# ENGLISH READINGS FOR JUNIOR MIDDLE SCHOOL STUDENTS

初中英语阅读文选

徐 洵诸岳峰乐小英 画

上海教育出版社

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### 编者的话

中学英语教学大纲明确指出:"中学英语教学的目的是对学生进行听、说、读、写的基本训练,培养在口头上和书面上初步运用英语的能力,其中侧重培养阅读能力,为进一步学习和运用英语切实打好基础。"

根据大纲的要求,要培养和提高学生阅读英语的能力,单纯地通过课堂教学是不易做到的,还必须指导学生阅读相当数量的课外读物。课外阅读有助于巩固和扩大词汇;有助于掌握语言和丰富语言知识;有助于提高运用语言的能力。

有鉴于此,我们选编了这本《初中英语阅读文选》(1),供初中学生使用。

本书有短文三十余篇,均选自国外教科书或阅读 材料。每篇短文在100~150字左右。文字浅显,附有插图六十多幅,内容丰富有趣。有《狗》、《猫》、《鸡》和《雪花》等介绍动物和自然界情况的文章;有《在公共汽车上》、《他们需要推一把》、《最佳驾驶员》和《四岁和两岁半》等谈论公共道德和精神文明建设的文章;也有记述天真活泼的少年儿童生活情趣的文章,如:《说大话》、《狮子笼前》《顽皮的猴子》和《糖苹果》等。

在选文方面力求照顾到初中英语课本第一册中的词汇和句型。出现的生词、新的语法现象和句型都加以注解,以帮助学生理解选文的内容。这些生词、语法和句型有一些将在第二册英语课本中出现,实际上是为了学生学习第二册课本"打理伏"。

本书每篇短文后面配有复习巩固性的练习, 其中包括词汇、语音和拼读规则的练习。本书也可供教师作为对学生进行听写训练的材料。

我们打算陆续编写一些适合初中二年级、三年级学生使用的课外阅读材料。由于我们编写时间仓促,水平有限,本书难免存在一些缺点和问题,敬请广大师生提出建议、意见和批评,以便修订。

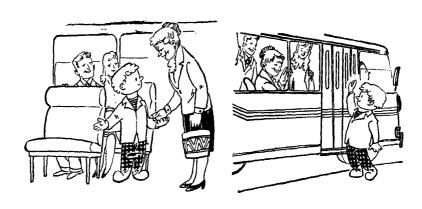
一九八二年十二月

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# ON A BUS



It is Sunday. Mike does not go to school. But he is not at home. He is now sitting on a bus.<sup>1</sup> He is going to the cinema.<sup>2</sup>

An old woman gets on<sup>8</sup> the bus. Mike stands up and says to her, "Come and sit here, please." The old woman goes over<sup>4</sup> and sits down. She says, "Thank you very much, dear little boy."

The bus stops<sup>5</sup> near the cinema. Mike says goodbye to<sup>6</sup> the old woman and gets off<sup>7</sup> the bus. The old woman smiles<sup>8</sup> and waves to him<sup>9</sup>.

#### NOTES:

- 1. He is now sitting on a bus——他现在正坐在公共 汽车上。
- 2. He is going to the cinema ['sinimə] —— 他正在去电影院。
- 3. get on——上(车)。
- 4. go over——走过去。
- 5. stop——停下。
- 6. say goodbye to ... ——向……告别。
- 7. get off——下(车)。
- 8. smile——微笑。
- 9. wave to him——向他挥手。

#### RIGHT OR NOT?

Put a line under each right sentence.

The first one is done for you.

- 1. It is Sunday.
- 2. Mike does not go to school.
- 3. He is now sitting on a bus.
- 4. He is not going to school.
- 5. He is going to the cinema.
- 6. A young woman gets on the bus.
- 7. Mike stands up and says to the young woman, "Come and sit here, please."
- 8. The old woman goes over and sits down.
- 9. The old woman says, "Thank you very much,

dear little boy."

10. Mike gets off and the young woman smiles and waves to him.

#### LISTEN:

Read each word. Say which words have the sound of A in NAME. Put a line under each of those words. days says thank stand play page wave cinema say man

# 2

# JOAN AND THE PICTURE



Jack: Hello, Joan. What's that?

Joan: Hello, Jack. It's my picture.



Jack: Oh, it's your picture. What is it? Oh, yes. It's

a horse. Those are the legs<sup>1</sup>, that's the tail<sup>2</sup>, and this is the head.



Joan: No, it isn't a horse. Those aren't legs, and that

#### isn't a tail. But this is a head.



Jack: Oh! That is it?

Joan: To my bird. This

is the tail. These

are the wings and
this is the head.

Man: Hello Is that a bird? No, it isn't.

Joan: Yes, it is.

Man: No. That isn't a bird. It's a girl.

These are the legs.

These are the arms<sup>5</sup>.

And this is the head. It's a girl.

Joan: Thank you. But this is my picture. It isn't your picture. This isn't a girl. It is a bird.

#### NOTES:

- 1. leg——腿。
- 2. tail [teil]——尾巴。
- 3. bird——鸟;禽。
- 4. wing——翅膀,翼。

\_ .

### RIGHT ON NOT?

Put a <u>v</u> before each right sentence. The first one is done for ye.

- √ 1. A bird has a head, a tas and two legs.
- \_ 2. A horse has a head, a tail and two legs.
- \_ 3. A bird has a head, a tail and two wings.
- \_ 4. A boy has a head, two legs and two wings.
- \_ 5. A boy has a head, two legs and two atms.
- \_ 6. It's Joan's picture. It is not a horse, but it is a bird.

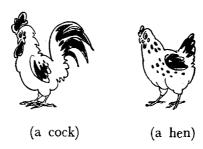
### SOUND IT OUT

Say each word below. The three words in each line have the same sound. Put a line under the different one.

The first one is done for you.

l.	bed	leg	head	<u>tail</u>
2.	shirt	bird	very	girl
3.	park	your	arm	are
4.	sing	nine	wing	ring

# 3 HENS



Some hens are white. Some hens are black. Some hens are brown<sup>1</sup>.

Look at this hen. Can you find her red comb and her wings and her tail and her legs and feet ?

A cock is a father bird. He has a bigger tail. He has a bigger comb.

Hens lay<sup>7</sup> eggs. Some hens lay five or six eggs a week.

This hen is sitting on her eggs<sup>8</sup>. She does not let them<sup>9</sup> get cold<sup>10</sup>. She sits on them day after day<sup>11</sup>. She sits on them for three weeks. Then the chicks come out. Mother hen



looks after<sup>12</sup> her chicks.

away<sup>13</sup>. She does not let them get colu. let them run

#### NOTES:

- 1. brown [braun]——棕色的。
- 2. find [faind]——找到。
- 3. comb [kəum]——鸡冠。
- 4. feet——足,脚 (foot [fut] 的复数形式)。
- 5. has----有 (第三人称单数形式, He has)。
- 6. bigger ['bigə]——较大的。
- 7. lay [lei]——生(蛋)。
- 8. sit on eggs---孵蛋。
- 9. them [ðem, ðəm]——他们 (they 的宾格形式)。
- 10. cold——冷,寒冷。 get cold——着冷。
- 11. day after day———天又一天
- 12. look after——照顾。
- 13. run——跑。 run away [əˈwei]——跑掉。

#### RIGHT OR NOT?

Put a <u>v</u> before each right sentence.

- 1. There are white hens, black hens and brown hens.
- 2. A white hen has a white comb.
- 3. Cocks lay eggs.
- 4. Baby birds are chicks.

- 5. Mother hen looks after her chicks.
- 6. Mother hen sits on the eggs for three weeks.
   Then the chicks come out.

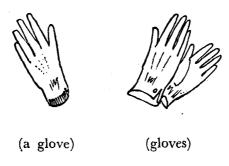
#### SOUND IT OUT

Say each word below. The three words in each line have the same sound. Put a line under the different one.

l.	old	cold	on	comb
2.	let	feet	jeep	week
3.	day	have	play	lay
4.	hen	them	get	these

# 4

### WHERE ARE THE GLOVES'?



Jane: Oh, Mike, where are my gloves? They aren't

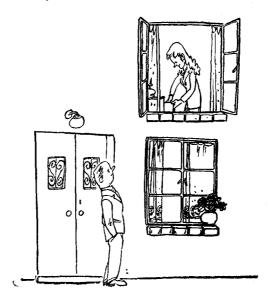


Mike: Perhaps<sup>2</sup> they are in your house. Are they in your dining-room<sup>3</sup>?

Jane: No, they aren't in our dining-room. Are they there?

Mike: No, they aren't here.

Jane: Are they under the table?



Mike: No, they aren't there and they aren't on the table. Oh, here's a glove under the chair. It's black.

