

Junior Comprehension

初中英语 新课标

经典阅读



提高能力、增长知识，
在英语阅读中快乐成长！

- 幽默性** 内容幽默风趣，轻松时尚，为中学生喜闻乐见
- 实用性** 与中考接轨，考点全面、典型，形式生动活泼
- 文化性** 涉及东西方多种地域和文化，激发学生的认知能力
- 丰富性** 生词快车、疑难点拨帮你速记单词，掌握知识要点

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经典阅读

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前言



曼古埃尔说：“阅读如同呼吸一般，是我们的基本功能。”阅读可以改变人生，它虽然不能改变人生的长度，却可以改变人生的宽度；虽然不能改变人生的物相，却可以改变人生的气象；虽然不能改变人生的起点，却可以改变人生的终点。它能够穿越时空，揭晓迷离的过去，抵达遥远的未来。它可以开启无数个维度空间，让你站在巨人的肩头上，视通四海，思接千古，与智者交谈，同伟人对话。阅读使人超越世俗生活的层面，建立起精神生活的世界；阅读使人超越动物性，把自然人转化为社会人。法国大文豪福楼拜说：“阅读是为了活着。”阅读是为了快乐地活着，有灵魂地活着，高质量地活着。

英语的核心内容是阅读和写作，而阅读又是写作的基础，是英语教育的根。新《英语课程标准》对初中学生的阅读能力进行了整体目标描述和重点要求，基于此，我们推出《初中英语经典阅读》。

本书的编写特色在于：

幽默性：主题选材上注重了广泛性和多样性相结合的原则，内容幽默风趣，轻松时尚，为中学生喜闻乐见。

实用性：练习设置与中考题型接轨，并有超前性和预见性，考点全面、典型，形式生动活泼，寓教于乐。

文化性：涉及东西方多种地域和文化，激发学生的认知能力，培养学生的文化意识。

合作性：每个单元前都有关于主题的讨论，使学生与学生，学生与老师可以互相启发，带着问题阅读课文，充分调动积极思维和培养语篇意识。

丰富性：生词快车、精彩表达、疑难点拨等栏目有助学生速记生词，掌握常用句型和词组，理解课文中的难点和重点。

阅读不仅能提高语言能力、增长知识，还能创造情趣，愿中学生朋友在英语阅读中快乐成长。

编者



contents

录

Unit 1 E-mail from England1

来自英国的电子邮件

Unit 2 On the Road6

在路上

Unit 3 Sport Superlatives11

运动之最

Unit 4 How Can Animals Live in a Desert? ...16

动物如何在沙漠中求生?

Unit 5 Two Farmers21

两个农夫

Unit 6 Shark! (Part 1).....26

鲨鱼! (1)

Unit 7 Shark! (Part 2)31

鲨鱼! (2)

Unit 8 The Moving Stones36

会移动的石头

Unit 9 Animals: Ten Fantastic Facts41

十大动物奇闻

Unit 10 Computers at Home46

家用电脑

- Unit 11 The Coffee Story51**
咖啡的故事
- Unit 12 Ten Chairs.....56**
十把椅子
- Unit 13 Favourite Cat and Mouse.....61**
惹人喜爱的猫咪与老鼠
- Unit 14 Fair Play66**
公平竞赛
- Unit 15 The Man, the Boy and the Donkey71**
父亲、儿子和驴
- Unit 16 The Girl in the Red T-shirt76**
穿红 T 恤的女孩
- Unit 17 The Picnic81**
野餐
- Unit 18 Learn a Second Language86**
学习另一门语言
- Unit 19 USA Holiday Diary91**
美国度假日记
- Unit 20 Fun with Science96**
趣味科学
- Unit 21 Lightning101**
闪电
- Unit 22 Jealous Ken106**
爱嫉妒的肯
- Unit 23 Fast Food.....111**
快餐
- Unit 24 The Wright Brothers116**
莱特兄弟



- Unit 25 Chimpanzees**.....121
黑猩猩
- Unit 26 Have You Heard the Joke about ...**.....126
你听过关于.....的笑话吗?
- Unit 27 The Talkative Tortoise**.....131
爱说话的乌龟
- Unit 28 Speed**136
速度
- Unit 29 School Stories**141
校园趣事
- Unit 30 Making a TV Serial**.....146
拍摄电视连续剧
- Unit 31 How to Use a Computer Safely?**.....151
如何安全使用电脑
- Unit 32 A Detective Puzzle**156
疑案
- Unit 33 Letters to a Magazine**161
读者来信
- Unit 34 A Builder's Story**166
建筑工的故事
- Unit 35 Girl on the Titanic (Part 1)**171
泰坦尼克号上的女孩(1)
- Unit 36 Girl on the Titanic (Part 2)**176
泰坦尼克号上的女孩(2)

Answer Key 参考答案.....181

Chinese Version 参考译文.....193

UNIT 1 E-mail from England

来自英国的电子邮件



Discuss 讨论

1. What is a pen friend?
2. How is an e-mail different from a letter?
3. Who wrote the e-mail on the next page?



Read and Answer 阅读回答

Which things do Ben and/or Emma do at school?

science 	maths 	geography 	netball 	rugby
hockey 	cricket 	athletics 	photography 	cycling

From: Ben and Emma
To: Samira, Daisuke, Peter, Marisol
Subject: pen friends

Hi everybody

We saw your names on the Pen Friends list. You all said you wanted to get e-mail from English children. So here we are!

We live near Oxford, in the south of England. We are 11 years old (Emma) and 10 years old (Ben).

We go to school in Oxford. Our school has 400 boys and girls between 8 and 13. We have lessons Monday to Saturday from 9 a.m. to lunch time. (School lunches are horrible!) After lunch, we usually have lessons or sport until 4:15. We have lessons in English, French, maths, science, history, geography, art and a few other things.

Emma's favourite subjects are maths and science. Her worst subject is geography. Ben's favourite subjects are art and French. His worst subject is maths.

There are three terms in the year, and we do different sports in each term.

Autumn term: rugby for boys, netball for girls

Winter term: football and hockey

Summer term: cricket, swimming, tennis and athletics

We like sports but we're not very good at any of them! At home we like playing computer games, sending e-mail to our friends, cycling (Emma) and photography (Ben).

Write and tell us about you and your schools in Egypt, Japan, Russia and Spain.

Emma and Ben



New Words Express 生词快车

England /'ɪŋɡlənd/ *n.* 英国; 英格兰

pen friend 笔友

[记忆小贴士] pen(*n.* 钢笔)+friend(*n.* 朋友) (近义)pen pal 笔友

Oxford /'ɒksfəd/ *n.* 牛津

horrible /'hɒrəbl/ *adj.* 可怕的

[记忆小贴士] (近义)terrible 可怕的 (反义)wonderful 极好的

French /frentʃ/ *n.* 法国人

science /'saɪəns/ *n.* 科学

[记忆小贴士] (关联)scientific 科学的; scientist 科学家

geography /dʒɪ'ɒɡrəfi/ *n.* 地理

subject /'sʌbdʒɪkt/ *n.* 主题; 科目

[记忆小贴士] (近义)topic 主题; theme 主题

cricket /'kɪkɪt/ *n.* [运动]板球

athletics /æθ'letɪks/ *n.* 田径运动

photography /fə'tɒɡrəfi/ *n.* 摄影

[记忆小贴士] photo(*n.* 照片)+graphy (近义)picture 图画; 照片



Useful Expressions 精彩表达

get sth. from sb.

从……得到; 从……收到

have a lesson in English

上(一堂)英语课

one's favourite subject

某人最喜欢的科目

one's worst subject

某人最不喜欢的科目

send sth. to sb.

送给某人某物



Difficult Issues 疑难点拨

1. We are *11 years old* (Emma) and *10 years old* (Ben).

在表示“……岁”，可以只用数词，也可以在数词后面加上 *years old* 或 *year(s) of age*，还可以在 *be aged* 后加上数词。例如：“我十三岁。”可以使用以下几种表达方式。

- e.g. a. I'm thirteen.
b. I'm thirteen years old.
c. I'm thirteen years of age.
d. I'm aged thirteen.

2. At home we *like* playing computer games, sending e-mail to our friends, bicycling (Emma) and photography (Ben).

“like”用法小结：

like 后接动词不定式表示具体的动作，like 后接-ing 形式表示一种爱好、习惯。

e.g. a. I don't *like smoking*. 我不喜欢抽烟。

b. He *likes to swim* in big rivers. 他喜欢在大河里游泳。

用“like sb./sth. + 动词不定式”的形式表示“想让某人做……”或“喜欢做……事”，like 后不可接 *that* 从句。

e.g. a. I *like people to tell the truth*. 我喜欢人讲实话。

b. I *like my tea to be hot*. 我喜欢喝热茶。



Practical Exercises 实用测试

1 Choose a, b or c.

- Ben and Emma wrote one e-mail to _____.
a. four people
b. everybody on the Pen Friends list
c. English children

2. Ben and Emma are _____.
 - a. both 11
 - b. at the same school
 - c. from London
3. Their school _____.
 - a. is very small
 - b. has boys and girls
 - c. is for older children
4. They have lessons _____.
 - a. every afternoon
 - b. five days a week
 - c. from 9 a.m.
5. Emma does not like _____.
 - a. maths
 - b. geography
 - c. sports
6. The school year has three _____.
 - a. sports
 - b. terms
 - c. lessons
7. They do _____ in the summer term.
 - a. all the sports
 - b. the most sports
 - c. football and athletics
8. Emma and Ben want to get _____.
 - a. one e-mail
 - b. four e-mails
 - c. eight e-mails

2 Find four differences between their school and your school.

1. Our school has _____
2. We don't _____
3. _____
4. _____

3 Write as many words as you can in the boxes.

Tick (✓) the ones that you like.

school subjects	sports

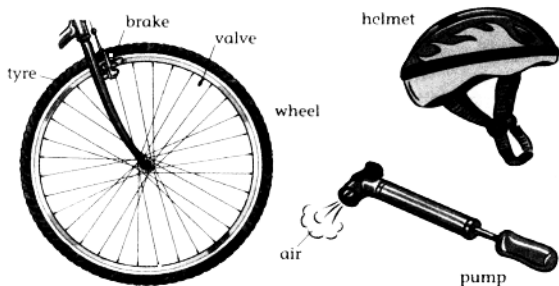
UNIT 2 On the Road

在路上



Discuss 讨论

1. How do you put air into a tyre?
2. How do you let air out of a tyre?
3. How do you stop a bicycle?
4. What does a bicycle need at night?



Read and Complete the Text 阅读填空

CHECK AND BE SAFE!

Learn to use a pump, and check the 2 on your front and back 3 before you ride. Always check the brakes before you 4. Are the front and 5 brakes working well? Be safe. Don't ride with bad 6. Always wear a 7. Your head is important!



Read the story and discuss the question at the end.

On the Road

The sign on the bridge says: "Danger. Low bridge," but the driver of this van did not see the sign. So he drove the van under the bridge. There was a terrible noise, and the van suddenly stopped.

The driver tried to go back, but he could not move the van. Some men tried to help him. They pushed and pushed, but they could not move the van back.

The driver telephoned a garage and, a few minutes later, a truck arrived from the garage. The man from the truck tied the van to the truck. Then he tried to pull the van out. The truck pulled, and the men pushed, but the van did not move.

The men were tired and stopped pushing. Other people were angry because they could not move their cars. Nobody knew what to do. Then a little girl pulled the truck driver's arm and said something. The truck driver did not listen, but the girl pulled his arm again. This time the truck driver listened, and the little girl said something in his ear.

The truck driver smiled and, two minutes later, the van was out. What did the little girl say?





New Words Express 生词快车

sign /saɪn/ *n.* 告示

[记忆小贴士] (关联)signal 信号

van /væn/ *n.* 面包车

suddenly /ˈsʌdnli/ *adv.* 突然地

[记忆小贴士] sudden (*adj.* 突然的)+ly

(关联)all of a sudden 突然

(反义)gradually 逐渐地



Useful Expressions 精彩表达

try to do sth.

想做某事; 努力做某事

pull ... out(of)

把……拉出来

be tired

累了

stop doing

停止做某事

be angry with sb./at sth.

生某人(事)的气

be out

出去; 外出



Difficult Issues 疑难点拨

1. The men were tired and *stopped pushing*.

stop to do sth.表示“停下来为了做……事”。stop doing sth.表示“停止做某事”。

e.g. a. He has recently *stopped smoking*. 他最近戒烟了。

b. He *stopped to smoke*. 他停下来吸烟。

c. It has *stopped raining*. 雨停了。

2. Nobody *knew what to do*.

know 后面不可以直接跟不定式,中间要加上“how, which, what”等连接代词或副词。

e.g. a. He doesn't *know how to use* the machine. 他不知道如何使用这台机器。

b. She *knows how to deal with* it. 她知道如何处理这件事。



Practical Exercises 实用测试

1 Choose a, b or c.

1. The van driver did not _____.

- a. see the bridge
- b. read the sign
- c. drive under the bridge

2. The _____ of the van hit the bridge.

- a. top
- b. wheels
- c. front

3. The driver phoned the garage because he _____.

- a. wanted a car
- b. needed stronger men
- c. could not move the van

4. The truck and the men _____ the van.

- a. pushed
- b. did not move
- c. tried to drive

5. People in cars _____.

- a. wanted to move
- b. thought of a new plan
- c. were tired

6. _____ had a good idea

- a. The truck driver
- b. The little girl
- c. The van driver

