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(3)

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William P. Pickett
马忠学 等译



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Preface 前言

阅读理解能力的高低是检验中学生英语学习成效的重要标准之一。阅读能力的培养既是学习英语过程中的必要步骤，也是英语学习主要目的之一。

多年的教学研究与教学经验告诉我们，影响中学生阅读理解能力提高的主要原因一是起始时间晚，二是阅读量少，三是阅读缺少系统性，四是阅读技巧的缺乏。因此，学生普遍存在阅读理解的心理障碍，阅读兴趣不浓，阅读速度慢，阅读技巧不能形成。其共性弱点是为做题而阅读。

针对中学生英语阅读中存在的问题，我们与全球最大的出版集团——培生教育出版集团合作，引进其知名品牌朗文，出版了这套中学生英语三级阅读丛书。

本丛书整体设计目标可概括为：

一、提供针对中学生特点的风趣、地道的阅读材料，集知识性与趣味性为一体，从而达到迅速提高阅读能力的目的。

二、结合新课标要求，通过阅读强化英语语言结构，巩固和扩展应知应会词汇，以期达到全面提高学习成绩的目的。

三、配有对话与短文录音光盘，阅读的同时练习听力，最终达到全面培养和提高听、说、读、写能力的目的。

四、本套丛书配有练习册及标准答案，为读者提供了系统的学与练的材料。

全教程各册结构设计如下：

各册对话与短文前设有生词库，针对学生实际情况，单词均有英汉双解及例句。使学生更好地理解词义、培养英语思维习惯。

各对话与短文前均设有预习问题，其目的是让学生阅读前思路迅速集中到主题内容上，并且测试出学生对待读内容的相关知识的了解情况。

本部分为全书核心内容，选篇内容贴近学生生活，词汇量及语法内容与所学课本接轨。

阅读理解 (Comprehension)

各对话及短文后均配有针对对话或短文的提问,用以检测学生对阅读内容的理解与掌握。测试方式灵活多样。

对话复习 (Dialog Review)

本部分以非对话形式回顾对话内容,其目的是强化学生对对话的理解和对词汇的掌握。

信息交流 (Information Exchange)

各对话与短文之后,提供了供学生讨论的话题,学生可根据所读内容提出自己的观点及看法。通过合作学习方式提高英语运用的熟练程度。

补全句子/短文 (Sentence/Paragraph Completion Exercises)

本部分重点训练学生对所学词汇的掌握。本着在语境中理解词意的基本原则,强化词汇在句子、对话及短文中的应用。

搭配训练 (Matching Exercises)

各单元均备有词汇搭配训练,侧重对词汇英释的训练,培养学生使用英语解释单词的能力。

同/反义词 (Synonyms and Antonyms)

各单元后均含有同反义词训练,用以强化重点词汇的使用和掌握,这对单词量的扩展将大有益处。

在本书编写过程中也得到了许多教师与中学生的大力支持,在此一并表示谢意。

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1



LOVE AND MARRIAGE

Going to Lunch 去吃午餐



WORD BANK 生词库

1. **a lot of** *idiom* 许多 much; many "A thousand dollars is a lot of money."
2. **anymore** *adv.* 现在 now "Janet doesn't live here anymore. She moved to Florida."
3. **Big Mac** *n.* 巨无霸 a large McDonald's hamburger with cheese, lettuce, pickles, onions, and sauce "Pat always gets a Big Mac when she goes to McDonald's."
4. **calorie** /'kæləri/*n.* 卡路里 the amount of energy in a food "A large apple has about 90 calories."
5. **certainly** /'sɜ:nlɪ/*adv.* 确定地 clearly "We certainly need more money if we're going to buy a car."
6. **diet** /'daɪət/*n.* 按规定食谱进食 a plan to eat less food "Sam is having fish and a salad for dinner. He's on a diet."
7. **French fries** *n.* 炸薯条 thin strips of potatoes cooked in deep fat "These French fries taste good."
8. **get** /get/*v.* 点 (餐) to obtain; to obtain at a restaurant "I'm going to get spaghetti and meatballs. What are you getting?"
9. **lose** /lu:z/*v.* 失去 to have less of something "Fred is losing his hair."
10. **luck** /lʌk/*n.* 幸运 the things that happen to a person by chance, especially the good things "Alice likes to play bingo, but she doesn't have much luck."
11. **pound** /paʊnd/*n.* 磅 a unit of weight "I want 10 pounds of sugar."
12. **shake** /ʃek/*n.* 奶昔 a drink with milk, ice cream, and flavoring (To make a shake, you shake or mix the milk, ice cream, and flavoring.) "Cindy is getting an orange soda, and I'm getting a vanilla shake."
13. **starve** /starv/*v.* 感觉饿 to be very hungry "Joe didn't eat breakfast. He's starving."

PREVIEW QUESTIONS 预习

Discuss these questions before reading the dialog. 读对话前，先讨论下列问题。

1. What do you usually eat for lunch? And drink for lunch?
2. Do you usually eat lunch with someone? If so, who do you eat with?
3. Do you like to eat at McDonald's or Burger King? If so, why? Do you eat there often?



Maria and Pedro are computer programmers. They work for the telephone company and are very good friends. They often eat lunch together. Maria is on a diet. She loves hamburgers and French fries, but she can't have them on her diet.

Pedro: What time is it?

Maria: It's twelve o'clock.

Pedro: I'm starving.

Maria: Me too! ¹

Pedro: I'm going to lunch.

Maria: Where are you going?

Pedro: To McDonald's.

Maria: Good. I'm going with you.

Pedro: What are you having?

Maria: A salad and coffee.

Pedro: No hamburger and French fries?

Maria: Not anymore.

Pedro: Why not? You like them.

Maria: Yes, but they have a lot of calories.

Pedro: Are you on a diet?

Maria: Yes, I want to lose 20 pounds.

Pedro: Good luck!

Maria: Thanks. What are you getting?

Pedro: A Big Mac, French fries, and a chocolate shake.

Maria: Well, *you're* certainly not on a diet!

1. **Me too** is a short way of saying *I am too*, or *I do too*. It is informal and correct English.

COMPREHENSION 阅读理解

Answer these questions in pairs or small groups. Use your own ideas to answer questions with an asterisk. (* = asterisk) 回答下列问题，带*的题用自己的话回答。

1. What time is Pedro going to lunch?
- * 2. Why do you think he likes to go to McDonald's for lunch?
3. What is Maria having for lunch?
4. Why isn't she getting a hamburger and French fries?
5. How many pounds does she want to lose?
6. What is Pedro getting for lunch?
- * 7. Do you think that McDonald's is a good place to eat if you're on a diet? Explain your answer.

DIALOG REVIEW 对话复习

Complete the paragraphs with these words. 选词补全短文。

lose
a lot of

French fries
certainly

shake
luck

diet
anymore

starving
getting

It's twelve o'clock, and Pedro and Maria are going to lunch. They're _____.

Maria is having a salad and coffee. Pedro wants to know why she isn't having a hamburger and _____. She says she's not having them _____ because they have _____ calories.

Pedro asks Maria if she's on a _____. She tells him she is _____ and that she wants to _____ 20 pounds. He wishes her _____.

Pedro is _____ a Big Mac, French fries, and a chocolate _____, Maria says he's _____ not on a diet.

SHARING INFORMATION 信息交流

Discuss these questions in pairs or small groups. 讨论一下这些问题。

1. Why do children like to eat at McDonald's?
2. Do you like hamburgers?
3. Do you like French fries?
4. Name some of your favorite foods.
5. What is your favorite drink?
6. Do you like shakes?
7. Name some foods that have a lot of calories.
8. Name some foods that don't have very many calories.
9. Maria and Pedro are computer programmers. Do you think that's a good job?
Explain your answer.
10. Do you like to work with computers? Why or why not?

GENERAL PRACTICE 综合练习

1. Listen to the dialog without stopping. Don't write anything. 连续听完对话, 什么也不要写。
2. Try to write the missing lines. Check your work according to the dialog. 补全句子, 看对话检验答案。

Pedro: I'm going to lunch.

Maria: _____

Pedro: To McDonald's.

Maria: _____

Pedro: What are you having?

Maria: _____

Pedro: No hamburger and French fries?

Maria: _____

Pedro: Why not? You like them.

Maria: _____

I Love to Dance 我爱跳舞



WORD BANK 生词库

1. **ago** /ə'go/ *adv.* 以前 in the past "Leonid came to the United States from Russia a year ago."
2. **around** /ə'raʊnd/ *adv.* 大约 close to "The watch costs around \$90."
3. **break** /bri:k/ *n.* 休息 rest from work "I'm tired. Let's take a break."
4. **especially** /i'speʃəli/ *adv.* 尤其 to a special degree; more than others "Stephanie likes sports, especially tennis."
5. **feeling** /'fi:liŋ/ *n.* 感觉 what a person feels, for example, happiness or love "It's a great feeling to be home from the hospital."
6. **go shopping** *v.* 购物 to go to one or more stores to buy something "My wife and I like to go shopping at the mall."
7. **have to** *idiom* 必须 must; be necessary "I have to go to the post office. I need stamps." (*Have to* changes to *has to* when the subject is *he*, *she*, or *it*.)
8. **keep** /kip/ *v.* 保持 to continue; to cause to continue "Keep practicing the guitar and you'll get better." "We need a police officer to keep the traffic moving."
9. **merengue** /mə'reŋge/ *n.* 梅伦格舞 (拉丁舞的一种) a popular Latin dance, especially popular in the Dominican Republic "Rosa likes to dance the merengue."
10. **pick up** *v.* 接 to go in a car to get someone "Ahmed will pick up Raia at the airport."
11. **special** /'speʃəl/ *adj.* 特别的 not ordinary "Tomorrow is a special day. It's my 21st birthday."
12. **sure** /ʃʊə/ *adv.* 当然 certainly; yes "Are you and Alan going to the party?" "Sure, we love parties."
13. **too** /tu/ *adv.* 太 more than is good or necessary "I can't wear these pants. They're too big."
14. **worry** /'wɒri/ *v.* 担心 to be anxious "My grandmother lives alone. I worry about her."

PREVIEW QUESTIONS 预习

Discuss these questions before reading the dialog. 读对话前，先讨论下列问题。

1. What do you usually do on Saturdays?
2. Do you like to dance?
3. Do you have a favorite dance? What is it?

Maria is from the Dominican Republic, and Pedro is from Colombia. They're single, and they like to go out together. They meet on the elevator on their way to work and are talking. Maria loves to dance. So does Pedro. It's Friday, and they're both tired.

- Pedro: Thank God it's Friday!¹
- Maria: Yes, it sure is a nice feeling.
- Pedro: What are you doing tomorrow?
- Maria: In the morning I have to go shopping. And you?
- Pedro: Nothing special. I'm going to sleep late.
- Maria: You're lucky.
- Pedro: Would you like² to go to a dance with me?
- Maria: Sure. I love to dance, especially the merengue.
- Pedro: Great! I'll pick you up at your house.
- Maria: At what time?
- Pedro: Around eight. Please don't keep me waiting.
- Maria: What are you talking about? I never keep you waiting.
- Pedro: What about two weeks ago? I waited an hour for you!
- Maria: Oh, that's right. Well, I won't be late tomorrow.
- Pedro: I hope not.
- Maria: See you at the coffee break.
- Pedro: OK. Don't work too hard.
- Maria: Don't worry. I won't.

1. Pedro **thinks** God it's Friday because he doesn't have to work on Saturday or Sunday. *Thank God it's Friday!* is a common saying.
2. **Would you like** is an idiom that means *to offer or to invite*. "Would you like a cold drink?" "Would you like to go to the movies?"

TRUE OR FALSE 判断对错

If the sentence is true, write T. If it's false, write F. 在正确的句子前写 T, 错误的写 F。

- _____ 1. Maria and Pedro like the weekends.
- _____ 2. Maria has nothing to do on Saturday morning.
- _____ 3. Pedro is going to sleep late on Saturday.
- _____ 4. The merengue is Maria's favorite dance.
- _____ 5. Pedro is going to meet her at the dance.
- _____ 6. Maria was late for a date two weeks ago.
- _____ 7. Pedro wants her to work harder.
- _____ 8. She won't see him until lunch time.

DIALOG REVIEW 对话复习

Complete the paragraphs with these words. 选词补全短文。

would
too

around
has to

worry
keep

feeling
pick up

ago
special

Pedro thanks God that it's Friday, and Maria agrees that it's a nice _____, She _____ go shopping tomorrow morning, but Pedro has nothing _____ to do, so he's going to sleep late. He's lucky.

Pedro asks Maria if she _____ like to go to a dance with him. She says yes. She loves to dance, especially the merengue.

He is going to _____ Maria at her house _____ eight. He asks her not to _____ him waiting. He waited an hour for her two weeks _____.

Pedro tells Maria not to work _____ hard. She tells him not to _____. She won't.

SHARING INFORMATION 信息交流

Discuss these questions in pairs or small groups. 讨论一下这些问题。

1. Do you usually sleep late on Saturdays?
2. Name a dance that is especially popular in your country.
3. Do you dance much?
4. Where do you go to dance?
5. Are you a good dancer?
6. Do you usually get to school, parties, and appointments on time?
7. When is it important to be on time? Why?
8. When isn't it so important to be on time? Why?
9. In general, do people in the United States place a lot of importance to being on time?
10. Is being on time as important in your country?

STORY COMPLETION 补全短文

An Important Test

Dianne is studying for an important math test that she has tomorrow. She's tired, but she decides not to stop studying.

Complete the story with these words. 选词补全短文。

would
keep

ago
has to

around
break

worries
especially

Dianne is tired, but she _____ study tonight because she has an important math test tomorrow.

It's _____ 9:30, and Dianne _____ like to take a _____, but she decides to _____ studying.

She _____ a lot before tests, _____ math tests. Two weeks _____, she did poorly on a math test.

I'm Crazy About You 为你疯狂



WORD BANK 生词库

1. **absolutely** /ˌæbsəˈlu:tli/ *adv.* 绝对地 completely "You're absolutely right."
2. **crazy about** *idiom* 迷恋 love very much; have a great interest in "Ed is crazy about Laura." "Mark is crazy about soccer."
3. **darling** /ˈdɔrlɪŋ/ *n.* 亲爱的 a person who is loved very much (We often address those we love very much as darling, *dear*, *honey*, or *love*.) "I'm going, darling. I'll be home around five."
4. **explain** /ɪkˈspleɪn/ *v.* 解释 to give reasons for "The governor is explaining why we need a tax increase."
5. **forever** /fəˈevə/ *adv.* 永远 never coming to an end "This bad weather can't continue forever."
6. **just** /dʒʌst/ *adv.* 只是 only "Sarah isn't sick. She's just tired."
7. **kind** /kaɪnd/ *adj.* 友好的 friendly; ready to help others "Joshua will help you. He's very kind."
8. **of course** *idiom* 当然 naturally; certainly "Of course, it's important to have friends."
9. **silly** /ˈsɪli/ *adj.* 愚蠢的 foolish; stupid "It's silly to keep a lot of money in your wallet."
10. **so** /so/ *adv.* 十分 very "Caroline has a new job. She's so happy."
11. **step** /step/ *n.* 步骤 an action followed by other actions "If you want to become a lawyer, the first step is to go to college."
12. **such** /sʌtʃ/ *adv.* 这样 very "We learn a lot in Mrs. Kim's class. She's such a good teacher."
13. **wonderful** /ˈwʌndəfəl/ *adj.* 极好的 very good "We had a wonderful vacation."