

# Reading Practice



Book 2

初级中学

英语阅读训练

第二册

(初中二年级下学期用)

人民教育出版社

READING PRACTICE

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彭玉萍 袁绮云 选编

陈国威 陈挺通 插图

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# 初级中学英语阅读训练

## 第二册

(初中二年级下学期用)

彭玉萍 袁绮云 选编

责任编辑 刘锦芳

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## 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.

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## Section 1



### A. ALWAYS READY TO HELP OTHERS

One day, Lei Feng was going to take a train for Andong at Shenyang station. He saw some people standing and talking in front of the gate. Lei Feng went over and saw a woman sitting there. She looked very worried.

Lei Feng went up to her and asked, "What's the matter, madam? Can I help you?"

"I'm from Shandong, and I'm on my way to Jilin



to see my husband. I bought a ticket this morning, but I can't find it now."

"It's not in any of your pockets?" asked Lei Feng.

"No," answered the woman.

"Maybe you put it in your bag?"

"No. I'm sure it's lost, and I have no money to buy another one. Oh, dear! What shall I do?" Then she began to cry.

"Don't worry. Let's see what we can do."

Lei Feng took the woman to the ticket office. There were still some tickets left. He bought her a ticket and said:

"The train is to start in no time. Let's hurry."

The woman did not know what to say.

When the train was starting, it came to her mind that she did not know his name yet.

"Comrade, what's your name? And where do you live?"

"My name is the P. L. A. I live in New China."

## NOTES

### 1. ALWAYS READY TO HELP OTHERS 乐于助人。

本文 213 个单词,其中生词 4 个(全部在初中阶段即将学到),占 1.9%。

2. One day, Lei Feng was going to take a train for Andong at Shenyang station. 有一天, 雷锋准备在沈阳站乘火车去安东。

to take a train for ... 乘火车去……

3. I'm sure it's lost. 我敢肯定车票丢了。

to be lost 丢失了。

4. There were still some tickets left. 还有一些剩票。

句中 left 是 leave 的过去分词, 作定语, 修饰 tickets。

5. The train is to start in no time. 火车马上就要开了。

in no time = very soon

6. ... it came to her mind that she did not know his name yet. ……她才想起她还不知道他的名字呢。

to come to one's mind 被某人想起, 被某人记起。在这里 mind 是名词, 意思是“记忆”。

that she did not know his name yet 是这个句子中的真正主语, it 是形式主语。

7. My name is the P. L. A. 我的名字叫人民解放军。

the P. L. A. 是 the People's Liberation ([libə'reiʃən]解放) Army 的缩写形式。

## EXERCISES

1. Fill in each blank with the proper word or phrase in the brackets:

- 1) One day Comrade Lei Feng was on his way to  
— (Andong, Shenyang).
  - 2) The woman was going to see her husband in  
— (Shandong, Jilin).
  - 3) The woman could not find her — (money,  
ticket).
  - 4) When Lei Feng bought a ticket for the woman,  
the train — (started, was going to start).
2. Fill in the blanks with **a**, **an** or **the** where necessary:
- 1) — day before yesterday, — P.L.A. man  
took — train for — Beijing, — capital of  
— China.
  - 2) Lei Feng found — some people talking in  
— front of — gate.
  - 3) Lei Feng saw — woman sitting there. —  
woman looked very worried.
  - 4) What's — matter, — madam?
  - 5) I bought — ticket for Jilin — this morning.  
I put it in — my pocket, but it is lost.
  - 6) Lei Feng took — woman to — ticket office  
and bought her — ticket.
  - 7) My name is — P.L.A. I live in — New  
China.

## B. YOU CAN'T MISS IT



Two Englishmen were in Boston for a visit. One morning they started out to look for a famous church, but they didn't know how to get there. They stopped a man and asked.

"Excuse me, can you tell us the way to the old North Church?"

"Go three blocks and turn to your left," he said. "You can't miss it."

So the Englishmen walked three blocks and turned to their left, but they didn't see any church. They then asked a second man,

"Excuse me, but we're trying to find the North

Church.”

This one said,

“Go three blocks and turn to your left. You can’t miss it.”

Again they walked three blocks and turn to their left, but again they couldn’t find the church. In the end they asked a third man,

“Excuse me, please. Could you tell us how to get to the North Church?”

“Go three blocks and turn to your left. You can’t miss it.”

They walked three blocks and turned to their left for a third time. This time they found the church.

“Is everything in Boston three blocks and a left turn away?” they asked themselves.

Just then a man walked over to them. “Excuse me,” the man said. “Where is the museum? Can you tell me?”

“Go three blocks and turn to your left,” one of the Englishmen said at once. “You can’t miss it.”

## NOTES

1. YOU CAN’T MISS IT 你不会找不到的。本文 232 个单词，其中生词 6 个（包括初中阶段即将学到的生

词 4 个), 占 2.6 %。

2. 本文出现了几种常用的问路的方法:

Excuse me, can you tell us the way to the old North Church? 劳驾, 请问到古老的北教堂去怎么走?

Excuse me, but we're trying to find the North Church. 劳驾, 我们想找到北教堂。

Excuse me, please. Could you tell us how to get to the North Church? 劳驾, 请问到北教堂怎么走?

在表示请求的问句中, 用 could 比用 can 语气委婉一些。

Excuse me, where is the museum? Can you tell me? 劳驾, 请告诉我博物馆在哪里?

3. Go three blocks and turn to your left. 往前走, 过两条横马路, 到第三条横马路时往左拐。

block 可以指街区(四条街道当中的地区), 也可以指街段(两条平行街道之间的街的距离), 在本句指后者。

## EXERCISES

1. Change the questions to a more polite form:

Model: Where's the Beijing Station?

Excuse me, can you tell me the way to the  
Beijing Station?

1) Where's Tien An Men?

— the way to —?

2) Which is the way to the History Musseum?

\_\_\_ the way to \_\_\_?

3) Which is the way to the People's Hospital?

\_\_\_ the way to \_\_\_?

4) How can we get to the Summer Palace?

\_\_\_ how to get to \_\_\_?

5) How can I get to Beihai Park?

\_\_\_ how to get to \_\_\_?

6) I'm trying to find the Children's Palace.

\_\_\_ but I'm trying to \_\_\_.

2. Answer the following questions:

1) How many Englishmen were in Boston for a visit?

2) Where were the two Englishmen?

3) What did they start out to look for one morning?

4) Did they know how to get to the church?

5) What did they do then?

6) What did the first man say?

7) Could they find the church after they went three blocks and turned to their left?

8) Did the second and third man give the same answer?

9) What did one of the Englishmen say when a man asked them the way to the museum?

## Section 2



### A. THE MAN AND THE MONKEY

One day a man with a lot of hats was on his way to town. He was walking through a forest. In the forest there were a lot of monkeys. It was very hot and the man wanted to rest a little. He put his hats on the ground, took one and put it on his head. Then he sat down under a tall tree and was soon asleep.

When he woke up half an hour later, the man could not find his hats on the ground. He was very surprised.

"Where are my hats?" he cried and looked around



for his hats, but he could not find any on the ground. Then he looked up, and what did he see? He saw many monkeys in the tree, and each monkey had a hat on its head. "Oh, my!" he said. "What shall I do?"

"Give me back my hats!" shouted the man. But the monkeys did not understand him. They only laughed and made faces. The man thought hard, but he could not find a way. He got very angry. He took off his hat, threw it onto the ground and shouted, "Hey, monkeys! If you want all my hats, you may take this one, too!"

And what do you think happened after that? The little animals did the same. Each monkey took off its hat and threw it onto the ground. The man was very happy. He quickly picked up all his hats and went on his way.

## NOTES

1. THE MAN AND THE MONKEY 人和猴子。本文 250 个单词, 其中生词 5 个 (全部在初中阶段即将学到), 占 2 %。
2. It was very hot and the man wanted to rest a little. 天气很热, 那人想休息一会儿。  
to rest a little 相当于 to rest for a short while.