



非常英语读·写系列

九年级

# 英语读·写 联通训练 SUPERB

新大纲★新思路★新理念

大百科全书英语辞书·助学读物审定委员会  
龚亚夫 郑天生 王蔷 审定



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SUPERB

非常英语读·写系列

根据最新课程标准编写

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英语学习当中,阅读和写作是两个非常重要的环节。尤其是近年来,在各种英语相关考试当中,阅读和写作所占的比例越来越大。针对这种情况,我们根据国家最新课程标准,编写了本系列《英语读·写联通训练》丛书。

本系列丛书分为七年级、八年级、九年级、高一、高二、高三共六册,每册根据不同年级的知识点和阅读难度,编写了相应的阅读文章和写作题目,把阅读理解与书面表达有机地结合在一起,体现了英语学习中读写之间的紧密性和关联性。

本系列丛书以阅读为基础,以提高写作水平为目标,有针对性地选择阅读材料,根据阅读材料中相关的知识点设定选择、填空、造句等题型,在微观上锻炼英语词汇运用能力,测试相应的语法掌握情况。在此基础上,围绕相关的字词用法、句型、习惯表达等设定题型,以此为桥梁,设立了“延伸写作(Writing Extension)”题型,最终达到提高读者写作能力的目标。

此外,在书面表达题的设定中,给出具体的要求,如扩展、缩写阅读材料,要求用上某些字词句型以及一些习惯表达,或根据阅读材料的题材练习相应作文写法等。在这一过程中,读者需要将阅读中的知识点运用到写作练习中,并与阅读材料相比较,寻找差距。这样有助于读者积累经验,同时提高阅读与写作水平。

在编写过程中,我们参阅了许多相关资料,但由于水平有限,不妥之处在所难免,敬请读者批评指正。

编者

## 编者导读

## 一、本书特色

1. 阅读理解与书面表达有机地结合在一起,体现英语学习中读写之间的紧密性和关联性,相辅相成,互相促进;
2. 阅读材料与书面表达以及中间环节的设置体现该年级课标要求的读写能力及相关知识点,并逐步引出课标对下一年级要求的知识点;
3. 读·写联通,以阅读为基础,围绕相关的字词用法、句型、习惯表达等设定题型,并以此为桥梁,最终达到提高读者写作能力的目标。如下图:

读

微观上启发: 设定相关字词、句型、习惯用法的题目  
宏观上启发: 分析阅读材料的写作技巧方法或格式等

写

有针对性地提高写作水平

(写作题设定:

1. 符合该年级应具备的写作水平
2. 模仿阅读材料内容或格式
3. 要求用上某些具体字词、句型、习惯表达等)

4. 在书面表达题的设定中,给出具体的要求,如模仿、缩写阅读材料,要求用上某些字词句型以及一些习惯表达等。将阅读中的知识点运用到写作练习,并与阅读材料相比较,寻找差距,积累经验,提高阅读与写作能力。

## 二、本书体例

1. 阅读理解(Reading Comprehension): 以提高写作能力为目标, 在此基础上有针对性地选择阅读材料。

2. 相关题型(Related Exercises): 根据阅读材料中相关的知识点设定填空、选择、改写句子、改错、情景填空等题型, 在微观上启发写作。(题型不限)

3. 延伸写作(Writing Extension): 针对阅读材料, 拟订内容或者格式相类似的写作题目, 甚至明确规定必须运用相关题型中的字词、句型、习惯表达; 另一方面体现同步类的梯度层次, 将课标要求学生掌握的知识点运用进去, 从宏观上启发写作。





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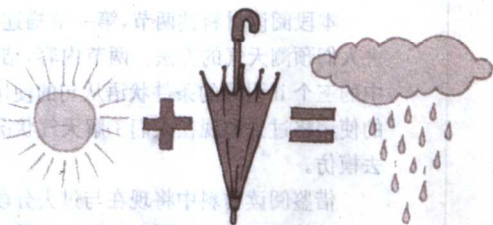
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# 联通训练 1

If you turn on the radio, you may hear "Most of North and South China will have a cold wet day tomorrow." Or if you read a newspaper, you may read things like "In the Northeast of Sichuan, it will be fine." Or if you watch TV, you may see and hear "Beijing will be rainy. The temperature will be 2 to 9." Today we can know the weather beforehand. We can listen to or watch or read the weather report.



In the past, some people watched their cat to predict(预测) the weather. They thought when a cat washed its face, it was going to rain. When a cat put its paws(爪子) in front of it, they thought bad weather was coming. When they saw a cat eating grass, they would say "Oh, there's going to be a heavy rain!" When a cat was restless(不安), they thought a big wind was coming.

## I Reading Comprehension

根据短文内容判断文后五个句子的正误

- ( ) 1. We can listen to the weather report today.
- ( ) 2. People in the past didn't have a way to predict the weather.
- ( ) 3. People thought when a cat washed its face, there was going to be a big wind.
- ( ) 4. People thought when a cat ate grass, there was going to be a heavy rain.
- ( ) 5. Only the radio and newspaper can offer us the weather report today.

## II Related Exercises

A: 用英语表达下列概念

- |        |         |        |
|--------|---------|--------|
| 1. 看报纸 | 2. 看电影  | 3. 看黑板 |
| 4. 看电视 | 5. 开收音机 | 6. 开门  |
| 7. 开汽车 | 8. 开店   | 9. 开机器 |

B: 用英语表达下列意思

1. 他几天后将回来。



2. 我们明天在哪里集合? \_\_\_\_\_
3. 今晚我校要放映一部精彩影片。\_\_\_\_\_
4. 你们打算今天下午讨论这事吗? \_\_\_\_\_
5. 她一到就会去看你。\_\_\_\_\_



## Writing Extension

本段阅读材料共两节,第一节描述现在人们了解天气状况的途径;第二节介绍过去人们预测天气的方法。两节内容,结构明晰、条理清楚,相互对照主题突出,第一节中的三个 if 引导的条件状语从句的使用,第二节中的四个 when 引导的时间状语从句的使用将过去和现在人们了解天气状况的方法表述得明明白白,很值得我们在写作中去模仿。

借鉴阅读材料中将现在与过去分段比较的写作方法,完成下面的看图作文。

请按照下面 6 幅图和表格的提示,写一篇题为“Changes in Our Hometown”的英语短文:(词数:50—80,不包括已经给出的单词)

内容要点:

过 去	现 在
旧 房	高 楼
河水肮脏	河水清澈
步行、骑自行车	乘公交车、小汽车

### Changes In Our Hometown

Over the past ten years, great changes have taken place in our hometown. In the past,





答案

I. 1—5 T. F. F. T. F.

II.

A: 1. read newspapers 2. see a film 3. look at the blackboard 4. watch TV 5. turn on the radio  
6. open the door 7. drive a car 8. run a shop 9. run a machine

B: 1. He will be back in a few days

2. Where shall we meet tomorrow?

3. There is going to be a wonderful film in our school tonight.

4. Are you going to have a discussion about it this afternoon?

5. She will go to see you as soon as she arrives.

III.

Over the past ten years, great changes have taken place in our home town. In the past, the houses in our hometown were very poor. The water in the rivers was very dirty. People used to walk or ride bicycle to work. But now, there are many tall buildings here and there. Many people have moved into the tall buildings. The rivers are clean and people can swim in them. People can take buses or drive their cars to go to work.



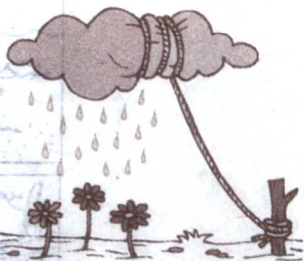
## 联通训练 2

Everybody in Britain talks about the weather, It's the most common subject of conversation. "Isn't it a nice day?" "Do you think it will rain?" "I think it's going to be windy." These are common ways of starting a conversation.

Many people think they can tell what the weather is going to be like. But they hardly ever agree with each other. One man may say, "Do you see how cloudy it is in the east? It's going to rain tomorrow." Another man will say, "Yes, it's cloudy in the east. But I think we are going to have fine weather tomorrow."

People often look for the weather they want. When a farmer needs water, he looks for something to tell him it's going to rain. He won't believe anything else. When some friends have a picnic, they're so sure the weather is going to clear up very quickly that they sit down and eat their lunch while it rains.

Almost everyone listens to what the weatherman says. But he doesn't always tell us what we want, and once in a while he makes a mistake. Still, he usually comes closer to being correct than anyone else.



### I

## Reading Comprehension

1. We usually \_\_\_\_\_ when we start a conversation with our friends in Britain.

- ☐ A say hello to them
- ☐ B ask them to sit down
- ☐ C pass them some drinks
- ☐ D talk about the weather

2. When you say "Isn't it a nice day?" you mean that \_\_\_\_\_.

- ☐ A you think it's a fine day
- ☐ B you have no idea about the weather
- ☐ C you want to know if it is a fine day
- ☐ D you don't think it is a fine day

3. Why do many people hardly ever agree with each other when they talk about the weather?

- ☐ A The weather changes very quickly.

- ☐ They don't listen to the weatherman.  
☐ Nobody can tell what the weather is going to be like.  
☐ Each of them looks for the weather he wants.  
 4. The writer thinks the weatherman \_\_\_\_\_.  
☐ always makes mistakes                      ☐ makes fewer mistakes than anyone else  
☐ never makes a mistake                      ☐ tells us the weather we hope for

## Related Exercises

A: 在横线上填入适当的词,使句子结构完整,意思通顺

1. Almost every one listens to \_\_\_\_\_ the weather man says.
2. It's well known \_\_\_\_\_ Hainan doesn't snow in winter.
3. I wonder \_\_\_\_\_ you're got any letters from me.
4. Please tell me \_\_\_\_\_ you were born.
5. Can you tell me \_\_\_\_\_ the post office is?

B: 句型转换

1. Everybody in Britain talks about the weather. (对划线部分提问)

2. What is the weather going to be like tomorrow? Can you tell me? (连成一句)

3. There is something interesting in today's newspaper, I think. (变成否定句)

C: 用下列词语造句子

1. have a picnic \_\_\_\_\_
2. clear up \_\_\_\_\_
3. make a mistake \_\_\_\_\_
4. once in a while \_\_\_\_\_
5. agree with \_\_\_\_\_

We must use time as a tool, not a couch.

—John Kennedy

我们应该把时间作为工具,而不是作为睡椅来使用。

——约翰·肯尼迪



## Writing Extension

因为需要雨水,所以就主观地认为天会下雨;因为打算出去野炊,就固执地相信天马上会晴朗起来……阅读材料中的英国人真是有趣! 你有自己最喜欢或最想得到的东西吗? 写下来并说说你的理由! 题目自拟,词数 90 词左右。



I. 1-4 D. A. D. B.

II.

A: 1. what 2. that 3. whether/if 4. where 5. where

B: 1. What does everybody in Britain talk about?

2. Can you tell me what the weather is going to be like tomorrow?

3. I don't think there is anything interesting in today's newspaper.

C: 1. We are going to have a picnic in the countryside this Sunday.

2. It's going to clear up tomorrow.

3. I made a mistake in yesterday's examination.

4. They come to see me once in a while.

5. Do you agree with me?

III.

Everyone has his aspiration. For example, some want to be drivers, some want to be scientists, and my aspiration is to be a doctor.

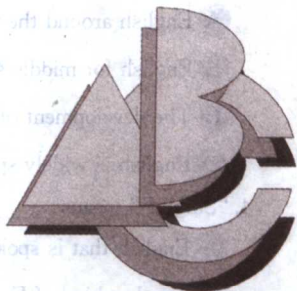
Why do I want to be a doctor? When I was young, I was terribly ill. My parents sent for many doctors, but they could do nothing for me. At that moment, I was afraid. At last, my parents heard there was a good doctor in town. They took me there. I was saved. From then on, I decided to be a doctor when I grow up. Though I know to be a doctor is not easy, it's my aspiration. I'll never forget my aspiration.

Keys: 1. camel 2. cats, dogs 3. horse 4. chickens 5. hares (P18)



联通训练 3

Many people think English is spoken only in countries such as the USA, Britain, Australia, New Zealand, Ireland and Canada. However, English is spoken all over the world; it is the main language in over 60 countries. English is spoken widely in countries such as India, Singapore, and in many of the Caribbean and Pacific islands. In these places, English is often spoken as a second language.



English is seen as an important international language in many other countries as well, such as China, Japan, Poland and Greece. People from companies in these countries use it for business and travelers to these countries use English when they get there. Other people may learn English because they enjoy reading books in English, listening to British or American pop music or watching American films.

English has changed a lot over the years and continues to change. It is no longer correct to talk about British English or American English unless the speaker comes from those countries. People in Japan or Korea, for example, may follow American spelling but are unlikely to sound like Americans. People in Singapore speak "Singlish", a kind of English with many words and expressions taken from the Chinese and Malay languages.

English will continue to be the most widely used language in the world throughout the 21st century. This language no longer belongs to British, American or Australian speakers. It is a language that belongs to anyone in the world that uses it. So, as a middle-school student of English today, think about how you can use this language you are learning. After you leave school, you will almost certainly need it.

I

Reading Comprehension

1. English is spoken in \_\_\_\_\_ as the first language.

A Ireland and India

B Caribbean and Pacific islands

C Korea and Singapore

D New Zealand and Britain



2. Many people learn English because \_\_\_\_\_.  
A English has changed a lot in recent years  
B English is an important international language, widely spoken by many people  
C they want to do business with the people in other countries  
D English is the newest language in the world
3. The best title for this passage is \_\_\_\_\_.  
A English around the world  
B English for middle school students  
C The development of the English language  
D English is widely spoken as a second language in the world
4. "Singlish" means \_\_\_\_\_.  
A English that is spoken in Singapore  
B Another kind of English in Britain  
C English that is spoken outside the USA and Britain  
D English that was invented by people in China and Malaysia
5. "This language no longer belongs to British, American or Australian speakers." This sentence means \_\_\_\_\_.  
A English is no longer spoken by people in Britain, America or Australia  
B English not only belongs to British, American or Australian speakers, it also used by people all over the world  
C People in Britain, America or Australia have developed a new language  
D People in Britain, America or Australia speak different languages

## II

## Related Exercises

A: 用提供的词语翻译下列句子

1. 英语通常被人们当作第二语言来用。(speak) \_\_\_\_\_  
2. 战争在 1938 年爆发。(break out) \_\_\_\_\_  
3. 那间屋属于我舅舅。(belong to) \_\_\_\_\_  
4. 过去的两年里, 我们家乡发生了巨大的变化。(take place) \_\_\_\_\_  
5. 听从我的建议。(follow) \_\_\_\_\_  
6. 21 世纪, 英语将继续成为世界上使用最广泛的语言。(continue) \_\_\_\_\_

B: 选词填空, unless, if, when, that, after

1. I will not go to the cinema \_\_\_\_\_ it rains.

2. I will not go \_\_\_\_\_ I hear from him.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ he left school, he joined the army and became a PLA man.
4. He is the only student \_\_\_\_\_ joined the Party in his grade.
5. It was evening \_\_\_\_\_ we arrived there.

## Writing Extension

这段阅读材料是一篇说明英语学习重要性的文章,它从英语的广泛使用、人们学习英语的原因、英语与其他语言的融合以及英语的未来等方面来说明英语是一门重要的世界性语言。学好英语对我们中学生有着重要的现实意义,你知道英语学习的重要性吗?完成下面的练习后,我想你就更清楚了!

根据短文意思和首字母提示,填入适当的词,将短文补充完整。

English is 1 spoken and used in the world. It is not only 2 by a large number of people as their 3 language, but also by people in many 4 countries as a foreign language. English is becoming more and more 5 to people in the world. It is also used by people to send and 6 important 7 between different countries. You will be able to use English in 8 every country in the world. More and more people are 9 in learning English. English lessons are given in schools, on TV, on 10, on the radio and so on. People can also go to English classes. English news is seen on TV every night. This also helps people to learn English.

- |      |      |      |      |       |
|------|------|------|------|-------|
| 1. w | 2. s | 3. f | 4. o | 5. i  |
| 6. r | 7. i | 8. a | 9. i | 10. I |

## 答案

I. 1-5 D. B. C. A. B.

II.

A: 1. English is often spoken as a second language.

2. The war broke out in 1938.

3. The house belongs to my uncle.

4. Great changes have taken place in our hometown in the past two years.

5. Follow my advice.

6. English will continue to be the most widely used language in the world in the 21st century.

B: 1. if 2. unless 3. After 4. that 5. when

III.

1. widely 2. spoken 3. first 4. other 5. important

6. receive 7. information 8. almost 9. interested 10. Internet