other courses, too. Those are electives. Some of them are music, home economics and computer science. Students don't have to take all of these courses. Some study music because they feel it more enjoyable. Some study computer science because they think it is more practical. In each class, teachers give students exams. Some exams are more difficult than others, but a good student can always do well.

Words and Expressions

course *n.* 课程 elective *n.* 选修课 economics *n.* 经济学

Post-reading task(读后练习题):

Complete the sentences according to the passage.

根据短文内容完成下面的句子。

1. The basic courses in American high schools are _____.
2. The elective courses include(包含) _____.
3. What do some students think of history? _____.
4. Students study music because it is _____.
5. Are all the exams in each class easy to do? _____.



Enjoy yourself! 开心一刻

A novice 帮倒忙的生手

Harold had persuaded Freddie who was a little nervous, to go cycling with him on his tandem. After going some distance they came to a stiff climb, and it was all they could do to reach the top. However, they eventually got there, and then got off to take a rest.

"That was a hard pull," panted Harold.

"Yes, by Jove(我的老天爷)!" replied Freddie. "Do you know, I believe that if I haven't kept the brake on we should have gone backwards!"

Words and Expressions

novice *n.* 生手 persuade *v.* 说服 tandem *n.* 双人自行车
distance *n.* 距离 stiff climb 陡峭难登的山坡
pull *n.* 拉; 拉的力量 brake *n.* 车闸

哈罗德已经说服了弗雷迪和他一起骑双人自行车, 弗雷迪有点儿紧张。他们骑了一段路, 来到一个陡峭的山坡。要到达山顶, 他们只能竭尽全力。他们最终到了山顶, 于是下车休息。“爬山真是吃力极了。”哈罗德气喘吁吁地说。

“一点不错, 我的老天爷!” 弗雷迪回答。“你知道, 我相信要不是我一直紧捏着车闸, 咱们早就朝后滚下去了。”



Let's have a look! 小资料

Owl 猫头鹰

在英语中, owl 是一只象征智慧的鸟, 成语 as wise as owl 即是一例。如果说某人

owlish,往往是形容其聪明、严肃。如:

Patrick peered owlish at us through his glasses .帕特里克透过他的眼镜严肃而机敏地审视着我们。

由于希腊雅典有大量的猫头鹰,因此它们成了雅典的标志。to send owls to Athens 的意思是“多此一举”。

传说猫头鹰原是面包师的女儿。上帝到了一个面包师的铺子里想要点儿吃的,女主人听了他的话之后,把一块面饼放到烤炉里烤,她女儿说饼太大,又从里面取出一半。面饼烤得越来越大,大到惊人的地步。面包师的女儿不断地叫着“哟!哟”,后来竟变成了一只猫头鹰。

猫头鹰在汉语里的形象与 owl 在英语里的形象完全不一样,因为在汉语里猫头鹰与迷信有关。猫头鹰在夜里活动,叫声凄厉,因此人们把其叫声与死人相联系,说猫头鹰在“叫孝”。



Let's think! 想一想

Table 1 (表 1)

You know a lot of English .收获多多。

Words & Phrases 单词和词组	
Sentences 句子	
Everyday English 日常用语	

Table 2 (表 2)

Talk with your teacher or friends .交流提高。

Your Difficulties 你的困难	
Teacher s/ Friends Advice 老师/ 朋友的建议	
Your Plan 你的计划	

Unit 2 It must belong to Carla .



Let's learn! 学一学

巧猜词义,提高阅读质量(二)

通过文中的定义猜测词义

定义解释形式多种多样,有定语从句、同位语、并列句、英语释义法等,有时用 **that is(to say)**, **similarly**, **namely**, **in other words** 等词引出以补充说明。例如:在“**They are vertebrates, that is, animals that have back bones .**”一句中,从后半部分可以得知 **vertebrates** 的意思是“脊椎动物”。



Let's do! 练一练

A

阅读下面的短文,做后面的练习。填好表格,测测你的阅读能力。

短文词汇量	阅读时间	阅读速度	理解练习	做对题数	正确率
182 词	_____分钟	_____词/ 分钟	5 题	_____题	_____ %

Pre-reading question(读前思考题):

Do you know who designed the first helicopter?

你知道是谁设计了第一架直升机吗?

Who designed the first helicopter? Who painted some of the most famous pictures in the world? Who knew more about the human body than most doctors of his time? There is an answer to all these questions—Leonardo da Vinci .

Leonardo may have been the greatest genius people have ever known . He lived in