

ING
ADERS
FOR
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 / 吴慧红

李静

阅读读本

初一版
本书另配磁带



中国出版集团
东方出版中心

通过语感训练掌握英语丛书

ENGLISH READERS

英语语感训练阅读读本

初 一 版
or Junior Middle School Students

主编 汤富华

编著 吴慧红 李 静

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. 初一版/吴慧红, 李静编
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. ①吴... ②李... 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 051409 号

英语语感训练阅读读本——初一版

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: 85 千

印 张: 3.5

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)

版权所有, 侵权必究。

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》(初一版)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。语言学习切忌要以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. Wei Wei	1
2. Preparing for a Holiday	2
3. Bigger or Smaller	3
4. Cat	4
5. Pig	6
6. Tortoise	7
7. Grass	8
8. Stem	9
9. Tree	11
10. Baby Talk	12
11. Does the Dog Know the Proverb?	13
12. A Doorman's Problem	14
13. It Doesn't Matter	16
14. Good or Bad	17
15. Friends	18
16. School of the Air	19
17. Too Late	20
18. Clock	22
19. Waves	23
20. Water	24
21. Food	25
22. Sightseeing	26
23. Sightseeing in Cambridge	28
24. Attending a Birthday Party	29

	25. Who Was the Small Man?	30
	26. A Selfish Man	32
	27. A Good Idea	33
	28. You Can't Miss It	34
	29. What's the Matter with the Old Man?	35
	30. Kite Flying	37
	31. Children Learn at Kindergarten	38
	32. On Sunday	39
	33. Why Are You Looking for Them Here?	41
	34. How to Save a Fainted Person?	42
	35. We'd Better Find a Policeman	43
	36. Don't Let Him In!	44
	37. How Old Are You?	46
	38. Helen's Eyes	47
	39. Don't Drink Any More	48
	40. It's Not Worthwhile to Do So	49
	41. Always Have to Stand	50
	42. Falling	52
	43. Vitamin D	53
	44. A Witty Reply	54
	45. Bad Fruit	55
	46. A Clever Woman Singer	56
	47. A Boy in the Letter-box	58
	48. A Silly Rabbit	59
	49. Waiting to Make a Phone Call	60
	50. I Just Keep Seeing My Daddy!	61

51. Ellie Visits Her Grandparents	62
52. A Problem with Teenagers	64
53. Sheep	65
54. Telephone	66
55. Two Drivers	67
56. A Christmas Present	68
57. Tit for Tat	70
58. The Unhappy Emperor	71
59. Seeing a Friend off	72
60. Fox	73
61. A Good Friend	75
62. Look at Peter's Room	76
63. Can We Help You?	77
64. I'll Show You the Way	79
65. The Driver and the Conductor	80
66. Children Enjoy Their Birthdays	81
67. Wonderful Machines	83
68. Two Naughty Boys	84
69. Enjoy Your Vegetables	85
70. I Did Not Want to Walk Home	87
71. Going to Victoria	88
72. Mr. Young's Vocation	89
73. The Wrong Number	91
74. A Gusher	92
75. Radio	93

1

Wei Wei

Wei Wei is my friend. He is a middle school student. He is a good student. He gets up very early every morning. He reads English for half an hour and then he has breakfast. He often has milk and bread for breakfast.

At seven he leaves home for school. He goes to school on foot. He doesn't go to school by bus. He says, "Buses are too crowded and sometimes they are slow." It doesn't take him long to walk to school. It only takes him twenty minutes.

*friend *n.* 朋友

*read *v.* 阅读

*breakfast *n.* 早餐

*milk *n.* 牛奶

*leave *v.* 离开

*crowded *adj.* 拥挤的

*sometimes *adv.* 有时

*slow *adj.* 慢的

语言要点

一般现在时的第三人称单数动词要加“s”；“it takes (sb.) sometime to do sth.”意为“(某人)做某事需要多少时间”。例如：It takes me half an hour to go to school on foot. 我步行上学需要半小时。



1. Wei Wei is a pupil.
2. Wei Wei often goes to school by bus.
3. There are always too many people in the bus.

答案:

F F T

2

Preparing for a Holiday

There are four people in Alice's family. Alice has got a brother, Jack. He is sixteen years old. Mr. Brown is their father. His name is Dick. He is a doctor. Their mother is Betty. She is a teacher of music.

Tomorrow is Sunday. They are going to have a picnic in a park. They're getting things ready now. Dick is washing his car. Betty is making cakes. They have enough juice and some chocolates, but they haven't got any fruit. Alice is going to buy some. Jack is going shopping with his sister.

*prepare *v.* 为……作准备

*holiday *n.* 假日

*people *n.* 人

*doctor *n.* 医生

*music *n.* 音乐

*Sunday *n.* 星期天

*picnic *n.* (自带食物的) 郊游, 野餐

*wash v. 洗

*juice n. (水果、蔬菜等的) 汁

*chocolate n. 巧克力

*fruit n. 水果

语言要点

“be + v.-ing” 构成现在进行时，表示正在进行的动作。

“haven't got” 是美国英语，相当于英国英语 “haven't”。

“be going to + v.” 表示将要发生的动作，意为“打算做……”。

“go shopping” 是固定词组，意为“购物”。



1. Mr. Brown is a doctor.
2. They have enough juice and fruit.
3. Alice and Jack are going to do some shopping together.

答案:

T F T

3 Bigger or Smaller

One of Dog's feet is bigger than the other. He can't find the right shoes for his feet. His friend, Cat, says to him, "A good shoemaker can make you the right shoes." So Dog goes to see the shoemaker near Cat's house. Very soon the shoemaker makes him a pair of shoes. Dog looks at the shoes, and he is not happy. He says to the shoemaker, "You're not a good shoemaker. I want you to make me one shoe bigger than the other, but you make me one shoe smaller than the other."

- *other *n.* 另一个
- *right *adj.* 最适宜的
- *feet *n.* 脚(复数)
- *shoemaker *n.* 鞋匠
- *near *prep.* 靠近
- *pair *n.* 双
- *happy *adj.* 高兴的
- *want *v.* 想要
- *smaller *adj.* 较小的

语言要点

“more than” 表示英语比较级。



1. Cat asks Dog to buy a pair of shoes in the shop.
2. The shoemaker isn't good at making shoes.
3. From the passage we know Dog is not clever.

答案:

F	F	T
---	---	---

4

Cat

Cats and dogs are the most popular pets. Do you keep a cat, or a dog, too?

“It is raining cats and dogs” is a much used idiom. How come it means “it is raining very heavily”? That has something to do with a western myth. According to the myth, both the cat and the

dog are servants of the god of storm.

You may laugh at the expression “enough to make a cat laugh”. It means “very funny”. When a clumsy fat boy slips on a banana skin, it is enough to make a cat laugh.

*popular *adj.* 普通的

*pet *n.* 宠物

*idiom *n.* 习语

*mean *v.* 意思是

*western *n.* 西方

*myth *n.* 神话

*servant *n.* 仆人

*laugh *v.* 笑

*expression *n.* 表达

*enough *adj.* 足够

*funny *adj.* 有趣的, 可笑的

*clumsy *adj.* (行动或形状) 笨拙而难看的

*slip *v.* 失去平衡跌倒

语言要点

1. “come” 用于疑问句中的 how 之后, 要求对某事物作出解释或说明理由。例如: How do you come to be so late? 你怎么迟到这么长时间?
2. “have something to do with” 的含义是 “和……有关”



1. “It’s raining cats and dogs” is the description of a heavy rain.
2. According to a western story, both the cat and the dog are servants of the god of storm.
3. The expression “enough to make a cat laugh” means “very funny”.

5

Pig

“Hunger is the best sauce.” When one is very hungry, he will make a pig of himself, even if the meal is poor.

Many girls are good at needlework; most boys are not. When both are asked to sew something by hand, the former will do a good job while the latter will make a pig's ear of it.

“That film might get an Oscar award? Pigs might fly!” The speaker must think very poorly of the film to make such a remark, for “pigs might fly” means “it is most unlikely”.

*hunger *n.* 饥饿

*sauce *n.* 调味品

*needlework *n.* 缝纫刺绣

*sew *v.* (用针线)缝

*former *n.* 前者

*while *conj.* 而

*latter *n.* 后者

*Oscar *n.* 奥斯卡

*remark *n.* 评论,说明

*most *adv.* 非常

*unlikely *adj.* 不大可能发生的

语言要点

1. “make sth. of sb.” 的含义是“使某人处于某状况或变成某事物。” 例如: We'll make a footballer of him. 我们要把他造就成优秀的足球运动员。

2. “That film might get an Oscar award?” 这是一个修辞问句, 表达