

中学英语阅读训练

初中二年级
(上)



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出版说明

阅读训练在初中英语教学和学生英语学习过程中具有极其重要的意义。

首先，初中英语教学大纲指出：起始阶段以后，在继续发展听说能力的同时，要重视读写能力；英语教学必须增加语言实践的量，使学生获得充分语言实践的机会，获得为交际运用英语的能力，提高英语教学质量。

其次，我们必须关注这样的现实：近年来，在全国各省和地市的中、高考英语测试中，都十分注重对学生阅读能力的考查，语篇阅读量在试题中所占比例高达30%~55%。

再则，我们应当看到，在日常生活中，人们除日常见面通过听、说、会话了解信息外，更多的信息则是通过阅读各类书籍、报刊等文字材料而得到的。在信息时代，更是如此，如网络上的大量有用的信息是需要我们通过阅读来获取的。

最后，在学习英语过程中，阅读训练是提高英语水平的一个重要手段。阅读不仅丰富着学习的内容，增强学习的趣味，同时，与听、说、写、译等语言能力有着密不可分的联系。阅读可以帮助我们培养语感，拓宽视野，扩大词汇量，巩固与扩展所学知识。阅读不过关，其他能力的发展是难以想像的。只有阅读能力提高了，才能为其他能力的发展打下坚实的基础。

由此可见，一个人英语阅读能力的高低，不仅是衡量其英语水平和整体素质的重要尺度，而且对其一生的发展起着重要

的作用。

然而，在课堂教学中毕竟课时不多、阅读量有限，仅靠课本中有限的课文阅读材料来提高阅读能力是不现实的。鉴此，我们根据初中英语教学大纲的精神和对各年级学生阅读能力的要求，特组织编写了这套《中学英语阅读训练》。

《中学英语阅读训练》共分8册，每册供一学期使用。本册是第3册，可供初中二年级上学期使用。在选材方面，该书力图融思想性、知识性、趣味性、科学性于一体，激发学生的学习兴趣 and 语言能力。每篇阅读材料分阅读、注解和训练三个部分。可与现行初中英语教材配套使用，以丰富和扩充知识，也可单独使用，或作为课外自学教材及阅读书籍。

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Passage 1**The Rich and the Poor**

One afternoon, a rich man walks on a road. He sees two men. They are eating grass by the roadside. So he looks at them and asks one man, "Excuse me, why are you eating grass?"

"We don't have food to eat, we are poor." The man answers.

"Oh, come to my home please." The rich man says.

"But, I have a wife and two children!" The poor man says.

"Bring them along. And you, come to my home too!" the rich man says to the other man.

"But I have a wife with six children!" the other man says.

"Bring them along too."

They all come to the rich man's home. One of the poor men says to the rich man, "You are so kind. Thank you very much!" The rich man answers, "No, you don't understand, the grass at my home is two meters tall!"

Notes

1. walk [wɔ:k] vi. 走, 步行。
2. grass [grɑ:s] n. 草。They are eating grass by the roadside. 他们正在路边吃草。
3. bring [brɪŋ] vt. 拿来, 带来。
4. along [ə'lɒŋ] adv. 一道。Bring them along. 带他们一起来。
5. understand [ˌʌndə'stænd] vt. 懂得, 理解。例: Do you understand? 你理解了吗?
6. meter ['mi:tə] n. 米。two meters tall 两米高。

Exercises

Choose the right answer for each blank:

1. When does the rich man walk on a road?
 A. In the morning. B. In the afternoon.
 C. In the evening. D. On Sunday.
2. Two men are eating grass, because _____.
 A. they like grass. B. they are very rich.
 C. they are very poor. D. the rich man asks them to eat grass.
3. How many people are there in the other man's family?
 A. There are three. B. There are seven.
 C. There are four. D. There are eight.
4. How many people does the rich man take to his home?
 A. There are ten. B. There are two.
 C. There are thirteen. D. There are twelve.
5. Why does the rich man bring them to his home?
 A. Because he is very rich.
 B. Because he wants to give them some food.
 C. Because he likes them.
 D. Because he wants them to eat the grass at his home.

Passage 2

Bill Is Very Rude

Bill is in Victor's house and he is sitting down. He is leaning back and putting his feet on the table. Bill is very rude.

Victor: Would you mind taking your feet off the table, Bill?

Bill: Not at all. But I am very comfortable now.

Victor: Do you put your feet on your own table?

Bill: No. I never do that.

Victor: Why not?

Bill: I don't want to mark my table of course.

Victor: Well, will you please avoid marking mine?

Bill: I'm sorry. But you are going to buy a new table soon.

Victor: I hope to buy a new table, but I have to sell my old one first.

Bill: Would you please tell me how much you want for it?

Victor: How much do you think it's worth?

Bill: Not much. It's badly marked. I'll give you ten dollars for it.

Notes

1. lean back: 向后仰靠。
2. put his feet on the table: 把脚放在桌子上。
3. rude [ru:d] a. 粗鲁的, 没有礼貌的。
4. would you mind: 你是否在意。
5. take one's feet off the table: 把脚从桌子上拿下来。
6. not at all: 一点儿也不。
7. to mark one's table: 在桌上留痕迹。
8. avoid [ə'vɔɪd] vt. 避免。
9. how much you want for it: 你想把它卖多少钱。
10. How much do you think it's worth? 你觉得它值多少钱?
11. It's badly marked. 它已被划得很厉害了。

Exercises

Answer the following questions:

1. Is Bill in his own house?
2. Where is Bill putting his feet?
3. What does Victor want to do before he buys a new table?
4. How much will Bill pay for the old table?
5. What do you think of Bill?

Passage 3

A Lesson to Learn

John is the only son of a rich American businessman. Usually the chauffeur takes him to school in his father's beautiful car, before the chauffeur takes John's father to his office. But tomorrow morning his father is going to the airport early, so he will need the car.

"Well, how will I get to school if you need your car and Mummy is still in bed?" John asks. His father think this is a good opportunity to teach him a lesson about how hard life is for the less fortunate people of the world, so he answers, "You'll go in the same way as every other child in the world goes — in a taxi."

Notes

1. chauffeur [ˈʃəufə] n. 司机。
2. airport [ˈɛəpɔ:t] n. 机场。
3. opportunity [ˌɒpə'tju:niti] n. 机会。
4. fortunate [ˈfɔ:tʃənɪt] a. 幸运的。
5. taxi ['tæksi] n. 出租汽车。

Exercises

Choose the right answer for each blank:

1. John goes to school by ____ every morning.

- A. bus B. foot
C. his father's car D. bike

2. Because _____, John can't go to school in his father's car tomorrow.

- A. the car has something wrong
B. the chauffeur is ill.
C. his father is going to the airport
D. his father wants to teach him a lesson.

3. John will probably go to school _____ tomorrow.

- A. by foot B. by bike
C. in a train D. in a taxi.

II. Answer the following questions:

1. How does John go to school every morning?
2. What does his father tell him one day?
3. Why does John's father want John to go to school in taxi?
4. What is the point of the story?

Passage 4**Noise Pollution**

In today's world, almost everyone knows air pollution and water pollution. But not all the persons know that noise is also a kind of pollution. In fact, noise pollution is harmful to human health, too.

People usually have poorer hearing if they work and live under noisy conditions. Recently many teenagers in American can hear no better than 65-year-old people, for these people like to listen to pop music and most of the music is a kind of noise. Many people living near airports become deaf. Noise produced by jet-planes or machines will make people's life difficult and unpleasant, or even make people ill, or even drive them mad.

Nowadays the governments of many countries are trying to solve not only air and water pollution problems but also noise pollution problems.

Notes

1. pollution [pə'lu:ʃən] n. 污染。
2. harmful [hɑ:mful] a. 有害的。

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3. condition [kən'diʃən] n. 情形。
4. teenager ['ti:niðʒə] n. 十几岁的青少年。
5. deaf [def] a. 聋的。
6. produce [prə'dju:s] vt. 制造。
7. mad [mæd] a. 疯狂的。

Exercises

Choose the right answer for each blank:

1. _____ is a kind of pollution.
A. Water B. Air
C. Noise D. Pop music
2. _____ usually have poor hearing.
A. People listening to music
B. People living near airports
C. People walk in the street
D. People living in foreign countries
3. The government of many countries are trying to solve _____.
A. water pollution B. air pollution
C. noise pollution D. all of the above

Passage 5**Schools in the U.S.A**

In the United States, boys and girls start school when they are five years old. In some states they must stay in school until they are sixteen. Most students are seventeen or eighteen years old when they graduate from secondary school. Another name for secondary school is high school.

Most children go to public elementary and secondary school. The parents of public school do not have to pay for their children's education. If a child attends a private school, his parents pay the school for the child's education.

Today about half of high school graduates go to colleges and universities. A student at a state university does not have to pay very much if his parents live in that state. Private colleges and universities are expensive. Almost half of the college students in the United States work while they are studying. When a student's family is not rich, he has to earn money for part of his college expensive.