

丛书主编 王文琴



早读英语

early bird



YZLI0890144667

初中

· 7B ·

Three passions, simple but overwhelmingly strong, have governed my life:
the longing for love, the search for knowledge,
and unbearable pity for the suffering of mankind.
These passions, like great winds, have blown me hither and thither,
in a wayward course over a deep ocean of anguish,
reaching to the very verge of despair.
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本册主编 许颖



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早学·自学·乐学

——《早读英语》序

英语学习中大量的记忆工作。脑科学研究发现,人的大脑在下丘脑和边缘系统中,有“乐趣”中枢和“痛苦”中枢,如果“乐趣”中枢被激活,人就会乐此不疲地去做事情,而且在做事情的过程中主动愉快。“乐趣”中枢对学习和记忆影响极大。一种既无乐趣又看不见成效的学习,即使反复刺激仍鲜有成效;反之,若学习伴有乐趣或成就,学习就会事半功倍。因此,寻求激发学生英语学习兴趣和材料既是目前英语教学工作及相关成员的当务之急,也是他们义不容辞的责任。《早读英语》以早学、自学和乐学为编写理念,集多方的努力和思考,旨在借助传统的诵读方法,激发学生英语学习的兴趣,而提升其综合英语运用能力。

首先是“早学”:常言道,“一年之计在于春,一日之计在于晨,一生之计在于勤”(The decisive part of a year is spring; the decisive part of a day is morning; the decisive thing of a man all his life is diligence.)。古希腊也有同理谚语“晨光一刻值千金”(The morning hour has gold in its mouth.)。早晨记忆力比较好,学生应充分利用清晨宝贵的时间,在教师指导下诵读英语,如英语美文、英语诗歌、英语谚语等,增加英语语言的输入和积累。“熟读唐诗三百首,不会作诗也会吟”。同样,学好英语也必须多读善记,此乃学生发展综合英语运用能力的途径之一。

“早学”鼓励和敦促同学乘早抓紧时间系统学习和积累英语。要兴盛,起五更(He that will thrive must rise at five.);合抱之木生于毫末,九层之台起于垒土(The beginning of all things is small.)。《早读英语》本着夯实课内、拓展课外的目标,设计成每日早读,采用美文诵读、词汇积累等训练模式,弥补了教材所提供诵(朗)读材料的不足,系统地为学生提供大容量、高质量的语言输入。

其次是“自学”:从微观的学科角度来说,在基础教学阶段设置英语学科的最终目的并不是记住几个单词,知道几条语法规则,学会说几句英语,更重要的是通过英语的学习掌握学习外语的方法和策略,并且有良好的学习心态,为今后更漫长的终身学习奠定基础,这对每一位同学来说都十分重要。“授人以鱼不如授人以渔。”(Give a man a fish and you feed him for a day. Teach a man to fish and you feed him for a lifetime.)《早读英语》依据《英语课程标准》(2003)的要求,在学生诵读后设计部分任务,为提高学生的口、笔头能力服务。这种训练项目的设计依托于《英语课程标准》目标,即以学生的发展为基本出发点、以培养学生的语言能力为主旨,提倡任务型教学,英语教师的角色多元化:学生全面发展的促进者,学习活动的组织者、引导者、参与者等。针对早晨时间紧的特点,

教师的首要任务是帮助组织学生规划和明确早读任务。早读最主要的任务当然是朗读与背诵,那么,读什么、背什么、完成多少任务,要让学生做到心里有底,打有把握的仗,学生才会更加充满信心;并在学生执行任务的过程中协同对学生学习效果的监控、评价和反馈。通过训练,促使学生成为具有自主学习能力的人。

再者为“乐学”:现代教学论强调教育的根本目的在于发展人的主体性。主体性的实现不仅要求作为学习主体的学习者具备自主学习的能力,同时必须乐于学习。在古今中外几千年的教育发展历程中,无数教育理论和实践家,都留下了对于“乐学”教育孜孜以求的探索。孔子《论语》开篇首句就谈到对“乐学”的认识:“学而时习之,不亦说乎?”(To learn and at due times to repeat what one has learnt, is that not after all a pleasure?)他还将“乐学”作为治学之最高境界:“知之者不如好之者,好之者不如乐之者”……南宋朱熹有“教人未见意趣,必不乐学”之说,近代梁启超、蔡元培、陶行知、鲁迅等名家都提倡“乐教”、“乐学”;在国外,古希腊苏格拉底、亚里士多德的“乐学”萌芽实践,捷克教育家 Comenius 有变“苦学”为“乐学”的精彩论述,德国教育家 Diesterweg 更是对“乐学”思想提出了系统的阐释:“教学艺术的本质不在于传授的本领,而在激励、唤醒、鼓舞。”德国哲学家 Feuerbach 认为“读书并非美德,除非从书中得到乐趣符合道德观念”(Reading is not a virtue, unless the enjoyment be virtuous.)。英国散文家 Carlyle 坚信“知识总是从爱好开始的,犹如光总是从火起始一样”(Love is ever the beginning of knowledge as fire is of light.)。美国心理学家 Bloom 说过:学习的最大动力,是对学习材料的兴趣。“乐学”教学理念是对人的求知和思辨天性的认识和尊重。人是能动的高级生命体,教育者只要去关注这种天性,顺应每个个体的特点和需求去启发、鼓励并加以方法上的开导,使受教育者的求知欲和思辨力得到充分释放,让“学”成为一种自觉、主动以及独立的行为。《早读英语》基于这种认识,诵读文本主题广泛,具思想性、趣味性、知识性、时代性和实用性;任务项目丰富多样,在诵读基础上,同样关注了听、写等训练。

由此可见,只有通过老师指导和同学们三年一贯的积累,学生在接受和体验动态和体验式的教学活动中真正做到早学、自学和乐学,提升自主学习素质,才能获得一定的英语语言素养,发展综合语言运用能力,为自己的全面发展和终身发展奠定基础。

致琴



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第1天

英语口语

第一册

Tokyo—a really busy city

Tokyo may be one of those places that you love and hate at the same time. In Tokyo, there are always too many people in the places where you want to go. There are also too many cars. Tokyo drivers often spend a long time in the busy street, just like drivers in London, Paris and New York.

Tokyo also has a lot of people on foot, and sometimes it is really difficult to walk in the street. The worst time in the street is at 11:30 at night. That is because the nightclubs(夜总会) are closed at that time and everybody wants to go home then. There are 35,000 nightclubs in Tokyo, and usually none(没有一个) of them is empty at night.

During the day, most people go to work by train. Six million train tickets are sold every year in Tokyo. At most stations, trains arrive every two or three minutes, but sometimes it is still not enough at all. Although trains are always crowded, they are very good in many ways. They always leave and arrive on time. In London trains, you may see everybody reading a newspaper. But in Tokyo trains, everybody seems to be sleepy, no matter whether his journey is long or short. Tokyo has so many surprises that none of them can really surprise me now.

译文表

繁忙东京

东京或许是那些让你爱恨交织的城市之一。在东京,你想去的地方总是到处都挤满了人。路上汽车也很多。东京的司机和伦敦、巴黎、纽约的司机一样,经常在繁忙的街道上花费很多时间。

在东京,也有很多人选择步行。但是,有时候在街上行走也很拥挤。街上最拥挤的时间是晚上11:30的时候。因为夜总会在那个时候打烊,每个人都想回家了。东京有35,000个夜总会,通常在晚上没有一个是空着的。

白天,大部分人坐火车去上班。东京人每年要消耗六百万张火车票。在大部分的车站,每隔两三分钟就有列车到达,但有时候仍然不够用。火车上很拥挤,但是很多方面还是很不错的,它们总是准时地到站离站。在伦敦的火车上,你会看到每个人都在阅读报纸,而在东京的火车上,似乎每个人都昏昏欲睡,不管他的旅途是长还是短。东京有很多惊奇,但现在我已经见怪不怪了。

脱口秀

1. 背一背

Tokyo may be one of those places that you love and hate at the same time.

Tokyo has so many surprises that none of them can really surprise me now.

2. 谈一谈

How do you and your classmates go to school every day? How long does it take you to go to school? Discuss with your classmates and find the answers.

储蓄站

1. 词汇积累

(1) 到达: arrive vi. arrive at the station(小地方); arrive in Beijing(大地方)

reach vt. reach Beijing

get to get to school; get home

(2) too many too many people/mistakes

too much too much noise/work

much too much too cold

2. 句型巩固

(1) Tokyo drivers often spend a long time in the busy street.

sb. spend some time on sth. /sb. spend some time in doing sth.

= It takes sb. some time to do sth. 某人花费时间做某事

I spend about 2 hours doing my homework/on my homework every day.

= It takes me 2 hours to do my homework every day.

我每天花两小时做家庭作业。

(2) In London trains, you may see everybody reading a newspaper.

see sb. do/doing sth. 看到做/正在做某事

hear sb. do/doing sth. 听到做/正在做某事

I hear the children sing songs on the playground every afternoon. 我听到孩子们每天下午都在操场上唱歌。

I hear Mary singing songs in the next room. 我听到 Mary 正在隔壁房间唱歌。

智慧堂

1. 短文读懂了吗? 来这里试试吧

() (1) The first paragraph tells us that _____.

A. Tokyo is a city where everybody wants to go

B. there are too many people and cars in Tokyo

C. Tokyo is busier than London and Paris

D. Tokyo is a city where nobody wants to go

() (2) How do most people go to work during the day?

- A. On foot. B. By bus. C. By taxi. D. By train.

() (3) In trains in the city of _____, you may see everybody reading a newspaper.

- A. Tokyo B. New York C. London D. Paris

2. 运用学到的句子来练练笔吧

You are having a holiday in Tokyo and you want to go around the city, so what kind of transport(交通工具) would you like to take? Why?

Keys

1. (1) B (2) D (3) C

连连看

主旨大意题是英语阅读的一个主要考查题型,它要求对全文或某一段的内容加以合理的归纳。它可以是文章或段落中心的归纳与陈述,也可以是文章标题的判定与选择,像第(1)题就是对段落的归纳。在归纳主题时,要注意选项的内涵和外延必须能恰如其分地概括文章的主题,即不能范围过大,也不能把某一细节或侧面误当作主题。所以第一题应该选择B。

第2天

Kunming

Kunming is the capital city of Yunnan. It's a city with a long history. Kunming has a population of more than 5,000,000. Though the weather in Yunnan changes from place to place, Kunming is famous for her beautiful weather. It's neither too hot in summer nor too cold in winter. That's why more and more people like to travel and even to live there. You can see that great changes have taken place there. A lot of tall buildings, cinemas and hospitals have been built. You can cross the streets on footbridges(人行天桥) in the city. You can almost buy anything you want in shops and supermarkets in or around the city. People's life is becoming better and better.

At weekends or on holidays, people like to relax themselves in different places and in different ways. In winter, people, especially old people, would like to climb the Western Hills. From the tops of the hills, you can have a good look at the beautiful scenery(风景) of Kunming. People in Kunming are really friendly. They often invite their friends home to try delicious food, like rice noodles. If you want to know more about Kunming and taste her food, please visit her yourself!

译文表

春城昆明

昆明是云南省的省会,她有着悠久的历史,人口有五百多万。尽管云南各地的天气时有变化,昆明却以好天气而著称。她冬暖夏凉,因此,越来越多的人都喜欢去那里旅行或定居。你可以发现昆明发生了巨大的变化,建起了许多的高楼、影院和医院。在城市里人们可以走人行天桥过马路,在城中或周围的商店和超市里,你几乎可以买到你想要的任何东西。人们的生活变得越来越好了。

在周末或节假日,人们喜欢在不同地方以不同的方式来放松自己。冬天,人们尤其是老年人喜欢爬西山。从这些小山顶上,你可以一览昆明城的美丽景色。昆明人很友好,他们经常会邀请朋友去家里品尝美食,如米线等。如果你想要更多地了解昆明,想要品尝昆明的美食,请来昆明玩吧!

脱口秀

1. 背一背

Though the weather in Yunnan changes from place to place, Kunming is famous for her beautiful weather. It's neither too hot in summer nor too cold in winter. That's why more

and more people like to travel and even to live there.

2. 谈一谈

You and your family had a holiday in Kunming in the summer vacation (暑假). Just tell something about your holiday to your partner. What was the weather like there? Did you enjoy the food there? Were the people there friendly to you? Did you have a good time?

储蓄站

1. 词汇积累

(1) be famous for 因……而出名 He is famous for his fine acting.

be famous as 作为……而出名 Shakespeare (莎士比亚) is famous as a writer.

(2) take place = happen 发生

The accident took place near his house.

How did it happen?

2. 句型巩固

(1) Kunming is the capital city of Yunnan.

... is the capital of ... = The capital of ... is ... 的省会/首都都是……

Tokyo is the capital of Japan. = The capital of Japan is Tokyo. 东京是日本的首都。

类似的结构:

the length of ... 的长度; the size of ... 的尺寸

(2) It's neither too hot in summer nor too cold in winter.

在下列词组中谓语和邻近的主语在数上一致。

neither ... nor ... 既不……也不……

Neither you nor John wants to go shopping in such a hot day.

你和约翰都不愿意在这么热的天去购物。

either ... or ... 或者……或者……

Either Tim or his brothers have to walk their dog.

汤姆或者他的哥哥们得去遛狗。

not only ... but also ... 不仅……而且……

Not only you but also Mike is good at playing basketball.

你和迈克都擅长于打篮球。

智慧堂

1. 短文读懂了吗? 来这里试试吧

(1) Though the weather in Yunnan changes _____, Kunming is famous for _____.

(2) _____ or _____, people like to relax themselves in different places and in different ways.

(3) If you want to _____ Kunming and taste her food, please visit her _____!

2. 运用学到的句子来练练笔吧

Your new foreign teacher wants to know more about your hometown. She'd like you to write a short passage to say something about your hometown.

Keys

1. (1) from place to place; her beautiful weather
- (2) At weekends; on holidays
- (3) know more about; yourself

连连看

“What's the purpose of this article?”; “What can we learn/know from the word ... / sentence ... / reading?”这样的题型称为意图推测题。它要求根据故事的情节,文章的写作手法,文章所提供的事实等去对文中人物说法、做法的意图或作者的写作意图进行合理的推测,并得出正确的结论。无论推测什么意图,都要忠于原文,不要脱离文章,或仅凭自己的主观印象想当然地做决断。



第3天

Venice—the city of water

Venice, Italy is a magical place. It is one of the few cities in the world where the sound of cars are never heard. Instead, when it is quiet, you can hear the sound of waves(波浪) against the city's beautiful buildings. It is called “the city of water”.

Venice was formed(形成) in the 9th century. In 1866, Venice became part of Italy. It is now one of Italy's most popular places for visitors because of its famous canals(运河), very old churches and great palaces.

Venice is in a special area near the sea—a lagoon(泻湖), and it is built on islands with more than 400 bridges. There are no cars in Venice. The most popular way for visitors to travel in Venice is by gondola(a kind of small boats). They move slowly through the city's famous canals.

There are many good things to see in Venice. Every year, millions of visitors come to the city for their holidays. But the city is sinking. A lot of buildings will be under water. People in Venice and in the world are thinking of ways to stop its sinking.

译文表

水上城市威尼斯

意大利的威尼斯是个神奇的地方。她是世界上少有的几个没有汽车的城市之一,相反,安静的时候你可以倾听水浪轻轻拍打建筑时的声音。她素有“水城”的美称。

威尼斯形成于公元9世纪。1866年,威尼斯成为意大利的一部分。现在,对观光者来说,威尼斯因其著名的运河、古老的教堂和宏伟的宫殿而成为意大利最受欢迎的地方之一。

威尼斯坐落于一个近海的特殊地域——泻湖,建在拥有400多座桥梁的岛屿上。威尼斯没有汽车,游客们在威尼斯旅行时最常用的交通工具叫做刚多拉,它是一种缓慢穿行于城市河道中的小船。

在威尼斯有许多值得参观的东西。每年有成千上万的游客来威尼斯度假。然而威尼斯一直在下沉,有许多建筑将要被淹没。全世界人民都在想办法阻止她的下沉。

脱口秀

1. 背一背

It is one of the few cities in the world where the sound of cars are never heard. Instead, when it is quiet, you can hear the sound of waves(波浪) against the city's beautiful buildings.

2. 谈一谈

Venice is sinking. A lot of buildings will be under water. Can you think out some ways to stop its sinking? Discuss with your classmates.

储蓄站

1. 词汇积累

(1) few/a few There is few pens and we need to buy some.

There is a few pens and we needn't buy any.

little/a little There is little ink in the bottle. Would you please buy some?

There is a little ink in the bottle. You can have some.

(2) stop Stop talking! The class is beginning.

You look tired. Stop to have a rest.

2. 句型巩固

(1) It is one of the few cities in the world where the sound of cars are never heard.

It is now one of Italy's most popular places for visitors.

It is one of 十可数名词复数

One of my cousins will study in Beijing University this September.

今年九月份我的一个堂兄将到北京大学就读。

(2) There are many good things to see in Venice.

Garden is a good place to grow flowers.

花园是个种花的好地方。

智慧堂

1. 短文读懂了吗？来这里试试吧

根据短文内容判断正(T)误(F)。

(1) Venice is popular because it has famous canals, very old churches and great palaces. ()

(2) Venice is built on islands, and it has more than 400 canals. ()

(3) Gondola is the most popular way for visitors to travel in Venice. ()

(4) "Sinking" in the passage has the same meaning as "going down". ()

2. 运用学到的句子来练练笔吧

You are a tour guide (导游) in Venice. Please introduce (介绍) the city to the tourists according to the passage.

Keys

1. (1) T (2) F (3) T (4) T

连连看

细节理解题主要考查学生对文章中某些细节的理解能力。主要的解题方法是：略读速读材料，大概了解原文，掌握其主旨大意；阅读题干，带着问题在文章中查找细节题考点所在的位置；对比题干和选项，仔细核对，比较内容后选择答案。



第4天

The most popular floating market

You may know well about city supermarkets or country markets. But have you ever been to a market on water? There is a famous water market in Thailand.

The Damnoen Saduak Floating Market is about 105 kilometers from Bangkok(曼谷), Thailand. It is a very attractive(有吸引力的) place. Visitors can see the old style and traditional way of selling and buying fruits, vegetables, etc., from small boats. Visitors will also see traditional Thai houses, the way they live and travel by boat. So please try riding on a small boat to experience the floating market and to see more. This must be a great trip.

The market is colorful, noisy, touristy(吸引游客的) and great fun. There are hundreds of boats up and down on the river. You can hire a small boat and pay a visit to the market. There you can take some photos about the people's life on water, taste different kinds of delicious foods or shop for gifts.

译文表

泰国水上市场

你可能很了解城市里的超市或乡村的集市,但是你去过水上市场吗?泰国有一个非常著名的水上市场。

丹能莎朵水上市场离首都曼谷大约105千米,是个很能吸引游客的地方。游客可以从小船上看到人们以古老而又传统的方式买卖水果、蔬菜等物品。旅客还可以看到传统的泰国房屋以及人们居住和乘船旅行的方式。所以,尝试乘着小船去感受水上市场一定是一次难忘的旅行。

丹能莎朵水上市场是色彩缤纷的,是人多热闹的,也是充满乐趣的。几百艘小船在水上市场来回穿行。你可以租个小船去逛逛水上市场,你可以在那里拍些人们在水上的生活照,品尝各种美味的食物,或者买些礼物。

脱口秀

1. 背一背

Visitors can see the old style and traditional way of selling and buying fruits, vegetables, etc., from small boats. Visitors will also see traditional Thai houses, the way they live and travel by boat.

2. 谈一谈

You are paying a visit to the Damnoen Saduak Floating Market. You want to buy something

for your friends as gifts. Make a dialogue with your partner.

储蓄站

1. 词汇积累

(1) try *v.* try to do sth. / try one's best to do sth.

try doing sth.

n. have a try

(2) noise *n.* make noise

noisy *adj.* a noisy market

noisily *adv.* My sister was crying noisily.

noiseless *adj.* a noiseless fan

2. 句型巩固

(1) There are hundreds of boats up and down on the river.

dozens/hundreds/thousands/millions + of + 可数名词复数

基数词 + dozen/hundred/thousand/million + 可数名词复数

There are thousands of students in our school. 我们学校有好几千个学生。

There are 3 thousand students in our school. 我们学校有三千个学生。

(2) You can hire a small boat and pay a visit to the market.

pay a visit to 去看(某人); 去到(某地)

They paid a visit to America last year. 去年他们去了趟美国。

I will pay you a visit next week. 下星期我将来看你。

智慧堂

1. 短文读懂了吗? 来这里试试吧

根据文章内容回答下列问题。

(1) How far is the Floating Market from Bangkok?

(2) How do the people in the market sell and buy things?

(3) What does the writer think of the market?

(4) What does the word "hire" mean according to the context(上下文)?

2. 运用学到的句子来练练笔吧

The exchange students will visit your hometown. Please introduce(介绍) your favourite place to them. What is it and why do you like it best?