

英语原著阅读文选

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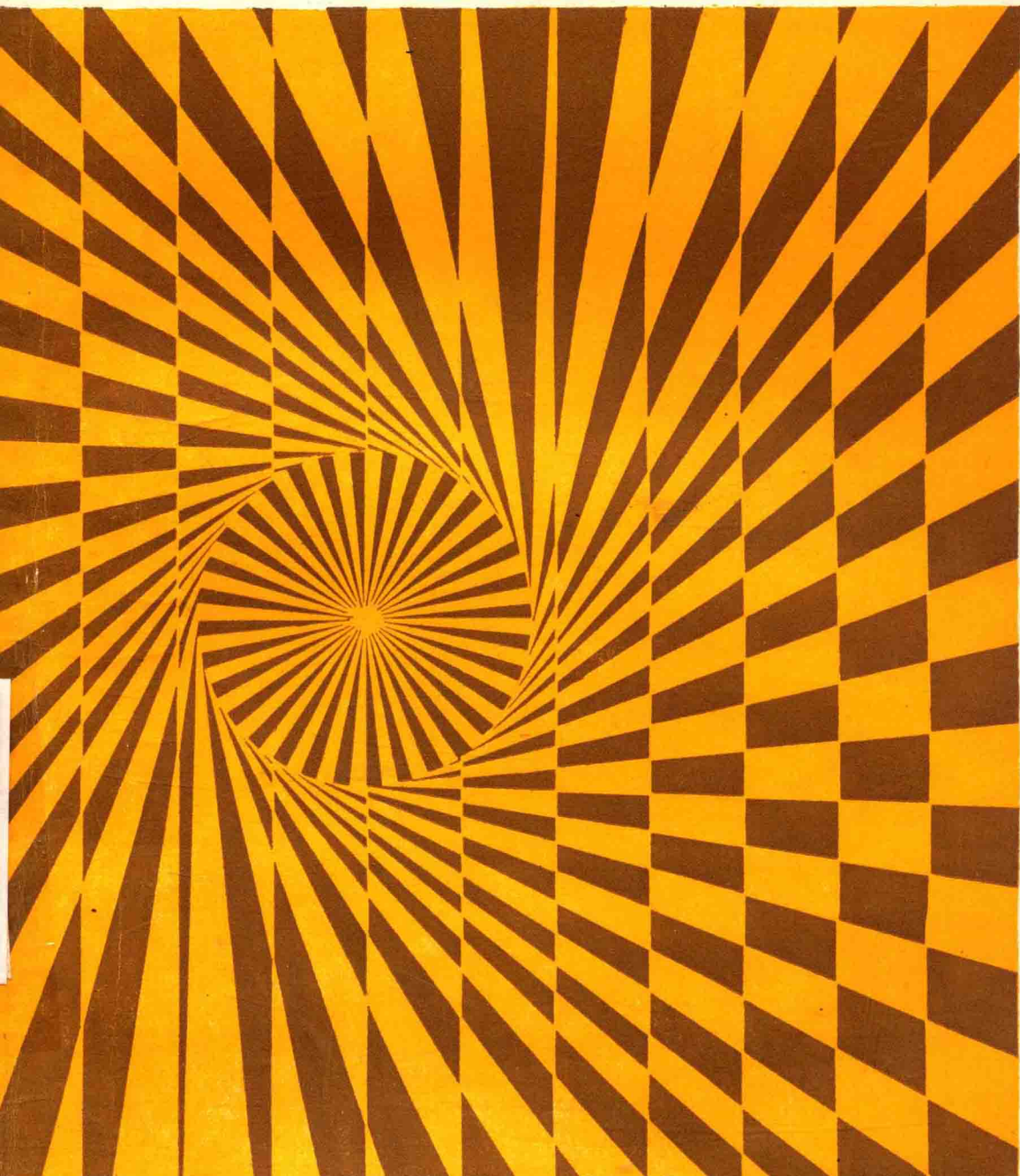
上海交通大学出版社

张思中主编

张思中外语教学法丛书

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初 中

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上海交通大学出版社

内 容 提 要

本书是按照张思中教学法“适当集中、反复循环、阅读原著、因材施教”的教学原则编写。每五课为一单元,集中识词。每篇文章都附有问题和判断题,以帮助学生阅读理解。本书所选的阅读内容包括天文、地理、历史、传记、小说、科普知识等。水平由低到高,学生在短期内能较大程度提高阅读原著的能力。

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前 言

如何帮助学生提高外语阅读水平,张思中外语教学法研究会给予了特别的关注,并成立了专题组,对此进行了专门研究。几年来,我们研究会的老师们在全国各地试验中取得了许多宝贵的经验,形成了较为成熟的教学模式,学生的成绩显著提高。

我们的教学模式在全国普遍受到欢迎,使用人数激增,广大师生迫切希望能有一本相应的原文阅读文选。为了满足不同水平学生的需求,我们组织力量编写这套《原著阅读文选》,供广大读者使用。

本书是按照张思中教学法“适当集中、反复循环、阅读原著、因材施教”的教学原则而编写的。每五课为一单元,集中识词,每篇文章后附有问答题和判断题,以帮助学生阅读理解。本文选内容包括天文、地理、历史、传记、小说、科普知识等。水平由低到高,供初二、初三学生使用。

本书每五课为一单元,由浅入深。读者可先集中学习每单元的单词,在掌握单词的基础上,再阅读文章,并做每课后的练习,以测试自己的阅读水平。

限于水平,书中会有不少的缺点和不当之处,谨请读者不吝批评赐教。

编者 1993.10.1

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Vocabulary (Lesson 1—5)

[i:]

1. heat [hi:t] *n.* 热 3
2. steel [sti:l] *n.* 钢 4
3. needle [ni:d] *n.* (指)针 4
4. cheese [tʃi:z] *n.* 乳酪 5

[i]

5. mirror ['mirə] *n.* 镜子 1
6. lily ['lili] *n.* 百合花 2
7. friction ['frikʃən] *n.* 摩擦、摩擦力 3
8. slip [slip] *v.* 滑(动);滑倒 3
9. skid [skid] *v.* (车轮之)打滑 3
10. clip [klip] *n.* 回形针 4
11. pick [pik] *v.* 摘、采 4
12. string [striŋ] *n.* 细绳 4

[e]

13. reflect [rɪ'flekt] *v.* 反射 1
14. temperature ['temprətʃə] *n.* 温度 2
15. however [haʊ'evə] *adv.* 不过 2
16. repel [ri'pel] *v.* 排斥 4
17. direction [di'rekʃən] *n.* 方向 4
18. energy ['enədʒi] *n.* 能量 5
19. cell [sel] *n.* 细胞 5

[æ]

20. happen ['hæpn] *v.* 发生 2
21. cactus ['kæktəs] *n.* 仙人掌 2
22. wagon ['wægən] *n.* 四轮马车 3
23. magnet ['mæɡnit] *n.* 磁铁 4
24. magnetic [mæɡ'netik] *adj.* 有磁性的 4
25. nonmagnetic [nɒnmæɡ'netik] *adj.* 无磁性的 4
26. magnetism ['mæɡnitizəm] *n.* 磁力 4
27. gravity ['græviti] *n.* 重力 4
28. attract [ə'trækt] *v.* 吸引 4
29. fat [fæt] *n.* 脂肪 5

30. fatty ['fæti] *adj.* 含脂肪的 5

[ʌ]

31. sunlight ['sʌnlait] *n.* 日光 1
32. mushroom ['mʌʃrʊm] *n.* 蘑菇 2
33. rub [rʌb] *v.* 摩擦 3
34. compass ['kʌmpəs] *n.* 指南针 4

[ɑ:]

35. starch [stɑ:tʃ] *n.* 淀粉 5
36. starchy ['stɑ:tʃi] *adj.* 含淀粉的 5

[ɔ:]

37. store [stɔ:] *v.* 贮藏 2
38. fall [fɔ:l] *n.* 秋天 2
39. force [fɔ:s] *n.* 力、力量 3
40. floor [flɔ:] *n.* 地板 3
41. toward [tə'wɔ:d] *prep.* 朝……方向 4

[ɒ]

42. rock [rɒk] *n.* 岩石 2
43. block [blɒk] *n.* (木、石)大块 3

[u:]

44. moonlight ['mu:nlaɪt] *n.* 月光 1
45. bloom [blu:m] *v.* 开花 2
46. fuel ['fjuəl] *n.* 燃料 5

[u]

47. push [puʃ] *n.v.* 推 3
48. pull [pul] *v.* 拉、拖 4
49. sugar ['ʃʊɡə] *n.* 糖 5

[ai]

50. slide [slaid] *v.* 滑 3
51. tire ['taɪə] *n.* 车胎 3
52. iron ['aɪən] *n.* 铁 4
53. besides [bi'saɪdɪz] *prep.* 除……之外 5

[ɔɪ]

54. soil [soɪl] *n.* 土壤 2

[əʊ]

55. though [ðəu] conj. 即使	1	61. protein ['prəuti:n] n. 蛋白质	5
56. mold [məuld] n. 菌(类植物)	2	[au]	
57. roll [rəul] v. 滚动	3	62. amount [ə'maunt] n. 数量、总额	2
58. roller ['rəulə] n. 滚动的物体	3	[əə]	
59. suppose [sə'pəuz] v. 假定	3	63. airplane ['eəplein] n. 飞机	5
60. pole [pəul] n. 磁极	4		

Lesson 1 How Does the Moon Look to You?

You have seen the moon many times. Does it look large or small? Does it look near or far away?

When you see the moon from the earth, the moon looks small. The moon is really very large, but not as large as the earth. It is much larger than the largest mountain on the earth.

Why does the moon look small when you see it from the earth?

The moon is very far away from the earth.

Things that are far away from you look smaller than things that are close.

Which looks smaller, the moon or the tree?

The moon looks smaller, even though it is really much larger than a tree. It looks smaller because it is far away from you and the tree is close to you.

What is moonlight?

You can see the sun and the stars in the sky. They give off light. The moon does not give off any light of its own. How then can you see the moon at night?

Light from the sun shines on the moon. Some of this light reaches the earth from the moon. The moon reflects sunlight, which now can be called moonlight.

How is light reflected? You can see how light is reflected if you hold a mirror in the sun. The mirror will reflect some sunlight.

The moon is something like a mirror. It reflects the light of the sun.

How is the moon something like the ball in this picture?

In the picture you see a light shining on the ball. Half of the ball is in the light. The other half is dark.

The sun shines all the time. However, it shines on only half of the moon at a time. Like the earth, half of the moon is in sunlight. The other half is dark.

What part of the moon can you see? The only part of the moon you can see is the part that is in sunlight.

Notes:

1. Things that are far away from you
look smaller than things that are close.

离你远的东西看上去比离你近的东西小。
2. even though 即使, 纵然

- | | |
|---|--|
| 3. close to 在……的近旁 | 束光照在球上 |
| 4. give off (散)发出(光、热等) | 8. at a time 一次, 每次 |
| 5. ...which now can be called moonlight
这种光现在称之为月光 | 9. The only part of the moon you can see is the part that is in sunlight. 你所能看见的月球部分是阳光照射着的那一部分。 |
| 6. something like 颇似, 有点像 | |
| 7. see a light shining on the ball 看见一 | |

Comprehension Check:

I. Read each statement and decide whether it is true or false:

1. The moon is really very large, but not as large as the sun.
2. Things that are close to you look smaller than things that are far away.
3. The moon gives off some light of its own.
4. The moon reflects the light of the sun.
5. Like the earth, half of the moon is in sunlight. The other half is not.

II. Answer the questions:

1. Which looks smaller, the moon or the tree? why?
2. What is moonlight?
3. How is light reflected?
4. What part of the moon can you see?

Lesson 2 What Do Plants Need to Live and Grow?

You can tell from the picture what most plants need.

What can these plants use for making their own food? Plants use water, air and light to make food. These are the things plants need to live and grow.

What would happen to these plants if they got too cold? What would happen to them if they got too hot?

These plants could not live. Some plants can live in very cold places. Other kinds can live in very hot places.

Plants need to be in a temperature that is right for them.

Do all plants grow in the same kind of soil?

Look at the different places where these plants are growing.

Do the plants in the rock garden need the same kind of soil as the vegetables?

You can even grow plants without soil. However, you must give them the things they get from soil.

Do all plants need the same amount of water?

Look at these different plants.

Which plant gets very little water? Which plant lives in water?

The cactus plant lives in hot, dry places. It stores much of the water it gets. It can grow in the desert because of the kinds of parts it has.

Why could the water lily not live where the cactus lives?

Do all plants need the same amount of light?

Look at the plants in the pictures. Which plants bloom in the spring and summer? Which plants bloom in the fall?

Plants which bloom in the spring and summer need more light than fall plants.

Some plants, such as mushrooms and molds, grow in dark places. They are not green. They do not need light in order to grow. Mushrooms and molds can grow in the light, too.

Do all plants grow in the same kinds of places?

You know that some plants grow in very hot places. Others grow in very cold places.

Where are these plants growing?

Some plants grow in very high places, where other plants could not live. Here the wind blows very hard. Plants which grow in such places do not get very tall.

Notes:

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. What can these plants use for making their own food? 这些植物可以利用哪些东西来制造自己的养料呢? | 壤中所得到的东西 |
| 2. ...the things plants need to live and grow 植物需要维持生命和生长的东西 | 7. It stores much of the water it gets. 它把所得到的大部分水分贮存起来。 |
| 3. get too cold 受寒(冻) | 8. ...because of the kinds of parts it has 由于具有那种储水器官 |
| 4. Plants need to be in a temperature that is right for them. 植物需要生长在适合它们的温度之中。 | 9. water lily 睡莲 |
| 5. ...the different places where these plants are growing 这些植物所生长的不同地方 | 10. Plants which bloom in the spring and summer 在春季和夏季开花的植物 |
| 6. the thing they get from soil 它们从土 | 11. in order to 为了, 以便 |
| | 12. ...where other plants could not live 在其他植物不能生长的地方 |
| | 13. Plants which grow in such places 生长在这样地方的植物 |

Comprehension Check:

I. Read each statement and decide whether it is true or false:

1. Plants use soil, water and air to make food. ✓
2. Some plants can grow without soil. ✓
3. The cactus plant can store water. ✓
4. All plants need the same amount of light. ✗
5. Fall plants need less light than plants which bloom in the spring and summer. ✓

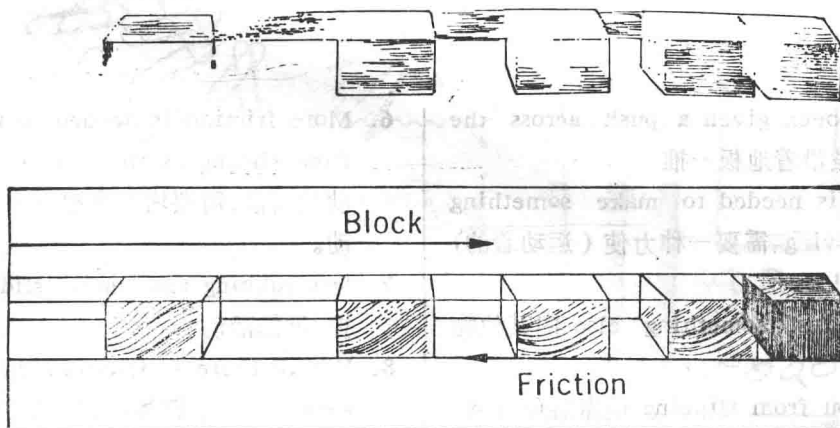
II. Answer the questions:

1. What do plants need to live and grow?
2. Which plant gets very little water?
3. Why could the water lily not live where the cactus plant lives?
4. Where do some plants, such as mushrooms and molds grow?
5. Which plants do not get very tall?

Lesson 3 The Force of Friction

What is friction?

After a block has been given a push across the floor, it soon stops. You know that a force is needed to make something stop moving. What force makes the block stop moving?



Friction between the block and the floor makes the block stop moving. The block was moving in one direction. The force of friction was pushing in the other direction. The force of friction made the block stop.

There is friction when something rubs against something else. What things are rubbing in these pictures?

The friction between your shoes and the ground keeps you from slipping. The friction between a tire and the street keeps a car from skidding. The force of friction can help you in many ways.

How may friction help you?

Friction may help in many ways. What things in the pictures help to get more friction?

It is not safe when some things slide too fast. More friction is needed to keep things from sliding as they move.

When is friction not a help?

Friction makes things slow down and stop.

Sometimes, people want things to move easily for a long time. They want things to slide. They want less rubbing and more sliding.

What is being done in the pictures to get less friction?

What is another way to get less friction?

Suppose you want to move a box. What can you do to make the job easier?

Why is the box easier to move when it is on rollers? Why is it easier when it is in a wagon?

There is less friction when you roll something than there is when you slide it.

Does friction make heat?

There is friction when things rub together. Will your hands get warm if you rub them together?

Rubbing makes things get warm. Where there is friction, there also is some heat.

What will get warm from the rubbing you see in these pictures?

Notes:

- | | |
|---|--|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. ...has been given a push across the floor 被沿着地板一推2. a force is needed to make something stop moving 需要一种力使(运动着的)物体停止运动3. rubs against something else 同其他物体摩擦4. keep you from slipping 使你避免滑倒5. ...keeps a car from skidding 防止汽车打滑 | <ol style="list-style-type: none">6. More friction is needed to keep things from sliding as they move. 当物体移动的时候,需要增大摩擦力来防止它们滑动。7. less rubbing and more sliding 减少摩擦,增加滑动8. Where there is friction, there also is some heat. 有摩擦(力)的地方,也就有热能(存在)。 |
|---|--|

Comprehension Check:

I. Read each statement and decide whether it is true or false:

1. A block will move after it has been given a push across the floor.
2. The force of friction can make the block stop.
3. The friction between a tire and the street keeps your bike from skidding.
4. It is not only fast but also safe when things slide too fast.
5. Friction can help us in many ways.
6. When you want things to move easily, you should want more rubbing.
7. It is easier to move when a heavy box is put in a wagon.

II. Answer the questions:

1. What force makes the block stop moving?
2. When do people want less rubbing?
3. How can you move a heavy box?

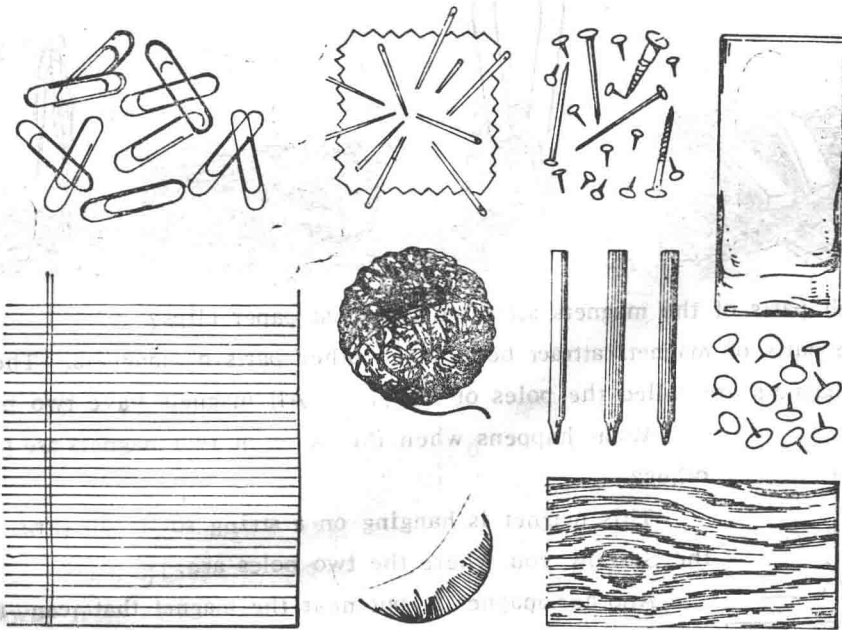
4. What happens when you rub your hands together?
5. What's the use of oil?

Lesson 4 What Is Magnetism?

You know about two kinds of forces. Gravity is a force. Friction is a force. Another important force is magnetism.

There are many kinds of magnets. Magnets can make some things move. If some things are near a magnet, they will move toward the magnet. They will be attracted to the magnet.

Which of these things may be attracted to a magnet?



What will a magnet attract?

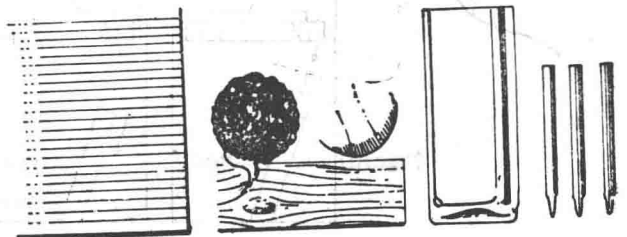
A magnet will attract some things, but it will not attract other things.

If something is attracted, it is magnetic. All of these things are magnetic.



If something is not attracted, it is nonmagnetic. All of these things are nonmagnetic.

How are the magnetic things different from the nonmagnetic things?



All magnetic things have iron or steel in them. Iron and steel are magnetic.

Through what kinds of things will a magnet attract iron or steel?

If you put a magnet near a paper clip, the magnet will pull the paper clip.

Through what does the magnet attract?

A magnet will attract through air.

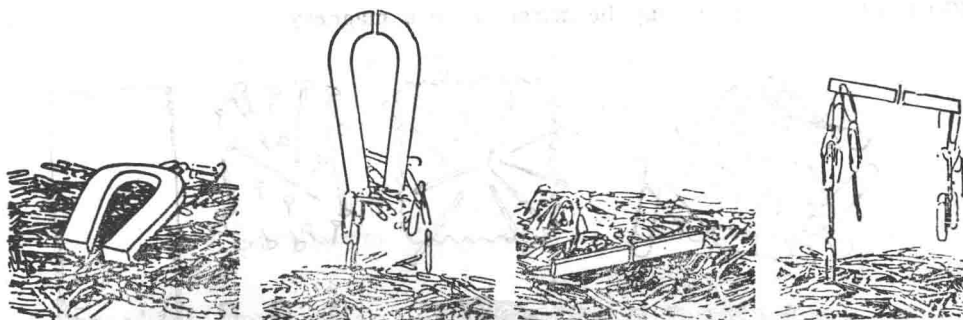
Through what other things will a magnet attract?

Magnets will attract through things that are nonmagnetic.

Which parts of a magnet attract best?

Many paper clips were put on a table. Then magnets were put on the paper clips.

When the magnets were picked up, they looked like this.



Which parts of the magnets attracted the most paper clips?

Some parts of magnets attract better than other parts of magnets. These stronger parts of magnets are called the poles of magnets. All magnets have two poles.

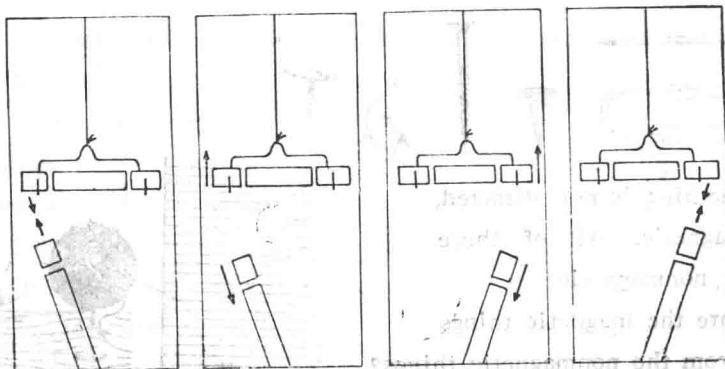
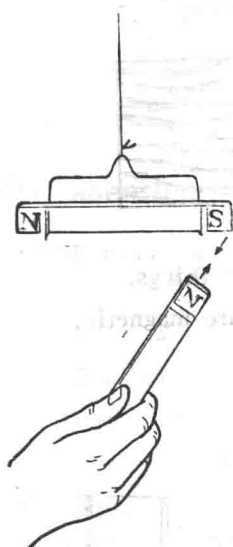
What happens when the poles of two magnets are put near each other?

This magnet is hanging on a string so it can turn. The N and the S show you where the two poles are.

Another magnet is put near the magnet that can turn. What happens?

Different poles move toward each other.

What do these pictures show?



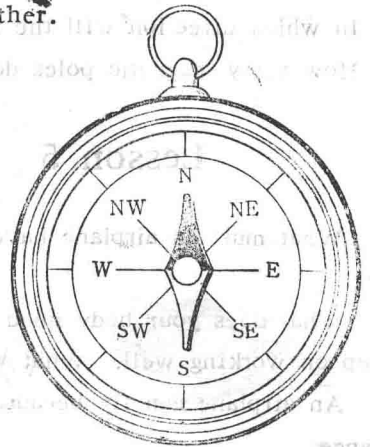
Different poles attract each other. If the poles are the same, they do not attract each other. They repel. They push away from each other.

How can magnets be used to find directions?

A magnet that is hanging on a string can turn. It will turn so that one pole points to the north. The other pole points to the south. This is one way to find the direction of north and of south.

What is this magnet called?

The needle in the compass is a magnet. The needle can move. If no other magnetic things are near, one end of it will point toward the north. In which direction will the other end point?



What makes a compass needle point to the north and south?

Remember what happens when one magnet is put near another magnet.

Another magnet can make a compass needle move.

What magnet makes the needle move?

The earth is like a big magnet. It has two magnetic poles. One pole is in the north. The other pole is in the south.

The magnetic poles of the earth make the compass needle move.

Notes:

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. be attracted to the magnet 被磁铁吸引 | 方向 |
| 2. through what kinds of things 通过哪些物质 | 6. so that 结果(是) |
| 3. ...is put near the magnet that can turn 把.....放在可以转动的磁铁旁 | 7. in which direction 朝哪个方向 |
| 4. push away from each other 互相排斥 | 8. Remember what happens when one magnet is put near another magnet. 想一想当一块磁铁放在另一块磁铁旁时,所发生的情况。 |
| 5. be used to find directions 被用于辨别 | |

Comprehension Check:

I. Read each statement and decide whether it is true or false:

1. You know about three kinds of forces.
2. A magnet will attract every thing.
3. The same poles push away from each other.
4. Magnets will attract through air.
5. A magnet has many poles.

II. Answer the questions:

1. How are the magnetic things different from the nonmagnetic things?
2. Which parts of a magnet attract best?

3. What happens when the poles of two magnets are put near each other?
4. In which direction will the needle in the compass point?
5. How many magnetic poles does the earth have?

Lesson 5 Why Do You Need Food?

What must an airplane have in order to fly? An airplane needs fuel in order to fly.

What does your body need in order to work and play? Your body needs food to keep on working well. What would happen if you did not eat food every day?

An airplane can fly because fuel is changed inside it. Energy comes from that change.

The food you eat is fuel. It is changed inside your body. Then you, too, get energy to do things.

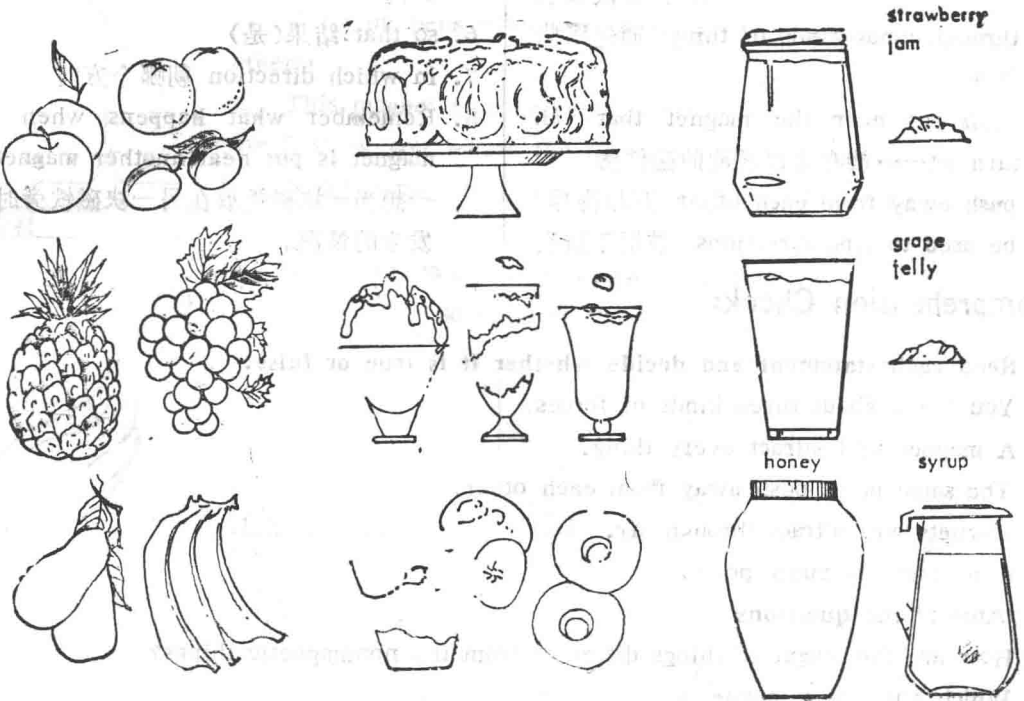
Why do you need energy to play ball?

What other kinds of energy can you tell about?

You get the most energy from certain kinds of food.

One kind of food has sugar in it. This food is changed very fast inside your body. Sugar gives you energy almost right away.

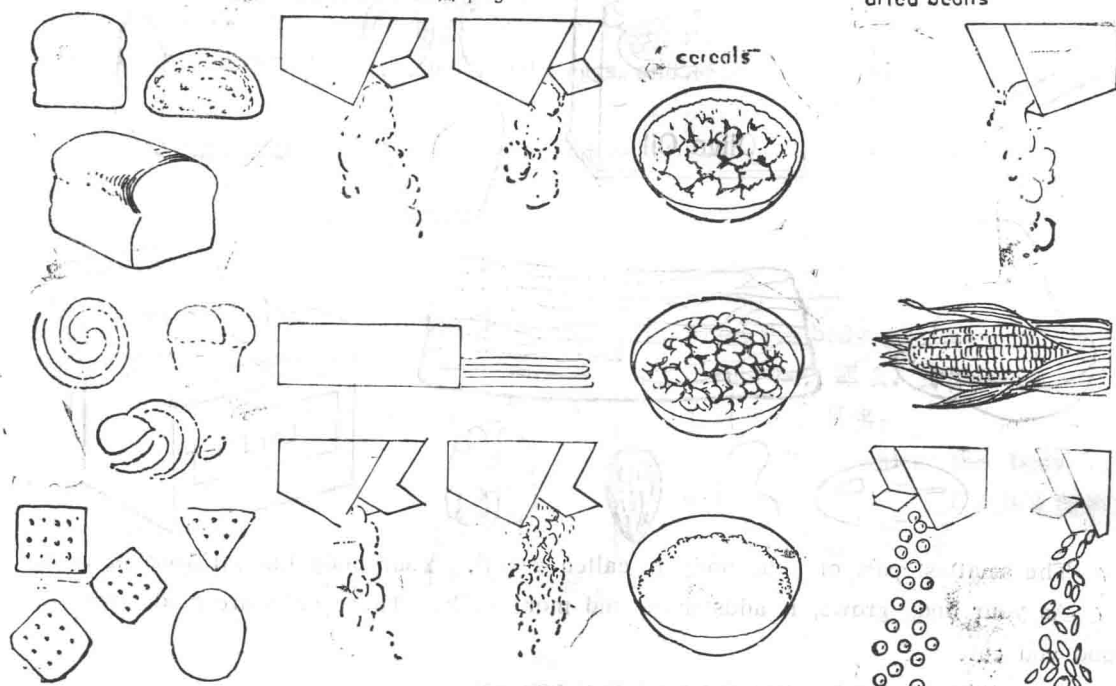
What are different kinds of foods with sugar in them?



bread and crackers

macaronis and spaghetti

dried beans



Which of these foods do you eat every day?

These foods are energy foods, too. They have starch in them. The starch is changed to sugar inside your body.

Most of your energy comes from starchy foods. These foods are the best kind to eat for energy.

Another kind of energy food has fat in it. Fatty food gives you more energy than sugar.

You need some fatty food at every meal. However, you do not need as much as other food.

Your body may store fat and use it later for energy.

What fatty foods do you eat every day?

Sometimes people eat too many energy foods. Then the body gets more energy than it can use.

Energy foods which the body cannot use are changed to fat. This fat is stored in the body.

The body should not store too much fat. This kind of fat cannot be used by the body. You should not eat too many foods with a lot of sugar and fat in them.

Besides giving energy, food helps your body grow. How much taller are you this year than you were last year?

The food you eat helps every part of your body grow. Your body has many, many small parts,