



新课标英语助学系列

总主编 杨 枫

捷进朗文

初中英语阅读

Junior Comprehension

八年级（初二）



吉林出版集团有限责任公司
培生教育出版集团



D' Arcy
Adrian-Vallance

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2

[适合八年级(初二)使用]

总主编: 杨 枫

主 编: D'Arcy Adrian-Vallance

丛文秋

审 订: 董正璟

编 委: 陈晓军 程学伟 田成立

张 巍 张学锋 韩 懿

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网 址: www.jackeybook.com

电子信箱: abookaworld@jackeybook.com

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新《英语课程标准》对语言技能、语言知识、情感态度、学习策略和文化意识等五个方面分别提出了相应的具体内容标准,但全国广泛使用的几套英语教材中对这些标准内容的执行有的没有涉及或涉及不够,在情感、策略和文化三个方面更是强调和关注不足。同时,由于教材的篇幅、题材、体裁受规范性和典型性的限制,常常出现对语言知识运用和技能训练不到位的差距和情况。吉林出版集团外语教育中心组织国内英语教育专家杨枫博士携手新《英语课程标准》研制组的核心专家龚亚夫、刘道义、程晓堂、张连仲等教授策划、设计和编写了这套《捷进新课标英语助学系列丛书》。丛书准确、科学地诠释了《英语课程标准》,补充和丰富了英语教材的内容、信息和教学策略。

《捷进新课标英语助学系列丛书》的特色还在于:

① 课标和课程专家设计,既权威又实用。课程必须遵循课标体系,所以只有在教学策略和课程标准统一和谐的原则下,才能编写出优秀的教材,达到实用、有效的教学效果,保障学生的学习效益。所以本丛书致力于培养学生用英语观察、记忆、思维、想象能力和创新精神,发展学生自主学习能力,提高学生的有效学习策略。

② 内容和设计国际化与本土化相得益彰。丛书全部由培生教育集团、麦克劳希尔等国际英语教育机构提供版权,由国内一流英语作者进行整体性、灵活性和实践性改造,既原汁原味,又精益求精。

③ 应用与应试兼融并蓄,和谐统一。本丛书的编写充分照顾到英语竞赛、中考、高考及国际主流英语考试的要求和趋势,正确和巧妙地处理了教与学、学与考的关系,既保证学生充分掌握英语知识和技能,又能提升各级各类英语考试技巧和成绩。

④ 兴趣至上,寓教于乐。本丛书无论是材料的选择和设计的理念都充分符合中、小学生的认知规律,体现时代感、幽默感、趣味性和生活化,使学生在磨砺意志、陶冶情操、拓展视野、开发思维、发展个性的同时能更容易、更自然,更快速地学好英语。

⑤ 快捷学习,精进人生。吉林出版集团外语教育中心拥有中国英语教育的权威作者,并以“快捷学习,精进人生”为目标,以“一本书一个世界”为理念,整合了世界英语教育资源,着眼于当代中国英语教育的发展,精心打造捷进英语教育品牌。可以说捷进英语既是世界的,更是中国的,“捷进”永远代表着进步、超越和成功。

一瓣心香,奉献给莘莘学子,愿同学们融入英语世界,孕育创造,辉煌未来。

吉林出版集团外语教育中心

使用指南

欢迎使用《捷进朗文初中英语阅读》本书共分为三册，每册十八个单元，每单元六个部分。

特色说明

New Words Express

生词快车:新词解说,生动活泼,
巧学易记,积少成多。

Useful Expressions

精彩表达:常用词组,惯用句型,
举一反三,活学活用。

Difficult Issues

疑难点拨:中文解释,英文例句,
浅显易懂,言简意赅。

栏目说明

UNIT EIGHT

Who do you believe? 你相信谁?

A Look and guess 看图猜谜

1. Which part of the world does this old story come from?
2. Which person says...?

a. your donkey b. please c. I'm sorry d. my donkey



图文并茂,题目形式多样,
提供必要背景知识。

B Read the story and correct these sentences 改错

1. The young man wanted to buy the old man's donkey.
2. The old man said, "I'm sorry, but my donkey is ill."
3. The young man was angry when he saw the donkey.
4. The old man gave a clever answer to an easy question.

Who do you believe?

This is a famous story about an old man and his donkey. This old man lived in a village in a warm country a long time ago.

One day a young man came to the old man's house and said, "Can I use your donkey today, please? My two donkeys are ill, and you're not using yours."

The old man knew this young man well. The young man was not kind to animals and often hit his donkeys. So his donkeys were often ill. The old man did not want to say "Yes", but he could not say "No" because he was very polite. So he said, "I'm sorry, but my donkey isn't here. My son is using it."

The man did not believe this because the old man's son had three donkeys. Then the old man's donkey made a loud noise, and the young man heard it. The young man was angry and said, "I can hear the donkey in your garden. How can you say it isn't here?"

This was a difficult question, but the old man always had an answer for difficult questions. He looked at the young man and said, "Who do you believe? Me or the donkey?"

阅读和课文有关的问题,了解
文章大意。



New Words Express 生词快车

- lqaluit n. 伊魁特(加拿大努纳特地区的首府)
 temperature /temptʃə(r)/ n. 温度; 体温
 [记忆小贴士] temper (n. 脾气) → ature
 ice hockey n. 冰球
 mouse /maʊs/ n. 老鼠(复数形式为 mice)
 snowmobile n. 雪上汽车
 [记忆小贴士] snow (n. 雪) + mobile (adj. 移动式的)
 caribou /ˈkærɪbuː/ n. 麋鹿(北美特产)
 [记忆小贴士] car (n. 汽车) + bou
 chips /tʃɪps/ n. 薯条
 Inuktitut n. 因纽特语(因纽特人使用的语言)
 Inuit adj. 因纽特人的

直观、巧妙、记忆单词。

Useful Expressions 精彩表达

be one's favourite (sports, food)

……是某人最喜歡或最愛的(運動、食物)

like sth./doing sth.

喜歡某事/做某事

help sb. with sth.

幫助某人做某事

best wishes

致以最美好的祝愿

write to sb.

(書信結尾的)寄語

列出重要的常用詞組。

讲解语法学习中应注意的重点、难点、疑点和易混淆的词语。

Difficult Issues 疑难问题

1. I'm playing computer games and I'm going on my dad's new machine.
 (我)正在玩電腦遊戲,我(將)要去用我爸爸的(新)機器。
 注意:現在進行式表示一種習慣或動作,而be going to表示一種計劃或打算。
 e.g. a. I don't like playing computer games.
 b. He is going to get married.
 c. The machine seems to be broken.
 d. We always make a good team.
2. Sometimes we go out on the snowmobile, and my dad shows a caribou.
 show "to show sth. to sb." 展示,說明,show sth. to sb. "向……展示",
 show sb. sth. "向某人展示某物",show sth. to sb. "向某人展示某物",
 e.g. a. The teacher showed the class the new book.
 b. He always makes a good team.
3. My English teacher helped me with this letter.
 help sb. with sth. "幫助某人做某事",也可以說 help sb. (to) do sth., 如:
 e.g. a. The teacher helped me with my homework.
 b. Regular exercise will help improve your health.
 c. Regular exercise will help improve your health.

Practical Exercises 實用練習

Choose a, b or c.

1. The young man's donkeys were
 a. not at home b. not well c. happy
2. The young man was _____ with animals.
 a. careful b. clever c. not good
3. The old man wanted to
 a. be polite b. say "Yes" c. use his donkey
4. The old man's son did not really have
 a. the old man's donkey b. three donkeys c. any donkeys
5. The young man thought the old man's answer was
 a. not true b. not polite c. not clever

What is wrong with each picture?



1. In the first picture, the donkey is not well.
2. In the second picture, the donkey is not happy.
3. In the third picture, the donkey is not polite.

Make words from these letters.

- Example: d o n k y = donkey
 1. m a f e o u 2. t h r e e
 3. z e b r a s 4. e b e l i s c

選擇題、回答問題、補全梗概、字謎,在課文中找出相應詞、連線、詞語歸類。

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,我们组织《英语课程标准》研制组的核心专家编写了这套《捷进朗文初中英语阅读》(1-3)。

本书的编写特色在于:

- ① **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。
- ② **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。
- ③ **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。
- ④ **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。
- ⑤ **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,还能孕育创造和情趣,愿中学生朋友在英语阅读中快乐成长。

书中难免有不足之处,敬请广大师生、读者批评指正,使本书更加完善。



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严明:黑龙江大学大学外语教研部主任、教授、博士,全国大学英语四、六级考试委员会委员

杨枫:吉林大学教授、博士,吉林出版集团外语教育中心主任

张连仲:中央教科所外语教育研究中心主任、教授,国家《英语课程标准》研制组核心成员

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Anne Mgwhelem:吉林出版集团外语教育中心英语顾问

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UNIT ONE

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.



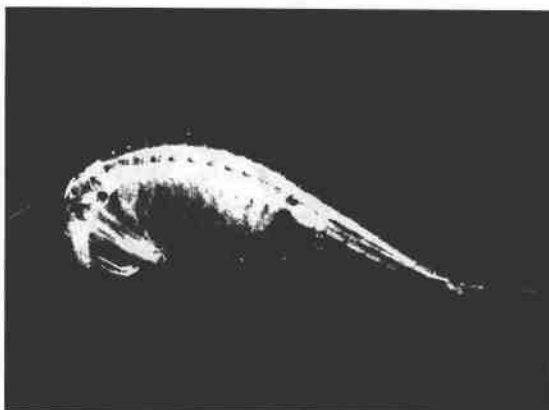
Small birds and animals get water from the bodies of insects. Bigger birds and animals get water from the bodies of small animals. This North American bird is called a roadrunner. It runs fast and catches small snakes, lizards and scorpions.



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. rain on eggs → shrimps → many years → rain on eggs
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.* 公升

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

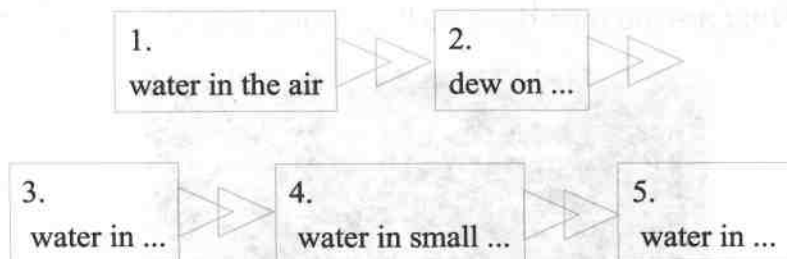
b. the sun goes down

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 TWO

Two farmers 两个农夫

A

Look and discuss 看图讨论

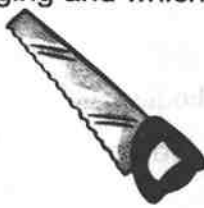
1. Which of these are for digging and which are for cutting?



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*."