

新课标

英语阅读

初中一年级·下册

《新课标英语阅读》编写组 编

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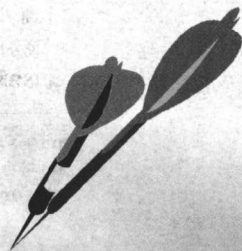
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前 言

国家教育部颁布的《英语课程标准》(简称“新课标”)要求中小学阶段加强英语阅读训练,培养学生的综合阅读能力,提高阅读速度,扩大词汇量,拓宽知识面,并且明确规定各年级的学生必须完成一定字数的英语课外阅读。

为配合教育部《英语课程标准》的实施,促进中小学英语教学事业的发展,我们组织有关高校的英语专家、英美等国来华任教的优秀教师和全国重点中小学的骨干教师,联合编写了这套《新课标英语阅读》丛书。

本丛书以强化英语阅读训练为主,选材新颖,题材广泛,将情感态度、学习策略、语言知识、语言技能有机地融合于综合英语阅读之中,并且根据最新教考动态,提供阅读理解习题,力求具备以下特点:

1. 前瞻性。坚持以素质教育为主导,强调以学生为主体,充分激发其阅读兴趣,全面提高其阅读能力。

2. 新颖性。密切关注新课改信息,积极反映最新教研成果,促进学生人文素质的提高。

3. 时代性。所选阅读材料关注社会,关注生活,富有时代气息,有利于拓宽学生的文化视野。

这套丛书包括从小学五年级(上、下册)至高中三年级(上、下册)共15册(初中三年级为全一册),要求依据新课标,以最新教学理念编写,并适当与现行小学、初中、高中英语教材衔接,配合实际教学,同时又有适当提高。

在小学分册,我们请美籍英语教师编写了一系列反映国外儿童生活的小故事和小对话,内容生动,语言活泼,充满情趣,并且根据课文特点,讲解一些重要的语言点,弥补现行教材只有课文没有讲解的缺陷。

在初中分册,我们侧重选择各种短小精悍的文章,设有“阅读起跑线”、“阅读加油站”、“阅读大舞台”、“阅读新境界”四个栏目,配有多种形式的练习,增强学生的阅读兴趣,扩大知识视野。

在高中分册,我们设有“试听风景线”、“阅读步行街”、“经典加油站”和“阅读大舞台”四个栏目,进一步强化阅读推理能力。在高三下册,我们附有 2001—2004 年全国高考英语阅读试题,以便学生了解高考实际要求,争取好的成绩。

为了让学生在提高阅读能力的同时,增强英语听力与朗读技能,丛书每一分册均配有录音磁带 1—2 盒,以方便教学。

我们希望这套丛书能为促进中小学英语教学改革作出积极贡献,并且盼望广大教师和学生提出改进意见,使之成为适应新世纪英语学习需要的优秀读本。

《新课标英语阅读》丛书编委会

2005 年 2 月 1 日

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第一部分 单元阅读训练

Unit 1

A. 阅读起跑线

(A)

Michael works in a factory. The factory is far from his house. So he gets up early and goes to work earlier than any other worker. He usually has breakfast at six thirty and then takes the bus to the factory. He has lunch at the factory. And he has supper at home with his family. After supper he usually goes out for a walk. At seven he watches TV or listens to the radio.

He is an old worker. He likes his work very much. He works the hardest in the factory. He is ready to help others. He teaches them how to do their work better. All the young workers like him.

根据短文内容,判断下列句子正(T) 和 误(F)。

第一部分 单元阅读训练

- () 1. Michael is a teacher in a factory.
- () 2. Michael's house isn't far from the factory.
- () 3. He doesn't have lunch at home with his family.
- () 4. He likes his work very much and works harder than others.
- () 5. All the workmates like him very much.

(B)

Peru (秘鲁) is the fifth largest Latin American country with a population of 14,430,000. Almost half of these people live in the city areas (地区). Around Lima, there were 20% of the total (总数) population in 1961. The population here grew faster than anywhere else and in another 35 years reached 1/3 of the total population.

About 45% of the people are Indians and 50% are white or mixed (混合人种) and the others are Asians, Negroes (黑人) or people from other countries.

In island areas, only about half of the people can read and write, but at the places near the sea, 2/3 of the population can read and write.

根据短文内容, 选择最佳答案。

1. Which of the following is TRUE?

A. Four countries are larger than Peru in Latin

America.

B. Peru is the largest in the five of Latin American countries.

C. Latin is the fifth largest country in North America.

D. Five countries are larger than Peru in Latin America.

2. How many Peruvians (秘鲁人) live in the country area?

A. 14,430,000.

B. 7,215,000.

C. 4,810,000.

D. 2,886,000.

3. By the year 1996, the population in Lima was possibly _____.

A. 2,886,000

B. 7,215,000

C. 4,810,000

D. none of the above

4. In the past 35 years, the population in Lima has grown faster than _____.

A. any place in Peru

B. any other place in Peru

C. any place in Latin America

D. any other place in the world

5. People living along the sea are possibly _____.

A. better educated (教育)

B. worse educated

C. poorer in reading

D. better at reading but not writing

B. 阅读加油站

(A)

Sue is six years old. She's an English girl. She likes to go to the restaurant because she likes playing games there. Her mother often cooks meals for her at home, and doesn't often eat in a restaurant. One day her mother isn't well. She says to Sue, "Sue, I can't cook dinner for you. When your father comes back, I will tell him to take you to have dinner in the restaurant." Sue is very happy, but then she says to her mother, "I don't want to have dinner in the restaurant today. You're not well. I'll tell father to cook dinner for us." Sue's mother smiles and takes Sue into her arms.

根据短文内容,回答下列问题。

1. Where's Sue from?

_____.

2. Where does Sue like to eat?

_____.

3. Who often cooks meals for Sue?

_____.

4. Why can't Sue's mother cook dinner for her?

_____.

5. Why doesn't Sue want to go to the restaurant for dinner?
- _____

(B)

When you say the word "France", the Arc de Triomphe (凯旋门), the Eiffel Tower (艾菲尔铁塔) or the Louvre (卢浮宫) may be the first things you think of. Let's get to know the most famous buildings in Paris, the capital of France.

The Arc de Triomphe is a famous *monument*. It is more than 50 meters high. It is the largest triumphal arch in the world. Once a brave person even flew his plane through it! In 1806, Napoleon Bonaparte (拿破仑·波拿巴) won a great battle. He then asked to build the arch to celebrate. It was finished in 1836.

The Louvre Museum is a large and famous museum. It has some of the best art works in the world. The building lies in the center of Paris, and used to be a royal palace (皇宫). Among the thousands of paintings in the museum, the most famous one is the Mona Lisa by Leonardo da Vinci.

The Eiffel Tower was built in 1889 to remember the French Revolution (法国革命). It is 300 metres high and was the world's tallest building until 1930. People love the Eiffel Tower today. But its birth was difficult. At that time, many French people, like the famous writer Guy de

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Maupassant (莫泊桑), didn't want the tower to be built. They thought it didn't look nice. It was almost *pulled down* in 1909. But it was saved as it was used for radios at that time.

根据短文内容, 选择最佳答案。

1. How long did it take French people to finish building the Arc de Triomphe?
 - A. About ten years.
 - B. About thirty years.
 - C. About twenty years.
 - D. None of the above.
2. Why was the Eiffel Tower built?
 - A. Napoleon Bonaparte (拿破仑·波拿巴) won a great battle.
 - B. It was built for broadcasting radio.
 - C. It was used to be royal palace.
 - D. It was built for commemorating (纪念) French Revolution.
3. What's the meaning of the word "monument" in the first sentence of the second paragraph?

A. 博物馆	B. 桥
C. 纪念碑	D. 艺术展览馆
4. Which of the following statements is TRUE?
 - A. The Eiffel Tower is taller than the Arc de Triomphe

and the Louvre.

- B. The Arc de Triomphe, the Eiffel Tower and the Louvre all are in Paris.
- C. Both Guy de Maupassant and Napoleon Bonaparte didn't want the tower to be built.
- D. Leonardo da Vinci was a famous writer and Guy de Maupassant was a great painter.

5. What's the meaning of the phrase "pull down" in the last paragraph?

- | | |
|-------|-------|
| A. 重建 | B. 纠正 |
| C. 加高 | D. 推倒 |

C. 阅读大舞台

(A)

It was a very foggy day in London. The fog was so thick that it was impossible to see anything than a foot or so. Buses, cars or taxis were not able to run and were standing by the side of the road. People were trying to find their way about on foot but were losing their way in the fog.

Mr. Smith had a very important meeting at the House of Commons and had to get there but no one could take him. He tried to walk there but soon he *lost his way*. Suddenly he bumped into a stranger. The stranger asked if he

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could help him. Mr. Smith said he wanted to get to the Houses of Parliament. The stranger told him he would take him there. Mr. Smith thanked him and they started to walk there.

The fog was getting thicker every minute but the stranger had no difficulty in finding the way. He went along one street, turned down another, crossed a square and at last after about half an hour's walk they arrived at the Houses of Parliament. Mr. Smith couldn't understand how the stranger found his way. "It is wonderful," he said. "How do you find the way in the fog?"

"It is no trouble at all to me," said the stranger. "I am blind."

根据短文内容, 选择最佳答案。

- On that day, buses, cars or taxis were not able to run and were standing by the side of the road in London because of _____.
A. raining B. fog
C. wind D. snow
- On that day Mr. Smith went to the House of Commons _____.
A. by train B. by bicycle
C. by bus D. on foot
- Which of the following statements is NOT true?
A. Because Mr. Smith got up late, he did not catch the

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3 . People carried the stones when they went 4 .
The richest men left their big and heavy stones 5 front
of their houses so that everyone could see how 6 they
were. People in some places found their money 7 the
seashore (海岸) — red, black, and white shells. Some peo-
ple could eat their money! They made money out of salt.
When it rained, the money might melt! Finally, people
started using metal 8 money — copper and silver and
gold. Metal money was certainly better than salt or shell or
stone money. But if you have much of it, metal money is
9 to carry around. So today we have paper money,
with 10 written on it to show how much the money is
worth.

根据短文内容，选择最佳答案。

- | | |
|-----------------|--------------|
| 1. A. fact | B. factory |
| C. work | D. school |
| 2. A. on | B. in |
| C. at | D. from |
| 3. A. important | B. expensive |
| C. cheap | D. valuable |
| 4. A. away | B. home |
| C. shopping | D. anywhere |
| 5. A. in | B. on |
| C. at | D. / |

- | | |
|----------------|--------------|
| 6. A. poor | B. rich |
| C. strong | D. beautiful |
| 7. A. in | B. at |
| C. on | D. along |
| 8. A. in | B. to |
| C. with | D. for |
| 9. A. hard | B. easy |
| C. ease | D. hardly |
| 10. A. picture | B. people |
| C. numbers | D. stones |

D. 阅读新境界

(A)

Mexico's neighbours are the United States to the north and Guatemala and Belize to the south. Mexico is about one quarter (四分之一) the size of the United States. More than 90 million people live in Mexico. The language of Mexico is Spanish. This makes Mexico the world's largest Spanish-speaking country. Mexico City is the capital and largest city of Mexico. The city is also very high. It is 7,349 feet high. This makes it one of the highest capital cities in the world. The population of Mexico City grows bigger every day.