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原著 Angela Burt

中方主编 周瑜 周智忠

# 英语阅读金钥匙 2

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科学设置练习，有效应对考试



ISBN 978-7-213-03821-1



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定价：15.00 元

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浙江人民出版社

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

英语阅读金钥匙. 2 / (英)伯特(Burt, A.)著;周瑜,周智忠主编. —杭州:浙江人民出版社,2008.9

ISBN 978-7-213-03821-1

I. 英… II. ①伯…②周…③周… III. 英语-阅读  
教学-中学-教学参考资料 IV. G634.413

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2008)第 120668 号

Key Comprehension Book 2 by Angela Burt

© Harcourt Education Limited 2005

Under licence from Harcourt Education Ltd.,  
part of Pearson Education Ltd.

书 名

英语阅读金钥匙 2

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出版发行

浙江人民出版社

杭州市体育场路347号

市场部电话:(0571)85061682 85176516

责任编辑

刘 华

责任校对

叶 宇

封面设计

朱科夫

电脑制版

杭州兴邦电子印务有限公司

印 刷

杭州丰源印刷有限公司

开 本

710×1000毫米 1/16

印 张

7.5

字 数

12.3万

版 次

2008年9月第1版·第1次印刷

书 号

ISBN 978-7-213-03821-1

定 价

15.00元

如发现印装质量问题,影响阅读,请与市场部联系调换。

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# 前 言

对英语学习者来说,阅读是学好英语的最佳途径之一。而阅读的关键是阅读材料的选择。好的阅读材料犹如一把金钥匙,为学习者开启通往英语殿堂之门。我国教育部颁布的《英语课程标准》要求中学阶段加强英语阅读训练,提升英语阅读能力,并且规定了中学生必须完成一定量的英语课外阅读。为此,我们从权威的培生教育集团引进了这套阅读文本。为了让我国学生能够更好地理解和欣赏文篇,同时在一定程度上满足他们应对考试的需要,我们对选文作了适当改编,对文中的生词和难点加以注释,并增加了与现行考试阅读题型一致的练习。这套丛书具有以下特色:

**精心遴选文篇,更新阅读体验。**这是一套由专业从事英语教育的专家学者编选的阅读文本,选文精彩纷呈,读者从中可以享受快乐的阅读体验,领略英语的魅力。选文体现了亲和性、趣味性和多样性的特点。

亲和性:选文贴近学生的学习和生活,激发他们的阅读兴趣。

趣味性:选文富有趣味,配以生动插图,读来引人入胜。

多样性:选文题材广泛,体裁丰富,包括名家名篇、寓言故事、科普科幻、新闻报道、广告海报等等。

**注释生词难点,扫除阅读障碍。**生词是阅读中的一大障碍。为了方便读者阅读,我们对文篇中的关键生词及部分难点,在当页脚注给出释义,便于读者快速查阅。但并没有对文中出现的所有生词逐一注释,这为读者猜测词义创造了一定的空间。英语阅读要一气读下去,即便有单词挡道,只要不影响整体内容的理解,就不必停下来查字典。

**科学设置练习,有效应对考试。**在保留原著练习的基础上,设计了“阅读理解”题,考查学生理解文意、寻找信息、猜测词义、推理判断等阅读技能。此外,又增加了“完形填空”、“选词填空”等习题。以上这些题型与现行考试阅读题型一致,旨在提高学生的应试技巧。

本丛书编排内容由浅入深,共分3册,每册按照文篇长短及难易程度排列,循序渐进,适合中学生使用。

由于时间仓促,书中不足之处在所难免,恳请专家及广大师生批评指正。

编者

2008年8月



# Contents

Unit 1	Walpole .....	1
Unit 2	Making a moving cat .....	3
Unit 3	How to feed your rabbit .....	5
Unit 4	Disappearing water .....	7
Unit 5	Luke's pet spider .....	10
Unit 6	I am better than you .....	13
Unit 7	The smallest bird in the world and the largest bird in the world .....	15
Unit 8	Sally .....	17
Unit 9	Making nettle paper .....	19
Unit 10	Dragon breath .....	21
Unit 11	Mrs Goat and her seven little kids .....	23
Unit 12	Bird beaks .....	25
Unit 13	Mrs Cockle .....	27
Unit 14	Sold out .....	29
Unit 15	How can we stop our world getting warmer? .....	32
Unit 16	Gulnara the Brave .....	34
Unit 17	Children's library guide .....	37
Unit 18	Bicycle safety .....	40
Unit 19	Beware, Princess! .....	43
Unit 20	The lion and his three counsellors .....	46

Unit 21	Uninvited ghosts .....	48
Unit 22	The magic finger .....	52
Unit 23	Life's not been the same in my family .....	54
Unit 24	Years of compulsory education .....	56
Unit 25	What is glass? .....	58
Unit 26	Our playground .....	61
Unit 27	Boy attacked by mastiff .....	63
Unit 28	Albert changes schools .....	65
Unit 29	Dilly Dinosaur, Detective .....	68
Unit 30	Life in a castle .....	70
Unit 31	Hedgehogs .....	73
Unit 32	Helen Keller .....	76
Unit 33	The flood .....	79
Unit 34	Maths dictionary .....	82
Unit 35	The angel of Nitshill Road .....	84
Unit 36	Computer health .....	87
Unit 37	Poetry in different forms .....	90
Unit 38	Dear Householder .....	92
Unit 39	Drought .....	95
Unit 40	Evacuation .....	97
Answers .....		101

## Unit

## I

## Walpole

Way up north where it is always cold, there lived a great herd<sup>1</sup> of walruses<sup>2</sup>. The biggest was Walpole. Walpole loved the cold.

Sometimes the walruses pushed each other to get the best place on the rocks. But they never tried to push Walpole.

"It's time for you to lead the herd," said the oldest walrus. "You are the biggest and the strongest. Polar bears never come near us when they see your tusks<sup>3</sup>."

"I don't want to be a leader," said Walpole. "I want to take care of baby walruses who have lost their mothers."

Walpole gave the little walruses rides on his back as if he were their mother. He found food for them on the ocean floor. And he made sure they did not float away on a piece of ice.

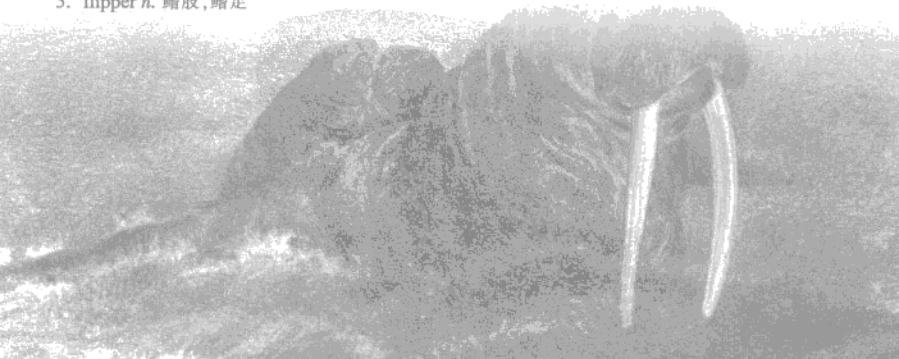
The little walruses loved Walpole. They barked<sup>4</sup> like puppy dogs when he walked on his flippers<sup>5</sup> and shook all over.

"Please be our leader," said the oldest walrus again.

"No," said Walpole. "I'm having too much fun."

Syd Holt from *Walpole* (World's Work Children's Book)

1. herd *n.* 兽群 2. walrus *n.* 海象 3. tusk *n.* (象、海象等的)长牙 4. bark *v.* 吠叫  
5. flipper *n.* 鳍肢, 鳍足







## Unit

## 2

## Making a moving cat

**You will need:**

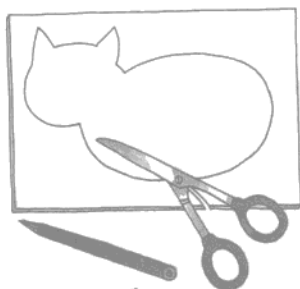
card

pencil

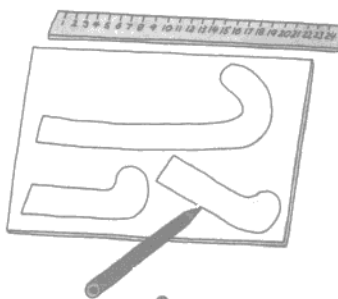
paper fasteners

scissors

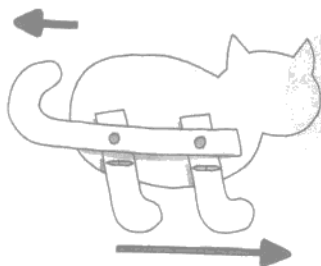
paints



1



2



3



4



Write out the instructions in the correct order to explain how to make a moving cat. Use the pictures to help you.

Finally, paint the cat's face and body on the other side of the card.

Fix the legs only to the back of the cat's body with paper fasteners. Fix the tail to the top of the legs, but not to the body, with fasteners. Now you can move the tail and the legs will also move.

First, draw the shape of a cat's head and body on card and cut it out.

Draw two legs and a tail, making sure they are at least 2 cm wide. The legs should be about 10 cm long and the tail about 25 cm long.



## Unit

## 3

## How to feed your rabbit

Make sure your rabbit's food bowl is too heavy for her to tip over<sup>1</sup>. Do not use a plastic bowl. Your pet might gnaw<sup>2</sup> it and hurt herself on the broken pieces.

A drip-fed water bottle with a stainless steel<sup>3</sup> spout<sup>4</sup> is the safest and cleanest way of giving your pet fresh water.

Keep a small piece of wood in the hutch<sup>5</sup> for your rabbit to gnaw on. This will stop her teeth growing too long.

Feed your pet two small meals a day and don't put out too much food as rabbits can get very fat.

A rabbit will quickly get used to a regular feeding routine, so try and feed your pet at the same times each day.

Colin and Jacqui Hawkins from *How to Look After Your Rabbit* (Walker Books Ltd)



## I. Write out the sentences that are true.

1. The best food bowls for rabbits are made of plastic.
2. Rabbits' teeth go on growing.
3. Rabbits never eat more than they need.
4. You should try to feed your rabbit at the same times every day.
5. Rabbits have sharp teeth.
6. You should never give rabbits water to drink.
7. Rabbits need four large meals a day.
8. Pet rabbits should be given wood to bite and chew.
9. A rabbit's food bowl needs to be quite heavy.
10. Feed your rabbit whenever it looks hungry.

1. tip over 倾斜, 翻倒    2. gnaw *v.* 咬, 啃    3. stainless steel 不锈钢    4. spout *n.* 喷口, 喷嘴  
5. hutch *n.* (养兔子等小动物的)小笼子

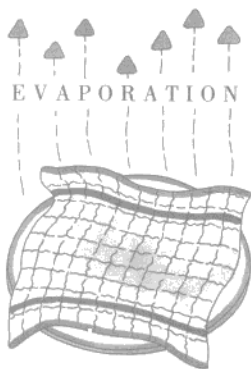


## Unit

## 4

## Disappearing water

Have you ever wondered what happens to the water in wet things when they dry?



cloth stays wet

**Drying out**

Soak<sup>1</sup> two dishcloths in water and wring them out so they are just damp<sup>2</sup>. Spread one cloth on a plate. Put the other in a plastic bag and tape it shut. Leave them in a warm place. Which cloth do you think will dry first?

Feel the cloths the next day. Which one is drier?

Wet things dry out because tiny water drops escape from them into the air. This is called evaporation<sup>3</sup>.

The cloth in the bag stays wet, because the water cannot reach the air.

**Rainbow sugar**

You can use evaporation to make coloured sugar crystals<sup>4</sup> to eat.

**You need:**

2 spoons of sugar

1. soak *v.* 浸泡, 浸湿    2. damp *adj.* 潮湿的    3. evaporation *n.* 蒸发    4. crystal *n.* 结晶体

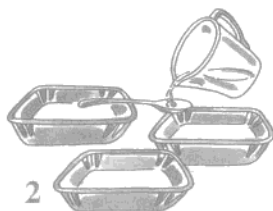
10 spoons of water

food colour

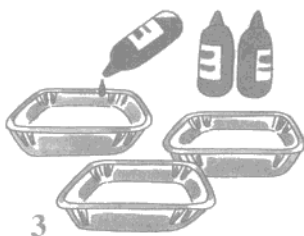
foil<sup>5</sup> dishes or saucers covered with foil



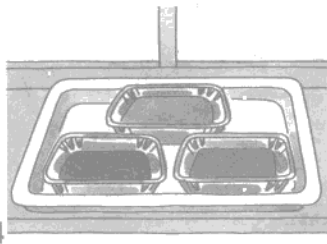
1 Stir<sup>6</sup> the sugar into the water until it disappears.



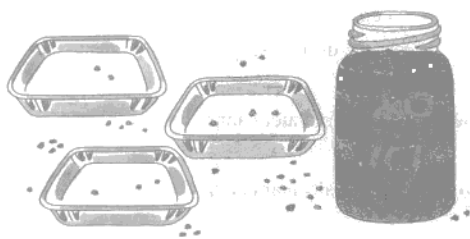
2 Pour two spoonfuls on to each foil dish.



3 Add a different food colour to each dish.



4 Leave the dish in a warm place for three days.



5 The water evaporates and leaves behind coloured sugar crystals. You can break them up and mix them to make rainbow sugar.

Rebecca Heddle from *Science in the Kitchen* (Usborne Publishing Ltd)

5. foil *n.* 箔 6. stir *v.* 搅动, 搅拌





## Unit

## 5

Luke's pet spider<sup>1</sup>

"My pet is a spider. He's called Dizzy. My mum found him under my bed and I rescued<sup>2</sup> him."

There was a silence. Luke sat down at his desk again.

"Is that all, Luke?"

"Yes, Miss." There wasn't really anything else to add about Dizzy. Luke had only rescued him that morning, just before school. Everyone had been told to write a piece about their pet, or a neighbour's pet. Luke's neighbour was the old lady who owned the flat where Luke and his mother lived. She had the downstairs flat which she shared with a mangy<sup>3</sup> and smelly old dog. That was why she wouldn't allow Luke to have any pets. Luke didn't want to write about the old dog, and up until that morning his notebook had been blank. Then he had found Dizzy.

Luke added, "But I've brought Dizzy to show everyone."



He took a shoebox from under the desk and opened the lid carefully. Three hairy legs dangled over the side of the box, and Luke quickly shut it again.

Mrs Matthews shuddered<sup>4</sup>. "I think that's enough, Luke," she said. "And I think you should let Dizzy free after the lesson. It isn't very kind to keep a spider in a box."

Linda Jennings from *Jellybaby and Other Problem Pets* (Puffin)

1. spider *n.* 蜘蛛 2. rescue *v.* 拯救 3. mangy *a.* 患疥癣的; 污秽的 4. shudder *v.* (因寒冷、害怕或激动) 发抖, 打颤