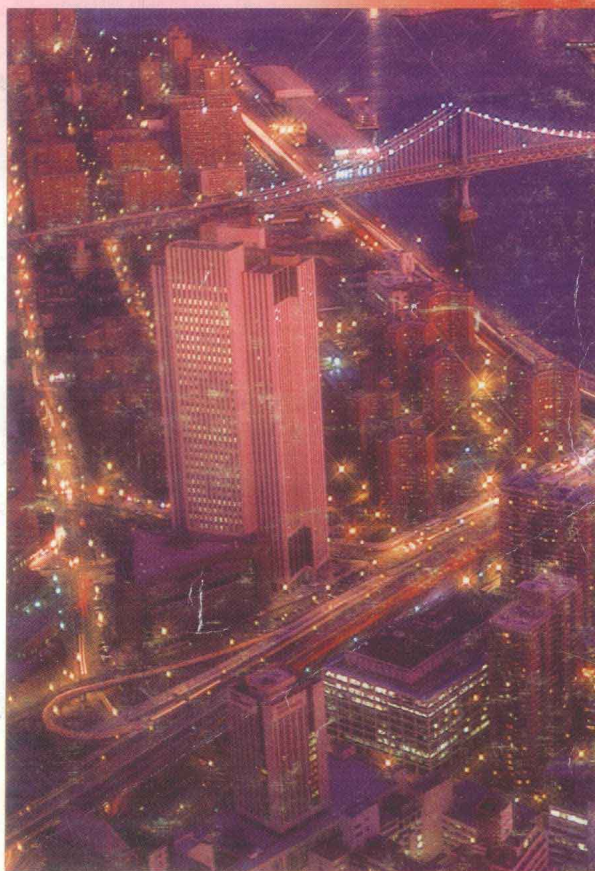


Book Eight

中学英语阅读训练

English Readings



中学英语阅读训练

8

初中四年级（下）

朱黎航 庄建华 刘湘飞 编

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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一个现实：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

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。在选材方面，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和语言能力。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。

目 录

Unit 13

- Passage 1 Rain on a Monday Morning.....(1)
Passage 2 The Computer(3)
Passage 3 Communications(7)
Passage 4 A Letter(9)

Unit 14

- Passage 5 Thank God(12)
Passage 6 A Paper Boy(14)
Passage 7 Walking up the Forty-fifth Floor(16)
Passage 8 A Farmer and a Doctor(19)

Unit 15

- Passage 9 Old People in the Small Village(22)
Passage 10 Fishing with a Dog(25)
Passage 11 A Visitor and a Driver.....(28)
Passage 12 The Traffic in England(31)

Unit 16

2 目录·中学英语

- Passage 13 America — a Country on Wheels(35)
Passage 14 In a Strange Country(38)
Passage 15 Father's Day.....(40)
Passage 16 The Lemaïres' Winter(43)

Unit 17

- Passage 17 Whose Fault Is It?(47)
Passage 18 A Carpenter(49)
Passage 19 Great Changes in Family Life(53)
Passage 20 American Fast Food Restaurants(56)

Unit 18

- Passage 21 Tokyo — a City Rebuilt(59)
Passage 22 A Saturday Basketball Game(62)
Passage 23 The Classmates.....(65)
Passage 24 Tran's Dream(68)

Unit 19

- Passage 25 Who Was He?(72)
Passage 26 Markets and Stores(76)
Passage 27 A Very Foggy Day(79)
Passage 28 The Wrong Shoes(82)

Unit 20

- Passage 29 Can Animals Be Made to Work for
Us?(86)
Passage 30 Two Drivers(89)

Passage 31 The House-keeper and the Letter(92)

Passage 32 Mr. Russell's New Heart(95)

Unit 21

Passage 33 James Watt(98)

Passage 34 The Old Farmer and the Hungry Wolf
.....(103)

Passage 35 The Boy Who Tells a Lie(107)

Passage 36 The Old Man and the Sea(110)

Unit 22

Passage 37 The Emperror's New Clothes(115)

Passage 38 Hot Dogs(119)

Passage 39 Animal Tales(124)

Passage 40 How to Pass an English Exam(128)

Keys to the Exercises(132)

Unit 13

Passage 1

Rain on a Monday Morning

Monday is the first work day of the week for most Americans and also the first school day of the week.

It is eight o'clock on a Monday morning, and it is raining.

A cold wind is blowing, and the sky is gray. Men and women are going to work. Some are walking. Some are riding on buses. Some are waiting for buses on windy corners in the rain. Others are driving their cars, or riding in the cars of neighbors and friends. The city streets are full of

cars and buses. All are moving slowly, one after another, along the city streets and on the roads between cities and towns.

Children are going to school. Some are riding on school buses. Some are riding in their parents' cars. Many are walking, and they are not very happy.

Life is not beautiful on a rainy Monday morning.

Notes

1. gray [grei] n. 灰色; a. 灰色的。
2. Some are riding on buses. 有些人乘公共汽车。
3. windy ['windi] a. 多风的。
4. rainy ['reini] a. 下雨的; 多雨的。

Exercises

Fill in the blanks using the correct preposition:

1. Some people are riding _____ buses.
2. The streets are full _____ cars and buses.
3. All are moving slowly _____ the streets _____ the rain.

4. They are going _____ work.
5. Some people are riding _____ cars.
6. They are waiting _____ a bus.
7. Children are going _____ school.
8. Life is not beautiful _____ a rainy Monday morning.

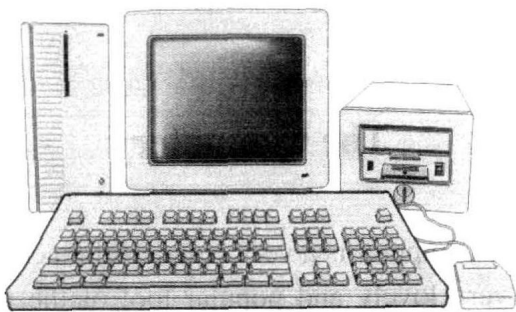
Passage 2

The Computer

The computer is a very wonderful machine and it is a very lovely and popular tool of the people. The computer is one of the great technical inventions in the world in the twentieth century. It works for us not only at homes, in offices, in factories, in big shops but also at schools. Today it is used a great deal in many ways. It really brings people the large wealth and happiness.

The first computer in the world was named Eniac. It was built in America in 1946. It is not only

large but also heavy. Though it was born for about 50 years, its techniques are being steadily improved. Its development is very fast. Until now it has gone through the four periods and changed a lot. There're many kinds of computers. Computers are getting smaller and smaller, lighter and lighter and computing faster and faster. It becomes more and more advanced.



The computer can do most of the things instead of the people. It can help us to learn about the real world more quickly, to learn what we want to learn and to think for ourselves. The doctors can get information and reasons about different illnesses quickly with it and then use it well. It has a lot of uses. As a student in the twenty-first century, you

must work hard at it and master it well.

Notes

1. computer [kəm'pjʊ:tə] n. 电脑。The computer is one of the great technical invention in the world in the twentieth century. 电脑是二十世纪世界上最伟大的发明之一。

2. a great deal: 许多; 大量。

3. wealth [welθ] n. 财富。

4. Eniac ['i: niæk] n. 电子数字积分计算机。

5. steadily ['stedili] ad. 稳定地; 无变化地。

6. improve [im'pru:v] vt. 改善。

7. development [di'veləpmənt] n. 发展; 开发。

8. instead of ... 代替……

9. information [ˌɪnfə'meɪʃən] n. 消息; 信息。

Exercises

Choose the right answer for each sentence:

1. The first computer born? It was born in _____ in _____.

A. England; 1956

B. France; 1936

C. the United States; 1946

D. Germany; 1946

2. Which of the following is right?

A. The computer has passed four periods.

B. The computer is used only at schools.

C. Until now there is only a kind of computer.

D. The computer becomes smaller and smaller, but computing is slower and slower.

3. Why do we use the computer?

A. Because the computer is very fast in computing.

B. Because it is popular.

C. Because the people can get information quickly with it.

D. Both A and C.

4. Which of the following is not correct?

A. The computer is one of the great technical inventions in the nineteenth century.

B. The computer really brings people the large wealth.

C. The computer is used a great deal in many ways.

D. The first computer was born for over 50 years.

Passage 3

Communications

When you speak, write a letter or make a telephone call, your words carry a message. People communicate with words. Do you think you can communicate without words? A smile on your face shows you are happy or friendly. Tears in your eyes tell others that you are sad. When you raise your hand in class, the teacher knows you want to say something or ask questions. You shake your head, and people know you are saying "No". You nod and people know you are saying "Yes".

Other things can also carry messages. For example, a sign at the bus stop helps you to know which bus to take. A sign on the wall of your school helps you to find the library. Signs on the door tell you where to go in or out. Have you ever noticed that there are a lot of signs around you and that you receive messages from them all the time?

People can communicate in many other ways.

An artist can use his drawing to tell about beautiful mountains, about the blue sea and many other things. Books are written to tell about all the wonderful things in the world and also about people and their ideas.

Books, magazines, TV and radio and films all help us to communicate with others. They all help us to know what it is going on in the world and what other people are thinking about.

Notes

1. communication [kəmjuːni'keɪʃən] n. 交际；
通讯。
2. message ['mesɪdʒ] n. 消息；讯息。
3. artist ['ɑːtɪst] n. 艺术家；画家。
4. magazine [ˌmæɡə'ziːn] n. 杂志。

Exercises

Fill in the blanks with T for true or F for false:

- () 1. People use only words to communicate.
- () 2. When you raise your hand in class, you are giving a message to your teacher.

- () 3. Signs may tell you what to do or where to go.
- () 4. You can get messages from newspapers and films, but not from books or drawings.
- () 5. Sometimes you can know someone is sad from his face.

Passage 4

A Letter

Dear Liu Ming:

Thank you very much for your letter. I really enjoyed staying at your home for one month.

Would you like to visit me in the USA next August? My younger brother is going to spend his first holiday in Toronto next summer, and you can use his room. Don't be too surprised when you see it. He is crazy about soccer. So he has many pictures of famous soccer players on the wall. His room is very nice, and you will enjoy staying in it.

In his room there is a TV set, it's a big colour