

北京四中  
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初级版

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快捷

# 阅读英语

ENGLISH



海豚出版社

## 编纂说明

1. 阅读能力在整个中学英语学习的过程中占有重要位置。新颁中学英语教学大纲指出,阅读有助于扩大词汇,丰富语言知识,提高运用语言的能力。阅读材料宜选用原著或经过改写的原著。这类读物的难点往往不只是词汇和语法,还有英语特有的表达法、习惯用法、思维习惯和社会文化背景知识。阅读理解是测试学生英语水平的主要手段之一。我们根据大纲的这一要求,选编了本书。

2. 阅读理解能力分阅读能力和理解能力。

(1) 阅读能力是一种语言技能,是高于句子水平而进行的一种语言活动。掌握基本语法和有一定的词汇量并不能自发产生阅读能力。阅读能力的提高依赖语言能力和阅读技巧。阅读技巧是指判断文体和文章结构、迅速摄取全文或段落大意、不查字典就能按上下文猜测生词词义、有方向地搜索文章要点和推测含蓄意义等能提高阅读效率的技能。

(2) 理解能力包括对设问的适应与把握,要求运用释义、对比、推理、前后呼应等手段,注意掌握英语基本句型和基本句型的扩展方式,以及掌握语义的照应关系。语义的照应是指对一个词语的意义不仅从词语表面意义去理解,而且要从该词语所处的特殊的语境中去理解。所谓基本句型的扩展方式是指在英语基本句型的基础上,根据语境的需求,通过语法手段扩展基本句型,使之转换成变化多、结构复杂的句子,以表达不同的思想、概念和语义关系。在具有同等语言能力的学生中,经过一定技巧训练的,其阅读速度和理解水平必定较高。

3. 本书包括开心阅读和阅读理解两部分,“开心阅读”重在培

养学生对英语阅读的兴趣;“阅读理解”是本书的核心部分,每篇文章包括三项内容:本文、文章注释、理解题。其中理解题部分的设置遵循一定的理论依据,指导学生从不同的方面提高阅读能力和理解水平。

本册理解题的设计是:

(1)获知能力,要求回忆起一个具体事实。

(2)理解文章暗含意思与推理能力。

(3)证实文章中一个具体句子。

(4)理解文章的中心意思。

4.全书特别注意选用新鲜的,且趣味性、知识性极强的阅读材料,经过精心编辑,图文并茂,语言地道,力求给学生留下较深的印象,并循序渐进地使学生的阅读理解力切实得以提高。

5.版面清爽易读是本书的另一特色。生词随文注解,省去查字典的麻烦;篇篇带有注释,繁简得当。

6.追求完美是我们的目标。本书虽经审慎策划,精心选材,认真编写,但疏漏处仍恐难免,衷心希望读者批评指教。

齐平昌 王 辰

1998年6月

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## 1. An old game——hide - and - seek

### 古老的游戏——捉迷藏

Hide - and - seek is an old, old game. Maybe your mother and father played it. Maybe your grandmother and grandfather did, too.

How do we know this? Old <sup>传说 - 故事</sup> stories <sup>描述 - 讲述</sup> tell about hide - and - seek. Very old <sup>古代 - 历史</sup> paintings <sup>也</sup> also show the game.

Boys and girls today <sup>怎样 - 怎么玩</sup> play many old games. Big children show little children <sup>怎么 - 怎么玩</sup> how to play them. And so the games live on.





## Notes

1. hide - and - seek 捉迷藏 hide [haɪd] v. 躲藏;  
seek [si:k] v. 寻找
2. live on 继续存在
3. Maybe your grandmother and grandfather did, too.  
句中的 did 等于 played hide - and - seek。

## Comprehension Questions

1. Hide - and - seek is \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. a painting game  
B. an old game  
C. for grandfathers only
2. This story tells about a \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. game                      B. family                      C. dog
3. We know about hide - and - seek from \_\_\_\_\_ and paintings.  
A. stories                      B. mothers                      C. boys
4. Little children learn games from \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. TV shows                      B. books                      C. big children

## 2. Grandma Anna Moses

安娜·摩西奶奶

Anna Moses was old. People called her Grandma. But Anna wanted to do something new. So she began to paint.

Grandma Moses painted pictures of barns and trees. She painted people working and playing. Her pictures were full of bright colors. ~~People~~ <sup>like</sup> liked them. Now her paintings can be seen all over the world.



## Notes

1. paint [peɪnt] v. 绘画; painting n. 油画
2. barn [bɑ:n] n. 谷仓、物圈
3. bright colours 明亮的色彩
4. She painted people working and playing.  
她画那些工作着和玩着的人们。

## Comprehension Questions

1. Most people called Anna Moses \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Grandma      B. Anna Somebody      C. Mrs. Moses
2. This story tells about someone who made \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. barns      B. paintings      C. beds
3. Anna's pictures were full of \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. dark clouds      B. sad people      C. bright colors
4. The story does not say that Anna painted \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. houses      B. animals      C. roads
5. People like Moses' paintings because  
A. she painted people working and playing.  
B. her paintings can be seen all over the world.  
C. her paintings were full of bright colours.  
D. both A and C.

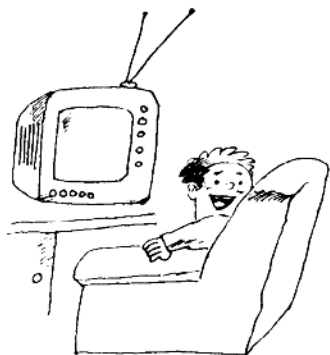


Sorry, Daddy!

对不起，爸爸

Little 莎莎很

The least you can do is help me with your homework!



### 3. A flower that can eat a fly

能吃苍蝇的花

All flowers need water. Most flowers need food, too. But they do not eat cake or hot dogs.

Some flowers do eat flies. One kind of flower is called the flytrap. Along comes a fly. It stops on the flower. The flower shuts up fast. The fly cannot get away. Then the flower eats the fly. You can see why they call it a flytrap.



## Notes

1. fly [flai] n. 苍蝇 复数形式为 flies
2. hot dog 热狗 (面包夹热香肠)
3. flytrap [ˈflaɪtræp] n. 捕蝇器, 捕蝇草
4. shut up 闭合, 关闭

## Comprehension Questions

1. All flowers need \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. cake                      B. hot dags                      C. water
2. This story tells about a flower that \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. has no name      B. is yellow                      C. eats flies
3. After a fly stops on the flower, the flower \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. dies                      B. shuts up fast                      C. does nothing
4. You can tell from the story that most flowers \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. do not eat flies      B. are pretty                      C. grow fast

#### 4. Rainbow 彩虹

朝霞点头  
彩虹

What are rainbows made of? They are made of light.  
Their light comes from the sun.

Most sunlight looks yellow. But other colors are in  
sunlight, too. To see them, you just need drops of rain.  
When the sunlight hits the rain, the other colors show. You  
can see red, blue, green, and more. You can see a  
rainbow.



### Notes

1. rainbow ['reinbəu] n. 彩虹
2. be made of 由……构成
3. show [ʃəu] v. 显露出来

### Comprehension Questions

1. Rainbows are \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. black                      B. many colors              C. white
2. This story says that rainbows are made of \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. light                      B. snow                      C. wood
3. You see a rainbow after sunlight hits \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. your coat              B. the ground              C. drops of rain
4. One color that is not in a rainbow is \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. brown                      B. red                      C. blue

brown  
棕色 褐色





## Honest Answer 诚实的回答

Teacher: Joey, if you had five pieces of candy(糖果) and Tony asked you for one, how many pieces would you have left? 留下多少

Joey: Five.

