



WINNER ENGLISH

# 大赢家英语

## JUNIOR COMPREHENSION

# 初中阅读

# 王



别林斯基说：“阅读一本不适合自己的书，比不阅读还要坏。我们必须会这样一种本领，选择最有价值、最适合自己所需要的读物。”

莎士比亚说：“生活里没有书籍，就好像没有阳光；智慧里没有书籍，就好像鸟儿没有翅膀。”

有空读读《大赢家英语初中阅读王》吧，它是一本值得你看的好书。



WINNER ENGLISH

# 大赢家の英语

## JUNIOR COMPREHENSION

# 初中阅读



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# 一书一世界

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# 前言

曼古埃尔说：“阅读如同呼吸一般，是我们的基本功能。”阅读可以改变人生，它虽然不能改变人生的长度，却可以改变人生的宽度；虽然不能改变人生的物相，却可以改变人生的气象；虽然不能改变人生的起点，却可以改变人生的终点。它能够穿越时空，揭晓迷离的过去，抵达遥远的未来。它可以开启无数个维度空间，让你站在巨人的肩头上，视通四海，思接千古，与智者交谈，同伟人对话。阅读使人超越世俗生活的层面，建立起精神生活的世界；阅读使人超越动物性，把自然人转化为社会人。法国大文豪福楼拜说：“阅读是为了活着。”阅读是为了快乐地活着，有灵魂地活着，高质量地活着。

英语的核心内容是阅读和写作，而阅读又是写作的基础，是英语教育的根。新《英语课程标准》对初中学生的阅读能力进行了整体目标描述和重点要求，基于此，我们推出《大赢家英语初中阅读王》。

本书的编写特色在于：

➤ **幽默性**：主题选材上注重了广泛性和多样性相结合的原则，内容幽默风趣，轻松时尚，为中学生喜闻乐见。

➤ **实用性**：练习设置与中考题型接轨，并有超前性和预见性，考点全面、典型，形式生动活泼，寓教于乐。

➤ **文化性**：涉及东西方多种地域和文化，激发学生的认知能力，培养学生的文化意识。

➤ **合作性**：每个单元前都有关于主题的讨论，使学生与学生，学生与老师可以互相启发，带着问题阅读课文，充分调动积极思维和培养语篇意识。

➤ **丰富性**：生词快车、精彩表达、疑难点拨等栏目有助学生速记生词，掌握常用句型和词组，理解课文中的难点和重点。

阅读不仅能提高语言能力、增长知识，还能创造情趣，愿中学生朋友在英语阅读中快乐成长。

壹可亿教育培训中心编委会



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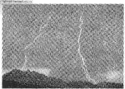
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## UNIT 1

How can animals live in a desert ?

动物如何在沙漠中求生?

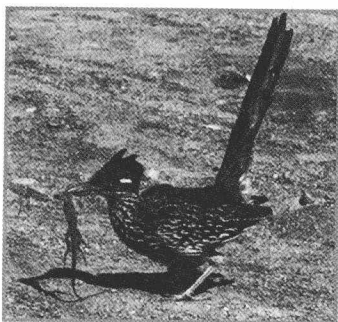
A

### Discuss 讨论

1. How many deserts can you name?
2. What are the problems for animals in a desert?

There is almost no water in a desert, but many animals can live in deserts. How do these animals get water and stay alive?

Everything is hot and dry in the daytime, but the nights are cold. Plants often have dew on them in the early morning. This is because cold air can't hold as much water as hot air. Small insects can drink the dew, and bigger animals eat the plants with the dew on them.



Small birds and animals get water from the bodies of insects. Bigger birds and animals get water from the bodies of small animals. This North American bird is called a roadrunner. It runs fast and catches small snakes, lizards and scorpions.

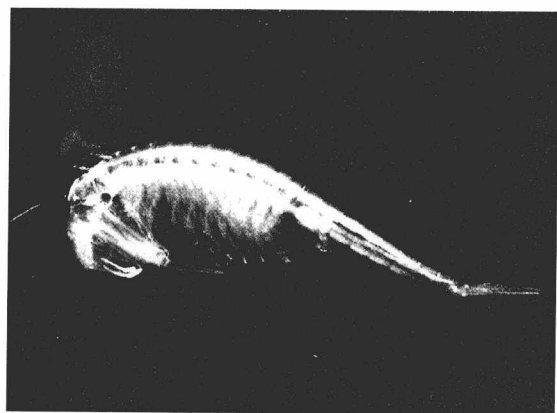




**B**

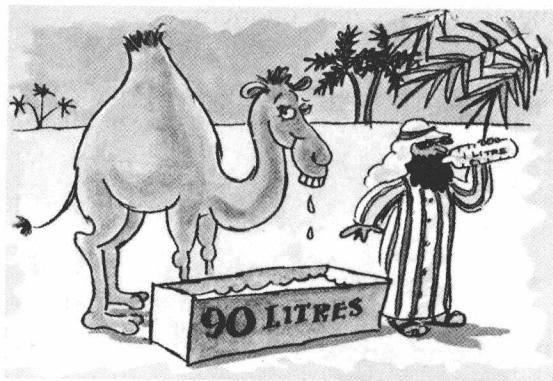
Read the text and write in the empty boxes. 阅读填空

1. There is often  on plants in the early morning.
2. There is water in the  of insects and other animals.
3.  →  →  many years
4. A camel can drink 90 litres in  minutes.



Some animals can wait many years for water. When rain falls, baby shrimps come out of their eggs. They grow quickly and lay new eggs. Then the water dries up, and the shrimps die. But the new eggs do not die. They wait in the ground for the next rain. They can wait for 50 years!

Most big animals can't live in the desert because they need a few litres of water every day. They can't keep water in their bodies for a long time. But camels are different. They can drink 90 litres of water in ten minutes, and then drink nothing for a week.





## New Words Express 生词快车

desert /'dezət/ *n.* 沙漠

alive /ə'laɪv/ *adj.* 活着的

[记忆小贴士] a+live (*adj.* 活的)

(近义) living 活着的 (反义) dead 死的

dew /dju:/ *n.* 露珠

[记忆小贴士] (关联) dew-drop 露滴

roadrunner /'rəʊdrʌnə/ *n.* 走鹃(杜鹃属, 见于北美)

[记忆小贴士] road(*n.* 公路)+runner (*n.* 奔跑者)

lizard /'lɪzəd/ *n.* 蜥蜴

scorpion /'skɔ:pɪən/ *n.* 蝎子

shrimp /ʃrɪmp/ *n.* 虾

litre /'li:tə/ *n.* 升

camel /'kæmə/ *n.* 骆驼



## Useful Expressions 精彩表达

in the daytime 在白天

in the early morning 凌晨

as+*adj./adv.*+as 与……一样

get sb./sth. from sth. 从……得到

come out of 从……出来

wait for sb./sth. 等待



**E**

**Difficult Issues 疑难点拨**

1. This is because cold air can't hold *as* much water *as* hot air.

*as...as* 是形容词、副词同级比较的一种表示方法,意思是“两者一样、犹如”。

e.g. a. *as* quickly *as* possible 尽可能快地

b. *as* brave *as* a lion 勇猛如狮

c. *as* pretty *as* a picture 美如画

2. Then the water *dries up*, and the shrimps die.

*dry up* 指江、河、井水等完全变干,意思是“干涸、枯竭”。

e.g. a. The long drought *dried up* all the wells. 长期的干旱使所有的井都干涸了。

b. The stream *dried up* during the hot summer. 河流在炎热的夏季干了。

**F**

**Practical Exercises 实用测试**

**1** Choose a, b or c.

1. Deserts are places with \_\_\_\_\_.

a. no animals

b. a lot of plants

c. not much water

2. It is \_\_\_\_\_ in the desert.

a. always hot

b. cold at night

c. usually wet in the daytime

3. Hot air holds more \_\_\_\_\_ than cold air.

a. water

b. dew

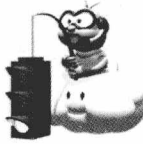
c. plants

4. Insects can drink when \_\_\_\_\_.

a. there is dew

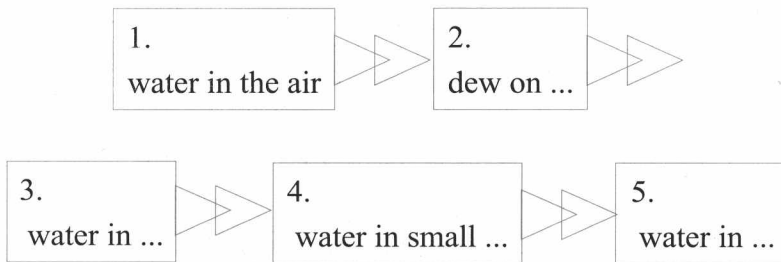
b. the sun goes down

c. bigger animals eat



5. Roadrunners get water when they \_\_\_\_\_.  
 a. eat small animals  
 b. catch insects  
 c. find plants
6. \_\_\_\_\_ can stay alive for many years without water.  
 a. Shrimps                      b. Shrimp eggs                      c. Baby shrimps
7. Most big animals \_\_\_\_\_ water every day.  
 a. need some                      b. do not drink                      c. drink 90 litres of
8. Camels \_\_\_\_\_.  
 a. have to drink every day  
 b. keep water in their bodies  
 c. do not need water

**2** Complete the diagram.



**3** Read and answer.

1. What do we call words like these?  
*live is can drink runs*
2. How many verbs can you find in the text?



## UNIT 2

### Two farmers 两个农夫

A

Look and discuss 看图讨论

1. Which of these are for digging and which are for cutting?



a knife



a fork

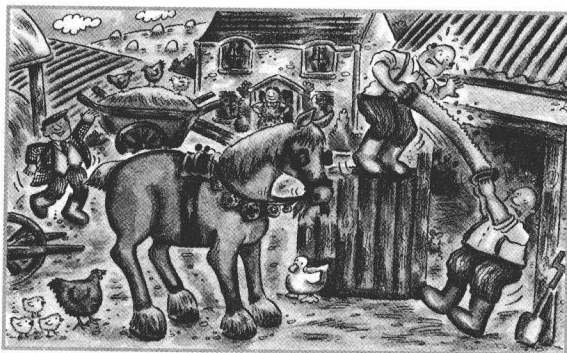


a saw



a spade

2. What are the men doing to the stable? Why?



B

Read the story and answer the questions 阅读回答

1. Did the horse sleep in the stable?
2. Was the entrance high enough?
3. Was the saw good?
4. Did the friend have a different idea?
5. Was the friend stupid?





## Two farmers

Two farmers had a big horse. This was fifty years ago, when farmers used horses a lot. The horse worked in the fields in the day and slept in a stable at night.

The horse was a big animal, and the entrance of its stable was too low. When the horse went in or out, its ears hit the top of the entrance. The horse did not like this. It got angry and often kicked the farmers.

"What can we do about this problem?" they often asked.

After a long time, one of them thought of an answer. He said, "Let's cut away the top of the entrance. Then the entrance will be higher."

So they found a saw and started cutting. Their saw was old and not very good, so the work was hard.

After a few minutes, a friend came to see them. "What are you doing?" their friend asked.

The farmers told him about the problem.

The friend said, "You don't have to cut the entrance with a saw. You can dig the entrance with a spade. Then the floor will be lower. That'll be easier and quicker."

The farmers thanked their friend, and he went away.

Then one farmer said to the other, "That man's stupid. The horse's *ears* are the problem, not its *feet*."



## New Words Express 生词快车

field /fi:ld/ *n.* 田地; 牧场

stable /'steɪbl/ *n.* 马厩

[记忆小贴士] (关联) stable 也可常用做形容词,意思是“安定的”

entrance /'entrəns/ *n.* 入口

[记忆小贴士] (近义) doorway (房屋、房间的) 门口 (反义) exit 出口

top /tɒp/ *n.* 顶端

[记忆小贴士] (近义) peak 顶点 (反义) bottom 底部

saw /sɔ:/ *n.* 锯子

[记忆小贴士] (关联) 同形词 saw 是 see 的过去式

spade /speɪd/ *n.* 铲子



## Useful Expressions 精彩表达

in the day	在白天
at night	在夜里
at noon	在中午
think of sth./sb.	想到(某事; 某人)
think about sth.	考虑某事
cut away sth.	砍掉
start doing sth.	开始做某事
tell sb. about sth.	告诉某人某事



**E**

**Difficult Issues 疑难点拨**

1. This was fifty years ago, when farmers used horses *a lot*.

*a lot* 当副词用,意思是“非常,相当”。这句话里的 *used horses a lot* 是指五十年前马在人们生活中起很重要的作用,人们在劳动过程中经常会用到马。

e.g. a. Thanks *a lot*. 谢谢你。

b. He's feeling *a lot* better today. 他今天精神好多了。

2. It *got angry* and often kicked the farmers.

*get+* 形容词表示某种状态的变化,意思同 *become* 相似。*get angry* 强调生气这种动作;*be angry* 强调生气的状态。

e.g. a. When you *get old*, your memory *gets worse*.

当你老的时候,记忆力会逐渐下降。

b. He *was angry* at being kept waiting. 他因为等了很久而生气。

**F**

**Practical Exercises 实用测试**

**1** Choose a, b or c.

1. The horse \_\_\_\_\_.

a. worked on the farm

b. was very old

c. slept all day

2. The horse was too \_\_\_\_\_ for the entrance

a. thin

b. tall

c. slow

3. It always hurt its \_\_\_\_\_.

a. feet

b. head

c. ears

4. The farmers wanted \_\_\_\_\_.

a. a higher entrance

b. a new stable

c. a smaller horse

5. They told their friend about the \_\_\_\_\_.

a. horse and the entrance

b. saw and the spade

c. farm

