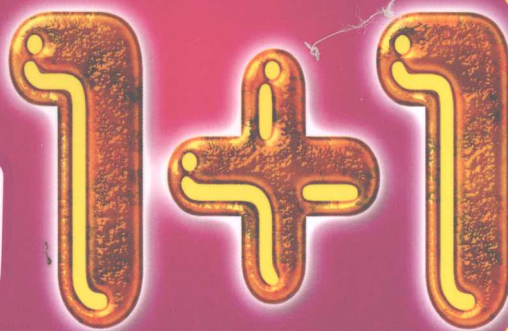


中学英语读写联动 1+1

主编 凌 达 杨 波



初中英语 读写联动



任务型阅读 + 书面表达

初三 (9 年级)



 南京大学出版社

中学英语读写联动 1+1



初中英语

读写联动

1+1

任务型阅读+书面表达

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前言

为学生编写的教辅书可谓汗牛充栋,层出不穷。学生课内学业繁重,课余时间少得可怜,早已无暇应付千篇一律的教辅。在此情形下,只有创新思维,想学生所想,急家长所急,解教师所难,编写出一套创新设计、针对性强、涵盖面广、具有引领学科发展意义的教学辅助用书,才是雪中送炭。

阅读是人们获取信息的最基本途径,写作是人们表达观点情感的必备方式。九年义务教育全日制初级中学英语教学目标是:学生应能从口头和书面材料中获取所需信息,能就熟悉的话题用英语与老师和同学进行简单的口笔头交流,能对事物进行简单的描述并作出自己的判断。学生应具有一定的跨文化交际的意识,对异国文化采取尊重和包容的态度。高中英语课程标准明确提出高中阶段英语教学要重点从三个方面发展学生的英语语用能力:用英语进行恰当交流的能力;用英语获取信息、处理信息的能力;用英语进行思维的能力。本书正是基于国家英语课程目标,在充分调研图书市场的前提下编写的。(1)落实国家《英语课程标准》的要求,实践其创新教学理念。本书的语言结构及知识范畴符合学生的认知能力和身心发展水平,与《英语课程标准》要求一致。书中的题型注重学生能力的培养和提高,突出创新思维训练,借鉴“任务型学习”原则,题量适中。(2)激发学习兴趣,注重人文、科学素质培养。本书选材多样,集思想性、科学性、教育性和趣味性于一体,充分考虑了学生的知识水平和认知水平,以及他们的兴趣、爱好和愿望等心理需求。力求使学生在学中乐,在乐中学。(3)阅读能力和书面表达能力并重。本书每个单元提供四篇文章。围绕阅读文章提供阅读理解和书面表达练习。本书共提供八种学生必须掌握,且常考的书面表达练习,两个单元轮回一遍。学生必须应用读前观察与思考、读中体验与思考、读后判断并进行书面表达等学习策略,在输入的基础上逐渐锻炼输出能力,从而提升语言综合运用能力。

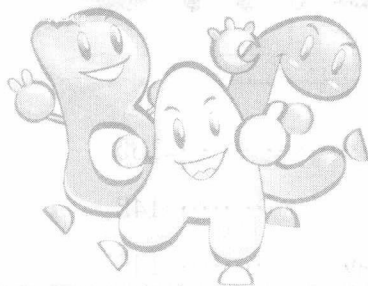
但愿编者们的创新尝试能给每位有缘的师生带去成功的喜悦。

编者水平有限,虽已极尽全力,缺点和错误在所难免。我们诚心期望广大师生和专家提出宝贵意见(电子邮箱:njupress@gmail.com),以便修订时改进。

编委会

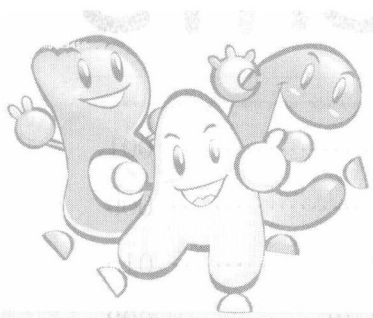
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Unit 1 Mall Rats

(1)

Task One Questions before reading. (用完整的句子写出来)

1. What is your ideal job?

2. Would you mind living with hard work and low pay?

Task Two Read the following passage and make the best choice.

My father woke me up early one summer morning when I was 14 and announced: “Get up, you’re going with me to cut the grass in the garden.”

The idea that my father thought I was old enough to help him in his business made me feel proud and excited. From sunup to sundown, my father, my younger brother and I worked in the large garden. By the end of the day I was too tired to say a word but I felt good. This was my first time to help my father in his business. I got \$6 for my work that day.

One day my father found some leaves I had missed and pulled me aside. “Take away these leaves!” he said, “and don’t make me have to tell you to do it again.” The message was clear. Today I value the importance of doing a job well the first time. It will never fail to impress the person you are working for.

After two years, my father told me and my brother that he felt we were old enough to cut the grass by ourselves. Every Saturday during my last two years of high school, we set off early in the morning with the same strong wish we had gained while working under our father.

Looking after the garden was neither exciting nor high-paying, but that didn’t matter. It taught me that any job was a good job and that whatever I was paid was more than I had before.

A newspaper reporter once asked me how someone could possibly live with hard work





and low pay. "If you're only thinking about hard work and money, you probably don't want to do any better than you are doing," I answered. In every job, from cutting the grass to washing dishes, I've learned much. I've learned something that helps me in my next job.

If you work hard enough, you can learn from any job you do.

- () 1. Why did the writer feel proud and excited when he was asked to cut the grass? Because he thought _____.
A. he could make much money B. he could cut the grass himself
C. he could help his family D. he could enjoy sunup and sundown
- () 2. The underlined word "message" in the third paragraph probably refers to _____.
A. not leaving leaves behind
B. giving no excuse for your mistakes
C. doing a good job at the very beginning
D. missing things which can be found out
- () 3. How old was he when the writer finished high school? Maybe he was _____ years old.
A. 14 B. 18 C. 20 D. 22
- () 4. Which of the following does the writer probably think is the most important?
A. Keeping learning from any job you had.
B. Asking no money for work.
C. Finishing work as quickly as possible.
D. Keeping looking for different jobs.
- () 5. How does the writer think of his father? He probably thinks he is _____.
A. lazy B. helpful C. careless D. funny

Task Three Rewrite the sentences.

1. I got \$6 for my work that day. (对画线部分提问)
_____ did you get that day?
2. By the end of the day I was too tired to say a word but I felt good. (改成同义句)
By the end of the day I was _____ but I felt good.
3. The idea _____ my father thought I was old enough to help him in his business made me feel proud and excited. (添加适当关系词)
4. The message was clear. (改成否定句)
The message was _____ clear.
5. He worked in the large garden. (改成反意疑问句)
He worked in the large garden, _____?

Task One Questions before reading. (用完整的句子写出来)

1. Have you heard of mall rats?

2. Where do you go in your spare time?

Task Two Read the following passage and make the best choice.

One of the most popular places for Americans to go is Malls. There are some people spending so much time at malls that they are called "mall rats."

People like malls for many reasons. The most important is that they make guests feel safe because malls have police stations of private security guards. Then parking is usually free, and the weather inside is always fine. The newest malls even have beautiful rest areas with waterfalls and large green trees. When people are tired at malls, they may rest there for a while.

The largest mall in the United States is the mall of America in Minnesota. It covers 4.2 million square feet. It has 350 stores, eight night clubs, and a seven-acre park! There are parking spaces for 12,750 cars. Every week about 750,000 people shop there.

The first indoor mall in the United States was built in 1965 in Edina, Minnesota. People love to do all their shopping in one place. More malls are built around the country. Now, malls are like town centers where people come to do many things. They shop, of course, and they also eat in food courts. They have food from all over the world. They see movies at theaters. Some people even do the new sport of "mall walking" as their daily exercise. Others go to malls to meet friends.

In some malls, people can see a doctor or a dentist and even go to the church. In other words, people can do just about everything in malls. Now people can actually live in their favorite shopping center.

() 1. What kind of people are called "mall rats"?

- A. The arts in malls.
- B. The pictures hung in shops.
- C. The pet rats showed in shops.
- D. The people who like to wander in malls.

() 2. People like malls, because _____.



- A. they can buy cheaper things there
- B. they can't buy all kinds of things
- C. they don't need to pay money there
- D. police stations of private security guards make people feel safe

- () 3. The largest mall in America is in _____.
- A. New York B. Washington C. Minnesota D. Hawaii
- () 4. People can _____ at an indoor mall.
- A. shop B. see movies
- C. eat something when they're hungry D. all of the above
- () 5. Which of the following is true?
- A. In some malls people even can see a doctor.
- B. All of the Americans are called "mall rats."
- C. The largest mall in the USA has nine clubs.
- D. When people are tired at malls, they can rest everywhere.

Task Three Put the words into the right order.

1. popular, Americans, most, is, Malls, for, to, one of, go, the, places

2. 4.2 million, feet, covers, square, it

3. more, around, are, country, built, malls, the

4. to, can, a doctor, the church, a dentist, people, and, or, even, go, see

5. was, indoor, the first, mall, in 1965, the United States, in, built

(3)

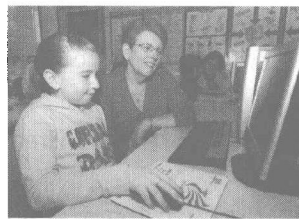
Task One Questions before reading. (用完整的句子写出来)

1. What do you think of generation gap?

2. What is the necessary thing when young people and older people are living together?

Task Two Read the following passage and make the best choice.

Young people and older people don't always agree. They sometimes have different ideas about living, working and playing. But in one special program in New York State, adults and teenagers live together in a friendly way.



Each summer 200 teenagers and 50 adults live together for eight weeks as members of a special work group. Everyone works several hours each day. They do so not just to keep busy but to find meaning and enjoyment in work. Some teenagers work in the woods or on the farms near the village. Some learn to make things like tables and chairs and build houses. The adults teach them these skills.

There are several free hours each day. Weekends are free, too. During the free hours some of the teenagers learn photo-taking or painting. Others sit around and talk or sing. Each teenager chooses his own way to spend his free time.

When people live together, rules are necessary. In this program the teenagers and the adults make the rules together. If someone breaks a rule, the problem goes before the whole group. They talk about it and ask, "Why did it happen? What should we do about it?"

One of the teenagers has this to say about his experience, "You stop thinking only about yourself. You learn to think about the group."

- () 1. In one special program in New York State, young and older people _____.
A. don't work well together
B. are friendly to one another
C. teach one another new ways of building houses
D. spend eight weeks together, working as farmers
- () 2. All the members work some time every day mainly to _____.
A. lead a busy life
B. learn new skills of farming
C. get used to the life on the farms
D. find value and pleasure in work
- () 3. Living together, _____.
A. the teenagers don't have to obey the rules
B. the teenagers have to obey the rules the adults make
C. the members have no free time on weekends
D. the members are not allowed to break the rules they make together
- () 4. The last passage shows that the teenager thinks his experience in the program is _____.
A. unpleasant B. tiring C. helping D. boring



() 5. The best title for the passage is _____.

- A. The Rules of Living Together
- B. Life in New York State
- C. Teenagers in the Special Group
- D. Free Hours in the Special Work Group

Task Three Translate the following sentences into English with the given words.

1. 他们对于生活工作和娱乐都有不同的观点。(different ideas)

2. 每天都有几个小时的空闲时间。(free hours)

3. 任何一个青少年都有自己的方式度过空闲时间。(one's own way)

4. 大人和青少年可以友好地住在一起。(friendly)

5. 在空闲的时间里,青少年们学习摄影和绘画。(photo-taking)

(4)

Task One Questions before reading. (用完整的句子写出来)

1. What would you do if there is no radio or television in your life?

2. Do you think television is an important invention?

Task Two Read the following passage and make the best choice.

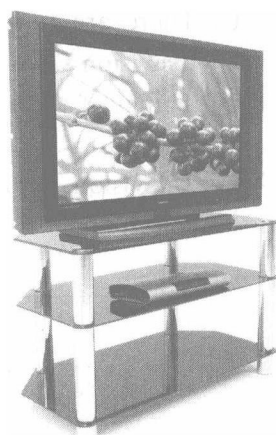
There are few families in the United States that do not have either a radio or television set. Both of them have become a necessary part of our daily life, keeping us filled with the news of the day, teaching us in many fields of interest, and making us happy with singing, dancing and acting.

Marconi, the Italian inventor, who gave us the radio, probably didn't know how much his great invention would have done for the world in the years to come. Radio has, perhaps done as much as any other communication tool. Things of the world can be reported to people everywhere a few seconds after they happen. Travellers in out-of-the-way

places, ships at sea even astronauts round the earth are able to keep in touch with each other by radio.

Television is another important invention. It lets us see as well as hear the actor. Since its appearance, TV has done a great deal in the daily life of people everywhere. Many programs are now televised in color.

Perhaps the most modern invention is "Telstar," a "star" moving round the earth. It makes it possible for the people all over the world to be closer than ever before. Now a family in Chicago can watch on TV a motorcar race in Italy, a table tennis competition in Beijing or a volleyball match in Japan as these events are actually happening!




- () 1. The passage tells us that _____ in the U. S. A. have no radio or television set.
A. a large number of homes B. all the families
C. a small number of families D. quite a few homes
- () 2. Why does the passage say radio and TV have become a necessary part in our daily life?
A. Because they have touched nearly everything in our life.
B. Because men would not live happily without them.
C. Because they are the only ways to spread information.
D. Because no communication means no life.
- () 3. What is the use of a "Telstar" according to the passage?
A. To receive and store information only.
B. To move around the earth just like the moon.
C. To give light onto the earth at night.
D. To help broadcast radio or TV information to the world.
- () 4. Who do you think the writer of the passage is?
A. An Italian. B. A Japanese. C. An American. D. A Chinese.
- () 5. When the writer introduces Marconi in the second paragraph, he means _____.
A. he was just an Italian inventor
B. his invention has done much for the world
C. he had reported much to people all over the world
D. he helped people travel a lot around the world

Task Three

Rearrange the order of the following sentences to make a short paragraph.

- A. Radio has, perhaps done as much as any other communication tool.
B. Travellers in out-of-the-way places, ships at sea even astronauts round the earth are able to keep in touch with each other by radio.



- 
- C. There are few families in the United States that do not have either a radio or television set.
- D. Things of the world can be reported to people everywhere a few seconds after they happen.
- E. Television is another important invention. Many programs are now televised in color.
-

Unit 2

初中英语读写联动

初三

009

Task One

1. Do you usually go shopping with your friends?

2. Why do some people buy a lot of things in the supermarket?

Task Two

Read the following passage and make the best choice.

One day Mrs. Wilson went shopping with Tracy and Ben.

1

“Why do you buy things here?” Tracy wanted to know. “Because they are cheaper here than at the corner store near our home,” Mrs. Wilson said. “Help me check the prices, please.”



2 She looked carefully after the prices of things. 3 When they got home, the children said, “We don’t think you saved money by going to the supermarket.”

“Of course I did,” Mrs. Wilson said. “Everything was cheaper there.” “We know,” the children said, “but we came home by taxi because we had too much to carry. The taxi fare was more than the money that you save!”

Mrs. Wilson added everything up. 4

- () 1. The things at the corner store were _____ than those in the supermarket.
A. cheaper B. nicer
C. more expensive D. saved a little money
- () 2. Mrs. Wilson _____ in the end.
A. spent more money B. paid less money
C. lost some money D. saved a little money
- () 3. From the passage we know the children were _____.
A. happy B. clever
C. tired D. lazy





- () 4. Mrs. Wilson will _____.
A. never call a taxi B. go on buying things in the supermarket
C. buy things near her home D. not go shopping with her children
- () 5. The best title for the passage is _____.
A. Cutting Price B. Corner Store
C. Supermarket D. Shopping

Task Three Put the following sentences back into the passage.

- A. The Wilsons were not rich and Mrs. Wilson was always careful with her money.
B. They went to the supermarket in the new shopping center.
C. She bought lots of things in the supermarket.
D. Her children were right.

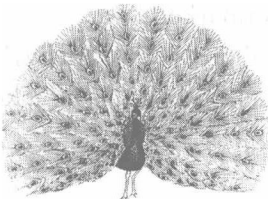
(2)

Task One Questions before reading. (用完整的句子写出来)

1. Have you ever seen peacocks?

2. Where do peacocks live?

Task Two Read the following passage and make the best choice.



Dear editor,

I live in a beautiful city. Many visitors come to my city. (1) colorful, are, there, so, peacocks (孔雀), here, many.

The peacocks mostly live on the grassland of Dongfeng Square. They are given food freely by visitors. They usually throw food to them, and don't think about at all whether the food is right or not. (2) 其中有些孔雀会患病,有些甚至在吃了游客丢来的那些不好的食品后而死亡。

(3) I'm sure most of the visitors who throw food to the peacocks really like the birds, but don't realize that they may be doing them harm.

The visitors should be told that what they have done is very harmful to the birds, and (4) this kind of thing must be stopped from happening.

Perhaps we can build some small shops beside Dongfeng Square to sell peacock food. For us every person, it is our duty to give more love to these beautiful birds and to look

after them carefully.

Yours,
Sun Yan

- () 1. Many visitors came to the writer's city to _____.
A. do some shopping B. see beautiful peacocks
C. throw them some bad food D. eat nice food
- () 2. Some peacocks became ill and died because some visitors _____.
A. didn't give them any food B. gave them too much food
C. threw them some bad food D. loved them and played with them
- () 3. Some shops can be built beside Dongfeng Square so that they may _____.
A. sell food for visitors B. sell food for peacocks
C. make the square more beautiful D. have the beautiful birds
- () 4. From the passage we know people should _____.
A. live and play with the birds B. stop the birds from eating too much
C. give right food to the birds D. give more food to the birds
- () 5. We can guess the writer of the letter, Sun Yan, may be a _____.
A. visitor B. shopkeeper
C. square keeper D. student

Task Three Do as required.

1. 把文中(1)处画线部分单词组成句子。

2. 把文中(2)处汉语译成英语。

3. 把文中(3)处英语译成汉语。

4. 把文中(4)处同义转换。

5. What is the author's suggestion for these beautiful birds?

(3)

Task One Questions before reading. (用完整的句子写出来)

1. Who was the 42nd US President?

