

# Reading Practice



Book 4

初级中学

## 英语阅读训练

第四册

(初中三年级下学期用)

人民教育出版社

# 初级中学英语阅读训练

## 第 四 册

(初中三年级下学期用)

彭玉舜 袁绮云 编

责任编辑 刘锦芳

\*

人民教育出版社出版

新华书店总店科技发行所发行

人民教育出版社印刷厂印装

\*

开本 787×1092 1/32 印张 3.25 字数 68,000

1988年10月第1版 1988年10月第1次印刷

印数 1— 50,000

ISBN 7-107-00265-1

G·437 定价 0.72 元

## 编者说明

《全日制中学英语教学大纲》指出：“要提高学生阅读英语的能力，单纯通过教科书中的课文教学是远远不够的，还要按年级和学生的具体情况，有计划地指导学生在课外阅读一定数量的读物。”《初级中学英语阅读训练》这套读物就是按照教学大纲的要求，专为配合《初级中学英语课本》第三、四、五、六册编写的同步阅读材料，分为四册出版，分别供初中二、三年级学生使用。

这套阅读材料的编写意图是：培养学生的学习兴趣，激发学生内在的学习动机；巩固学生课堂所学知识，提高阅读理解能力，增加学生的英语知识和其他知识。

这套阅读材料的编排特点：

1. 这套阅读材料与初级中学英语课本第三至第六册平行，即册数及课数与课本相对应。每课配有两篇短文，题材与课文相近，难易程度与课文相当，使课外阅读与课文教学能同步进行。

2. 每篇短文的长度约在 200~350 个词之间。严格控制每篇短文的生词量，基本上都在 1%~3% 之间，以利学生自学。在正文部分生词均用黑体标明，全书的生词按字母顺序排列，注上音标、词性和词义列入词表附于书后，便于查阅。

3. 每篇短文后附有注释，注释的头一条都标明该篇短文

的约计词数及生词所占的比例。对课文的难点做了适当的注释。

4. 每篇短文都配有一幅插图,使学生读起来更有形象感。短文后都编有练习,以检查学生对短文的理解和帮助学生巩固课本已学知识。练习形式多样,生动活泼。书后附有练习的参考答案。

教师可根据学生的具体情况,作不同的要求。上完一课之后,可布置学生在课内或课外阅读配合该课的两篇短文,也可只选读其中的一篇。要求学生读完一篇短文后,立即做后面的练习,做练习时一定不要回头再去看短文,做好以后,再和书后所附的答案核对。

由于编者水平有限,错漏在所难免,恳切希望师生们批评指正。

编 者

1987. 5.

## Contents

<b>Section 1</b>	A. The Study of English .....	1
	B. English Spelling.....	6
<b>Section 2</b>	A. An Unemployed Worker .....	11
	B. The Girl Who Led An Army.....	15
<b>Section 3</b>	A. Pollution .....	20
	B. History of Newspapers .....	25
<b>Section 4</b>	A. Water, Water Everywhere.....	30
	B. Heat Under Your Feet .....	35
<b>Section 5</b>	A. Dr Robot .....	41
	B. The Computer in the Office .....	46
<b>Section 6</b>	A. Blue Is the Sea .....	52
	B. A Rose Is Pink .....	52
<b>Section 7</b>	A. Man's Best Friend.....	54
	B. Lessons from the Tortoise .....	60
<b>Section 8</b>	A. All Kinds of Manners.....	66
	B. How to Be Polite .....	70
<b>Section 9</b>	A. Your Future in Science .....	76
	B. A Jungle in Your Garden .....	81
<b>Section 10</b>	A. The Coming of Spring.....	86
	B. Boats Sail on the River.....	87
	Vocabulary .....	88
	Appendix: Key to Exercises .....	94

## Section 1



### A. THE STUDY OF ENGLISH

It is over two years since I began to learn English. I am glad that I am getting on well with it.

I find English very interesting, but quite difficult. When I first started, I thought I had only to remember the new words and learn some **grammar**. I knew little about English **idioms**. I thought each English word had a word **equal** to it in Chinese. When I learned to say "I see a book on the desk", and "I am going to see a friend", I thought the English word

"see" was just like the Chinese word "*kan*". So one day when my teacher asked me, "What are you doing?" I answered, "I'm seeing a book." "That's wrong," the teacher said. "You don't see a book. You read a book. You can't use an English word like a Chinese one. Be sure not to make the same mistake again."

After that I began to pay more attention to the differences between Chinese and English. For example, in English we say a "high mountain", but a "tall man". In Chinese we use the same word "*gao*" for both. Again in English we say "take part in the sports meet", "**attend** a meeting" and "join the army", while in Chinese we can use "*can jia*" for all three. Interesting, isn't it?

So to study English doesn't only mean hard work, it can be great fun, too! We not only have to pay attention to pronunciation, grammar, spelling and handwriting; we also have to understand English idioms. Only in that way can we learn English well.

But all this is only a beginning and I still have a long way to go. I'll try my best and work even harder than before. I must speak and listen to English more both in and out of class. I must read and write more, too. I must learn English well so that I can work well when I grow up.

## NOTES

1. THE STUDY OF ENGLISH 英语学习。本文 326 个单词,其中生词 6 个(包括本学期即将学到的生词 2 个),占 1.8%。
2. It is over two years since I began to learn English. 我学英语已经两年多了。本句相当于 I have learned English for over two years.
3. I am getting on well with it. 本句相当于 I am studying it quite well.

to get on 进展;相处融洽。

4. I knew little about English idioms. 英语的习惯用语我知道得不多。
5. I thought each English word had a word equal to it in Chinese. 我以为每个英语单词都能在汉语中找到一个对等的词。

句中 equal to it 为后置定语,修饰 word。形容词短语作定语时,一般都放在被修饰的名词后面。

6. I thought the English word "see" was just like the Chinese word "*kan*". 我以为英语的 "see" 和汉语的 "看"完全一样。

句中的 "*kan*" 和下文的 "*gao*" 以及 "*can jia*" 是汉语 "看", "高" 及 "参加" 的拼音。

7. You don't see a book. You read a book. 不能说 see 一本书,而要说 read 一本书。



句中的 you 泛指任何人,可以不译出。

8. Interesting, isn't it? 你看,多有趣啊!

这是一个省略句,原句是 It is interesting, isn't it? 这句话虽然是问话的形式,实际上是惊叹的语气,读时要用降调,汉译时可译成感叹句。

句中的 it 代表本段所述汉语和英语的不同,因把这些情况作为一个整体来看待,所以用单数的 it 来代替。

9. Only in that way can we learn English well. 只有这样我们才能学好英语。

这是一个倒装句,把 only 及其修饰的状语置于句首是为了强调“只有这样……”,在这样的倒装句中,要把助动词或情态动词等移至主语之前。

10. But all this is only a beginning .... 但所有这一切仅仅是一个开端……。

句中 beginning 是一个名词,由动词 begin 变来的。

11. I must speak and listen to English more both in and out of class. 课堂内外我都要多说多听英语。

12. I must learn English well so that I can work well when I grow up. 我一定要学好英语,长大后更好工作。

句中 so that 是“以便”的意思,引导目的状语从句。

## EXERCISES

1. Answer the following questions:

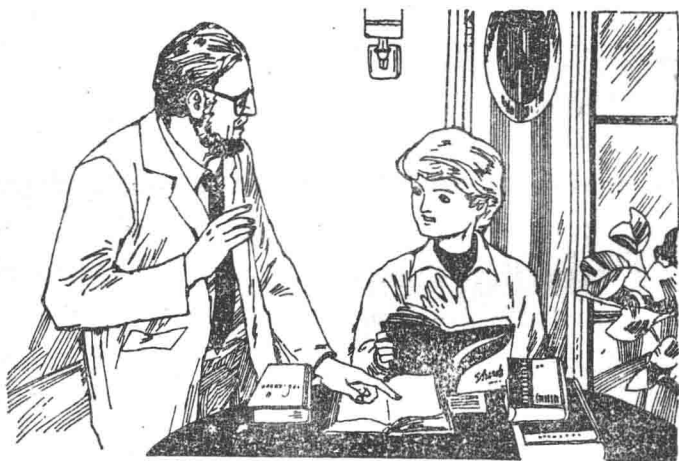
- 1) When did you begin to study English? How long have you studied it?
  - 2) Do you think English is interesting? Do you find it difficult?
  - 3) Can you learn English well if you only remember some words and some grammar?
  - 4) Can you give some examples to show the differences between Chinese and English?
  - 5) What do you study English for?
2. Say each of these sentences in another way to give the same meaning:
- 1) My father has worked in that factory for more than twenty years.  
It is \_\_\_\_ since \_\_\_\_.
  - 2) They are friendly to their neighbours.  
\_\_\_\_ get on well with \_\_\_\_.
  - 3) I don't know much about him.  
\_\_\_\_ little \_\_\_\_.
  - 4) Don't be late for class again.  
Be sure \_\_\_\_.
  - 5) It is interesting to study English. It is difficult to study English, too.  
\_\_\_\_ both \_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_.
  - 6) We can show slides in the daytime only in this way.

Only — can —.

7) We must start early to get there in time.

— so that — can —.

## B. ENGLISH SPELLING



One of my difficulties is to spell English words. English words are too difficult for me to spell correctly. I always need a dictionary when I am writing. When I think of a word that I am not sure I can spell, I look it up in the dictionary. But what about words I think I can spell? Some of these words are the ones that I always spell in a wrong way.

I really need a book that has in it all the words I

can't spell correctly. Where can I find it? Probably I shall have to write it myself! Also, it must be a book easy to carry **everywhere**, so it must be small enough to put in my pocket.

A college teacher once told me that even an Englishman cannot spell every English word correctly! If he hears a new word which he has never heard before, he cannot be sure how to spell it! It was such a surprise that I couldn't believe it; but he said, "**Firstly**, there are about half a million words in English, and nobody knows all of them; and **secondly**, English is not spelled **phonetically**." What he said made me very happy! If an Englishman cannot spell all English words correctly, how can I?

## NOTES

1. ENGLISH SPELLING 英语拼写。本文 215 个单词,其中生词 6 个(包括本学期即将学到的生词 1 个),占 2.8%。
2. When I think of a word that I am not sure I can spell; ... 当我想到一个我没把握拼写的词时,……

句中 that I am not sure I can spell 是一个定语从句,修饰 word。

3. But what about words I think I can spell? 但我以为我会拼写的那些词又怎么样呢?

句中 I think I really can spell 是一个定语从句,

修饰 words。

4. Some of these words are the ones that I always spell in a wrong way. 其中一些正是我老是拼错的词。

(1) 句中 ones 代替 words。

(2) that I always spell in a wrong way 是一个定语从句, 修饰 ones。

in a wrong way 用错误的方法。

5. I really need a book that has in it all the words I can't spell correctly. 我的确需要一本包含我不会正确拼写的所有词汇的书。

(1) that has in it all the words 是一个定语从句, 修饰 book。

(2) I can't spell correctly 是一个定语从句, 修饰 words。

6. Also, it must be a book easy to carry everywhere, so it must be small enough to put in my pocket. 而且, 必须是一本便于携带的书, 因此, 书本要小, 要能放进衣袋里。

7. If he hears a new word which he has never heard before, he cannot be sure how to spell it. 如果他听到一个以前从未听到过的新单词, 他也没把握怎么拼写。

句中 which he has never heard before 是一个定语从句, 修饰 word。

8. It was such a surprise that I couldn't believe it.  
这一情况使人感到太惊奇了,我真不敢相信。

such ... that “如此……以致”的意思, such 后面跟名词或名词词组。

9. What he said made me very happy! 听了他的话我真太高兴了。

句中 what he said 是一个从句,作主语。

## EXERCISES

1. Choose the best answers:

- 1) One of the writer's (作者的) difficulties is \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) to read English correctly  
(B) to write something in English  
(C) to spell English words  
(D) to look up words in the dictionary
- 2) A dictionary can help him \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) to write what he wants to  
(B) to spell correctly the words he is not sure of  
(C) to speak like an Englishman  
(D) to listen to more English
- 3) The writer needs a dictionary with all the words \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) he has never heard before  
(B) he can't find in other dictionaries

(C) he wants to use in writing

(D) he cannot be sure how to spell

- 4) The dictionary he wants must be \_\_\_\_ to put in his pocket.

(A) small enough (B) big enough

(C) light enough (D) heavy enough

- 5) There are about \_\_\_\_ words in English, and nobody knows all of them.

(A) half a million (B) one million

(C) one million and a half (D) millions of

2. Say each of these sentences in another way to give the same meaning:

- 1) The box is so heavy that I cannot move it.

\_\_\_\_ too \_\_\_\_ for \_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_.

- 2) This recorder is very small. I can carry it everywhere.

\_\_\_\_ small enough to \_\_\_\_.

- 3) I don't know how I should show slides.

\_\_\_\_ how to \_\_\_\_.

- 4) The film is very good. I want to see it once again.

\_\_\_\_ such a \_\_\_\_ that \_\_\_\_.

## Section 2



### A. AN UNEMPLOYED WORKER

John Smith, a worker in New York, had lost his job and become unemployed. He tried hard but could not find any job. At that time there were hundreds of thousands of unemployed workers throughout the country.

One day when he was walking in the street, looking for a job, he saw a big fruit store. He looked into the yard and saw several workers carrying big boxes with fruit. He passed the store and then return-



ed. He entered the store office. He knew he could get nothing there. Yet something told him to try once more. In the office he saw a fat man sitting behind a desk.

"What do you want?" the fat man asked.

"I'm looking for a job, sir," John answered. "I wonder if you need hands."

"I'm afraid we have no job for you here. We have enough hands now."

"I have been out of work for six months. Are you quite sure you cannot offer me anything, sir?"

The fat man said, "I'm sorry but we don't need any hands now."

As John was going to leave, the fat man suddenly stopped him.

"Are you strong?" he asked.

"I think I am, sir," John said.

"Our men have to carry heavy boxes with fruit. It is hard work and we pay eight dollars a week. Will you take the job if we give you only five dollars? Then we could fire a man and you would take his place."

John thought for a while. He was in great need of a job, but to take another man's job, to become a scab? Never!

"Well, what do you think of it, young man?"