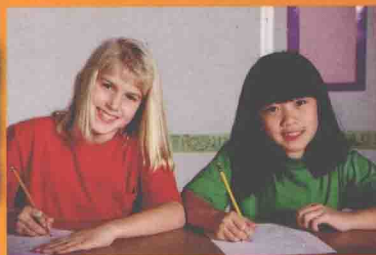


全国外国语学校英语系列教材

总主编 戴炜栋 吴友富

英语阅读与写作



3

READING AND WRITING

初中二年级
第一学期

主 编 董正璟
副主编 朱善萍
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外教社

上海外语教育出版社

SHANGHAI FOREIGN LANGUAGE EDUCATION PRESS

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Whi[®]
外教社

上海外语教育出版社

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

英语阅读与写作(初中二年级第一学期)/董正璟主编.

—上海:上海外语教育出版社,2003

(全国外国语学校英语系列教材)

ISBN 7-81080-905-9

I. 英... II. 董... III. ①英语—阅读教学—初中—教材 ②英语—写作—初中—教材 IV. G634.411

中国版本图书馆CIP数据核字(2003)第053481号

出版发行:上海外语教育出版社

(上海外国语大学内) 邮编:200083

电 话:021-65425300(总机), 35051812(发行部)

电子邮箱:bookinfo@sflep.com.cn

网 址: <http://www.sflep.com.cn> <http://www.sflep.com>

责任编辑:钱明丹

印 刷:上海中华印刷有限公司

经 销:新华书店上海发行所

开 本:787×1092 1/16 印张9 字数162千字

版 次:2003年8月第1版 2003年8月第1次印刷

印 数:20 000册

书 号:ISBN 7-81080-905-9 / G·475

定 价:18.20元

本版图书如有印装质量问题,可向本社调换

全国外国语学校英语系列教材

总主编 戴炜栋 吴友富

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前 言

21 世纪是知识经济的时代。知识经济的主要特征就是经济和信息的全球化。在这种发展趋势下，外语理所当然地成为人类进入 21 世纪的通行证，是人类促进和平、繁荣经济、发展科技的重要工具。

全国第一批外国语学校诞生于 1963 年。随着我国改革开放的深入发展，全国各地先后办起了不同类型的外国语学校。外国语学校的诞生，为我国外语人才的培养，为我国经济建设的发展作出了积极的贡献。

外国语学校是具有专业性教育的学校。它以外语教学为特色，同时全面发展中学的其他学科。“外国语学校的英语教学是中学英语教学的最高层次，是我国英语教学的领头羊”。社会上广泛使用的《看、听、学》（3L 系列教材）、《新概念英语》、《展望未来英语教程》等教材都是首先在外国语学校试用而逐步走向社会的。毋庸置疑，在党和政府的关心、指导下，在广大人民群众的理解和支持下，全国外国语学校过去办学的历史是辉煌的。形势的发展，社会的进步，呼唤外国语学校必须要有一套教学理念新颖、教学内容宽厚、教学手段创新、适合我国国情的英语教材。为此，全国外国语学校工作理事会在 1999 年通过决议：集中全国外国语学校的精兵强将，依托全国外国语学校丰富的英语教学经验，编写出一套符合我国外国语学校，包括重点中学英语教学的英语系列教材，使外国语学校在外语教学方面真正起到示范性、辐射性的作用，不辜负国家教育部、各地政府、广大人民群众对外国语学校寄予的殷切希望。通过三年左右的努力，《全国外国语学校英语系列教材》（简称《外校英语系列教材》）终于问世了。

《外校英语系列教材》以教育部最新颁布的中学《英语课程标准》为依据，参照全国外国语学校2000年通过的英语教学大纲，吸收了听说法、情景法、交际法、视听法、结构功能法、主题教学法等诸家教学法的优点，突出“以学生为本”、“以能力为主”的理念，旨在提高学生学习外语的兴趣，增强学生跨文化交流沟通的能力，为培养复合型、应用型、涉外型的高级专门人才奠定坚实的基础。

《外校英语系列教材》有三大系列：《综合英语教程》[学生用书（12册）、练习册（12册）、教师用书（12册）]、《英语听说》（12册）、《英语阅读与写作》（12册），供初中一年级至高中三年级学生使用，每学期一册。《综合英语教程》与《英语听说》都配有录音磁带。

《外校英语系列教材》语言纯正地道、内容丰富多彩、编排科学合理，有利于学生进行各项基本训练，注意培养学生听、说、读、写的能力，将思想性、实用性、趣味性和时代性融为一体，使学生在学好英语的同时，在文化修养、思想道德上也有一定的提高。

《外校英语系列教材》在语言方面对学生提出了三方面要求：

1. 语音。语调规范，语感好。能熟练地运用基本的拼读规则和音标读出生词；能熟悉英音与美音的基本区别；了解并基本掌握代表不同词义和感情色彩的语调、句子重音变化。

2. 语法。基本掌握英语词法、句法；基本掌握各种英语语法规则，能正确运用语法规则进行语言交流和书面表达。

3. 词汇。初中阶段基本词汇2 000—2 500左右，高中阶段基本词汇3 000—3 500左右。初、高中阶段的整体认知词汇9 000左右（包括基本词汇5 000—6 000左右）。

《外校英语系列教材》对教师也提出了三方面的要求：

1. 语言教学应与文化背景、国情知识介绍相结合。教师在进行语言教学时，应训练学生对课文的整体理解（大部分课文来源于英美国家的原文），注意语言在具体语境中的正确运用。要向学生介绍有关国家的文化背景、风土人情，使学生加深对语言的理解，从而能正确运用语言。

2. 充分调动学生的学习主动性和积极性。各教程都注意留出了一定的思想和实践的空间让学生参与学习，自行完成学习任务。教师在进行语言教学时，要根据教程的要求，结合具体的教学情况，创造良好的语言环境，使学生在轻松愉快的气氛中

学到语言、学到知识，增强语言交际的能力，使学生的智力因素和非智力因素得到协调发展。

3.利用多媒体等现代教学手段，提高语言教学质量。各教程要求教师在教学中能运用现代化的教学手段，使教学变得生动、形象、直观。利用影视声像等营造逼真的语言环境，使学生在视觉、听觉、感觉上受到感染，最大限度地调动学生的学习积极性。为适应教学需要，《外校英语系列教材》编委会和上海外语教育出版社将共同努力，编辑出版与各教程教学有关的音像、视听网络资料。

武汉外国语学校校长、英语特级教师燕华兴担任《综合英语教程》的主编。

南京外国语学校校长、英语特级教师董正璟担任《英语阅读与写作》的主编。

杭州外国语学校副校长、英语特级教师汪忠民担任《英语听说》的主编。

全国一些知名外国语学校的校长、英语教学的专家担任《外校英语系列教材》的编委，或各教程的副主编和编委。

上海外国语大学校长、教育部高等学校外语专业教学指导委员会主任委员、博士生导师戴炜栋教授担任《外校英语系列教材》的总主编，这样使本系列教材不仅具有广泛性，更具权威性。

三

《外校英语系列教材》适用的对象：

- 1.有较高英语教学质量的外语学校。
- 2.有较高英语教学质量的重点中学。
- 3.有较高英语教学质量的外语特色学校、双语学校。

外语教学是一个发展的过程。从这个意义而言，《外校英语系列教材》错误在所难免。如有疏漏、不当之处，欢迎批评指正。希望《外校英语系列教材》在教学实践中逐步走向成熟。

上海外国语大学副校长、教授
上海外国语大学附属外国语学校校长
全国外国语学校工作理事会理事长

吴友富

2002年5月

使用说明

外国语学校长期以来一直位于全国外语教育教学改革(包括外语教育教学理念更新、外语课程改革、外语教学方法改革、外语测试与评估改革)阵地的最前沿,并承担着为国家培养输送合格外语人才和通晓外语的复合型人才的光荣任务。作为全国外国语学校课程改革的一部分,我们组织编写了这套《英语阅读与写作》教程。它既面向外国语学校的学生,也适用于普通中学的学生。

本教程的选材注重趣味性、知识性、科学性和时代性的结合,内容丰富生动,幽默有趣,并涉及政治、经济、天文、航天、地理、文学、历史、文化、风俗人情等诸方面,所选文章大多出自英美原版书籍。

本教程由16个单元组成,每单元分为话题阅读(Topic Reading)、话题写作(Topic Writing)、名篇选读(Selected Reading)和趣味阅读(Fun Reading)四部分。单元之间的难度由浅入深,逐步升级。为节省学生的时间,我们在话题阅读(Topic Reading)和名篇选读(Selected Reading)的每篇文章旁附有生词注释,有的生词还配了图画,使之更加形象生动,易于理解。为方便检测学生的阅读理解程度并训练阅读技巧,我们在每篇文章后设置了正误判断、填空、配对、填图、问答、多项选择等多种形式的练习,并在每项练习结束后设置了自我评估一栏,以促使学生学会自我评估,并进一步激发学生的学习兴趣。本教程在激发学生的英语学习兴趣、养成良好的阅读习惯、积累英语词汇、提高英语阅读技能、扩大知识面以及促进综合素质发展等方面都将发挥积极的作用。

由于编写时间仓促,疏漏之处在所难免,敬请广大师生在使用过程中提出宝贵意见,以便我们在修订时改进。

全国外国语学校英语系列教材《英语阅读与写作》编写组

2003年5月

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Unit One

Topic Reading *Entertainment (1)* — *FIFA*

Topic Writing *International Sports* *Events*

Selected Reading *Alice's Adventures* *in Wonderland*

Fun Reading *Scientific Tools*

Topic Reading

ENTERTAINMENT (1)

PRE-READING DISCUSSION:

1. How often are the Olympic Games held?
2. When were the modern Olympic Games held for the first time?
3. When and where will the 29th Olympic Games be held?

FIFA

The football World Cup has its beginning in the modern Olympic Games. When Baron Pierre De Coubertin took the Olympics back in 1896, he believed that they would become the world championships of many sports.

From 1900 to 1928, an Olympic football tournament was held with the following teams winning gold:

- **1900 Great Britain** (Olympics held in Paris, France)
- **1904 Canada** (held in St Louis, USA)
- **1906 Denmark** (held in Athens, Greece)
- **1908 Great Britain** (held in London, England)
- **1912 Great Britain** (held in Stockholm, Sweden)
- **1920 Belgium** (held in Antwerp, Belgium)
- **1924 Uruguay** (held in Paris, France)
- **1928 Uruguay** (held in Amsterdam, The Netherlands)



FIFA was formed in France on 21 May, 1904. Although FIFA tried to organize an international tournament of its own, the 1908 Olympic tournament was organized by Daniel Burley Woolfall (FIFA's second president) on their behalf.¹ On 1 March, 1921, Jules Rimet became FIFA's third president and FIFA began seriously to consider trying again. They were encouraged² by the success of the 1920 Olympic tournament in Belgium.

The turning point took place in 1927, when the 1932 Olympic Games were held in Los Angeles. Because of the sport's unpopularity in America, no plans were made for a football tournament. Further disagreement³ between FIFA and the International Olympic Committee (IOC) over the definition⁴ of amateurs,⁵ led to⁶ the first meeting and speech of the new organization, World Cup in 1930, while there was no Olympic soccer tournament held in 1932.

Later, the Olympic football tournament move unsteadily along, allowing only players of amateur status,⁷ while the World Cup accepted professionals and went from strength⁸ to strength. In 1984 professionals were allowed into the Olympics, and the world's best players and teams were qualified to compete. FIFA, however, were worried that the Olympic tournament might make the World Cup seem less important than it really was, and so the Olympic teams were limited to professionals who had never played in the World Cup tournaments. This later changed to players under 23 years of age, with two exemptions⁹ allowed.

Notes:

1. on one's behalf for someone's benefit or support; presenting the interests of someone
2. encourage *v.* give somebody hope or help so that they do something or continue doing something
3. disagreement *n.* a situation in which people have different opinions
4. definition *n.* a statement that explains the meaning of a word or phrase
5. amateur *n.* a person who takes part in an activity for pleasure and not as a job
6. lead to make something happen
7. status *n.* person's social, legal or professional position
8. strength *n.* the degree to which something is strong or powerful
9. exemption *n.* permission to ignore something such as a rule, obligation or payment

SKIMMING:

Read the passage quickly and answer the following questions.

1. Who was Baron Pierre De Coubertin?

2. When was FIFA formed?

3. What does IOC stand for?

4. When was the first World Cup held?

5. Who can enter for the Olympic football teams now?

$$\boxed{} \times 5 = \boxed{}$$

*Number of
your correct
answers* *Your score*

SCANNING:

Read the passage carefully again. Then read the following sentences and tell if they are true or false.

- () 1. Jules Rimet was the first president of FIFA.
- () 2. The Canadian team won the Olympic football tournament held in England in 1904.
- () 3. FIFA organized the first international tournament of its own in 1908.
- () 4. Only those professional football players can enter for the World Cup.
- () 5. The World Cup and the Olympic football tournament are held in the same year.

$$\boxed{} \times 5 = \boxed{}$$

*Number of
your correct
answers* *Your score*

VOCABULARY CHECKLIST:

- | | |
|------------------------|---|
| () 1. tournament | a. to say that somebody can have or do something |
| () 2. form | b. someone who does something for money as a job |
| () 3. organize | c. a sports competition with a lot of players or teams |
| () 4. unpopularity | d. to plan or arrange something |
| () 5. unsteadily | e. to try to win a race or competition |
| () 6. allow | f. a situation in which someone or something is disliked by many people |
| () 7. professional | g. to begin something |
| () 8. qualified | h. having the right knowledge and training and passing exams so that you can do a certain job |
| () 9. compete | i. not very great in amount or number, and impossible to increase |
| () 10. limited | j. not firmly |

$$\boxed{} \times 5 = \boxed{}$$

Number of
your correct
answers

Your score

Add your scores together to get your total score:

$$\boxed{} + \boxed{} + \boxed{} = \boxed{}$$

Skimming

Scanning

Vocabulary

Total score

Topic Writing

INTERNATIONAL SPORTS EVENTS

Ben has written an account of his favourite sport for the column of his school newspaper.



My favourite sport is football. I often play football at school. I almost play football everyday except for the rainy days. I always play it after school. I also like basketball very much, but I like football better just because I play it better. I'm a forward and in charge of the attack in our team. I'm also in charge of all the free kicks and corners. Our team is very powerful and it's very hard to beat our team. There was a match between our team and Senior One team when we were in Junior One. We won that game 2 to 0. It's true. We're excellent, aren't we? I like Manchester United best and Giggs is my favourite player. He runs very fast. By the way, he's No. 11 and I'm No. 11, too.

Now please write an account of your favourite sport. You may take Ben's account as an model. And you can also write your composition by giving a complete answer to each of the following questions. Join up your answers if you wish to. Write about 150 words.

1. What is your favourite sport?
2. Where do you play it?
3. How often do you play it?
4. What other sports do you like?
5. Why do you like ... better?
6. How do you play it? (Answer in three or four sentences.)
7. When did you last play?
8. Is there any story about you and your favourite sport? What is it? (You can answer in more than one sentence if you wish to.)
9. Which players of this game do you admire and why?



Selected Reading



BACKGROUND INFORMATION:

About the author:



Lewis Carroll was the author of two children's books. *Alice's Adventures in Wonderland* and *Through the Looking Glass*. As a person, he was as mysterious and witty (机智的) as his character. People appreciate the wonderful and playful style (风格) of his writing.

Carroll, or Mr. Dodgson (his real name) as his child friends would refer to him as, was born on January 27, 1832 and died on January 14, 1898. In the 66 years of his life, he had written more than 10 books. Some of them were children's stories and some of them were texts of maths and logic, since he was for 26 years, a mathematical lecturer (讲师) at Oxford (a famous English university).

ALICE'S ADVENTURES IN WONDERLAND

“I’m hot and tired,” said Alice. She was sitting beside the river with her sister. It was the summer holidays and Alice had nothing to do. Her sister was three years older than her and seemed too old to play games. “How boring holidays are!” thought Alice.

“Read a book,” said her sister.

“I don’t like reading,” answered Alice.

“Go for a walk,” suggested her sister.

“It’s too hot,” replied Alice.

“Go to sleep then,” said her sister angrily. “And let me read my book!”

“What’s that?” Alice saw something behind a tree. It was a white rabbit with pink eyes. “Fancy¹ a rabbit wearing glasses,” thought Alice. The rabbit was also wearing black and white checked² trousers, a yellow shirt and a red jacket. “What terrible clothes!”

“Where is it going in those ridiculous³ clothes? What has it got?” said Alice. She followed the rabbit along a path.

In the wood there were lots of trees. The rabbit stopped at a big oak tree and disappeared! Alice followed the rabbit. There was a very long tunnel⁴ in a hole under the tree.

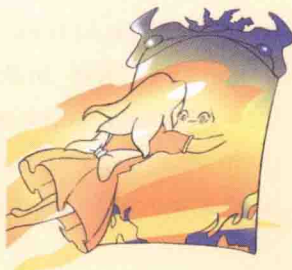
When the tunnel ended, Alice was in a room. There were a lot of mirrors! Alice looked in the first mirror. “Oh, dear. Is that me?” said Alice, “I’m fat. I’m huge!” She looked in the second mirror. “Now I’m thin. Thin and tall.” Then she looked in the third mirror. “Now I’m on my head,” said Alice laughing. In the fourth mirror her body was like a big “S”.

When Alice looked in the fifth mirror, she stopped. In the mirror she saw a big mouth smiling at her. Then she saw a nose and eyes! It was a cat! But only the head!

“Who are you?” asked Alice. “I’m the Cheshire cat,” it said.

“Did you see a white rabbit with a big watch? It said it was late.”

“Yes, it is always late. But it’s here in the garden. Come and see,” said the cat.



Notes:

1. fancy *v.* imagine
2. checked *adj.* having a pattern of different coloured squares
3. ridiculous *adj.* so silly that it makes people laugh
4. tunnel *n.* an enclosed passageway, especially one that is underground

