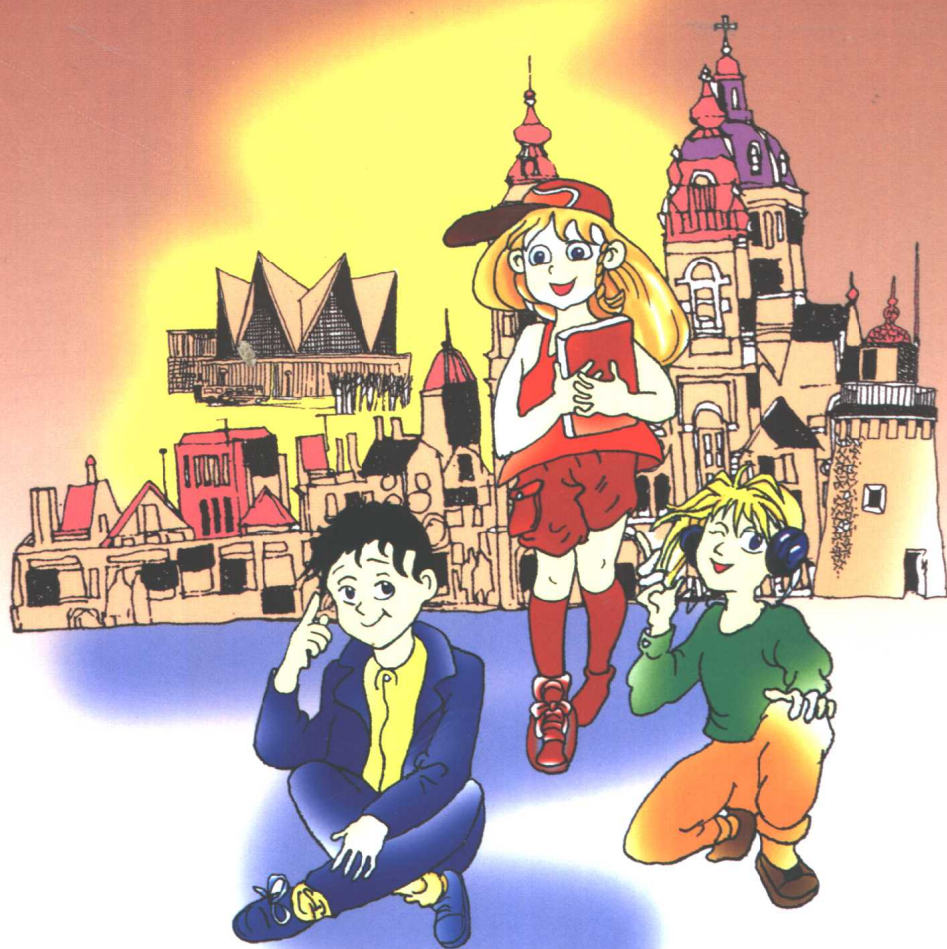


九年义务教育三·四年制初级中学

# 英语阅读教程

ENGLISH READING COURSE

初三 全一册 同步阅读



人民教育出版社英语室审定 中国少年儿童出版社

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# 英语阅读教程

ENGLISH READING COURSE

第三册 (全一册) 同步阅读

(供初中三年级使用)

北京市海淀区教师协会特高级教师编写组 编写

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# 前 言

阅读是英语学习的重要内容。初中和高中英语教学大纲都对学生的阅读量作出了规定。大量阅读确有裨益:

1、增加语言的认知感。语言是交流的工具,大量阅读能够帮助学生了解各类表达方式、组词结构,能把语言从枯燥的字、词、语法变成生动的表达手段。

2、了解语言产生的不同文化背景。不同的文化背景产生不同的语言。在语言学习中了解文化背景对于迅速掌握语言具有重要作用。

3、提供更为丰富的学习资源。用不同的语言了解新信息,对于开拓学生视野、丰富知识、促进成长都具有一定的意义。

在现阶段,阅读仍然是学生在语言学习中遇到的最大困难。许多老师都在不厌其烦地向学生传授科学的阅读技巧、方法,鼓励学生根据上下文去猜测词义等,但效果似乎并不明显。这里的一个关键原因在于缺少适合初、高中学生的阅读材料。

《英语阅读教程》正是为了满足广大教师、学生对阅读的要求而推出的一套丛书。在编辑过程中,我们遵循了以下原则:

1、篇幅适中。初、高中学生的词汇、知识有限,篇幅适当的阅读材料既能培养学生的阅读能力,又能培养他们的阅读兴趣。

2、分级阅读。每个阅读材料的难度不同,总体呈递增的趋势,按循序渐进的原则不断扩充学生的知识,提高其阅读技巧。

3、教材同步。在每一个阅读单元中,第一篇文章都与人民教育出版社最新英语教材所涉及的课文有关,是课文的延伸。这样,既有利于教师、学生的阅读导入,又能丰富教材内容。

4、题材丰富。阅读材料不仅包括人物介绍、故事、社会文化、科普知识,还包括广告、图表使用等内容。

5、原汁原味。阅读材料多采用国外原版文章,并加以修改,使其符合国内中学生的阅读要求,可以使学生更好地理解、领会。

6、时代性强。阅读材料跟踪时代特点,符合当代中学生的兴趣、要求,保持与时代同步的特色。

当然,本套丛书虽尽力满足读者要求,但也存在某些不足之处,希望广大教师、同学多提宝贵意见。

编 者  
2002 年 5 月

01-15/10

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# Unit 1

## In the library

### Part 1 (约 692 个词, 用 3 分钟完成。)

A young man hurried into the town library. He asked the old librarian if she remembered that she had **persuaded** <sup>①</sup> him to borrow a book about British history a week ago.

"Yes, that's right." she answered. The librarian was pleased, because she was always trying to get young people to take out books about British history, and *rarely* found one who was **willing** <sup>②</sup> to accept her **suggestion** <sup>③</sup>.

"Do you want to take it out again? Did you think it was interesting?" the librarian asked. "No, certainly not," said the young man. He told her that when he was taking it home, he met a girl on the bus, and he had written her telephone number in the book. He wanted to call her, so he asked the librarian to let him take a look at the book again.

注释:

1. persuade [pə'sweɪd] v. 说服

2. willing [wɪlɪŋ] adj. 愿意的

3. suggestion [sə'dʒestʃən] n. 建议

根据短文内容, 从 A, B, C, D 四个选项中选择正确的答案, 使句子的意思与文章相符。

- ( ) 1. The young man borrowed a book on British history \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. just now                      B. two days before  
C. a week ago                      D. five days before
- ( ) 2. Why was the librarian pleased when the young man accepted her suggestion?  
Because the young man \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. came to see her again                      B. liked her very much  
C. listened to her advice                      D. made friends with the girl
- ( ) 3. The librarian was always trying to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. advise young people to borrow books about British history  
B. ask old people to read books about British books  
C. let young people take away the books  
D. make people read more books
- ( ) 4. What did the young man hurry to the library for?  
A. To borrow the book again.

- B. To meet his girlfriend.  
C. To make a telephone call.  
D. To find the telephone number.
- ( ) 5. What does the word "rarely" mean in this story?  
A. usually    B. not often    C. sometimes    D. always

## Part 2 (约 715 个词, 用 3 分钟完成。)

One summer, a library in Texas in the United States was having a terrible problem. They had grown too big for their building and had to move to a newly-built library across town. When everything was finished and paid for, they found out that they hadn't left enough money to move their mountain of books across town. Even the cheapest moving company was going to ask for several hundred thousand dollars to *pack* and move the books. What could they do? Finally one clever librarian had a bright idea. She said that the move was going to take all summer and during that time, the library would be closed. Why not ask everyone to come in to borrow 20, 40, or 100 books? At the end of the summer they could return them to the new library. The idea worked beautifully and not only did the library save a lot of money, people read a lot of books.

根据短文内容, 从 A, B, C, D 四个选项中选择正确的答案, 使句子的意思与文章相符。

- ( ) 1. Which is the best title for the reading?  
A. A New Library.                      B. An Unusual Problem.  
C. Helpful People.                      D. Too Many Books.
- ( ) 2. The old library \_\_\_\_\_ during the whole summer.  
A. would be closed  
B. would be moved to another town  
C. was going to pay the moving company  
D. was asking for money from the new library
- ( ) 3. The word "pack" in the reading means \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. repair    B. look after    C. put into    D. append on
- ( ) 4. The terrible problem for the old library is that \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. they had grown too big  
B. they had to move to a newly-built library  
C. they didn't have enough money to move their books  
D. people of the town wanted to borrow all the books
- ( ) 5. From the reading we learn that \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. the library moved the books without paying any money



- B. people in town bought all the books in the old library
- C. the moving company did the moving work beautifully
- D. the moving work would start at the end of summer

### Part 3 (约 668 个词, 用 4 分钟完成。)

Mother's Day is a holiday for mothers. It is **celebrated**<sup>①</sup> in the United States, England, Sweden, India, Mexico and some other countries. Little by little, it becomes widely celebrated. Mother's Day falls on the second Sunday in May. On that day, many people send presents of love to their mothers. Those whose mothers are still living often wear a **pink** or red rose or **carnation**<sup>②</sup>, while those whose mothers are dead wear a white one.

The idea of a day for mothers was first given by Miss Anna Jarvis of **Philadelphia**<sup>③</sup>. As a result of her hard work, the celebration of the first American Mother's Day was held in Philadelphia on May 10, 1908. Soon the holiday became popular throughout the country and around the world.

In China, people do the same on this special day for mothers. And, in some cities, people sometimes ask a song to be broadcast for his or her mother only. This might cost a small sum of money for some of them, but, as it is said, "Love is invaluable."

注释:

1. **celebrate** [ˈselibreit] *v.* 庆祝
2. **carnation** [kɑːˈneɪʃən] *n.* 康乃馨
3. **Philadelphia** [ˌfɪləˈdelfjə] *n.* 费城

根据短文内容, 从 A, B, C, D 四个选项中选择正确的答案, 使句子的意思与文章相符。

- ( ) 1. Mother's Day is a special day for \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. father      B. mother      C. fathers      D. mothers
- ( ) 2. On that day, people give \_\_\_\_\_ to their mothers.  
A. presents of love      B. flowers      C. love      D. presents of life
- ( ) 3. The first Mother's Day was celebrated more than \_\_\_\_\_ years ago.  
A. a hundred      B. eighty      C. ninety      D. seventy
- ( ) 4. The word "pink" means \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. 淡黄色      B. 粉红色      C. 紫罗兰色      D. 天蓝色
- ( ) 5. What kind of present do people send to their mothers in China? They \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. sing songs by themselves  
B. ask songs for their mothers  
C. buy beautiful presents for their mothers



D. wear flowers for their mothers

## Part 4 (约 776 个词, 用 4 分钟完成。)

A young man went to a car **showroom** <sup>①</sup>. He was wearing a dirty jacket and old trousers. The young man examined an expensive car carefully and then turned to speak to the salesman.

“How much is this car?”

“\$1,218,” the salesman said.

“I’ll have sixteen of them,” the young man said.

The salesman smiled. “I’m afraid we can’t help you. This car is not *for sale*.”

The salesman showed the young man the door and the young man left the shop without a word. He went to a showroom on the other side of the street and asked for sixteen cars. The second salesman was polite and helpful. The young man took **a bundle of notes** <sup>②</sup> out of his pocket and paid for the cars in **cash** <sup>③</sup>. He explained that the cars were for himself and for his fifteen friends. He said that he and his friends worked on a fishing boat. “We have all made a lot of money this season,” the young man said, “and we want to buy cars.”

注释:

1. showroom [ˈʃɔːrʊm] n. 陈列室

2. a bundle of notes 一捆钞票

3. cash [kæʃ] n. 现金

根据短文内容, 从 A, B, C, D 四个选项中选择正确的答案, 使句子的意思与文章相符。

( ) 1. Why didn’t the first salesman sell the car to the young man?

Because \_\_\_\_\_.

A. the car is so nice that he didn’t want to sell it

B. he had got only one car in the showroom

C. he was not happy that day

D. he didn’t believe the young man had enough money

( ) 2. The young man bought these cars \_\_\_\_\_.

A. for himself and his friends

B. for his friends

C. for himself and his family

C. for himself

( ) 3. “Ready Money” tells us the young man \_\_\_\_\_.

A. had enough money in the bank

B. paid for the sixteen cars in cash

C. borrowed the money to buy sixteen cars for his friends

D. was very rich

( ) 4. The words “for sale” in the passage means in Chinese “\_\_\_\_\_”.

A. 出售      B. 修理      C. 安装      D. 还价

( ) 5. “The salesman showed the young man the door.” means \_\_\_\_\_.

A. the young man couldn't find the door

B. the young man wanted to leave the shop

C. a kind way of saying “The salesman told the young man to go out”

D. the salesman was polite when the young man wanted to leave

### Part 5 (约 1102 个词, 用 5 分钟完成。)

Old Mrs Fang lived alone in a small house in the country. She liked a very simple life better and had little touch with the outside world. The nearest town was many miles away.

One day a car stopped outside her house and a young man got out. He took a large paper box out of the back of the car and carried it to her front door. Then he put the box down on the doorway and rang the bell.

As soon as Mrs Fang opened the door, the young man started talking.

“Good morning, madam. What a lovely house you have! You must spend a lot of time keeping it so clean.”

“Well, yes, I do. But . . .”

The man went on talking without listening to what she said. “You may say that you have enough free time, but there is more to life than sweeping the floor.”

The young man opened the paper box and took out a vacuum cleaner<sup>①</sup>.

“With this machine, you can clean your house in minutes,” he said.

“I will show you.” he said, and before she could stop him he walked into the house.

He put the paper box on the floor and poured<sup>②</sup> some dirty things all over the floor.

“Please, you mustn't . . .” Mrs Fang wanted to say something, but the young man did not listen.

“Don't worry,” he said, as he pushed the dirty things hard on the floor with his foot, “This machine will clean them away in seconds. This is the finest vacuum cleaner in the world.”

He smiled at Mrs Fang. “If you'll just show me where the outlet<sup>③</sup> is,” he said, “I'll put it in and begin to show you.”

“But I've tried to tell you,” the old woman said, “There isn't any electricity<sup>④</sup> in this house!”

注释:

1. vacuum cleaner ['vækjuəm 'kli:nə] *n.* 真空吸尘器
2. pour [pɔ:] *v.* 倾倒
3. outlet ['autlet] *n.* 插座
4. electricity [ilek'trisiti] *n.* 电

根据短文内容, 从 A, B, C, D 四个选项中选择正确的答案, 使句子的意思与文章相符。

- (     ) 1. Mrs Fang \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. lived like city people                      B. didn't like making friends
- C. enjoyed her country life                  D. never went to the town
- (     ) 2. One day a young man came \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. to see Mrs Fang with a nice present
- B. to help to clean Mrs Fang's old house
- C. to mend Mrs Fang's doorbell
- D. to sell his cleaning machine
- (     ) 3. The old woman \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. tried to stop the young man from talking
- B. had enough time to use a vacuum cleaner
- C. was pleased to see such a cleaner
- D. learned how to use a vacuum cleaner
- (     ) 4. Why didn't the young man listen to Mrs Fang?
- A. She knew nothing about the machine.
- B. He didn't know what she said.
- C. He only thought of selling the machine to the old woman.
- D. He knew the vacuum cleaner better than the old woman.
- (     ) 5. Which of the following is true?
- A. The young man was asked to bring the machine to the house.
- B. The old woman tried the machine and found it worked well.
- C. Mrs. Fang tried to tell the young man something before he came into her house.
- D. The old woman was going to buy the vacuum cleaner.



# Unit 2

## Water sports

### Part 1 (约 614 个词, 用 2 分钟完成。)

Jane had made Little League! She could not believe it when the coach<sup>①</sup> from the Pirates called her and told her she had been chosen for his team. She was the only girl on the Pirates team, although she wasn't the only girl in Little League.

The season opened the last Saturday in April. The Pirates played the Orioles, and the Pirates won.

Jane played outfield in the second inning<sup>②</sup>. A fly ball came towards her, but she wasn't paying attention and missed it. "Wake up!" the coach yelled at her. Jane was very embarrassed<sup>③</sup>. However, she made up for it in the fourth inning. She was up at bat and hit a double. Two runners came home. The team and all the people sitting in the bleachers<sup>④</sup> clapped and cheered. The final score was 12 to 10. The Pirates were very happy and proud as cocks. They felt they had made a start for the season.

注释:

1. coach [kəʊtʃ] *n.* 教练
2. inning ['ɪnɪŋ] *n.* 局
3. embarrassed [im'bærəst] *adj.* 难堪的
4. bleacher ['bli:tʃəz] *n.* 露天运动场

根据短文内容, 从 A, B, C, D 四个选项中选择正确的答案, 使句子的意思与文章相符。

- ( ) 1. How many girls were there on Jane's team?  
A. One.                      B. Two.                      C. Three.                      D. Four.
- ( ) 2. The season opened in the month of \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. May                      B. April                      C. June                      D. July
- ( ) 3. When the coach yelled at her Jane was \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. afraid                      B. embarrassed                      C. shy                      D. tearful
- ( ) 4. In the fourth inning Jane \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. wasn't paying attention                      B. was struck out  
C. hit a double                      D. walked to first base
- ( ) 5. The spectators were \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. sitting on the grass                      B. sitting in the bleachers  
C. standing under the trees                      D. standing by the fence



## Part 2 (约 770 个词, 用 7 分钟完成。)

The first New York City Marathon, held on Sept. 13, 1970, was a very low-scale event.

Low-budget<sup>①</sup>, too. The New York Road Runners Club gave co-directors<sup>②</sup> Fred Lebow and Vince Chiaooetta just \$1, 000 for organization and promotion<sup>③</sup>.

Unused bowling trophies<sup>④</sup> were recycled<sup>⑤</sup> to be presented<sup>⑥</sup> to the winners and Lebow dug into his own pocket to buy some wrist watches as prizes.

One hundred and twenty-seven runners paid the \$1 entry fee. Only 55 of them finished the course, which comprised four circuits<sup>⑦</sup> of Central Park, and only about 100 spectators were there to see the finish.

The race grew constantly through its early years, making it more and more difficult to keep track of all the runners on a four-lap course. As a result, in 1976 the course was expanded<sup>⑧</sup> to take in all five of New York City's boroughs.

The marathon also came of age as a competitive event that year. Men's winner Bill Rodgers turned in the fastest marathon time in the world for 1976 and women's winner Miki Gorman set course and race records<sup>⑨</sup>.

With 4, 821 entrants, the New York City Marathon became the largest in the world in 1977, when Rodgers and Gorman repeated their victories. The number of finishers increased to only 339 two years before and 1549 in 1976.

注释:

1. budget [ˈbʌdʒɪt] *n.* 预算
2. co-director [kəʊ-dɪˈrektə] *n.* 指导者
3. organization and promotion *n.* 组织和发起
4. trophy [ˈtrəʊfi] *n.* 奖品
5. recycle [riːˈsaɪkl] *v.* 反复循环
6. present [priːzent] *v.* 奖励
7. comprise four circuits 包括四个宣判区
8. expand [ɪkˈspænd] *v.* 扩展
9. record [ˈrekɔːd] *n.* 记录

根据短文内容判断正误。正确的写“T”，错误的写“F”。

- ( ) 1. The first New York City Marathon, held on Sept. 13, 1960.
- ( ) 2. The New York Road Runners Club gave co-directors Fred Lebow just \$1, 000.
- ( ) 3. Lebow bought some wrist watches as prizes with his own money.
- ( ) 4. About 100 runners were there to see the finish.
- ( ) 5. Only 339 runners took part in the New York City Marathon in 1975.

### Part 3 (约 795 个词, 用 5 分钟完成。)

Basketball is still a young game. It's over a hundred years old. In the winter of 1891, a certain college was having some trouble with its boy students. The weather was bad and the students had to stay indoors. As they couldn't play outdoors, they were unhappy, and some even got into fights from time to time.

Some of the teachers at the college<sup>①</sup> asked Dr Naismith to invent a game so that the students might have something to play at. It was not easy to invent such a game because it had to be played indoors, and the court<sup>②</sup> was not very large.

Dr Naismith thought for a few days and invented a kind of ball game. It was a fast, wonderful game with much moving and passing of the ball. It was played between two teams. To make a score, the ball had to be thrown into the basket ten feet above the floor on the wall. At each end of the court there was such a basket. At first, Dr Naismith wanted to throw the ball into a bow. As he could not find boxes of the right size, he had to use fruit baskets instead. That is how the game got its name.

注释:

1. college ['kɒlɪdʒ] n. 学院

2. court [kɔ:t] n. 院子

根据短文内容, 从 A, B, C, D 四个选项中选择正确的答案, 使句子的意思与文章相符。

- ( ) 1. The students felt unhappy because \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. they often fought each other      B. they had no time to play  
C. they couldn't play outdoors      D. they didn't like to play
- ( ) 2. Who asked Dr Naismith to invent a new game?  
A. His friends.      B. His children.  
C. Some teachers.      D. Some students
- ( ) 3. Which of the following is NOT true?  
A. When the students played this game, they needed to kick the ball.  
B. When the students played this game, they needed to run and jump.  
C. When the students played this game, they needed to pass the ball.  
D. When the students played this game, they needed to throw the ball.
- ( ) 4. When a student threw a ball into a basket, \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. he won the game      B. he made a score  
C. he lost the game      D. he didn't make a score
- ( ) 5. The game got its name from \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. the ball itself      B. the basket itself  
C. both the basket and the ball      D. neither the basket nor the ball



#### Part 4 (约 795 个词, 用 5 分钟完成。)

"This is really a very fast game, the fastest one I have seen this year. Both sides are fighting for the ball all the time. The crowd is loving every minute of it. They're shouting at the top of their voices."

"Willis has the ball now. This is only his third game for England, but he's playing so well that it won't be his last. I'm quite sure."

"Willis passes the ball to Cotton. Cotton kicks it over the waiting Frenchmen towards the goal mouth. But he's too far away. Dupont picks it up easily, and throws it to Paton, out the left."

"France and England still have one goal each, and there are only two minutes left. But in that time, anything can happen. Paton kicks the ball across to Crozat. It's a beautiful kick, but Stevens jumps and just stops the ball with the side of his head. But Menier is there. He passes it to Crozat and Crozat, without waiting a second, puts the ball into the back of the goal. It takes everyone by surprise. I've never seen a goal like it."

"And the game is over. France has won the cup."

根据短文内容, 从 A, B, C, D 四个选项中选择正确的答案, 使句子的意思与文章相符。

- ( ) 1. "They are shouting at the top of their voices." means \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. they are shouting as loud as they can  
B. their shouting is almost like singing  
C. they are shouting all the time  
D. their voices are as high as they will go
- ( ) 2. It wouldn't be Willis' last game for England because \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. he had played three games already  
B. this was only his fourth time  
C. he was playing so well  
D. he had the ball for the third time
- ( ) 3. Cotton couldn't kick the ball into the goal mouth because \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. the Frenchmen stopped the ball with their heads  
B. he was too far away  
C. Dupont picked the ball up easily  
D. Willis was too far away from him
- ( ) 4. "In that time, anything can happen." means \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. nothing more will happen  
B. anything can happen after the game

- C. the game is nearly over  
D. there is time for another goal  
( ) 5. How many goals had the French players kicked by the end of the match?  
A. One.                      B. Three.                      C. Two.                      D. Four.

## Part 5 (约 1115 个词, 用 5 分钟完成。)

Mr Catlin was a fine painter. He had sold many of his pictures. But he was never happy in cities. Though his home was in the East, he was always thinking of the great rivers and villages of the West.

In the West, he knew, many **Indians** <sup>①</sup> still lived as they had always lived. He wanted to see them!

"The lives of the Indians are changing fast," he told his wife. "More and more people are going to the West. Cities are built there. In a few years, no one will know how the Indians once lived or how they looked. I must draw pictures of them while there is still time."

Mr Catlin saved money for his family to live on while he was away. Then at last he started off. In 1830, many Indians from the West came to do business along the Mississippi River. So Mr Catlin went to that part of the country.

On trips along the Mississippi, he met many Indians. They wore **animal skins** <sup>②</sup> with paint, feathers. George Catlin painted pictures of some of the great **chiefs** <sup>③</sup>.

He took his paintings by them. How wild and strange the Indians looked!

Mr Catlin stayed home for only a short time. He had not yet seen the Indians of the Great **plains** <sup>④</sup>. And he wanted to paint pictures of these Indians catching **buffalo** <sup>⑤</sup>.

Far up the river, Mr Catlin left the boat. He walked into the country of the Sioux. He loved these tall Indians. They rode horses so well. Again and again he painted pictures of them riding their horses.

The Sioux became his good friends. Here is what he wrote about these Indians:

"I love the Sioux. And oh! How I love a people who don't live for the love of money."

注释:

1. Indian ['ɪndiən] n. 印第安人

2. animal skins n. 兽皮

3. chief [tʃi:f] n. 酋长

4. plain [pleɪn] n. 平原

5. buffalo ['bʌfələʊ] n. 野牛



根据短文内容，从 A, B, C, D 四个选项中选择正确的答案，使句子的意思与文章相符。

- (     ) 1. What made Mr Catlin unhappy living in cities?
- A. The noisy city life.
  - B. The rivers and villages of the country.
  - C. His wish of visiting the West.
  - D. Living too long in the East.
- (     ) 2. Mr Catlin went to the West \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. to see the changes
  - B. to make friends with the Indians
  - C. to see the Indians and draw pictures of them
  - D. to do picture business with the Indians
- (     ) 3. Which of the following is NOT true according to “the lives of the Indians are changing fast”?
- A. Many Indians came to do business along the Mississippi River.
  - B. Cities were built in the West.
  - C. More and more people from other places came to the West.
  - D. The Indians lived the same life as the people in the East.
- (     ) 4. The Sioux, in the story, is the name of \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. an Indian chief                      B. an Indian group
  - C. the Indian horses                      D. Mr Catlin’s best friend
- (     ) 5. From the story we may know \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. George Catlin went to the West more than four times
  - B. the Indians’ clothes looked strange even to themselves
  - C. the Indians kept many of Mr Catlin’s pictures
  - D. the Sioux thought little of money