

朗 文 新 课 标 阅 读 系 列

# 朗文LONGMAN 生活美语阅读

听、读、练一本全

(2)

## THE SALSA IS HOT

- ★突破传统无声阅读
- ★真实的生活场景
- ★口语词汇、语法
- ★美国文化氛围
- ★32个对话、16篇短文
- ★地道美语原声录音
- ★多样化练习巩固知识

William P. Pickett

马忠学 等译

辣酱太辣了



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William P. Pickett

马忠学 胥 巍 邢怡红 译  
郭金光 曹 蕊



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☐ 策划编辑:杨冬絮

☐ 咨询热线:(0431)5631824

☐ 责任编辑:杨冬絮

☐ 销售热线:(0431)5645386 5645391

☐ 封面设计:杨玉中

(0431)5645388 5647969

☐ 传 真:(0431)5633844

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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，我们与全球最大的教育出版集团——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：

## 生词库 (Word Bank)

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。

## 预习 (Preview Questions)

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。

## 对话与短文 (Dialogs and Stories)

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 (Sharing Information)

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/Story 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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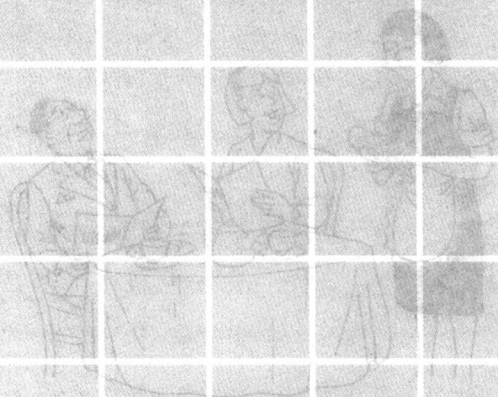
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# Jobs

# Good Tips 给小费



## WORD BANK 生词库

1. **customer** /ˈkʌstəmə/ *n.* 顾客 a person who buys something “Lauren buys a lot of things in our store. She’s a good customer.”
2. **friendly** /ˈfrendli/ *adj.* 友好的 acting like a friend; nice “Dan says hello to everyone. He’s friendly.”
3. **imagine** /iˈmædʒɪn/ *v.* 想像 to form an idea or picture of something in one’s mind “The children didn’t have breakfast. I can imagine how hungry they are.”
4. **low** /lo/ *adj.* 低的 less than usual “My apartment is small. That’s why the rent is low.”
5. **polite** /pəˈlaɪt/ *adj.* 有礼貌的 having good manners; showing respect to others “John opened the door and let me go into the room first. He’s polite.”
6. **tip** /tɪp/ *n.* or *v.* 小费, 给小费 extra money we give to waitresses (waiters), barbers, and taxi drivers “The taxi driver is hoping for a big tip.”
7. **too** /tu/ *adv.* 也 also “I speak Italian, and my brother does too.”
8. **tough** /tʌf/ *adj.* 困难的 not easy; difficult “It’s tough to work for Mr. Grant. He’s always checking on everyone.”
9. **waitress** /ˈwetris/ *n.* 女服务员 a woman who serves people at a restaurant “The waitress is bringing our dinner.”
10. **why** /hwaɪ/ *idiom* 噢 (表吃惊) an informal expression showing surprise (Why usually introduces a question, but not in this dialog.) “Karol is going to Poland this summer.” “Why, that’s great.”

**PREVIEW QUESTIONS 预习**

*Discuss these questions before reading the dialog. 读对话之前，讨论下列问题。*

1. Why is it hard to be a waiter or waitress?
2. Many waiters and waitresses make good money, but their salaries are low. How is that possible?



Ling is studying computer science at a community college. She also works as a waitress in a Chinese restaurant. She's talking to Ahmad, who goes to the same community college.

Ahmad: Where are you going?

Ling: To work. I'm a waitress at a Chinese restaurant.

Ahmad: Do you like it?

Ling: Yes, but it's tough work.

Ahmad: I can imagine.

Ling: I'm on my feet for seven hours.

Ahmad: And how's the pay?

Ling: It's low, but I get good tips.

Ahmad: The customers must like you.

Ling: They do. I'm always friendly and polite.

Ahmad: And you're smart too.

Ling: Why, thank you.

**COMPREHENSION 阅读理解**

*Answer these questions about the dialog. 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 is Ling's job?
2. Is her job easy?
3. How long is she on her feet?
4. How is her pay?
5. What do the customers give her?
6. Why do they like her?
- \* 7. How much do you think Ling makes a day in tips?



## SHARING INFORMATION 信息交流

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

1. How much do people usually tip waiters and waitresses?
2. Who else do we usually tip?
3. Why do we tip these people?
4. Do you think that most waiters and waitresses are polite?

## 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。

Ahmad: Where are you going?

Ling: \_\_\_\_\_

Ahmad: Do you like it?

Ling: \_\_\_\_\_

Ahmad: I can imagine.

Ling: \_\_\_\_\_

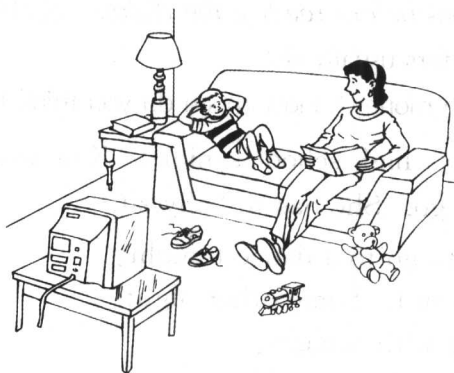
Ahmad: And how's the pay?

Ling: \_\_\_\_\_

Ahmad: The customers must like you.

Ling: \_\_\_\_\_

# Baby-Sitting 看小孩



## WORD BANK 生词库

1. **a lot** *idiom* 很多 much “Audrey doesn’t eat a lot. That’s why she’s thin.”
2. **allow** /əˈlau/v. 允许 to let someone do something “They don’t allow dogs in these apartments.”
3. **baby-sit** /ˈbeɪsɪt/v. 代人临时看小孩 to take care of another person’s baby “Mr. and Mrs. Fisher are going out tonight. The girl who lives across the street is going to baby-sit for them.”
4. **besides** /brɪˈsaɪdz/adv. 而且 in addition; what’s more “Larry is going to bed. He’s tired. Besides, he has to get up early tomorrow.”
5. **better** (than) *adj.* (good 的比较级) the comparative of *good* “I don’t like this bike. I’m going to buy a better one.”
6. **boring** /ˈbɔːrɪŋ/adj. 枯燥的 not interesting “No one likes our history class. It’s boring.”
7. **company** /ˈkʌmpəni/n. 客人 people who come to visit “We’re having company tonight. That’s why we’re cleaning the house.”
8. **have got to** *idiom* must “My car won’t start. I have got to take a taxi to work.”
9. **later** /ˈleɪtə/adv. (late 的比较级) comparative of *late* “We’re not hungry now. We’ll eat later.”
10. **lose** /luːz/v. 丢 to have something and not be able to keep it “If you’re not polite to your customers, you’ll lose them.”
11. **so** /so/adv. 很 very “I like Jean. She’s so nice.”
12. **sorry** /ˈsɒri/adj. 遗憾的 feeling unhappy about something “We’re sorry we can’t help you now. We’re very busy.”
13. **understand** /ˌʌndəˈstænd/v. 了解 to know well “I understand the plan, and I think it’s a good one.”
14. **wrong** /rɒŋ/adj. 错的 not right; bad “There’s nothing wrong with Vicky. She feels fine.”



## PREVIEW QUESTIONS 预习

*Discuss these questions before reading the dialog. 读对话之前，讨论下列问题。*

1. What do baby sitters usually do?
2. Do they get much money? How much do you think they should get an hour?



Ken and Pam are high-school seniors. Ken wants to take Pam out to-night, but she can't go. She has to baby-sit.

Ken: Do you want to go to a dance tonight?

Pam: I'm sorry. I can't. Some other night.

Ken: What's wrong with tonight?

Pam: I've got to baby-sit.

Ken: Baby-sit? Isn't that boring?

Pam: It's not so bad. Besides, I need the money.

Ken: How much do you get ?

Pam: Five dollars an hour.

Ken: That's not a lot.

Pam: I know, but it's better than nothing.

Ken: Can I come over and keep you company?

Pam: No, Mrs. Franco doesn't allow that. And I don't want to lose my job.

Ken: I understand. See you later.

## 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. Pam is going to a dance.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. She has to work.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. She is rich.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. She is going to make a lot of money.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. Ken wants to visit Pam.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. Mrs. Franco doesn't want anyone to stay with Pam.

**SHARING INFORMATION 信息交流**

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

1. How old should one be before he or she baby-sits?
2. What kind of person do parents look for when they choose a baby-sitter?
3. Do you think baby-sitting is an easy job? Explain your answer.
4. Do you think it's boring? Explain your answer.

**STORY COMPLETION 补全短文****Eric Can't Play in the Big Game**

Eric is a very good baseball player, but he can't play in today's big game because he's sick.

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

**besides****later****wrong****better****has got to****allow****boring****sorry**

Eric is one of the \_\_\_\_\_ players on his baseball team, but his parents won't \_\_\_\_\_ him to play in this morning's big game.

His parents are \_\_\_\_\_ they can't let him play, but he's sick and they don't know what's \_\_\_\_\_ with him. He \_\_\_\_\_ stay home. They're going to bring him to see a doctor \_\_\_\_\_ today.

Eric isn't happy. He wants to play. It's \_\_\_\_\_ to stay home when everyone else is at the game. \_\_\_\_\_, his team needs him.

# A Police Officer 警察



## WORD BANK 生词库

- dad** (informal) /dæd/ *n.* 爸爸 a father "Ed and Jessica are going to the park with their dad."
- dangerous** /ˈdendʒrəs/ *adj.* 危险的 anything that can easily hurt someone "Driving in snow can be dangerous."
- have to** *idiom* 必须 must; to be necessary "I'm very tired. I have to go to bed."
- kid** /kɪd/ *v.* 骗人, 开玩笑 to joke (A person who *kids* is not serious.) "Vanessa was only kidding when she said she got 100 on her math test. She got 70."
- like** /laɪk/ *prep.* 像 for example "For Tom's birthday, I'm going to get him something he'll wear, like a sweater or a jacket."
- of course** *idiom* 自然, 毫无疑问 naturally; clearly "Of course, I want to go to the parade. I love parades."
- police officer** *n.* 警察 a policeman or policewoman "A police officer stopped me because I was driving too fast."
- still** /stɪl/ *adv.* 还 continuing to "Is Rita still sleeping?"



## PREVIEW QUESTIONS 预习

*Discuss these questions before reading the dialog. 读对话之前，讨论下列问题。*

1. What's the big problem with being a police officer?
2. Has a police officer ever helped you? How?



Tamika is 21 years old. She's telling her father she wants to be a police officer. He's not happy about it.

Tamika: Dad, I have something to tell you.

Dad: What is it?

Tamika: I want to be a police officer.

Dad: A what?

Tamika: A police officer.

Dad: Are you kidding?

Tamika: No, I'm very serious, Dad.

Dad: Do you know how dangerous that is?

Tamika: Of course, I do. I'm 21. I'm not a child.

Dad: Why don't you be something safe, like a nurse or a lawyer?

Tamika: I don't want to be a nurse or a lawyer.

Dad: Fine. But why a police officer?

Tamika: Dad, it's my life. You have to let me try.

Dad: OK. But I'm still not happy about it.

## COMPREHENSION 阅读理解

*Answer these questions about the dialog. Use your own ideas to answer questions with an asterisk. 读对话回答问题，用自己的话回答带 \* 的问题。*

1. What does Tamika want to be?
2. Is she kidding?
3. Why doesn't Tamika's dad want her to be a police officer?
4. How old is Tamika?
5. What does her dad want her to be?
6. What does she say her dad has to do?
- \* 7. What do you think Tamika's mother is going to say when Tamika tells her that she wants to be a police officer?



## SHARING INFORMATION 信息交流

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

1. If you wanted to be a police officer, would your family be happy? Explain your answer.
2. Police officers have to go to a special school before they start work. Why?
3. Do you think most police officers like to help people?
4. Does the city in which you live have bilingual police officers? Do you think they need more?

## SENTENCE COMPLETION 补全句子

Complete the sentences with these words. 选词补全句子。

**still      police officer      dangerous      kidding      let**

1. It's \_\_\_\_\_ to play in the street.
2. That's why I don't \_\_\_\_\_ my children play in the street.
3. Is the food \_\_\_\_\_ hot?
4. Bob says he's moving to Texas, and he isn't \_\_\_\_\_.
5. A \_\_\_\_\_ is directing traffic.

**safe      have to      of course      serious      like**

6. I'm happy that the accident wasn't \_\_\_\_\_.
7. The park is \_\_\_\_\_ during the day.
8. \_\_\_\_\_, I'll help you. What do you want?
9. Eat something that's good for you, \_\_\_\_\_ an apple or an orange.
10. I \_\_\_\_\_ talk to you. Do you have a minute?