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九 年 级

主 编 刘 弢 吕 春 昕

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# 前言

近两年,随着中学英语教学的不断改革,新课标明确提出了更高的阅读要求,一般地区课外阅读量为15万单词,沿海发达地区则提高到30万单词。同时,在中考试题中,阅读理解的比重和难度都呈现出逐年提高的趋势。针对这一情况,广大读者迫切地需要一套更加实用的英语阅读读本。

然而,英语教学中却存在着两种割裂的情况:一种情况就是对课文的学习过精,对课外阅读的要求却过粗。每一篇课文教师都要反复讲、仔细讲,甚至不惜要求学生背诵,而课外阅读的很多文章学生却读得囫囵吞枣,甚至根本没有完全看明白,就去急急忙忙做题,这样看上去似乎有了阅读量,实际上读的效果却很让人怀疑。还有一种情况,就是阅读和单词的割裂,我们经常看到学生手捧单词手册死记硬背,而阅读材料中出现的许多生词却只有最简略的注解,而学生也懒得细查,似乎泛读就应该这样。实际上,这完全不利于学生通过阅读来掌握词汇、加深记忆。如果这两种情况不解决,要想有效地提高英语水平,恐怕是很困难的。

本套书就提供了解决上面这些问题的方案,其主要特点体现在以下三个方面:

第一,每篇文章中出现的生词和词组,都尽量提供详尽的注释和例句,以及相关词汇的联想记忆,如“近义词”、“反义词”、“同类词”、“形似词”等,通过这种生动活泼的形式,使学生摆脱枯燥记忆单词的苦恼,同时将这些单词放在文章的语境中来加深理解和记忆,以确保学生文章读得懂,单词记得牢,而不是一味地追求阅读量。

第二,在选材上,绝大多数内容均来自于全国各地的中考真题。我们将近

几年的中考真题按难度区分,分别编入六年级至九年级四个分册。由于中考真题具有无可替代的权威性,因而演练这些试题能够起到事半功倍的效果,而且学生从六年级起就开始熟悉中考题型和内容,到了初中毕业参加中考时就可以得心应手。

第三,题型丰富。本套丛书每一小节均有三篇文章,练习的题型采用判断题、选择题和问答题三种,完全符合沿海发达地区要求。另外,随着新课标的全面推开,全国很多地区也不再是只有选择题这一单一题型,而更多地出现了任务型阅读,其中主要的一种就是问答题。因此,本书不仅适应沿海发达地区,也可供其他地区读者使用。

由于水平有限,时间仓促,书中难免有错讹之处,希望读者不吝指正。

编 者

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## Reading Exercise 1

### Cows in India (印度的牛)

About one billion people live in India. Many people live on small farms. They live a quiet and simple life. The family takes care of the farm and the animals. The most important animal on the farm is the cow. The cow helps on the farm in two ways. It gives milk to the family, and it works on the farm.

Farmers care about their cows very much. They want their cows to be happy. The farms aren't busy at certain times of the year. At these times, people wash and decorate their cows. Two times a year, there are special celebrations for the cows. These celebrations are like Thanksgiving Day in the United States.

Old cows cannot work on farms. In India, it is against the law to kill a cow. So farmers send their old cows away from the farm. The cows walk around freely in the streets. People give their own food to the cows, and cars are careful not to hit the cows. There are special animal hospitals for old or sick cows. The government and some rich people pay for these hospitals.

People in other countries do not understand why the Indian government spends money on cows. There are many poor people in India who need money. Indians say that Americans spend more money on cats and dogs. People in India care for over 200 million cows every year. They have cared for cows for a long time. It is a tradition of thousands of years.

[生词]

**billion** *n* 十亿: nine billion pounds 九十亿英镑

**certain** *adj* 某个,某些: There are certain things I just can't discuss with my mother. 某些事情我实在不能与母亲商量。

**decorate** *v* 装饰: The students decorated the hall with flowers for graduation. 为举行毕业典礼,学生们用鲜花装饰礼堂。

**celebration** *n* 庆祝(活动): Such good news calls for a celebration. 这么好的喜讯需要庆祝庆祝。

**tradition** *n* 传统观念(或作法): It is one of our family's traditions for eldest sons to be called John. 我们家族的传统之一就是所有长子都被叫做约翰。

[同义] **custom** *n* 习惯,风俗: It is difficult to get used to another country's customs. 要适应另一个国家的风俗习惯是困难的。

阅读上面的短文,判断正误。

1. In India about one billion people take care of the farms and the animals.
2. Cows are so important on the farm that farmers try to make them happy.
3. The government spends a lot of money on cows though many people are poor in India.
4. When old cows cannot work, farmers kill them for food.
5. Cows are special in India. Caring for cows is an old tradition.

## The Changing Weekend (变化的周末)

What do you think Americans in the early twentieth century (1900 - 1925) did on weekends? What do they do on weekends now?

**THEN** Once upon a time, people spent lots of time at home on weekends. Then, new inventions changed the weekend.

- People used electric streetcars to travel in cities. On weekends, they rode the streetcars to parks. Young people liked roller coasters.

- The first films lasted only one minute. Soon, however, films got longer. In the 1920s, movie theatres sold millions of tickets each week! In 1927, films finally had sound. Sometimes, people stayed home instead, and listened to another new invention — the radio.

- People in cities worked indoors during the week, so they wanted to be outdoors on weekends. Bicycling became a popular activity.

**NOW** With more time, money, and inventions, people have many more choices.

- They can visit huge parks like Disney World and ride modern roller coasters that go higher and faster than ever before.

- They can choose from lots of different films at a multiplex (a building with many movie theaters) or watch a video at home.

- Many people jog, bicycle, work out at the gym, or play sports. Others turn on their TV and watch sports.

### [生词]

**streetcar** *n* 有轨电车: A streetcar runs on rails and provides transportation along a regular route. 有轨电车在轨道上运行,它可以给沿线居民提供交通便利。

**roller coaster** *n* 过山车(游乐园中供游客乘坐的沿倾斜轨道急速滑行的滑车)

**choice** *n* 选择: Did price influence your choice? 价格影响你的选择吗?

[形似] **voice** *n* 声音: She's got a lovely voice. 她嗓音甜美。

**multiplex** *n* (有多个放映厅的)影剧院

**jog** *v* (jogged; jogging) 慢跑: He jogs to work every morning. 每天早上他慢跑着去上班。

[形似] **log** *n* 圆木: The road was blocked by fallen logs. 倒下的圆木堵住了路面。



of other drinks. A few years later, a man called Joseph Fry found a way to make chocolate bars, and so for the first time people had the chance to eat chocolate instead of only drinking it. But at that time chocolate was very expensive and only the rich people could buy it. Later, as more and more chocolate bars were produced and sold, it became cheaper.

However, at first only plain chocolate (a kind of chocolate without milk and with very little sugar) was produced. Milk chocolate came later and this was made by adding milk to the chocolate. The first milk chocolate bar was made in Cadbury's factory in 1897. Their most famous chocolate, Cadbury's Milk Bar, was made in 1905. It has been the most popular chocolate in Britain and around the world for over 100 years. The Cadbury is still in Britain and the chocolate produced there is eaten all over the world. Every year, thousands of visitors visit the factory in order to see how chocolate is made.

### [生词]

**cocoa** *n* 可可: cocoa bean 可可豆

**bar** *n* 实心条状物: a bar of soap 一条肥皂 / chocolate bars 条状巧克力

**encourage** *v* 鼓励, 激励: The good grade encouraged me to study more. 好成绩激励我更加努力地学习。

**plain** *adj* 简单的, 朴素的: She's in plain clothes. 她衣着朴素。/ I enjoy good plain food. 我喜欢好的清淡的食物。

**add** *v* 加上, 添上: The fire is going out; add some wood to it. 火要灭了, 加些柴。/ Next, add some milk to the mixture. 其次, 加些牛奶到混合物中。

阅读上面的短文, 选择正确答案。

1. When did people first begin to drink chocolate?

2. Why did John Cadbury open a factory?

3. Who invented the way to make the chocolate bar?

4. At first, not many people bought chocolate. Why?

5. How was the milk chocolate made?

6. Why do thousands of visitors visit the factory?

### [背景资料]

#### 英国老牌跨国公司吉百利(Cadbury)

吉百利的发展历程,就是一部长达一个半世纪的、精彩生动的社会、工业演变史。如何从一个不起眼的家族企业蜕变成一家强大的跨国公司,吉百利无疑是一个最好的成功案例。

1824年 年轻的约翰·吉百利(John Cadbury)一手开创了位于 Bull Street 93 号的小店,很快成为了伯明翰时尚男女纷拥之地。除了茶叶、咖啡这样的主业外,他还经营着其他一些副业,其中一项就是可可豆和亲自制造的巧克力饮品。

1831年 约翰·吉百利租借了一处位于伯明翰 Crooked Lane 的老旧的麦芽制作厂,他把它改建成了巧克力饮品和可可豆工厂。这标志着吉百利巧克力制造事业腾飞的初始。

1854年 吉百利兄弟作为“维多力亚女王荣誉可可豆及巧克力制造商”正式接受了他们的第一份皇室授权。时至今日,吉百利依然骄傲地拥有英皇室的特别授权。

1866年 吉百利兄弟成功研发了一种能使可可精华更美味的制造工艺,这种工艺正是当今可可处理法的先驱者。可可豆压榨后,若是能有更多的可



可脂的话,由此制出的巧克力就会更美味。

1897 年 吉百利首次制造出牛奶巧克力。

1969 年 吉百利与史威士合并,共同组成吉百利史威士股份上市公司。

2002 年 国际糖果市场在这一年年尾彻底地改变了。英国吉百利以 42 亿美元的代价收购亚当斯(Adams),成为全球最大的糖果公司。