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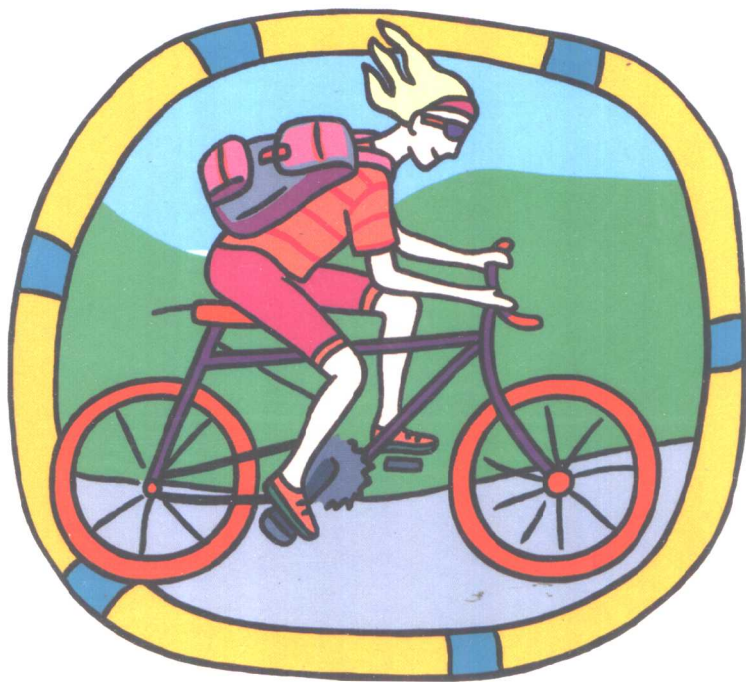


初一同步


# 英语阅读



# 练



本书主编 胡长宇 李星玲  
丛书顾问 Mr.Noel Doherty  
(加拿大籍英语教育专家)

 机械工业出版社



名篇精选 名师精讲  
一课一练 日积月累

英语系列

# 英语阅读天天练

## 初一同步

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本书主编 胡长宇 李星玲



机械工业出版社

本书精选 96 篇具有代表性、难易度适中、题材多样的英文短篇原作,在诸位经验丰富、富于开拓精神的英语教师的精心创造下,设计了科学实用的“日积月累”等栏目和有针对性、形式多样的练习题,并对答案进行了详尽到位的分析。全书分为 24 个单元,由浅入深,循序渐进,每个单元都有一篇科技题材的文章,内容新颖,趣味性强。在书中栏目的引导下精读每一篇文章,可少走弯路,快速提高阅读理解水平,聪明地学习英语。本书专为初中一年级水平的英语学习者打造,适合一天一练。

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# 前言

随着我国加入 WTO 和北京申办 2008 年奥运会的成功,我国与世界各国的经济往来和文化交流将越来越频繁和多样化,中国人到国外求学、经商、工作、旅游等也日益增多。英语作为一种世界性的语言,是我们走出国门与外国人交流的必备工具,因此,学好英语对我国中学生显得愈来愈重要了。

## 编写意图

学习一门语言,不外乎听、说、读、写,而这四者并不是孤立进行的,而是相辅相成的。然而对于非英语国家的人学习英语来说,听和说的训练受到了语言环境的限制,大量的阅读就成了快速提高英语水平的捷径。通过阅读来增强语感,将学到的词、短语、句子及语法在阅读中运用,分析句子,理解文章意思,学习正确的用法,从而达到熟能生巧。这也是目前中、小学英语教育、教材改革的方向。

分析近年来的中考、高考英语试卷,可以很明显地发现一个现象:阅读理解篇幅及难度明显增加,学生在阅读理解、完形填空中的失分率居高不下。由此可见,英语阅读理解对中学生学好外语的重要性。鉴于此诸多因素,我们精心策划并组织了一批有经验并能代表英语教学先进方向的一线优秀教师,编著了这套聪明英语系列丛书。

之所以叫“聪明英语”,是因为我们编写这套丛书的主旨力图从一个全新的视角,为中学生打造一套针对性强、篇幅适中、紧扣教学大纲、直击中、高考的阅读训练书。让学生不必再为望着茫茫的英语阅读资料无从下手而彷徨,不必再为读了许多文章,做了一大堆练习题,阅读水平却不见长进而苦恼。

## 本书特点

### 精炼和原汁原味

对于以学习语言为主要目的的中学生而言,英语阅读训练并不是什么样的文章都适合阅读,也不是读得越多越好,而是要有针对性,文章要有代表性,否则会走许多弯路,事倍功半。

因此,本书首先注重所选的文章具有很强的代表性,不求多,只求精和实用,文章结构难易度和生词量适中,包含的语法现象有针对性。与中学英语教学大纲和考试大纲保持一致。为了确保语言的纯正性和文章的原汁原味,我们所选的文章,皆选自英、美、加、澳等国家和港、台地区的中小学教材、辅导用书以及最新外文期刊、报纸等,并精选了一些省市重点中学的重要测试题。

### 文章新,功能全面实用

兴趣是学习最好的老师,尤其对于中学生,充满新鲜感和好奇心的文章能够吸引他们的注意力。

本丛书所选文章具有内容新鲜、有时代感、贴近生活、趣味性等特点,文章体裁多样,题材丰富。为了体现21世纪科技时代感,本丛书着重突出科技英语阅读,所选文章涵盖当前最新、最有意义、最有趣的各种高新科学技术。学生在学习语言的同时还能学到许多科学知识。

### 同步训练,循序渐进,设计新颖,解析到位

冰冻三尺非一日之寒,本丛书旨在为各年级学生打下一个坚实的英语阅读基础,因此,在设计上力求使之成为适合同步一课一练的形式。并将其中的重点词汇、疑难语法进行精要解释和归纳,设计了“日积月累”栏目,读者不但可以泛读全文,还可以精读,进一步理解全文,避免走马观花、似是而非。

题型多样,是本书一大特点,阅读理解训练题都是根据理解文章内容的具体需要而编写的,既有传统的“四选一”,又增加了“对号入座”、“T or F题”、“难句翻译”等。

英语阅读理解中难度最高的是科技题材的文章,语篇结构较为复杂,信息量大,句子结构复杂,学生的得分较低,故本书把科技英语作为每一个单元的重点。并将文中较难理解但具有代表性的

句子拿出来让学生翻译,使学生进一步理解文章,彻底地提高阅读理解水平。

### 全真模拟,强化训练

考试是检验学生英语水平的重要手段,我们为初、高中毕业班各单独设计了一本书,进行考前强化突破训练,全真模拟中考、高考完形填空和阅读理解试题,文章编排由浅入深,并增加了难句翻译,有助于学生短时间内快速提高阅读水平和应试能力,取得高分。

本丛书共分8册:《英语阅读天天练》初中一、二、三年级和高中一、二、三年级分册;《中考英语阅读·完形大灌篮》、《高考英语阅读·完形大灌篮》。供不同需求的读者选用。

### 丛书编著力量雄厚

本丛书由北京西城外国语学校、长春外国语学校、成都外国语学校、武汉外国语学校等著名外国语学校教师联合编写组编写,北京西城外国语学校副校长王萍兰女士任丛书编委会主任,并特聘加拿大籍英语教育专家 Noel Doherty 先生为本丛书顾问。

丛书作者队伍经验丰富,实力雄厚,将外国语学校先进的英语教学理念融入到书中。让每一位致力于学好外语的中学生都有机会接触重点外国语学校的一流外语教育,体验英语学习的乐趣,聪明地学习英语。

编者  
2002年8月

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Ready? Go!

## Lesson 1

**S**now fell on the mountain. It snowed and snowed. The snow did not melt. It became deep and heavy. The snow on the bottom(底部) pressed together. It became ice.

The ice was very wide and thick. It began to move down the mountain. It was like a river of ice. It was a glacier. (冰河)



Sometimes the glacier moved only a few inches each day. As it moved, it took rocks and dirt with it. It changed the land. In some places, it left hills. In some places, when the glacier melted(融化), it made rivers and lakes.

A million years ago, there were many big glaciers. Glaciers covered many parts of the world. The glaciers changed the land.

Glaciers are still at work today. A glacier in the north of Canada is cutting a new path down the side of a mountain. This glacier will change the land, too.

## 第一单元



## Training Base (阅读理解练习)

根据短文选择最佳答案:

1. The snow that fell on the mountain \_\_\_\_\_.

A. became snowmen

B. became ice

C. melted

D. turned to rain

2. Which of the following does this story lead you to believe?





- A. There are not as many glaciers as there used to be.  
 B. Glaciers do not change the land as they move over it.  
 C. Glaciers are found only in warm places.

3. How fast did the glacier move?

- A. Sometimes the glacier moved only once a year.  
 B. Sometimes the glacier moved over ten miles each day.  
 C. Sometimes the glacier moved only a few inches each day.

4. The main idea of the whole story is that \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. snow is heavy                      B. the high land never changes  
 C. glaciers changed the land



## 日积月累

1. glacier *n.* 冰河, 冰川  
 2. cut a new path 开出一条新路  
 3. become *v.* 变为, 成为  
     e.g. He has become a famous man. 他已成为名人。  
 4. change *v.* 改变, 变化  
     e.g. I've changed my address. 我的住址改变了。

## Lesson 2

Sam likes eating fish very much. He often buys fish in the shop and takes them home. One day his wife saw the fish and thought "Good! Now, I can ask my friends to have lunch and we can eat the fish. They like fish very much."

When Sam came home from work in the evening, the fish was not there and his wife said "Oh, your cat eats it." And then she gave him some bread for his supper. Sam was angry (生气). He took the cat and his wife to a shop near his house and weighed (称) the cat. Then he turned to his wife



and said, "My fish weighs one kilo(千克). This cat weighs one kilo, too. My fish is here, you see, then, where is my cat?"



## Training Base (阅读理解练习)

根据短文选择最佳答案:

- Who likes eating fish?
  - Only Sam and his friend.
  - Only Sam's wife and her friends.
  - Sam and his wife's friends.
  - Sam, his wife and her friends.
- Who ate Sam's fish?
  - Sam's cat.
  - Sam's wife.
  - Sam's friends.
  - Sam's wife and her friends.
- What did Sam buy the fish for?
  - For his cat's supper.
  - For his wife's party.
  - For his supper.
  - For his wife's friends' lunch.
- Sam thought the cat's weight would be \_\_\_\_\_ after eating the fish.
  - one kilo
  - two kilos
  - three kilos
  - four kilos
- What did Sam weigh in a shop? He weighed \_\_\_\_\_.
  - his wife
  - his cat
  - his cat and fish
  - his wife and cat

根据短文翻译下列句子:

- He took the cat and his wife to a shop near his house and weighed the cat.



## 日积月累

- ask *vt.* 问, 请求, 邀请

e.g. She asked me, "Can I ask Linda to the party?"



她问我,“我能请琳达参加聚会吗?”

2. turn *v.* 转动, 旋转

e.g. The clock can turn round and round all day and all night. 钟表日夜不停地转动。

3. lunch *n.* 午饭

e.g. I usually have rice for my lunch. 我通常中午吃米饭。

4. kilo *n.* 千克

e.g. One kilo is 1000 grams(克). 1 公斤等于 1000 克。

5. weigh *vt.* 称重, 称量

e.g. The fish weighs 12 kilos. 这鱼重 12 公斤。

### ◆ Lesson 3 ◆

# H

enry wants to borrow a book from the library(图书馆). He comes to the library with his classmate. They can't see any assistant(管理员) in it, but only some robots(机器人) are standing there. Henry says to the robot, "Hey, give me a book on music." But the robot doesn't move(移动). Then another student tells Henry, "You must say 'Excuse me' and 'Please' first when you want some help." Henry does so and the robot brings the book. But Henry can't get the book from the robot's hands. He thinks for a moment, then he says a word to the robot. The robot gives him the book. Henry gets the book and goes home happily.



### Training Base (阅读理解练习)

根据短文选择最佳答案:

1. What does Henry want to do?

A. He wants to go to the park.





- B. He wants to buy a book.  
 C. He wants to borrow a book from the library.  
 D. He wants to play with his classmates.
2. Who works in the library?  
 A. Teachers. B. Robots.  
 C. Students. D. Henry's classmates.
3. Why doesn't the robot move when Henry says, "Hey, give me a book on music."?  
 A. Because it's broken.  
 B. Because it doesn't want to work.  
 C. Because there is not a teacher.  
 D. Because Henry doesn't say "Excuse me" and "Please".
4. What does Henry say when he wants to get the book from the robot?  
 A. Thanks. B. Sorry. C. How are you? D. Excuse me.
5. What kind of book does Henry borrow?  
 A. A new book. B. An English book.  
 C. A music book. D. A Chinese book.



### 日积月累

1. assistant *n.* 管理员, 助手  
 e.g. an assistant to the manager 经理助理
2. robot *n.* 机器人
3. library *n.* 图书馆
4. moment *n.* 瞬间, 立刻  
 e.g. It was all over in a few moments. 几分钟就好了。

### Lesson 4

**M**ary is a little girl. She is only six. She doesn't go to school. Certainly(当然) she doesn't know how to read and write. But her sister Kate is a schoolgirl, she is ten.





One day Kate sees her sister at the door with a pen in her hand and a big piece of paper in front of her.

“What are you doing, Mary?” she says.

“I’m writing a letter to my friend, Ann.” says Mary.

“But how can you?” asks her sister. “You don’t know how to write.”

“Yes,” says Mary. “It doesn’t matter(重要), because(因为) Ann doesn’t know how to read.”



### Training Base (阅读理解练习)

根据短文选择最佳答案:

1. We can see Mary \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. is a student                      B. is six years old  
C. can read                          D. can write
2. Kate \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. is a little cat’s name              B. is eight years old  
C. is a school girl                      D. can’t read or write
3. What is Mary doing one day?  
A. She is throwing a frisbee.  
B. She is drawing on a piece of paper.  
C. She is reading English.  
D. She is writing a letter.
4. Who is Ann?  
A. Mary’s teacher.                      B. Kate’s friend.  
C. Mary’s friend.                        D. A little schoolgirl.
5. Mary can’t write, why does she write a letter to Ann?  
A. Because(因为)Ann can’t read.  
B. Because her sister helps her.  
C. Because she does this for playing.



D. Because she is very clever(聪明的).

根据短文翻译下列句子:

6. It doesn't matter, because Ann doesn't know how to read.



## 日积月累

1. certainly *adv.* 当然

e.g. Do you love your parents? 你爱你的父母吗?

Certainly. 当然爱。

2. a piece of 一张

e.g. a piece of paper 一张纸

3. letter *n.* 信, 字母

e.g. Can you help me to post the letter?

你能帮我发这封信吗?

e.g. There are twenty-six letters in English.

英语有 26 个字母。

4. matter *v.* 要紧, 有关系

It doesn't matter. 没关系。

5. in front of 在前面

e.g. The girl is standing in front of the classroom.

这个女孩儿正站在教室的前面。

## 第一单元



## Self-Evaluation(自我评价)

给自己一个评价吧!





## Unit 2



Ready? Go!

### Lesson 1

**T**om gets on the bus to go to town. It's very crowded(拥挤). He sits down next to a fat woman. She has several shopping bags and Tom doesn't have much room(空间)on the seat.

He isn't comfortable(舒适的). At last the bus gets to the town. All the passengers start to get off. Tom is very polite(礼貌), so he stands up to let the fat woman get off before him. She says, "Thank you." Then she tries(努力)to get out of the seat with all her bags. But she can't move, she is stucked(卡住).



Tom has to push(推)the woman. The conductor(售票员)pulls her. Finally they get her free but she isn't pleased.

"I'll write to the bus company." she says. "I'll tell them not to make buses with such small seats!"



### Training Base (阅读理解练习)

根据短文选择最佳答案:

1. The fat woman goes to town \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. to see her old friends  
B. to do some shopping  
C. to mail a letter to her friend  
D. to take the bus
2. Tom does not feel comfortable because \_\_\_\_\_.







- A. he has too small room on the seat  
B. he has no seat  
C. the bus was slow  
D. he is ill
3. The fat woman can not move because she \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. is too tired to move  
B. it's not the time for her to get off the bus  
C. is too fat and is stuck(阻塞)  
D. wants someone to help her
4. She says she will write to the bus company \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. to tell them she is very angry  
B. to ask them to make buses with big seats  
C. to ask them to make a big seat for her  
D. to tell them to make more buses
5. From the story we can see that Tom \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. is very angry with the small seat  
B. is very happy and goes shopping with the fat woman  
C. is a kind and polite person  
D. is very angry with the fat woman

根据短文翻译下列句子:

6. So he stands up to let the fat woman get off before him.

7. I'll tell them not to make buses with such small seats.



### 日积月累

1. get on 上车  
get on the bus 乘公共汽车  
e.g. Don't stand, let's get on the bus. 别等了, 上车吧。
2. get off 下车  
Hurry up get off. 快下车。
3. town n. 城镇

