

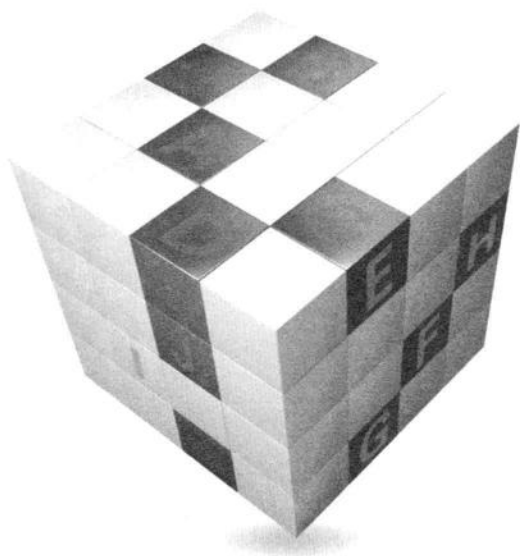


安卓 陈立双 / 编著

MASTERPIECES FOR
JUNIOR ENGLISH LEARNERS

初中生一定要背诵 的经典美文

经典美文，妙语佳句。
让您的英文写作思如泉涌，文采飞扬！



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编者的话

Editor's Note

“中学生怎样才能学好英语?”这是个困扰很多家长和学生的普遍问题,每个人都想知道答案。这个问题的背后,其实往往还隐含着提问者的另外一层含义,“学习英语有没有捷径?”

在经过这么多年的思考和探索之后,我们认为,要学好英语,有方法,没捷径。最重要的是基础和积累。

英语,作为一门外语,其重要性毋庸置疑,然而在从小学到大学、参加过无数的考试、经过无数次的努力之后,英语还是成了很多人的“噩梦”。究其原因,是因为我们太“聪明”了。学习语言恰恰是需要笨办法,需要慢节奏。可能你花了一个星期才从这本《经典美文》中背会了一篇文章,好像你的英语水平并没有明显的提高,但只要你坚持下去,一年、两年、三年,等你初中毕业的时候,如果你把这本书扎扎实实地背完,你的英语水平一定会有一个质的飞跃。

中国古代的智者早就说过“熟读唐诗三百首,不会作诗也会吟”,往往看似最传统、最朴素的办法,却是最有效的办法,这就是:背诵和模仿。英语里面也有这样的谚语:Practice makes perfect。对于国内的学生,在没有语言环境的情况下,既然不可能“习得”,只能“学得”,因此“模仿”在英语学习中起着不可忽视的作用。

英语专家张维教授也说过:学语言有一个从“死”到“活”的过程,“死”的东西多了,熟能生巧,慢慢就会“活”。死记硬背到一定程度,便会“死”去“活”来。所谓“死”就是原始的语言积累,创建个人的语料库,语料丰富了,一旦掌握了运用技巧,就能随意提取,运用自如,“死”的语言材料变“活”起来了。这也就是很多英语老师要求学生背诵课文或美文的原因所在!这本《经典美文》编写的初衷,也是希望同学们在平时的学习中尽可能有较多的“输入”,接触地道的语言,在背诵、记忆和练习的过程中潜移默化地培养语感,并逐渐形成用英语思维的能力。这样到了考试的时候才能厚积薄发。

本书在编写上具有以下三个特点:

1. 引用了多篇经典美文,语言优美地道。在选择文章时,既考虑了文体、内容、长度、难度、可模仿度,也注重趣味性和思想性。所选的文章或幽默、或风趣、或感人至深,或充满思辨性,读者们在积累语言素材的同时,也能陶冶情操。

2. 每篇文章配有词语解释和参考译文,可帮助读者们更透彻地理解文章。
3. 文章后设置了多种形式的练习,可帮助读者们巩固记忆文章中出现的妙语佳句或是实用的短语句型。

本书在编写过程中得到了以下人员的支持和帮助,特此致谢:

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另外,为了更好地与同学们交流英语学习的方方面面,我们特意安排了以下两大互动板块。

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编者

2013 年 5 月

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Summer Holidays in England

With July coming, when some exams finish, the summer holidays begin. Boys and girls will have a two-month holiday to rest.

The summer holidays are the best part of the year for most children in England. The weather is usually good, so that they can spend most of their time in swimming, camping or traveling with their parents.

Of course, the most enjoyable place is the seaside. Some children are lucky enough to live near the sea. They enjoy **exceptional** advantages. As for those who live far from the sea, their parents will also take them to the seaside for the holidays, for they know that a week or two at a seaside town during the summer holidays is their children's **eager** hope. In England not only the rich but also factory workers or bus drivers can take their children to seaside for their holidays. In fact, during the August holiday most towns are empty.

Why do children like spending their summer holidays at seaside? It is because they like the sand, the sun, the cool wind and the salt water there more than anything else. Of course there are lots of new things to see, nice things to eat and exciting things to do, but it is the feelings of sand under one's feet, of cool wind and salt water on one's feet, and of the warm sun on one's back that make the seaside what it is.

Words and Expressions:

exceptional *adj.* 优越的;杰出的;例外的;独特的

eager *adj.* 热切的

Read and recite the following sentences:

1. With July coming, when some exams finish, the summer holidays begin. Boys and girls will have a two-month holiday to rest.
2. The summer holidays are the best part of the year for most children in England. The weather is usually good, so that they can spend most of their time in swimming, camping or traveling with their parents.

Now try and write out the sentences here:

1. With July coming, when _____, the _____ begin. Boys and girls will _____ to rest.
2. The summer holidays are _____ the year for _____. The weather is _____, so that they can _____ in swimming, camping or _____.

Which sentence(s) do you like most? Write it (or them) out here:

参考译文

英国的暑假

随着七月的来临,考试结束了,暑假开始了。孩子们将会有两个月的假期时间休息。

在英国,暑假对于大多数孩子来说是一年中最好的时间。天气通常都很好,他们可以把大部分的时间用在游泳、野营或者和父母去旅行上。

当然,最让人心情愉悦的地方是海边。一些孩子很幸运地住在海边。他们有很大的优势。而对于那些远离海边的孩子,他们的父母也会带他们去海边度假,因为他们知道,孩子们很渴望在海边度过一周或两周的假期。在英国,不只是富人,连普通工人或公交司机的家庭都有能力带孩子去海边。事实上,八月的假期很多城镇都没有人了。

为什么孩子们都喜欢去海边度假呢?因为他们喜欢沙滩、阳光和清凉的海风还有咸咸的海水胜过任何其他的东西。当然在那里他们能看到很多新鲜的事物,吃到很多好吃的食物,体验很多精彩的事情,但沙滩踩在脚下的感觉,清凉的风和咸咸的海水浮过脚面,温暖的阳光照在后背,这些才是他们去海边的真正理由。

2

Bikes in America

In the past two years, millions of Americans have suddenly accepted the bike as if it were a surprising new invention. Yearly bike sales doubled between 1960 and 1970, and there are nearly 70 million bikes in the United States today. That's more than two for every three automobiles.

Of course, the bike has been **aroused** for more than 150 years, and this is not America's first bike **boom**. A wave of bike love **swept** the land in the late 1800s, and the bike population hit two million units in 1897. Then with the coming of auto, bikes became fewer, and for **decades** remained popular only with children and a few young people.

Now, with air pollution and physical fitness the bike has been brought back to the **fore-front**, especially by young people. More than eight million bikes were sold in the United States in year 2000 and a third of them went to the young people. The year before, only 15 percent of new bikes were for the young people.

Words and Expressions:

arouse vt. 引起; 唤醒

boom n. 隆隆声; 繁荣; 激增

sweep vt. & vi. 席卷, 横扫, 掠过

decade n. 十年

fore-front n. 最前部; 第一线

Read and recite the following sentence:

With the coming of auto, bikes became fewer, and for decades remained popular only with children and a few young people.

Now try and write out the sentence here:

With _____ auto, bikes _____,
and for decades remained popular _____.

Which sentence(s) do you like most? Write it (or them) out here:

参考译文

美国的自行车

在过去的两年里,上百万的美国人突然间接受了自行车,将它看作一种令人惊奇的新发明似的。在1960年到1970年间,自行车的销售量翻了一番。今天,美国拥有近7千万辆自行车。汽车和自行车数量相比,每有三辆汽车就有不止两辆自行车。

当然,自行车是在150多年间兴起的,而这也不是美国的第一次自行车流行。一股热爱自行车的浪潮在19世纪末曾席卷整个美国,到1897年自行车数量已突破200万辆。而后随着机动车的出现,自行车开始减产。在之后的几十年里,它只在孩子们和少数年轻人中受到欢迎。

现在,由于空气污染加重和骑车有益身体健康的关系,自行车又被带回了前沿,特别是在年轻人当中。在2000年,美国出售了800多万辆自行车,其中三分之一是由年轻人购买的。而在上一年,仅有15%的新自行车被年轻人购买。

3 *New Year in Different Countries*

Every culture and every country in the world **celebrates** New Year, but not every one does it the same way. The countries of America and Europe welcome the New Year on January 1. This **practice** began in the Romans. Julius Caesar changed the date of the new year from the first day of March to the first day of January. In the Middle East, New Year is when spring begins. People in China and Vietnam celebrate it on **Tet**, which is the first day of their **calendar** based on the moon. Tet usually comes between January 21 and February 19.

In all of these cultures, there is a practice of making noise. People made noise in old times to drive away the **evil** spirits from the home. Today, making noise is more of a custom than a **religious ritual**. Many people do it with **fireworks**. In Japan, people go from house to house making noise with drums and bamboo sticks. Young people in Denmark throw broken pieces of **pottery** against the sides of friends' houses.

In the United States, many people stay up till midnight on New Year's Eve to watch the time pass from one year to the next. Friends often gather together at a party on New Year's Eve, and when the new year comes, all bells ring; people blow **whistles**, sing and kiss each other. A favorite Scottish song which everyone sings together is "Auld Lang Syne". The words tell that old friends have good time. Black-eyed peas, which are eaten immediately after

Words and Expressions:

celebrate *vt.* 庆祝

practice *n.* 练习; 实践; 惯例

Tet *n.* (越南的) 春节

calendar *n.* 日历

evil *adj.* 邪恶的

religious *adj.* 宗教的; 虔诚的

ritual *n.* 仪式, 典礼

firework *n.* 烟火, 烟花

pottery *n.* 陶器

whistle *n.* 口哨

midnight, are a favorite food. They are **supposed to** **be supposed to** 应该,被期望 bring good luck to the person who eats them as his or her first food in the New Year.

Read and recite the following sentences:

Black-eyed peas, which are eaten immediately after midnight, are a favorite food. They are **supposed to** bring good luck to the person who eats them as his or her first food in the New Year.

Now try and write out the sentences here:

Black-eyed peas, which _____ after midnight, are a _____ . They are supposed to _____ the person who _____ in the New Year.

Which sentence(s) do you like most? Write it (or them) out here:

参考译文

不同国家的新年

世界上的每一种文化和每一个国家都庆祝新年,但不是所有人都用同一种方式来庆祝。美洲和欧洲国家在1月1日庆祝新年。这种做法起源于古罗马人。朱利叶斯·恺撒把新年这个日子从三月的第一天改到一月的第一天。在中东地区,新年是春天开始的日子。而中国人和越南人在春节时庆祝新年。春节是他们根据月亮的变化制定的历法的第一天,通常在1月21日到2月19日之间。

就所有这些文化而言,都有新年制造响声的习惯。在古代,人们制造噪声以便把邪魔鬼怪驱逐出家门。而在今天,制造响声与其说是一种宗教仪式,不如说是一种风俗习惯。许多人都用放烟火的方式制造响声。在日本,人们通过敲鼓和击打竹枝,挨家挨户地制造响声。丹麦的年轻人则将陶器的碎片投向朋友的房屋。

在美国,许多人在新年前夜一直熬到午夜,就是为了目睹时间从前一年跨越到新的一年。朋友们通常在新年前夜在一起聚会。当新的一年到来时,所有的钟声响起,人们吹起口哨、唱着歌,并互相亲吻。大家在一起唱起那首最受欢迎的苏格兰歌曲《友谊地久天长》。歌词是描述老朋友们在一起度过的美好时光。午夜刚过,人们开始吃黑眼豌豆,那是一种很受欢迎的食品。人们相信如果新年吃的第一种食品是黑眼豌豆,它可以带给人好运。

4 How to Escape from a Sinking Vehicle?

Any car accident is frightening, but an accident in which your **vehicle** is thrown into the water, with you **trapped** inside, is **absolutely** terrifying. Such accidents are particularly dangerous due to the risk of drowning.

However, most deaths are a result of **panic**, not having a plan and not understanding what is happening to the car in the water. By **adopting** a brace position to survive the impact, acting **decisively** when the car ends up in the water, and getting out fast, being trapped in a sinking vehicle is **survivable**, even if it's a flooded river.

Words and Expressions:

vehicle *n.* 车辆; 交通工具

trapped *adj.* 捕获的; 陷入困境的

absolutely *adv.* 绝对地; 完全地; 毫无疑问地

panic *n.* 恐慌, 惊慌

adopt *vt.* 采用, 采取, 采纳; 收养

decisively *adv.* 决然地, 果断地

survivable *adj.* 可长存的, 可存活的

Read and recite the following sentence:

However, most deaths are a result of panic, not having a plan and not understanding what is happening to the car in the water.

Now try and write out the sentence here:

However, most deaths are _____ panic, not _____ and not understanding _____ in the water.

Which sentence(s) do you like most? Write it (or them) out here:

参考译文

如何从被困水中的车里逃生?

任何交通事故都是很吓人的, 但是如果你的汽车落入了水中, 而你又被困其

中,似乎这样的事故更加恐怖。由于溺死的概率很大,这样的事故都十分的危险。

然而,由于遇事时人们很容易产生惊慌情绪,没有处理计划以及对在水中车子的情况不够了解,这是造成死亡的最大原因。实际上,如果可以在事故中采取一种防冲击的姿势来减少压力冲击,在汽车入水时表现得机智冷静,迅速脱离汽车,即使汽车落入的是一条湍急的河流,从一辆被淹的汽车中求生也是有可能的。