

ENGLISH
FOR JUNIOR
MIDDLE SCHOOL



英语语感训练

通过语感训练掌握英语丛书

主编 / 汤富华

编著 / 卢敏

阅读读本

初二版
本书另配磁带



LEARN
LANGUAGE

中国出版集团
东方出版中心



G632.413

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ENGLISH READERS

英语语感训练阅读读本

初二版

For Junior Middle School students

主编 汤富华

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NLIC2970050107

东方出版中心

图书在版编目 (CIP) 数据

英语语感训练阅读读本. 初二版/卢敏编著. —上海:
东方出版中心, 2003. 9

(通过语感训练掌握英语丛书/汤富华主编)

ISBN 7-80186-089-6

I. 英... II. 卢... III. 英语-阅读教学-初中-课
外读物 IV. G 634.413

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字 (2003) 第 051411 号

英语语感训练阅读读本——初二版

出版发行: 东方出版中心

地 址: 上海市仙霞路 335 号

电 话: 62417400

邮政编码: 200336

经 销: 新华书店上海发行所

印 刷: 昆山市亭林印刷有限责任公司

开 本: 890 × 1240 毫米 1/32

字 数: 100 千

印 张: 4

版 次: 2003 年 9 月第 1 版第 1 次印刷

ISBN 7-80186-089-6

全套定价: 27.00 元 (共 3 册)

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PREFACE

English Readers

前言

“工作英语”(Working English)和“语言公差”(Linguistic Tolerance)是语感训练模式的核心概念。从认知角度来看,在中文语境下我们无论怎么努力,所习得的英语也只能达到“工作英语”的水平,且语言公差很大,但这种公差在交流时完全可以通过常识和身体语言得到补偿,认识到这一点,学习者便有了信心,成功也就在眼前了。

《英语语感训练阅读读本》(初二版)的编写主要以汤富华副教授提出的语感训练模式及其量化指标为主线而编写的。该模式的主导思想是解决学习者的认知问题,然后进行定量的输入输出操练获取设想中的语感,特别强调“简朴出真理”,亦即通过大量的简单语言——初级阶段的语言训练,弄清楚“where, when, who, which, what, why and how”。无论是阅读、会话,还是听力、写作,只要达到这个水平基本上就获得了“社交语言能力”(Social Linguistic Competence)。这甚至是许多高学历的硕士、博士梦寐以求的境界。

中学阶段最重要的是突破词汇量,只有娴熟地运用好每一个词,语言的运用才能得心应手。本书配有录音带,由外籍专家朗读,这样就达到了一石二鸟的功效,既通过阅读量扩大了词汇,又加强了听力训练。读者只要按部就班一步一个脚印按时按量照着读本训练,就定能收到预期的效果。

学好一门外语，时间、精力、志向和需要是必要的条件，阅读量是获取“支持材料”(Supporting Material)以转换语感(Language Sense)的关键所在。学员如能按部就班扎扎实实达到语感训练模式提供的量化要求，则一定能达到中文语境下习得英语的最佳效果。

“通过语感训练掌握英语丛书”

编写组

2003年1月30日

英语语感训练模式量化指导纲要

汤富华

语言学习不是孤立的符号学习，文化是语言可被理解的关键因素，因此，打算进行更深层的语言交际时，应更多了解语言所载的文化含义。

一切有意识的语言知识学习为语言输入，有时无意识的行为也产生了有效输入。语言学家 Krashen 称：可理解输入和情感过滤是第二语言习得的决定因素。我认为输入必须有效，这种有效至少使练习者有感觉、指导教师（如果有）有量变至质变的察觉。量化达到一定的程度便引起质变。实际上一个外语学习者在能说 10 句话的时候就有兴趣，50 句就有信心，100 句就有流利感。这 100 句话也就是中心句型。笔者试图让学员通过 6 个方面（见参考值）进行语感训练，训练材料为《英语语感训练 1000 句》（中文语境初级版）和（中级版）。笔者设计向学生按初、中级标准各输入 1000 句，并进行操练，预期学生能按照假设中的自然习得轨迹获得一些中心句型。语言学习切忌以为要学会一口地道的英国或美国英语才开口说话。“在国内学习英语，无论怎样努力也只能达到工作英语（Working English）、中介语（interlanguage）这样一个层次。而且在与外籍人员交流的过程中所能接触到的也不是一成不变的英语，交际对象可以是来自英、美以及德、法、意、日等将英语当作第二语言的人。所以在交际中应淡化语音语调的纯正性，而应着眼于可交际性。（Tang, 1999）”据笔者观察，话语也有公差（Linguistic Tolerance），意即偏误，即使公差达到 50% 仍能较好地进行交流，这种误差大部分能从语境、文化知识及会话者的面部表情得到补偿。学习者完全没有必要要求自己学会了纯美或纯英的语音语调才开口说话。

我们根据学习者的语言智商（Linguistic IQ）的差异大略提供下列参考值：

	听读 (跟录音带模仿)	书写	背诵	阅读	会话	视听 (收听或看英语电 视台节目, 含文化内容)
A 类	40H	30H	40H	200H	200H	300H
B 类	80H	30H	80H	200H	400H	300H

A 类: 善于语言模仿, 语言表达能力强的学习者;

B 类: 语言能力不如动手能力, 普通话方言较重, 模仿能力不强的学习者。

表中 H 代表小时。该表时间跨度为 9 个月, 每期为 3 个月, 第一期为语言知识初步巩固期, 第二期为应用期。第三期为强化、飞跃期。以下为量化表, 学生可根据参考书目选择读物, 在完成量化值后可找专业老师检测习得效果。

应读书目:

听读、背诵:

《新概念英语》L.G. Alexander 上海世界图书出版公司第一册 (录音带两盒), 第二册 (录音带三盒)。

《英语语感训练 1000 句》中文语境初级版 / 中级版 汤富华, 上海世界图书出版公司, 录音带各 2 盒, 2000 年 8 月

《随大山商访加拿大》(VCD3 张) 外语教学与研究出版社

阅读:

各类英文读物、英汉对照读物、《英语学习》、《大学英语》、《英语世界》等刊物。

英语有效输入 (INPUT) 量化表

项目 量化 时间(H)	听读	书写	背诵	阅读	会话	视听(收听或看 英语电视台节 目,含文化内容)
时 间						
年 月 日						
年 月 日						
年 月 日						
年 月 日						
年 月 日						

注：1. 将每天学习的时间登记入表格内并参照量化参考值作比较。

2. 视听：观看VCD 英文故事片，中央四台英文节目，香港 PEARL 或 WORLD 台等全英文节目。

Contents

目录

1. American Schools.....	1
2. Four Meals a Day.....	2
3. The White House.....	3
4. The Computer.....	5
5. I'm Sorry, You Have the Wrong Number.....	7
6. The Doll Library.....	9
7. The Most Unfortunate Traveler.....	11
8. A Carpet of Many Colors.....	13
9. Here I Am Again.....	15
10. The First Men to Fly.....	17
11. Basketball.....	19
12. A Present.....	20
13. The Ant and the Bird.....	21
14. The Old Man and His Sons.....	22
15. What's to Do If People Faint?.....	24
16. Macau.....	26
17. Mickey Mouse.....	28
18. The American Women's Liberation Movement.....	29
19. Hollywood.....	32
20. Handshaking.....	33
21. Tower Bridge.....	35
22. Halloween.....	37
23. Jazz.....	38
24. Helen Keller.....	40

25. How Much Is It?.....	41
26. Snow White.....	43
27. A Tricky Boy.....	44
28. "V" for Victory.....	45
29. Rockets in the Sky.....	47
30. Are Sounds Useful or Harmful?.....	48
31. Napoleon Was Ill.....	50
32. The Greatest Liar.....	51
33. He Never Smiles.....	52
34. The Unlucky Husband.....	54
35. "Thank You".....	56
36. Difficult Husbands.....	58
37. The Restaurant Is Full of Dinners Now.....	59
38. Hot Lines.....	61
39. Robert and the Dog.....	63
40. Whose Dog?.....	64
41. Getting the Cold Shoulder.....	66
42. Sandwich.....	68
43. Michelangelo.....	69
44. The World Faces Thirsty.....	71
45. The Frog and the Ox.....	73
46. A Clever Hitch-hiker.....	74
47. The Story of a Raindrop.....	76
48. The Law Is the Law.....	77
49. School and Outside School Study.....	79
50. Jogging.....	80

51. Too Much Again.....	82
52. Dream.....	84
53. How Was the Ocean Formed?.....	85
54. Whistle-Language.....	86
55. Pets in Canada.....	88
56. He Never Sleeps.....	90
57. The Sea.....	92
58. The Flying Fox.....	95
59. The Story of the Fork.....	96
60. Wall Street.....	98
61. Reading Skills.....	99
62. Japanese Education.....	101
63. The Most Frightening Words in English.....	103
64. The Underground Heat.....	105
65. "An Interpreter".....	107
66. Marco Polo.....	109
67. Information.....	110
68. Did Mr. Young Enjoy His Vacation?.....	112

1

American Schools

American schools begin in September after a long summer vacation. There are two ^{学期} terms in a school year, the first term is from September to January, and the second is from February to June. Most American children go to public schools. High school students take only four or five subjects at a time. They usually go to the same classes every day, and they have an assignment for every class. After class they have many activities.

After high school, many students go to college. They can choose a small one or a large one. They usually have to pay a lot of money for college education. But there are scholarships for good students and many college students work part time in order to get the money for education.

单词: vacation [və'keɪʃən] n. 假期 /ə/ 假期 /eɪ/ 哎

public [pʌblɪk] adj. 公共的 /ɪ/ 啊 /b/ 儿中发音

subject ['sʌbdʒekt] n. 科目 /k/ 克

assignment [ə'saɪnmənt] n. 作业

activity [æk'tɪvɪti] n. 活动

college ['kɒlɪdʒ] n. 学院

choose [tʃu:z] v. 选择

education [ˌedʒu'keɪʃən] n. 教育

scholarship ['skɒləʃɪp] n. 奖学金

文化要点

美国学校同中国学校一样，一学年有两个学期，开学、放假的时间也差不多。大部分中、小学学生上公立学校，属义务教育。大学都要收费，学生通过打工或以优异成绩获奖学金来完成大学学业。



1. How many months are there in the first term of an American school?
2. What do students do after class?
3. How can college students get the money for education?

答案: 1. Five months.
2. Activities.
3. They can win scholarship or work part time.

2

Four Meals a Day

In many English houses people eat four meals a day: breakfast, lunch, tea and dinner. Breakfast takes place at any time from 7 to 9. It consists of* porridge, bacon, eggs and toast of bread and butter with jam. English people drink tea or coffee at breakfast.

Lunch comes at one o'clock. It can range from* a ham sandwich to a three-course meal. Afternoon tea is between 4 and 5 and dinner is about half past seven. The first course is soup. The next course generally consists of meat or fish with vegetable. Then comes some sorts of dessert, either pudding or fruit of various kinds: apples, pears, bananas etc. But not all English people eat like that. Some of them have dinner in the middle of the day. Their meals are breakfast, dinner, tea, supper and all these meals are very simple.

单词: consist[kən'sist] v. 组成

*consist of: 由……组成, 构成

range [reɪndʒ] v. 范围

*range from A to B: 在 A 到 B 的范围内变化

course [kɔ:s] *n.* 一道菜

dessert [di'zə:t] *n.* 甜食

various ['vɛəriəs] *adj.* 不同的

文化要点

多数英国人一日吃四餐：早餐、中餐、下午茶、正餐。正餐或称主餐，是一日四餐中最丰盛的一顿饭，一般包括汤、主菜（荤素搭配）和甜食。有的人家习惯把正餐放在晚餐，有的人家习惯把正餐放在中餐。



1. Breakfast is made up of porridge, _____, eggs and toast of bread and butter with jam, tea or coffee.
2. There are often three courses in a dinner: soup, meat or fish with vegetable, and _____.
3. Some English people have dinner in the _____ of the day, while some have dinner in the evening.

答案: 1. bacon 2. dessert 3. middle

3

The White House

Do you know what the White House is? Perhaps some of you do, while others don't.

The White House is a house in Washington D.C.. The president of the United States of America lives in it. It is really white. But do you know why the White House is white?

The story happened in 1812. That year England was at war with America. The British army got to Washington and set the president's house on fire*.

In 1814, in order to hide the marks of the fire, the stone walls of the president's were painted white — and it has been the “White House” ever since.

单词: perhaps [pə'hæps] *adv.* 或许
president ['prezɪdənt] *n.* 总统
happen ['hæpən] *v.* 发生
*set sth. on fire: 放火烧某物
mark [mɑ:k] *n.* 痕迹
paint [peɪnt] *v.* 粉刷

语言要点

Perhaps some of you do, while others don't.

也许你们当中的一些人知道，其他人却不知道。

while 一词在此处引导表示转折关系的状语从句，其意思是“然而”，“却”。

文化要点

白宫是美国总统办公、居住的地方，因外墙全部粉刷成白色而得名。据说 1812 年英美战争时，英军放火烧了美国总统官邸。为掩盖火烧的痕迹，1814 年总统官邸全部重新粉刷成白色。从此，白宫一直保持白色。



判断正误

1. The president of the United States lives in The White House in New York.
2. There was a war between England and America in 1814.

3. The president's house was painted white in order to hide the marks of fire.

答案: 1. F 2. F 3. T

4

The Computer

The computer is a useful machine. It is the important invention in many years. The oldest kind of computer is the abacus, used in China many centuries ago, but the first large, modern computer was built in 1946. A computer then could do maths problems quite fast.

Today computers are used in many ways and can do many kinds of work. In a few years the computer may touch the lives of everyone, even people in faraway villages.

In the last few years, there have been great changes in computers. They are getting smaller and smaller, and computing faster and faster. Many scientists agree that computers can now do many things, but they cannot do everything. Who knows what the computers of tomorrow will be like? Will computers bring good things or bad things to people? The scientists of today will have to decide how to use the computers of tomorrow.

单词: invention [in'venʃən] *n.* 发明

abacus ['æbəkəs] *n.* 算盘

agree [ə'gri:] *v.* 同意

scientist [saɪəntɪst] *n.* 科学家

语言要点

Who knows *what the computers of tomorrow will be like?*

斜体部分是 what 引导的宾语从句。

世界上最古老的计算器是古代中国人发明的算盘。而现代计算机是美国人在 1946 年创造的, 它的技术发展极其迅速, 体积越来越小, 功能却越来越多, 几乎成为我们生活中不可缺少的一部分, 但它给我们带来便利的同时也带来了不便, 如何正确使用它是当今科学家和每个公民需要深思的问题。



阅读理解

- The oldest computer was invented by _____.
A. Americans B. Chinese C. Englishmen D. Germans
- The first modern computer was very _____.
A. small B. long C. short D. large
- The meaning of "touch" in the sentence "in a few years the computer may touch the lives of everyone" is _____.
A. 进入 B. 感动 C. 触摸 D. 轻击
- It is all agreed that _____.
A. The computer can do everything
B. The computer can only do maths problem
C. The computer can bring good but not bad to our lives
D. The computer can do many things, but not everything
- Who knows what the computers of tomorrow will be like?
A. Scientists B. Students C. Nobody D. Everyone

答案: 1. B 2. D 3. A 4. D 5. C