

## 《九年级英语阅读理解专项训练 3 篇（含答案解析）》

### 九年级英语阅读理解专项训练1(含答案解析)

It seems more and more Americans want schools to teach foreign languages to children younger than five years old. The most popular way to teach these young children another language is called immersion(沉浸式语言教学法).

Children in immersion programs hear only the new language in the classroom. The children play games, sing songs and talk to one another in the new language. Some experts(专家)say immersion programs are the most effective(有效的)way for young children to learn a language. But there can be a problem when children in the United States begin to learn another language at such an early age. Not many elementary schools continue to teach a foreign language. Only seven of the fifty states require(要求)schools to teach a foreign language to students between the ages of six and twelve. Language experts say it is easier for younger children to learn a language. Still, American schools generally do not begin to teach foreign languages until secondary schools. By then, students are about thirteen years old.

American schools face difficult choices about the cost of educational programs. The government has increased support for foreign language study in its education law called No Child Left Behind.

At the college, the modern Language association says more students than ever are studying foreign languages and more languages are being studied now than in the past. Spanish is the most widely(广泛地)taught in American colleges and universities. French, German, Chinese and Italian are also popular.

36. The most popular way to teach the American children another language is called \_\_\_\_.

A. task B. speaking C. immersion D. listening

Where is Spanish the most widely taught?

A. In American colleges and universities. B. In American secondary schools.

C. In American high schools. D. In American elementary schools.

Students in immersion programs can do the following things EXCEPT \_\_\_\_.

A. talking to one another in the new language B. hearing their native language

C. playing games in the new language D. hearing the new language

Which of the following is TRUE according to the passage?

A. The government doesn't support this program. B. All schools will take part in the immersion program.

C. It's the best for children to learn a foreign language at an early age.

D. Not many elementary schools continue to teach a foreign language.

40. What is the passage mainly about?

A. Foreign language teaching in America.

B. Foreign language teaching ways in America.

C. Foreign language teaching in American universities.

D. Foreign language teaching in American high schools.

答案及解析：

36. C

根据文章第一段的内容，越来越多的美国人希望学校教授5岁以下的孩子外语，最受欢迎的教学方式被称为immersion(沉浸式语言教学法)。因此，选项C(immersion)是正确的。

37. A

文章最后一段提到，西班牙语在美国的学院和大学中最广泛地被教授。因此，选项A(In American colleges and universities)是正确的。

38. B

文章第二段提到，在沉浸式语言教学项目中，孩子们在课堂上只听新语言，他们用新语言玩游戏、唱歌和相互交谈。因此，选项B(hearing their native language)是孩子们在沉浸式项目中不会做的事情。

39. D

文章第三段提到，美国的小学并不继续教授外语，只有七个州要求学校教授6到12岁学

生的外语。因此，选项D(Not many elementary schools continue to teach a foreign language)是正确的。

40. A

整篇文章主要讨论了美国的外语教学情况，包括教学方式、政府支持、以及在不同教育阶段的外语教学情况。因此，选项A(Foreign language teaching in America)是最能概括文章主旨的选项。

### 九年级英语阅读理解专项训练2(含答案解析)

When you are learning a language, listening, speaking and writing are important, but reading can also be very helpful. When you read, you cannot only learn some new words, but also learn how to use them. When you read a passage, it gives you a good example for writing.

Here are some good reading tips.

Firstly, try to read at the right level(水平). Read something that you can understand. If it is too hard for you, it is not interesting.

Secondly, try to understand the new words. If there are four or five new words on a page, don't use a dictionary. Instead, try to guess their meanings as you read. Mark(做标记) them with a pencil. Then look them up in a dictionary when you finish reading, and write them in your own vocabulary book. Try to remember them.

Thirdly, try to read for a short time once a day. Fifteen minutes or half an hour every day is better than two hours every Sunday. For example, you can read before you go to bed, or after you get up or at lunchtime.

Lastly, read something that interests you. Choose a newspaper, a book or a magazine about a subject that you like. It will be easy enough for you to understand.

41. The underlined word "tips" in the passage means "\_\_\_\_\_" in Chinese.

A. 末端 B. 小费 C. 处所 D. 建议

42. How many reading tips does the writer give us?

A. Six. B. Five. C. Four. D. Three.

43. If you meet a few new words on a page while reading, you can \_\_\_\_\_.

A.stop reading B.guess the meanings at first

C.write them down at once D.look them up right away

44.Which of the following is TRUE according to the passage?

A.Reading a lot can help you write better.

B.It is useful for you to read for long once a week.

C.When you read, you can only learn some new words.

D.Try to read something hard to make your English better.

45.Which is the best title for the passage?

A.How to look up a new word B.How to make reading better

C.How to remember new words D.How to choose something to read

答案及解析：

41. 根据文章内容，“tips”在这里指的是关于如何更好地阅读的建议。因此，正确答案是D.建议。

42. 文章中给出了四个阅读建议：首先，阅读适合自己水平的材料；其次，理解新词汇；第三，每天阅读一小段时间；最后，阅读自己感兴趣的内容。所以正确答案是C.Four.

43. 文章中提到，如果一页上有四五个新词，不要立即查字典，而是尝试猜测它们的意思，并在阅读后查字典并记下来。因此，正确答案是B.guess the meanings at first.

44. 文章中提到，大量阅读可以帮助你写作更好，这是通过阅读不同的文章来学习如何使用词汇和句型。因此，正确答案是A.Reading a lot can help you write better.

45. 文章的整体内容是关于如何提高阅读技巧的建议，所以最佳标题应该是B.How to make reading better.

九年级英语阅读理解专项训练3(含答案解析)

Hi Brad,

It's good to hear from you again. I find [that](#) I'm not good at writing compositions. It's hard for me to [prepare](#) the form of a composition and [organize](#) sentences. Could you tell me how to deal with this problem? I [would](#) really [appreciate](#) it if you [offer](#) me some good methods.

Best wishes,

Cindy

Hi Cindy,

A composition is really a story and any story is told to an audience. There is a form for this and it has three parts. First, tell [them](#) (the audience) what you are going to tell them. Then tell them, and [finally](#) tell them what you told them. Parts One and Three are short and most of the [information](#) is in Part Two. It works like this.

Let's say you are asked to write a 200-word composition about your visit to the Great Wall. You would begin with an opening [sentence](#) or two saying something like "The Great Wall of China is a national [landmark](#) that is famous around the world. I visited it last [summer](#) and I want to tell you about it." That uses about 25 words to tell them what you are going to tell them.

The second part would be about 150 words and would [contain](#) information about the Great Wall such as how long it is, when it was built, who built it and why, and the fact that it is one of the seven wonders of the world and you would talk about how you felt and what you [thought](#) when you visited this national treasure. This is telling them.

Finally, you would use about another 25 words to say something like "That was my first

visit to the Great Wall and it was a very emotional experience to actually touch something so old and famous.?????????????.I plan to go back whenever I can.”Here, you are telling them what you told them in the story and wrapping it all up into a neat package.This formula(??)works for both compositions and speeches and I think you will find it helps to organize your thoughts.I hopeit’ s helpful.

Best wishes,Brad Franklin

46.????????????????

47.(A)???????????? landmark ??????(B)????????????????????????????????????

A.work B.word C.information D.world

48.????3????????????

49.????????????????

How I wish to get a letter from you soon!

How I wish to \_\_\_\_\_you soon!

50.????????

What's the main idea of the passage?

??????

46. ???????????????

47. (A) ???????? "landmark" ??????????

(B) ??????????????????????C.

48. ???????????????

Every Chinese person should visit the Great Wall at least once.

49. ???????????????

How I wish to hear from you soon!

50. ?????????

The main idea of the passage is how to write a composition by following a three-part structure: telling the [audience](#) what you are going to tell them, telling them, and then telling them what you told them.