

21st Century Junior Edition

# Teens

初中版



## 《二十一世纪中学生英文报》

# 初中英语报刊阅读

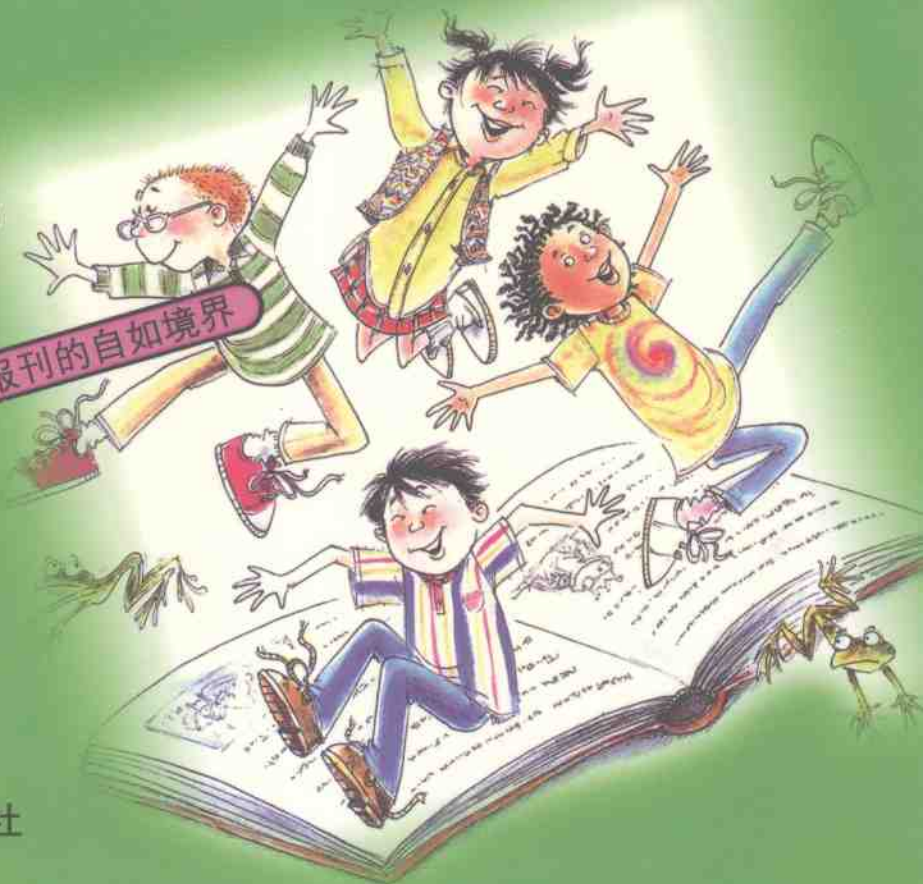
高鹏 孙常青 主编

校园生活 青年一代 关爱成长 为人处世  
社会热点 体育赛场 休闲假日  
知识长廊 风云人物 环球博览

带你穿越东西方文化

助你掌握现代英语

帮你步入阅读英语报刊的自如境界



大连理工大学出版社



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**Teens** 初中版

《二十一世纪中学生英文报》

初中英语报刊阅读

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# 前言

阅读在英语学习中是最有效、最富情景的语言吸收方式。随着词汇量的增加，学生的阅读兴趣也越来越广泛，希望能通过一种轻松的、新颖的课外阅读形式去涉猎更多的实用英语。《初中英语报刊阅读》的适时出版，将会满足广大中学生的阅读需求。

本书中的文章全部选自《二十一世纪中学生英文报》（初中版），该报广泛采用国内外第一手的英语新闻信息资源，充分利用国际知名英语教育出版机构提供的最新教学读物，是一份深受同学们喜爱的英文时事周报。作者在选编时，力求贴近学生实际、贴近生活、贴近时代，突出实用性、趣味性、知识性及针对性。所选编文章既充分体现英文报刊的新闻性，又考虑文章被编辑成书的资料性，二者有机结合，以便于指导学生通过大量的阅读提高英语阅读水平，掌握英语阅读技巧，从而促进学生综合运用英语语言能力的提高。这一点也正好符合国家《英语课程标准》提出的要求：英语课程要力求合理利用和积极开发课程资源，开展校本研究，给学生提供贴近学生实际、贴近生活、贴近时代的内容健康和丰富的课程资源。

本书题材广泛，体裁多样。以专题划分单元，每单元四课，每课两篇文章，主要包括校园生活、青年一代、关爱成长、为人处世、社会热点、体育赛场、休闲假日、知识长廊、风云人物、环球博览共10个单元。内容涉及政治、经济、历史、文化、科技、教育、社会、人物、人生等诸多方面。

本书的作者都是具有丰富教学经验的大学及中学高级教师和国家级骨干教师，因此，本书能够较好地体现国家《英语课程标准》的新理念。在内容和编写体例上从学生实际需要出发，力求创新，极具特色：①每篇文章前都有 Words \_\_\_\_\_ Time \_\_\_\_\_ 供同学们将文章的词数和自己阅读的时间填上，以检测自己阅读的效率。②生词注释(New Words)针对文章中的常用词，配有音标和基本词性、词义。③课文解释(Notes to the Text)是对影响同学们理解的复杂句式或惯用法进

## Preface

# 前言

行简明扼要的解释，并附以相应例句。④阅读理解(Analysis of the Content)题型设计灵活、规范，主观与客观比例适度，能有效地测试同学们的理解水平。⑤指点迷津主要针对理解题中的难题给予答题方法和技巧上的指导与点拨。⑥背景知识(Background Knowledge)结合单元话题的相关内容，从多元文化的视角，扩大知识面，开阔视野。⑦讨论话题(Topic for Discussion)是以激发兴趣、培养同学们的英语思维能力，提高口语与书面表达水平为目的而设计的。⑧阅读技巧指导针对学生英语报刊阅读的方法和策略予以指导，培养学生形成有效的阅读策略，提高阅读水平。

本教材在编写中得到中国日报社《二十一世纪报》总编辑聂黎生、副总编辑李文莎和《二十一世纪中学生英文报》编辑部副主任张海湛同志的关心和大力支持。

由于时间、水平有限，书中难免有疏漏之处，恳请广大读者予以批评指正。

编者

2005.5

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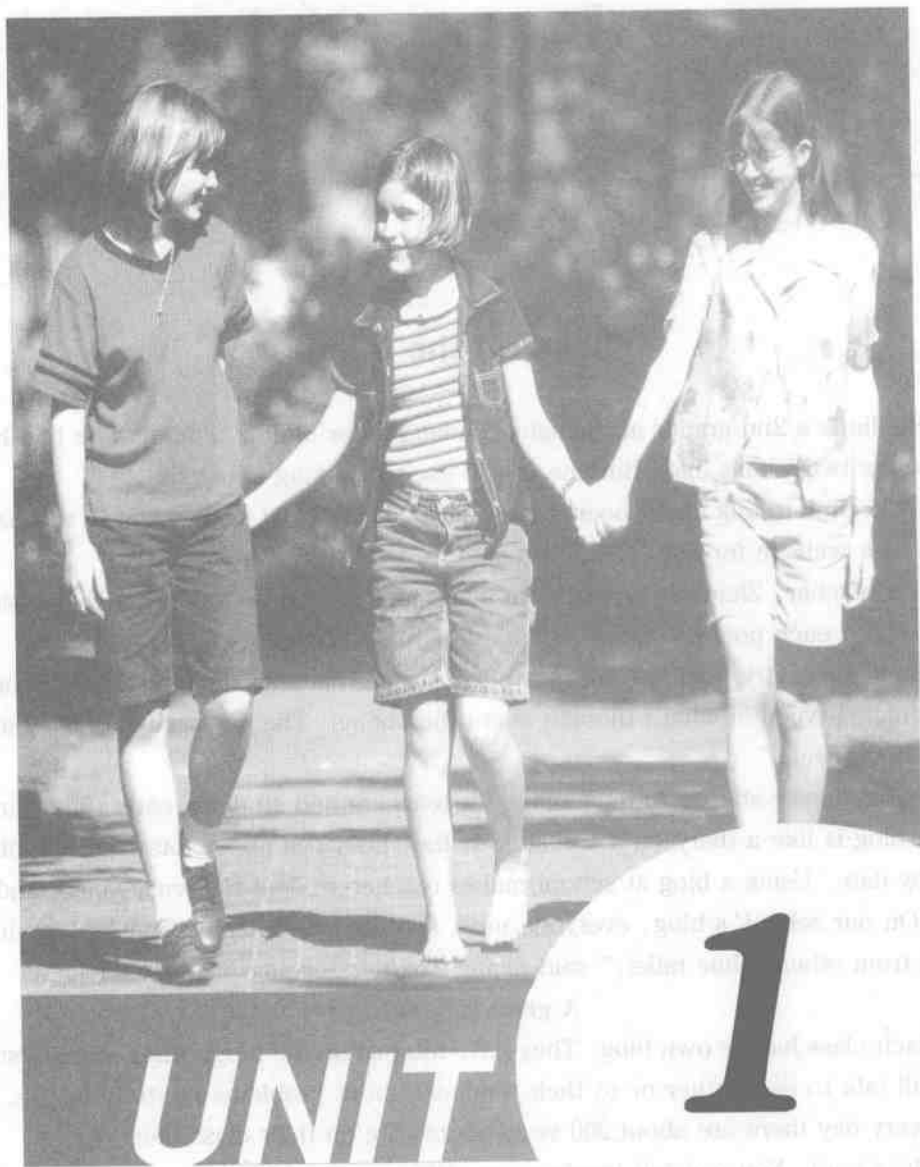
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UNIT

1

# 校园生活



# Lesson 1

## Text A

Words: \_\_\_\_\_ Time: \_\_\_\_\_

### Class on the Internet

Hu Jia is a 2nd grader at Shanghai Fudan Junior Middle School. She had her Chinese class two weeks ago. But she is still excited talking about it.

"It's time to talk about poems. But our teacher asked us to go on to the class blog (博客), a website for our class," Hu said.

Her teacher, Zhang Dianchun, put some nice poems on the blog. The class talked freely about each poem.

Hu is a shy girl, and she doesn't often put her hand up in class. But this time it's different. "I typed in what I thought about the poems. The teacher typed back and said I was doing well."

Fudan Junior started to have blogs for teachers and students early this year.

A blog is like a diary on a website. It has messages about lots of different things kept by date. Using a blog at school makes teacher-student talk easy, clear and fast.

"On our school's blog, everyone must use their real name. That's how it is different from other online talks," said Zhang Xuan, a teacher at the school.

#### A great way to learn

Each class has its own blog. They have lessons on the blog. After school, students can still talk to each other or to their teachers about problems in study or life. Zhang said every day there are about 200 students talking on their class blog.

"It's cool. You can tell teachers something you might never dare to say face to face," said Hu.

Teachers and students are friends on the blog. They talk openly. Once Zhang even told his students about a mistake he had made.

"Our class teacher is not mysterious (神秘的) any more. We are close," said Xu Jie, one of Zhang's students.

Zhou Peifei said the blog helped her study better. "Once at night I put a question on our class blog, and I quickly got the answer from a classmate."



## New Words

- ◆ poem [ˈpəʊɪm] *n.* 诗
- ◆ website [ˈwebsaɪt] *n.* 网址
- ◆ type [taɪp] *v.* 打字
- ◆ online [ˈɒnlaɪn] *adj.* 联网的;联机的
- ◆ openly [ˈəʊpənli] *adv.* 公开地;坦率地

## Notes to the Text

1. But she is still excited talking about it. 但是她现在谈起这件事来还很兴奋。  
talking about it 此处是现在分词做伴随状语  
**e.g.** The students are happy talking and laughing. 学生们说笑着,非常高兴。
2. It has messages about lots of different things kept by date. 上面有很多按日期排列的有关不同方面的信息。  
by date 按日期(排列); by size 按照大小; by name 按照名字  
**e.g.** These files are kept by date. 这些文件按时间的早晚保存。
3. Using a blog at school makes teacher-student talk easy, clear and fast. 在学校使用博客网使师生对话变得容易、明了和快捷。
4. You can tell teachers something you might never dare to say face to face. 你可以把也许根本不敢面对面对老师说的东西告诉老师。  
face to face 面对面地  
**e.g.** We need a talk face to face. 我们需要面对面地谈一次了。
5. Our class teacher is not mysterious any more. 我们班主任不再那么神秘。  
not... any more 不再  
**e.g.** He will not smoke any more. 他不再抽烟。  
She is not a child any more. 她不再是个小孩子了。
6. Once at night I put a question on our class blog, and I quickly got the answer from a classmate. 一天晚上,我在我们班的博客网上提了一个问题,我马上就从一个同学那里得到了答案。

## Analysis of the Content

 Choose the best answer for each sentence:

1. What has made Hu Jia so excited about her Chinese class?
  - A. The teacher talked about poems.
  - B. She could write out what she thought of the poems on paper.
  - C. She put up her hand in class.
  - D. She used the Internet to talk about poems.
2. What do you know about a blog?
  - A. It's a message.
  - B. It's like a diary online.
  - C. It's a website.
  - D. It's the Internet.

3. How is the school blog different from other online talks?
  - A. It's about study.
  - B. Only teachers and students can join it.
  - C. Everyone must use their real name.
  - D. They can have lessons on the blog.
4. What can the teachers and students do on the class blog?
  - A. Students can talk to each other or their teachers about problems in study or life.
  - B. They can have lessons.
  - C. They can be friends.
  - D. All the above.
5. What do the students think of the class blog?
  - A. It's helpful.
  - B. It's helpless.
  - C. It's mysterious.
  - D. It's a waste of time.



### 要点迷津

1. D 从文章前四段可以看出,胡佳是因为能在博客网上上语文课而感到兴奋。
2. B 文章第六段第一句即博客网的定义。
3. C 从文章中“On our school's blog, everyone must use their real name. That's how it is different from other online talks,”一句可以找到答案。
4. D 文章中均可找到对应事实。
5. A 从文章最后一段中的“Zhou Peifei said the blog helped her study better.”一句中可以看出博客网对学生们的学习起到了帮助作用。

## Background Knowledge

### 什么是博客日志?

博客日志最开始是指公布在网上的个人日记,博客则为写日志的人,这一词汇来自英文 Blogger,而 blog 则是 web Log 的简称。随着社会的发展,博客日志开始不仅仅用于共享人生经历和喜好,表达真实情感,记录人生足迹,而且已经被更广泛地应用于商务交流。自 2002 年博客在海外兴起以来,它已逐渐成为继电话、电邮之后的一大联络媒介。

## Topic for Discussion

*What are the advantages (有利之处) and disadvantages for teens to go online very often?*

## 我们阅读的目的

无论我们做什么,都应当首先弄清为什么去做。对于一个学习英语的学生来说,最需要做的莫过于大量的语篇阅读。全日制义务教育《英语课程标准》对初中生的阅读提出了明确的要求,即除教材以外,课外阅读量应累计达到15万词以上。这也充分说明了阅读在初中阶段英语学习中的重要性。

那么我们阅读的目的是什么呢?

一般说来,人们阅读的目的不外乎两个,即获得乐趣和输入信息。阅读是一种乐趣。阅读可以诱发人的思维活动、启迪人的智慧,阅读可以随时随地地满足人的需求,填补人的寂寞,清新人的心情,给人带来精神上的愉悦。阅读是一种输入。几乎所有的现代信息都是通过阅读来获取的。人们为了了解或者利用所获得的信息做一些相关的工作和研究而阅读。

但是,对中学生来说,阅读更是一个语言知识的积累过程。阅读既可以帮助我们掌握和了解英语国家的风俗习惯、生活方式(即文化知识背景),也可以丰富我们的英语词汇、语法知识,提高我们运用英语的能力。语言学习是一个长期的过程,尤其是语感的培养必须依赖大量而广泛的阅读。

英语报刊以其及时、全面、新颖、简易以及知识性和趣味性为我们提供了丰富的、难易适度的阅读材料。这样,我们可以通过大量阅读适合自身水平的文章,在不知不觉中丰富词汇,规范语法,掌握修辞;在阅读和学习思维的过程中使英语知识得以潜移默化,提高自身的语言能力。

## Text B

Words: \_\_\_\_\_ Time: \_\_\_\_\_

### Study in an Internet classroom

Wang Yu is in Junior 1 at the No. 61 Middle School in Qingdao, Shandong, but he can take classes taught in Beijing every day.

How does he do this? He uses the Internet to attend the No. 4 Middle School in Beijing.

In this special webschool, students can meet teachers in faraway places. That makes it easy to share materials and to study at any time they want.

Webschools started a few years ago, and now they are becoming more popular with students and parents. The number of students at Beijing's Jinghua Webschool is up to 30 per cent from last year.

Tian Ye, in Junior 3 at Yinchuan No. 10 Middle School in Ningxia, has also started learning online.

"It's convenient and a lot of fun. I can look at the lessons again if I don't understand, and the teachers won't get angry," he said.

But Huang Xiangwei, head teacher of Beijing No. 4 Middle School's Webschool, says students should use it responsibly. "It only works well for students who can study by themselves and for those who do not play games."

## New Words

- ◆ attend [ə'tend] *v.* 出席;到某处去
- ◆ special ['speʃəl] *adj.* 特别的
- ◆ webschool ['websku:l] *n.* 网校
- ◆ faraway ['fɑ:rəwei] *adj.* 遥远的
- ◆ material [mə'tiəriəl] *n.* 材料
- ◆ convenient [kən'vi:njənt] *adj.* 方便的
- ◆ responsibly [ri'spɒnsəbəli] *adv.* 负责地

## Notes to the Text

1. He uses the Internet to attend the No. 4 Middle School in Beijing. 他通过互联网在北京四中上课。

attend school 上学

e.g. Children usually attend school at the age of six. 孩子们通常六岁上学。

2. That makes it easy to share materials and to study at any time they want. 这使得人们更容易资源共享,自己喜欢什么时间学习就在什么时间学习。

make it easy to do 使……变得容易

e.g. The teacher made it easy for us to understand the text. 老师让我们更容易理解课文。

The Internet makes it easy for people to communicate all around the world. 互联网使得世界各地的人们交流更容易。

3. Webschools started a few years ago, and now they are becoming more popular with students and parents. 几年前网校兴起,现在正越来越受到学生和家长的欢迎。

be popular with sb. 受某人欢迎

e.g. This song is popular with teens. 这首歌受青少年欢迎。

He is popular with his neighbours. 他很受邻居们的欢迎。

4. The number of students at Beijing's Jinhua Webschool is up to 30 per cent from last year. 北京精华网校的学生数量从去年开始增长了30%。

# Lesson 2

## Text A

Words: \_\_\_\_\_ Time: \_\_\_\_\_

### How do I stay healthy?

Remember to stay warm and try to keep away from flu this winter. Coughs and headaches will stop you enjoying interesting classes.

China is trying to help its people stay healthy.

Last week, the Ministry of Health (卫生部) said it has already started making a plan for controlling illness better. A special group of 20 people has been set up to find ways to prevent (防止) and control flu.

The ministry says that doctors will keep a close watch on schools and kindergartens. They will give health checks to people who have been near chickens, ducks and other animals.

Doctors will also try to find better medicines to prevent illness. Hospitals should have enough facilities (设施) and medicine for the sick.

#### What can you do?

But people themselves can do a lot to stay healthy.

Wash your hands often. This will stop germs (细菌) passing from person to person.

Don't use your hands when coughing. Use a tissue (纸巾), and then throw it away at once. Turn your head away from people near you when coughing.

Get some fresh air. Germs like staying around in dry and warm rooms.

If flu is going round your house or school, you should try to stay away from those who are ill. Boil your toothbrush for about a minute. This kills germs.

## New Words

- ◆ control [kən'trəʊl] *vt.* 控制;支配;管理
- ◆ kindergarten ['kɪndə,gɑ:tən] *n.* 幼儿园
- ◆ fresh [freʃ] *adj.* 新鲜的
- ◆ boil [bɔɪl] *vt.* 煮沸

## Notes to the Text

1. Remember to stay warm and try to keep away from flu this winter.



今年冬天要记住保暖,预防流感。

keep away from 与……保持距离;远离……

e.g. Keep away from the grass! 勿踏草地!


2. The ministry says that doctors will keep a close watch on schools and kindergartens.

卫生部要求,医务人员要密切注意中小学及幼儿园的情况。

keep (a) watch on 注意

e.g. You have to keep a close watch on the room. 你们必须注意那间房的动静。

## Analysis of the Content

 Choose the best answer for each sentence:

- Which is not right?
  - A plan has been made for controlling illness.
  - A team has been set up to find ways to prevent and control flu.
  - Doctors will check those who have chickens, ducks and other animals.
  - Doctors will also try to find better medicines to prevent illness.
- What does the underlined sentence mean?
  - Coughs and headaches will make you enjoy interesting classes.
  - You will have coughs and headaches when enjoying interesting classes.
  - Interesting classes will prevent you having coughs and headaches.
  - You will not be able to enjoy interesting classes because of coughs and headaches.
- To stay healthy, we should take the following advice except \_\_\_\_\_.
  - often washing your hands
  - facing the people near you when you cough
  - keeping away from the people who are ill
  - boiling your toothbrush for a short time



### 指点迷津

- C C把范围缩小了。
- D stop... (from) doing 相当于 prevent... (from) doing(阻止某人做某事)。
- B “转过头去”而不是“面对”。

## Background Knowledge

### 世界上主要的流感大流行

早在公元前412年的古希腊时期,希波克拉底就已经记述了类似流感的疾病。到了19世纪,德国医学地理学家Hirsch详细列表记述了自公元1173年以来的历次类似流感的流行病爆发情况。明显由流行性感冒引起的第一次流行病发生在1510年的英国。

1918年至1920年,世界上发生了历史上著名的严重流感大流行——“西班牙流感”,在全球范围内造成了2000~4000万人死亡。

此后,世界上又出现过三次以上流感大流行,即:1957年开始的“亚洲流感”、1968年出现的“香港流感”以及1977年发生的“俄罗斯流感”。