

*Life  
@ Reading*



# 英语经典美文诵读

七年级

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# 英语经典美文诵读

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# 前 言

古人云：“熟读唐诗三百首，不会作诗也会吟。”古人又云：“读书破万卷，下笔如有神。”英伦名仕 Francisco Bacon 爵士亦云：“Reading maketh a full man.”（读书使人完美。）英语中更有格言，曰：“Reading is to the mind what exercise is to the body.”（阅读之于心灵，犹如运动之于身体。）

学习一门语言，阅读和背诵是两件很重要的事情。

阅读可以使人明理，使人睿智。在阅读的过程中，我们感知语言的美，感悟语境的美。通过阅读，我们培养语感，积累素材。通过阅读，我们体验文化，训练思维。

背诵可以使人博古通今，使人雄辩。在背诵的过程中，我们体验英语的用词习惯，我们感受英语的行文习惯。通过背诵，我们巩固词汇，强化写作。通过背诵，我们提升思维，拓展自我。

为了给初中学生的英语学习提供朗读和背诵的材料，我们经过一年多的筹备，组织来自于浙江省的优秀的中学教师，编写了《英语经典美文诵读》。

本书选材时充分考虑了《英语课程标准》的要求和现行初中英语教材的语法、话题及词汇，具有题材新颖、体裁广泛、循序渐进、难易适当、语言优美、朗朗上口等特点。每篇文章中的生词均有注释（词性、英汉双语解释），对重点句型和优美句子均进行了强调，以供学生参考，学生在阅读之后还能记录学习到的新词和新句型。

书中如有不当之处，敬请批评指正。

编 者

2009年6月



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# Section One

## Animals



### Passage 1

Read the passage and think: Where do animals like bears and chipmunks go in the winter?

## Where Do Some Animals Go in the Winter?

In the fall, bears eat as much food as they can. So do *chipmunks* and some other animals. They all grow very fat.

Then these animals look for a warm place away from the cold. They sleep there all winter. They do not have to *wake up* to eat. They use their own *fat* for food.



At last, spring comes. The animals leave their winter beds. Their long sleep is over.

(71 words)

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### New Words and Expressions

chipmunk /'tʃɪpmʌŋk/ *n.* a small American animal similar to a squirrel with black lines on its fur (北美产)花栗鼠

wake up 醒来

fat /fæt/ *n.* the material under the skins of animals and human beings which helps to keep them warm 脂肪



## 这些动物冬天都去哪儿了?

熊在秋天的时候拼命地吃。花栗鼠和其他一些动物也一样。它们全都变得很胖。

接下来,这些动物去寻找远离寒冷的温暖的地方。它们整个冬天都在那里睡觉。它们用不着醒来去觅食,它们体内的脂肪给它们提供了能量。

最后,春天终于又来了。这些动物们离开睡了一个冬天的温暖床铺。它们漫长的睡眠结束了。

### My notes

同学们,如果学到了什么新单词和新句子,赶紧记下来吧!

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### A Tongue Twister(绕口令)

A big black bug bit a big black bear, made the big black bear bleed blood.

A big black bug bit a big black bear. Where's the big black bear the big black bug bit?

## Passage 2

Read the passage and think: How fast can a tortoise walk?

# Tortoises

*Tortoises* come from warm countries like *Spain*, *Greece*, *Italy*,



Australia, but they can live in cold countries. Many tortoises live in gardens in Great Britain and North America.

When it is cold they sleep for 20 to 24 weeks. Big tortoises can live for 150 years. Small tortoises can live for 50 or 60 years. They eat plants. They

can't fly and they can't climb, but they can walk at 5 kilometers *per hour*.

(73 words)

## New Words and Expressions

*tortoise* /'tɔ:təs/ *n.* a slow-moving land animal with a hard shell 龟

*Spain* /speɪn/ *n.* 西班牙

*Greece* /gri:s/ *n.* 希腊

*Italy* /'ɪtəli/ *n.* 意大利

*per hour* 每小时



## 龟

龟生长在西班牙、希腊、意大利、澳大利亚等温暖的国家,可是它在寒冷的国度也能存活。英国和北美的很多庭院中都生活着龟。

当天气寒冷的时候,龟要睡上20到24周。大型龟可以活150岁,小型龟能活50到60岁。它们是食草动物。它们既不会飞行也不能攀爬,但是它们能在地面爬行,一小时能爬行5千米。

### My notes

同学们,如果学到了什么新单词和新句子,赶紧记下来吧!

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### A Proverb(谚语)

The tortoise wins the race while the hare is sleeping.  
兔子睡觉,乌龟跑赢。

### Passage 3

Read the passage and think: What do frogs use to catch food?

## How Do Frogs Catch Food?

It is time for the frog to have supper. How does it catch food?

The frog stays very *still*. It *stares* straight ahead. The frog waits and waits. Soon a *bug* flies by. The frog shoots out its tongue. The frog's tongue is very long and *sticky*. The frog catches the bug on its tongue. The bug can't get away.

Then the frog waits for more bugs. It is a hungry *hunter*.



(72 words)

### New Words and Expressions

*still* /stɪl/ *adj.* not moving 静止的

*stare* /steə/ *v.* look at sth or sb for a long time without moving eyes 凝视; 盯着

*bug* /bʌg/ *n.* a small insect 虫子

*sticky* /stɪki/ *adj.* made of or containing material which can stick to anything else 粘的

*hunter* /hʌntə/ *n.* sb who catches animal for a living 猎人



## 青蛙是怎样捕食的?

又到了青蛙吃晚饭的时候了,可它是怎么捕食的呢?

青蛙一动不动地坐着,凝视前方。它耐心地等待着。不一会儿,一只小虫飞过。青蛙迅速地伸出舌头。青蛙的舌头又长又粘——原来它是用舌头来捕食的——小虫跑不了了。

青蛙开始等待更多的小虫。这个“猎人”一定是饿坏了。

### My notes

同学们,如果学到了什么新单词和新句子,赶紧记下来吧!

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### A Proverb

The frog in the well(井) knows nothing of the great ocean(大海).  
坐井观天。

## Passage 4

Read the passage and think: Why are reindeer “all-around”?

# An “All-around” Animal

*Reindeer* are strong, fast-moving animals. In the cold *country* of *Lapland*, reindeer take the place of horses. They can pull heavy *sleds* over the snow.

Reindeer also take the place of sheep. Their skins make warm clothes for the people of the North. Babies in Lapland drink reindeer milk. So reindeer take the place of cows, too.

It is a good thing that the people of the North have reindeer. The winters there are long and cold. The farm animals could not live there. But reindeer can. They love the cold. They can find their own food under the snow.

In Lapland, people are glad they have reindeer to help them.

(111 words)

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## New Words and Expressions

all-around /'ɔ:lə,raʊnd/ *adj.* good at doing almost everything 全能的

reindeer /'reɪndɪə/ *n.* (pl. reindeer) a type of large deer with long branching horns  
驯鹿

country /'kʌntri/ *n.* an area of land outside cities or towns; land used for farming or  
left unused 农村; 乡下

Lapland /'læplənd/ *n.* 拉普兰(北欧和俄罗斯北部拉普兰人居住的地区)

take the place of 代替

sled /sled/ *n.* a vehicle for sliding along snow or ice, used in play and sport or for  
carrying heavy loads 雪橇



## “全能”动物

驯鹿是一种体格强壮、行动迅速的动物。在寒冷的拉普兰乡间，人们用驯鹿代替马匹，因为它们能在雪地上拉动笨重的雪橇。

驯鹿还替代了羊的位置。居住在北部的人们用它们的皮毛做成暖和的衣物。拉普兰地区的婴儿都喝驯鹿奶，因此驯鹿还替代了牛。

居住在北部的人能有驯鹿，这真是太好了。那里的冬天寒冷、漫长，一般农场的牲畜都不能存活，可驯鹿能。它们喜爱寒冷，它们能在雪地里找到食物。

在拉普兰地区，人们很高兴自己能  
有驯鹿做伴。



### My notes

同学们，如果学到了什么新单词和新句子，赶紧记下来吧！

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### A Riddle(谜语)

What do you call a deer with no eyes?

(No idea.—No eye deer.)

What do you call a standing deer with no eyes? (No idea! on !!!S)



## Passage 5

Read the passage and think: How do fireflies find one another?

# Fly-by-night

It is fun to watch *fireflies* at night. A firefly *glows* in the dark. The light comes from inside the *bug*. Sometimes even firefly eggs will shine in the dark.

When a firefly flies by, it *flashes* its light to other fireflies. This is how fireflies find one another. There are fireflies that flash red and green lights. They are very pretty, and their lights are very bright. Many fireflies together could give enough light to show you your way in the dark.



There are many kinds of fireflies. Some have no wings. Others are called lightning bugs. We can see fireflies most in warm parts of the country.

(109 words)

### New Words and Expressions

firefly /'faɪəflaɪ/ *n.* a kind of insect that can give out light 萤火虫

glow /gləʊ/ *v.* give out heat and/or light without flames or smoke (无烟无焰地)发光; 发热

bug /bʌg/ *n.* any small insects, creeping or flying 小虫

flash /flæʃ/ *v.* appear or shine for a moment 闪亮; 闪烁