

中学英语原文 阅读突破——

LEVEL 3

Concepts and Comments

第二版

著者 Patricia Ackert
Anne Nebel
改编 吕 浙



中信出版社
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前 言

《中学英语原文阅读突破》是针对初、高中学生编写的一套系列阅读书籍，共分为三册，可以满足不同程度学生的阅读需要。每册书以话题为单元，主题鲜明、体裁广泛、信息含量大，所讨论的话题对于学生而言并不陌生，在熟悉的材料中又融有新的、鲜为人知的信息，从而满足中学生的求知欲，使他们学有所获。

本套丛书的主要特点是书中的词汇有系统地循环使用，只要按照书中的单元编排顺序学习，学生就不会被生词所困。丛书的另一特点是重视学生对基本语言结构和基本词汇用法的理解，全书中出现了各种常见时态的用法，如：包括反身代词的所有代词形式、用作定语的过去分词、动名词等，另外还使用了although, nevertheless, whether, yet, even though, however, so等连接词语。

本套丛书设计了大量的阅读任务和练习活动，在使用该丛书的过程中，学生将就感兴趣的话题进行议论、阅读和书面表达，从而提高阅读技巧和阅读能力。书中出现的练习活动类型包括：

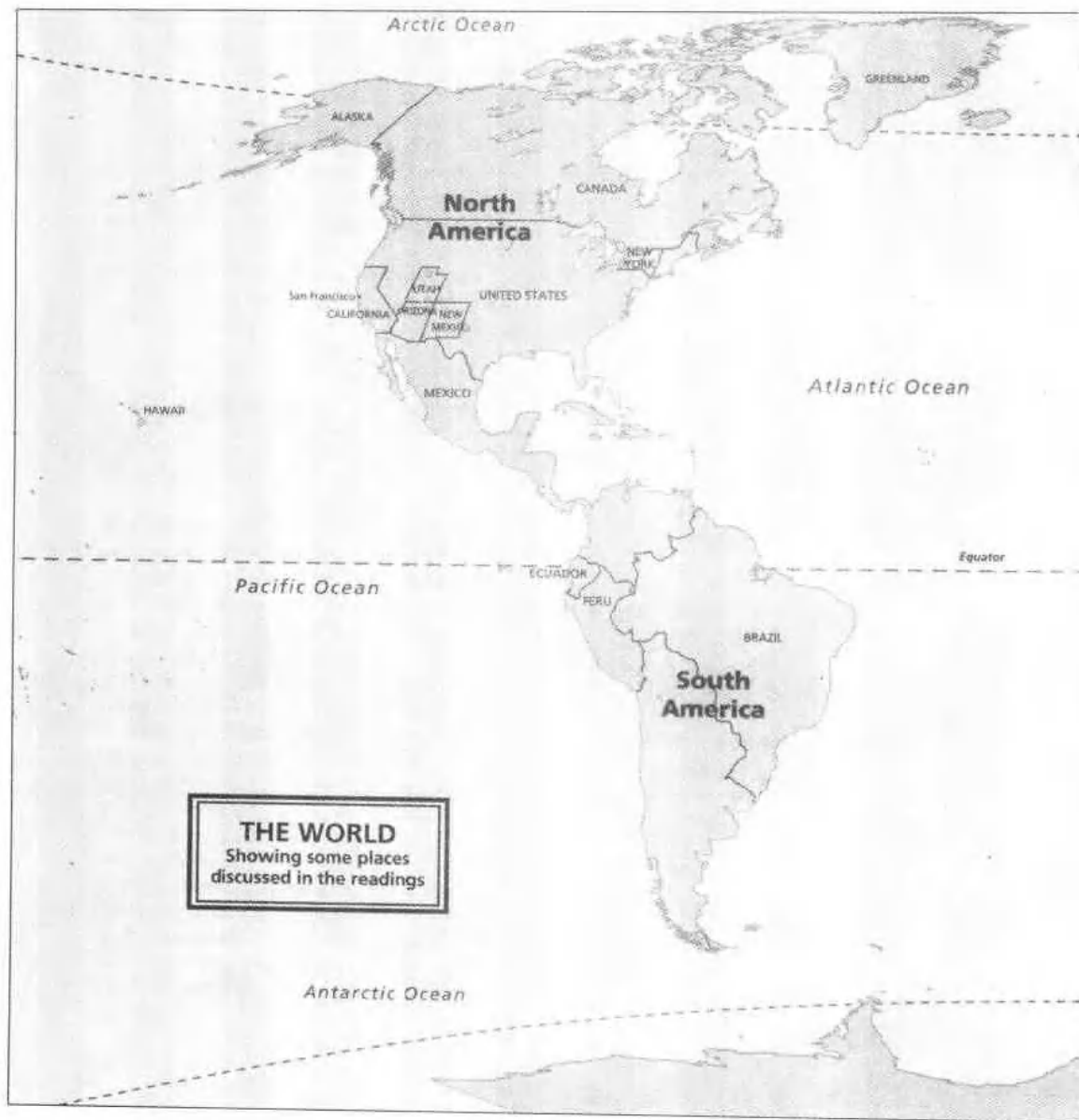
读前练习 每个单元皆以一组读前问题开始，旨在唤起学生的阅读兴趣、明确探讨该单元话题的意义，这些问题有利于激活学生已掌握的背景知识，以阐明自己对这一话题的观点。为使讨论更加活跃、有趣，每单元都配有照片、插图或地图。

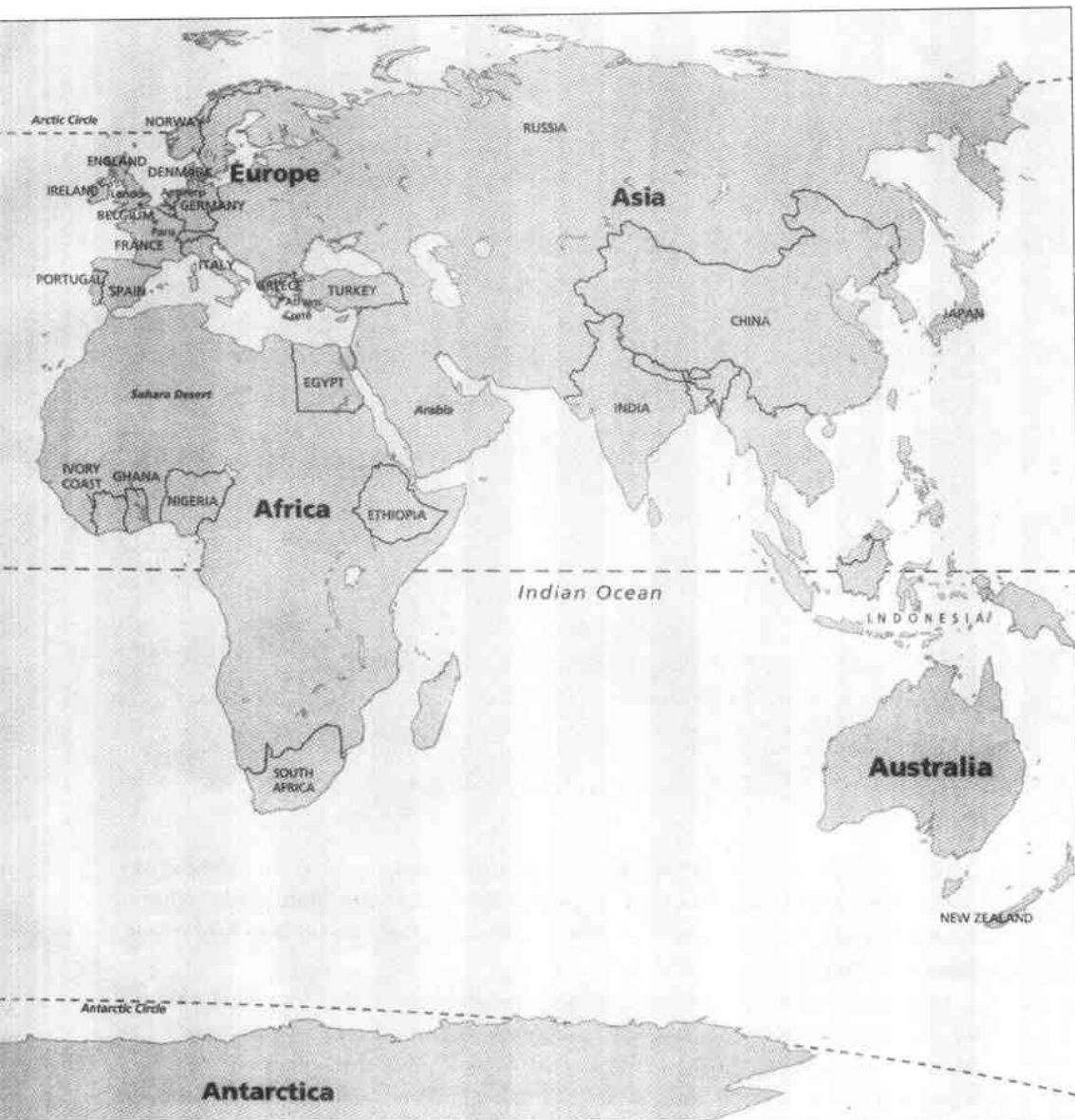
阅读理解练习 此项练习所采用的形式与我国现行的高考命题形式相吻合，即“从每题所给的四个选项中选出最佳答案”，旨在考查学生把握细节和理解主旨的情况。细节考查题可以培养学生细读和浏览等阅读基本技能；主旨考查题有利于培养学生从全文信息中概括出主旨的技能。对学生而

言，理解主旨是阅读训练的难点，此项练习有助于学生分清文章主旨与细节的不同。

书面表达练习 此项练习是将写作技能与阅读技能综合进行的教学活动。这种指导性作文的内容与本单元的主题密切相关，所提供的有意义的线索有助于学生运用所学词汇来描述主题。写作内容精心设计、形式多样、体裁广泛，从段落安排、依时间线索展开文章直到制定购物单、登广告、写游记、寄明信片等。同时，学生的作文本身又为全班同学提供了与本单元主题相关的又一阅读资源。

词汇技巧练习 此项练习的目的在于发展学生在阅读中根据上下文猜测词义的能力，是阅读训练的重点之一。学生一旦掌握了这项技能，阅读效率会大大提高。可以肯定，通过此项练习，学生会逐渐消除对阅读文中生词的恐惧心理，体验猜测词义的乐趣，从而不断提高自己的阅读能力。





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Unit 1

Supermarket Marketing



Pre-reading

1. Where do you go to buy food and groceries?
2. Describe the markets and supermarkets in your country.
3. How do you choose which products to buy?

People in cities all over the world shop in supermarkets. How do they decide what to buy? How do supermarkets help people make decisions about what food and other **items** to buy? How do you decide what products to buy when you go shopping?

- 5 When you enter the supermarket, you see shelves full of food. You walk in the **aisles** between the shelves, pushing your shopping cart. You probably hear soft, slow music in the supermarket. This kind of music is playing to relax you and make you walk slowly. If you hear fast music, you will probably walk quickly and leave the supermarket after a short time. Supermarket

- 10 managers know that if they play slow, relaxing music in the store, people will probably stay longer and buy more food.

Where do you go in the supermarket when you first arrive? Many people go to the meat section first. This area of the store has many different kinds of meat. Some kinds are expensive and others are not. Usually, some kind of
15 meat is on sale—it has a special low price. The manager of the store knows where customers usually enter the meat section. The meat on sale is usually at the other end of the section, away from where the customers enter. If you want to buy this specially priced meat, you have to walk by the more expensive meat first. Maybe you will see something that you want to buy
20 before you reach the cheaper, inexpensive meat. Then you will spend more money in the meat section.

The **dairy** section sells milk and milk products such as butter and cheese. Many customers like milk that is low in fat. Some supermarkets sell three different containers of low-fat milk. Each container looks different, but each
25 contains the same product. One says “1% fat,” one says “99% fat free,” and one says “low-fat” in big letters and “1%” in very small letters. If you look carefully you can see that all the milk has the same amount of fat, and each container is the same size. The prices of all three should be the same. However, in many stores these three containers of milk would each have a
30 different price. The store will make more money if a customer chooses the milk that costs the most.

Most of the food in supermarkets is very attractive. People stop to look at products in attractive containers. If they don’t look carefully at the prices and the contents of each container, they might spend more money. The next time
35 you are in the supermarket, pay attention to how the products are arranged on the shelves and in the different sections. Read the packages and containers. Remember, many products will say, “Buy me!” Stop and think. Which ones are the best value for your money?

NEW WORDS

课文行次	生词	注解
3	item	a single thing among a set or on a list
6	aisle	a narrow passage between rows of seats, shelves, etc., as in a theater or large shop
22	dairy	a shop where milk, butter, cheese, and sometimes eggs and other food products are sold

WORKING WITH VOCABULARY

Focus on New Contexts

Here is the practice with the new words from the reading. Choose the best word or phrase for each sentence. (Use each word or phrase only once.)

aisle	containers	decide	section
amount	customers	on sale	shelves ✓
attractive	dairy	products	shopping cart

- In a library there are thousands of books on the shelves.
- If you want to buy some children's books, you should go to the children's _____ of the bookstore.
- Cheese, milk, and butter are three kinds of _____ products.
- Clara bought a beautiful new dress. It was _____ for half price.
- The supermarket is always busy on Saturdays. Most _____ prefer to shop on the weekend.
- Maria dropped a bottle of orange juice in the store yesterday. The bottle broke, and orange juice spread across the _____!
- I can't _____ what to have for lunch today. Do you want sandwiches or a salad?
- Boxes, bottles, and cartons are three kinds of _____.

UNDERSTANDING THE READING

Choose the best answer according to the reading

- In the supermarket, people walk in the ____.
A. shelves B. dairy C. aisles D. amount
- The manager knows ____.
A. which customers like slow music
B. which customers like low-fat milk
C. how you decide which products to buy
D. where customers enter the meat section
- When you walk by the expensive meat, ____.
A. maybe you will buy some B. you will not look at it
C. you will buy dairy products D. maybe it is on sale
- The three different containers of low-fat milk ____.
A. contain three different kinds of milk
B. are all the same price
C. are all on sale
D. each have the same amount of fat
- Supermarket managers make the food attractive so ____.
A. it is cheap B. it is in the dairy section
C. it is in the meat section D. the customers will buy more

WRITING

Here is a list of the sections in a supermarket. Can you guess what products you will find in each one? Work with a partner. Make a list of the kinds of food you would find in each supermarket section.

dairy section

frozen-food section

meat section

seafood section

produce section

bakery

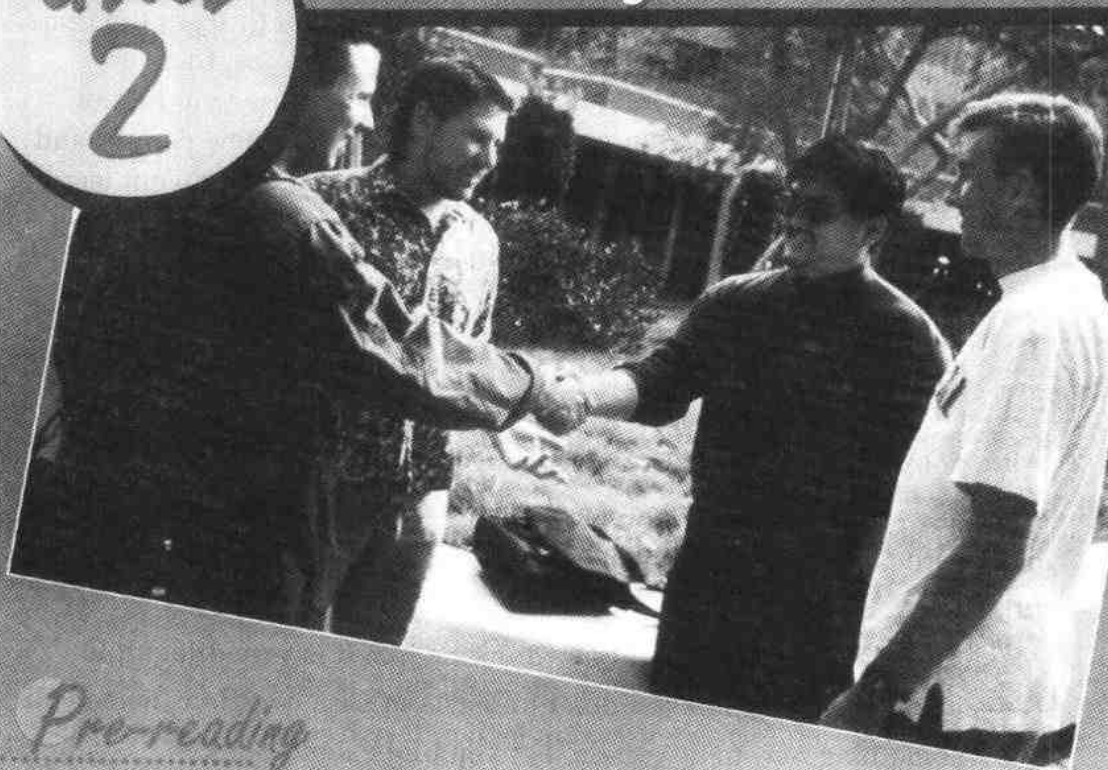
BUILDING VOCABULARY SKILLS

Context Clues

You can often understand the meaning of a new word from the other words and information in the sentence or from nearby sentences. The other words that help you understand new words are called **context clues**.

Unit 2

Memory



Pre-reading

1. What is your oldest memory?
2. What did you eat for dinner last Tuesday?
3. What things do you always remember? What things do you always forget?
4. What is memory?

"Memorize these words." "Learn this spelling rule." "Don't forget about the quiz tomorrow." You remember things every day, but how do you do it?

- 5 When you want to call a store or an office that you don't call often, you look in the telephone book for the number. You dial the number, and then you forget it! You use your short-term memory to remember the number. Your short-term memory lasts about 30 seconds, or half a minute. However, you don't need to look in the telephone book for your best friend's number

because you already know it. This information is in your long-term memory. Your long-term memory has everything that you remember through the years.

- 10 Why do you forget things sometimes? Is there a reason? Yes, there are several. The **major** reason for forgetting something is because you did not learn it well in the beginning. For example, you meet some new people, and right away you forget their names. You hear the names but you do not learn them, so you forget them.

- 15 You can help yourself remember better. Here are some ideas.

1. Move information from your short-term memory to your long-term memory. You can do this if you practice the new information. Say it to yourself out loud. Think about it.
2. After you learn something, study it again and again. Learn it more than you need to. This **process** is called *overlearning*. For example, when you learn new words, practice using them in sentences. Don't try to memorize words from a list only.
3. Make sure that you understand new information. It is very difficult to remember something that you don't understand. Ask questions when you learn something new to be certain that you understand.
4. Do not listen to music or watch television when you study. You will remember better if you **concentrate** on one thing at a time.
5. Try to connect new information with something that you already know. For example, when you learn the name of a new kind of food, think of a similar kind of food that you already know.
6. Divide new information into several parts (about five or six). Learn one part at a time and stop for a few minutes. Don't sit down and try to learn a very large amount of new information all at once.
7. Try to make a picture in your mind. For example, if you hear or see a new word, make a picture of how it looks to you in your mind. This "mental" picture will help you remember that word the next time you see or hear it.
8. Think of word **clues** to help you remember information. One very **helpful** kind of word clue is an *acronym*. An acronym is a word formed from the