



CHUZHONG YINGYU FENJI YUEDU YU TINGLI XUNLIAN

# 初中英语

## 分级阅读

(初中二年级上学期)

## 与听力训练

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# 前 言

《初中英语分级阅读与听力训练》是一套紧扣《英语课程标准》(实验稿)要求,配合现行最新版中学教材,旨在提高你的阅读技能和听力水平,扩大词汇量,培养跨文化交际能力的英语学习丛书。该丛书资料力求新颖有趣、时代感强、密切联系中学生生活,编写科学合理、由易到难、循序渐进,练习形式多样。该丛书按年级编写,按学期分册,每册书分“分级阅读部分”和“听力训练部分”。

## 分级阅读部分具有以下特点:

1. 话题与现行教材同步,重难点词汇、习惯用语、日常交际用语、语法知识与教学同步。
2. 自始至终以培养你的阅读技能为主线,旨在提高你的阅读效率。
3. 每篇阅读材料均注明词数,你可以自测阅读时间与成绩,了解自己的进步与不足。
4. 阅读材料选自国内外教材、原汁原味的引进版书籍、国外网站等,符合当代中学生的兴趣,紧扣社会热点,语言地道,时代感强。练习题的设计科学合理,有助于培养你的逻辑思维能力。
5. 版式活泼、美观,有助于激发你的学习兴趣。
6. 每个语篇后设有生词、词组注释及不同形式的习题。其中练习题包括:在A、B、C、D 4个选项中选出最适合本语篇内容的答案;根据短文内容判断下列句子的正误;根据短文内容完成短文或回答问题、选择配图;从短文中找出适当的词并以其正确形式填空;根据短文内容画图或写作等。所有习题

的说明文字都同时用英文和中文表述。

7. 根据文章的难易程度将文章分为容易(☆)、难度适中(☆☆)和难度较大(☆☆☆)3个等级,便于你根据实际情况对自己进行检测。

**听力训练部分具有以下特点:**

1. 材料新颖有趣、语言地道、难度适中、实用性强,有助于培养你学习英语的兴趣和积极性,扩大你英语词汇的输入量。

2. 根据课文内容每个单元相应地设有5种或6种题型,涵盖了听力测试的所有常见题型。

我们参照《英语课程标准》三至五级目标对学生阅读和听力方面的要求,在很好地把握本年级学情的基础上,选取适合本学段学生的年龄与兴趣特点的内容,力求从不同角度培养你的语篇理解和语言运用能力。

欢迎你在使用过程中提出宝贵意见和建议。

**编 者**

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# 分级阅读部分

# Unit 1 How do you study for a test?



Let's learn! 学一学

## 巧猜词义,提高阅读质量(一)

通过构词法猜测词义。

运用构词法(合成、派生、转化)识别生词,确定所构词的词性和语义。例如:

With their shining brown eyes, wagging tails, and unconditional love, dogs can provide the nonjudgemental listeners needed for a beginning reader to gain confidence (自信心).

乍看起来,unconditional 和 nonjudgemental 非常生疏。细心观察,你会发现:前者是 condition 加前缀 un-和后缀-al 而成,意为“无条件的;绝对的”;后者是 judge 加前缀 non-和后缀-ment,再加后缀-al 构成的,其意思一定是“没有判断力的”。



Let's do! 练一练

### A

阅读下面的短文,做后面的练习。填好表格,测测你的阅读能力。

难度指数	短文词汇量	阅读时间	理解练习	做对题数	正确率
☆	102 词	_____分钟	5 题	_____题	_____%

**Pre-reading question(读前思考题):**

*How do you learn English?* 你是怎样学习英语的?

Dear Tom,

You are right, Tom. Learning English isn't easy. My friend David says he learns a lot by working in a store, but I think I learn more at school.

When we are going to have tests, I always use my notes to review the book. It is good, because I write the most important things in my notes. My sister Alice thinks the best way to learn English is to study with friends. But she won't study with me. And my friend Clare thinks vocabulary is important. She is always making lists.

Do you have any other good ideas?

Yours,  
Jack

**Words and Expressions**

review *v.* 复习

**Post-reading task( 读后练习题 ):**

Write T for True or F for False beside these statements about the passage.

在下列有关本短文的句子旁标上 T(对) 或 F(错)。

- (     ) 1. Tom doesn't think learning English is easy.
- (     ) 2. Jack learns English by working in a store.
- (     ) 3. Jack's sister likes studying with him.
- (     ) 4. Jack uses notes to review.
- (     ) 5. Clare thinks grammar is important.

**B**

阅读下面的短文,做后面的练习。填好表格,测测你的阅读能力。

难度指数	短文词汇量	阅读时间	理解练习	做对题数	正确率
☆☆	253 词	_____分钟	5 题	_____题	_____%

**Pre-reading question( 读前思考题 ):**

*How do you study for the exam?* 你是怎样为准备考试而学习的?

When I was at school I studied very hard. But a lot of friends did very little work. Some did just enough to pass exams, and others didn't do quite enough. Fred was one of them. He spent more time playing than working.

Once at the end of the term, we had to take an important exam in English. The exam had a hundred questions. Beside each question we had to write "✓" or "×". While I was

studying in my room the night before the exam, Fred was watching TV. Then he told me what he would do.

"It's very simple. There are a hundred questions and I have to get fifty right to pass the exam. I'll take a coin into the classroom. Though I haven't studied the English book for months, I'll just toss(扔) the coin. In that way, I'm sure I'll get half the questions right."

The next day Fred came into classroom. He sat and tossed a coin for half an hour as he wrote down his answers. Then he left half an hour earlier than others.

The day after the exam he saw the teacher.

"Hello!" he said. "Have you got the results of the exam? What about mine?"

The teacher looked at him and smiled, "Ah, it's you, Fred! Just a minute."

Then he reached into his pocket and took out a coin. He threw it into the air, caught it in his hand and looked at it.

"I'm terribly sorry, Fred," he said. "You failed."

### Words and Expressions

simple *adj.* 简单的    toss *v.* 扔

### Post-reading task(读后练习题):

Answer the questions according to the passage.

根据短文内容回答问题。

1. Who spent more time playing than working?

\_\_\_\_\_.

2. How many questions did the exam have?

\_\_\_\_\_.

3. What was Fred doing while I was studying in my room the night before the exam?

\_\_\_\_\_.

4. How long did it take Fred to finish his paper by tossing the coin?

\_\_\_\_\_.

5. Did Fred pass the exam?

\_\_\_\_\_.

## C

阅读下面的短文,做后面的练习。填好表格,测测你的阅读能力。

难度指数	短文词汇量	阅读时间	理解练习	做对题数	正确率
☆☆☆	190 词	_____分钟	5 题	_____题	_____%

### Pre-reading question(读前思考题):

*How do you think you can learn English well?* 你认为怎样才能学好英语?

When you are learning English, you find it not clever to put an English sentence, word for word, into your own language. Take the sentence "How do you do" as an example. If you look up each word in the dictionary, one at a time, what is your translation? It must be a wrong sentence in your own language.

Languages do not just have different sounds. They are different in many ways. It's important to master the rules for word order in the study of English, too. If the speakers put words in a wrong order, the listener can't understand the speaker's sentence easily. Sometimes when the order of words in an English sentence is changed, the meaning of the sentence changes. But sometimes when the order is changed, the meaning of the sentence doesn't change. Let's see the difference between the two pairs of sentences.

"She only likes apples." "Only she likes apples."

"I have seen the film already." "I have already seen the film."

When you are learning English, you must do your best to get the spirit of the language and use it as the English speaker does.

#### Words and Expressions

translation *n.* 翻译    master *v.* 掌握    spirit *n.* 精神实质

### Post-reading task(读后练习题):

Choose the best answer according to the passage.

根据短文内容选择最佳答案。

- (     )1. From the passage we know that \_\_\_\_\_ when we are learning English.  
A. we shouldn't put every word into our own language

- B. we should look up every word in the dictionary  
 C. we need to put every word into our own language  
 D. we must read word by word
- ( ) 2. The writer thinks it is \_\_\_\_\_ in learning English.  
 A. difficult to understand different sounds  
 B. possible to remember the word order  
 C. important to master the rules in different ways  
 D. easy to master the rules for word order
- ( ) 3. We can learn from the passage that \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. the meaning of an English sentence always changes with the order of the words  
 B. the order of words can never change the meaning of an English sentence  
 C. sometimes different order of words makes a different meaning  
 D. if the order of words is different, the meaning of the sentence must be different
- ( ) 4. "She only likes apples" \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. is the same as "Only she likes apples"  
 B. is different from "Only she likes apples"  
 C. means "She likes fruit except apples"  
 D. means "She doesn't like apples"

## D

阅读下面的短文,做后面的练习。填好表格,测测你的阅读能力。

难度指数	短文词汇量	阅读时间	理解练习	做对题数	正确率
☆☆☆	160 词	_____分钟	5 题	_____题	_____%

### Pre-reading question( 读前思考题 ) :

*Which do you think is the best way to learn a language?*

你认为学语言最好的方法是什么?

Which is the best way to learn a language? We should remember that we all learnt our language well when we were children. If we could learn a second language in the same way, it wouldn't seem so difficult. Think of what a small child does. It listens to what people say and it tries to imitate what it hears. When it wants something, it has to ask for it. It is using

the language. If people have to use a second language all the time, they will learn it quickly.

It is important to remember, also, that we learn our own language by hearing people speak it, not by seeing what they write. We imitate what we hear. Though we learn to read and write as well as to hear and speak at school, it is best to learn all new words through the ears. Of course, we must learn to read them, spell them and write them, too.

### Words and Expressions

imitate *v.* 模仿

### Post-reading task( 读后练习题 ) :

Choose the best answer according to the passage.

根据短文内容选择最佳答案。

- (     ) 1. Why do some children feel it difficult to learn a foreign language?  
Because \_\_\_\_\_ .  
A. they don't do as the teacher tells them  
B. they don't learn it as they learn their own language  
C. they are not interested in what they are learning  
D. they learn it with the help of their teachers
- (     ) 2. How did we learn our own language?  
We began to learn our own language by \_\_\_\_\_ .  
A. listening and imitating  
B. reading and writing  
C. reading and translating  
D. speaking and reading
- (     ) 3. The best way to learn a foreign language is to \_\_\_\_\_ .  
A. speak it as a child does  
B. remember its grammar  
C. try to hear people speak it  
D. use it when we learn it
- (     ) 4. What is the best way to learn the new words?  
A. Listening over the radio.  
B. Seeing with the eyes.

- C. Hearing with the ears.  
D. Learning from the teachers.
- ( ) 5. Which of the following is the worst way to learn a foreign language?
- A. To see as much as people write.  
B. To try hard to listen, speak as much as possible.  
C. To try to think in a foreign language.  
D. To do listening, speaking, reading and writing.



### Enjoy yourself! 开心一刻

麦克是个淘气的家伙,总爱取笑别人。一次,校长不留神说错了一句话,麦克大笑并和旁边的一位女孩议论起来……

*Mike*: Isn't the principal(校长) a donkey?

*Girl*: Say(喂), do you know who I am?

*Mike*: No.

*Girl*: I'm the principal's daughter.

*Mike*: And do you know who I am?

*Girl*: No.

*Mike*: Thank goodness(谢天谢地)!



### Let's have a look! 小资料

## 美国教育概况

在美国,法律规定6~16岁的孩子必须入学。美国的公立学校由政府税收支持,学生可免费入学;私立学校多由教会支持。在美国,学校一般分为:

初级学校:1—6 年级(6~12 岁)。

初级中学:7—8 年级(13~14 岁)。

中学:9—12 年级(15~18 岁)。

大学(学院):一般为4 年制(18 岁以上)。

另外,美国还有研究院和专业学院,此类院校多为大学毕业生从事研究而设立。

在美国,大多数学校9 月份开学,6 月中或6 月底放假,每周星期一至星期五上课。

部分中学和大部分大学星期六也上课,几乎所有大学都设有暑期课程。



Let's think! 想一想

Table 1 (表1)

You know a lot of English. (收获多多。)

Words & Phrases (单词和词组)	
Sentences (句子)	
Everyday English (日常用语)	

Table 2 (表2)

Talk with your teacher or friends. (交流提高。)

Your Difficulties (你的困难)	
Teacher's/Friends' Advice (老师/朋友的建议)	
Your Plan (你的计划)	

## Unit 2 I used to be afraid of the dark.



Let's learn! 学一学

### 巧猜词义,提高阅读质量(二)

通过文中的定义猜测词义。

定义解释的形式多种多样,有定语从句、同位语、并列句、英语释义法等,有时用 that is (to say), similarly, namely, in other words 等引出,以补充说明。例如:

They are vertebrates, that is, animals that have back bones.

在本句中,从后半部分可以知道 vertebrates 的意思是“脊椎动物”。



Let's do! 练一练

### A

阅读下面的短文,做后面的练习。填好表格,测测你的阅读能力。

难度指数	短文词汇量	阅读时间	理解练习	做对题数	正确率
☆☆	121 词	_____分钟	9 题	_____题	_____%

**Pre-reading questions** (读前思考题):

*Have great changes taken place in people's life in the past 20 years? Can you give four examples?*

在过去的20年中人们的生活发生了很大的变化吗?你能举出4个例子吗?

### Changes in people's life

Great changes have taken place in people's life in the past 20 years. In the past, people kept in touch with relatives or friends mainly by sending letters. They would listen to the radio