

九年义务教育三、四年制初级中学

# 英语阅读训练

第二册 (上)

## Reading Practice

BOOK 2A



人民教育出版社 出版

(中 国) 人民教育出版社  
(加 拿 大) Lingo Media 国际集团

合编

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## 前言

本套《英语阅读训练》配合九年义务教育三、四年制初级中学英语教科书教学使用，由人民教育出版社与加拿大Lingo Media 国际集团合作编写，由中国、加拿大资深作者承担编写任务。本书与学生用书同步，以单元为单位编写，由浅入深、由易到难。阅读内容以幽默小故事的形式呈现，生动活泼、幽默风趣，并配以形式多样的阅读练习。本书有利于开阔学生的视野，培养学生的阅读兴趣，提高学生的综合阅读能力、独立学习能力和创造思维能力。

本书书后附有单词表，并注有音标、词性和词义，供学生阅读时参考。

本书供初中二年级第一学期使用。

因时间仓促，难免有不足和疏漏之处，敬请广大师生提出宝贵意见。

人民教育出版社外语室

2001年8月



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# Unit 1 Welcome back!

## A Reading passage



### English family names

Do you have an English name? Are you getting an English name this year? Of course, you will use your Chinese family name when you use your English first name.

Most people in other countries have three names—two *given* names and a *family* name. The family name is also called the *last* name.

English family names can come from long ago. Some family names come from a person's work many years ago. Family names like *Baker* and *Cook* are names that come from a person's work. Some family names come from where a person lives. Many years ago, a person named John, who lives near apple trees chooses his new family name. He is now called John *Appleby*. Another person could be John *Woods*, or John *Hill*, or John *Water*. Some family names come from what a person looks like. An English person with red hair could choose a name like *Reid*, *Read*, or *Reed*. They are all old ways to spell red. Can you guess what Robert *Small* looks like? What about Susan *Brown*?

As you know, the order of names is different from place to place. In some places people use their *given* name first, *middle* name second, and *family* name last. As you know, in Chinese names, the first part is the *family* name, the second is the *generation* name, and the last is the *given* name.

#### Do you know?

5000 years ago: The Chinese people begin using family names.

700 years ago: People in Europe begin using family names.

## B Comprehension

Circle the two given names in this English name.

*John Ross Brown*

Circle the family name in this English name.

*Linda Susan Baker*

Complete each sentence.

- Many people have three names—two \_\_\_\_\_ names and a \_\_\_\_\_ name.
- The *family* name is also called the \_\_\_\_\_.
- Family* names like *Baker*, and *Cook* are names that come from a person's \_\_\_\_\_.
- Many years ago, a person named *Linda Reed* could get her name from her \_\_\_\_\_ *hair*.
- In many places, people use their *given* name \_\_\_\_\_, *middle* name \_\_\_\_\_, and *family* name \_\_\_\_\_.



## C The short name ...

If your name is *Allan*, people can call you *Al*.

Do you say *television* or *TV*?

People like to make words shorter when they can.

*Allan* = *Al*

*television* = *TV*

Can you guess which short word goes with each long word?

### Short Words

*auto* *bike* *gas* *burger* *exam* *Katherine* *Rick* *taxi*

*hamburger* \_\_\_\_\_

*Kathy* \_\_\_\_\_

*taxi cab* \_\_\_\_\_

*Richard* \_\_\_\_\_

*examination* \_\_\_\_\_

*gasoline* \_\_\_\_\_

*bicycle* \_\_\_\_\_

*automobile* \_\_\_\_\_



## D Nicknames

A *nickname* is a name that some people call you instead of using your real name.  
Some *nicknames* are short for a longer name.

Rick = Richard

Kathy = Katherine

Some *nicknames* come from how a person looks. These names are friendly, and sometimes funny.

A *tall* person could have the nickname *Shorty*.

Some *nicknames* come from something a person can do well.

A good basketball player may be called *Baskets*.

A person who reads a lot may be called *Books*.

Think of a good *nickname* for two of your friends.

Real name

Nickname

What *nickname* would you like for yourself?

## E Welcome to the world of me!

Let me help you find out about me.

Chinese name:

English Name: (If you have one)

Address:

**Favourites:**

Favourite colour:

Favourite game:

Favourite book:

**Others:**

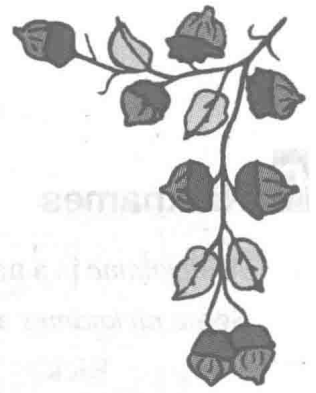
A sport I am good at:

Something I can help you with:

Something I can make:







## **F** He says, she says

Each pair of boxes is a **question** and an **answer**.

Use your own ideas to complete each pair.

Do you need to add a **question** or an **answer**?

Hi, Jim,  
what are you doing?

I think it's a boy's name?

What are the girls doing?

They're cleaning the windows.

Why don't you  
make him a card?



# Unit 2 What are we going to do?

## A Reading passage

### Hiking

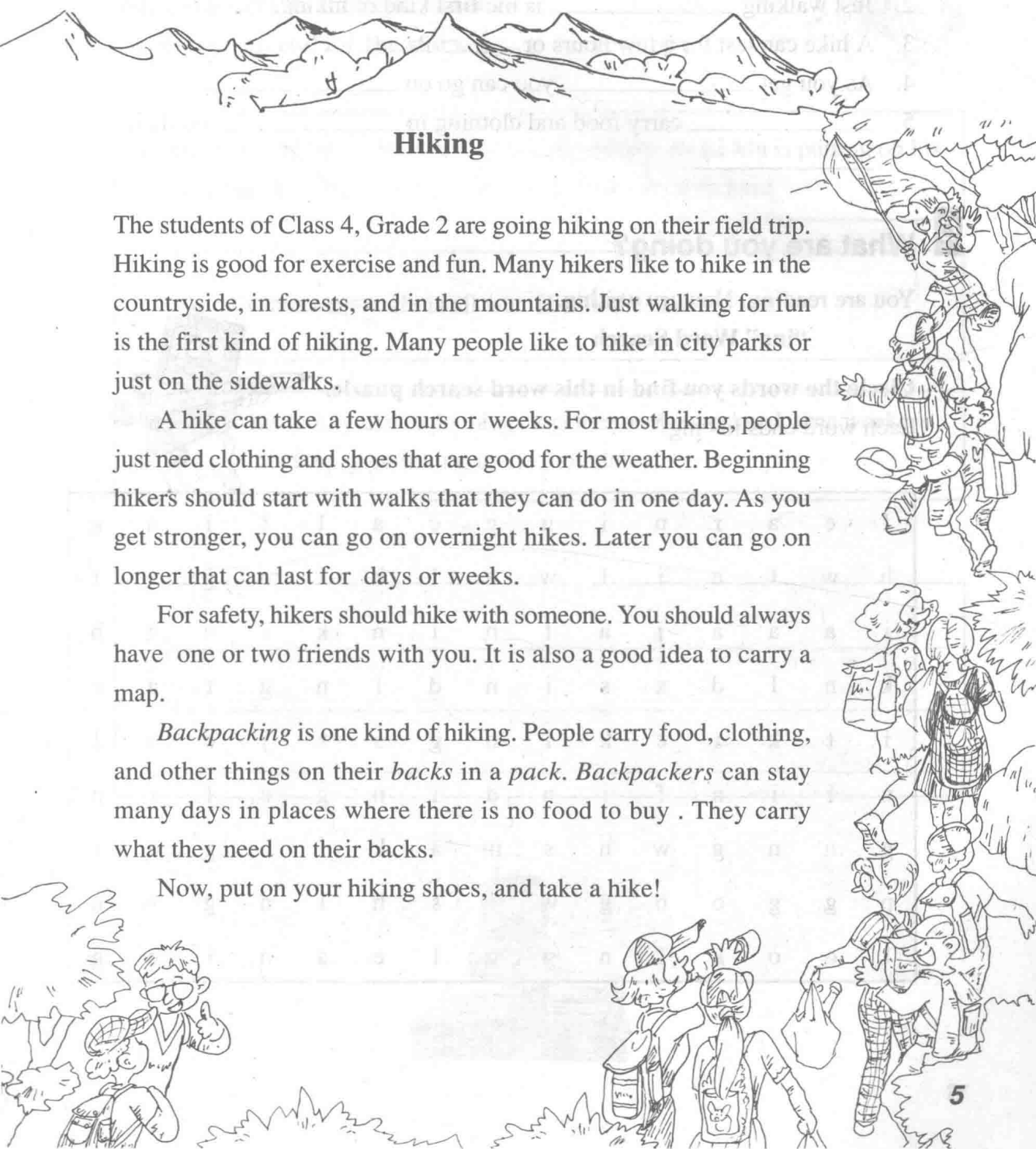
The students of Class 4, Grade 2 are going hiking on their field trip. Hiking is good for exercise and fun. Many hikers like to hike in the countryside, in forests, and in the mountains. Just walking for fun is the first kind of hiking. Many people like to hike in city parks or just on the sidewalks.

A hike can take a few hours or weeks. For most hiking, people just need clothing and shoes that are good for the weather. Beginning hikers should start with walks that they can do in one day. As you get stronger, you can go on overnight hikes. Later you can go on longer that can last for days or weeks.

For safety, hikers should hike with someone. You should always have one or two friends with you. It is also a good idea to carry a map.

*Backpacking* is one kind of hiking. People carry food, clothing, and other things on their *backs* in a *pack*. *Backpackers* can stay many days in places where there is no food to buy. They carry what they need on their backs.

Now, put on your hiking shoes, and take a hike!



## B Comprehension

Complete each sentence.

1. Many hikers like to hike in the countryside, in forests, and in the \_\_\_\_\_.
2. Just walking \_\_\_\_\_ is the first kind of hiking.
3. A hike can last for a few hours or \_\_\_\_\_.
4. As you get \_\_\_\_\_, you can go on \_\_\_\_\_.
5. \_\_\_\_\_ carry food and clothing in \_\_\_\_\_ on their \_\_\_\_\_.

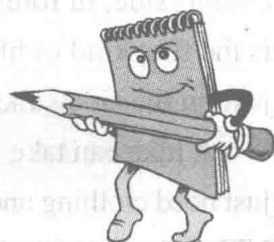
## C What are you doing?

You are reading. Now try writing.

### “ing” Word Search

Circle the words you find in this word search puzzle.

Each word ends in “ing.”



|   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| l | e | a | r | n | i | n | g | c | a | l | i | n | g |
| h | w | t | e | i | l | w | a | l | k | i | n | g | t |
| i | a | a | a | j | a | t | h | i | n | k | i | n | g |
| k | n | l | d | x | s | i | n | d | i | n | g | t | a |
| i | t | k | i | c | k | i | n | g | s | x | j | o | b |
| n | i | i | n | f | i | n | d | i | n | g | e | l | t |
| g | n | n | g | w | n | s | m | a | k | i | n | g | q |
| p | g | g | o | b | g | w | i | s | h | i | n | g | r |
| l | o | o | k | i | n | g | c | l | e | a | n | i | n |

## **D** Li Mu's favourite weekend

Do you ever go *hiking*?

Li Mu likes to go hiking with his family.

What happens on this hiking trip?

**Write the story in the right order.**

**Then write an end for the story.**



The family stops so Li Mu can change his clothes. As Li Mu is putting on his clothes, the sky gets very dark, and it starts to rain very hard.

Li Mu falls into a river. He is all wet. His clothes are all wet.

Li Mu and his family like to do things together on the weekend. One weekend, Li Mu and his family go hiking in the mountains.

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# E

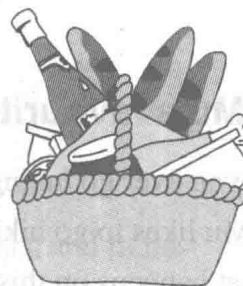
## What are we going to do?

Use your own ideas to complete the sentences.

Example: Are you going to bring the drinks?

I bring the food,

then we can have a picnic together.



Are you going to bring \_\_\_\_\_?

I bring \_\_\_\_\_,

then we can paint a picture together.

Are you going to bring \_\_\_\_\_?

I bring \_\_\_\_\_,

then we can play a game together.

Are you going to bring \_\_\_\_\_?

I bring \_\_\_\_\_,

then we can do our homework together.

Are you going to bring \_\_\_\_\_?

I bring \_\_\_\_\_,

then we can \_\_\_\_\_.

Are you going to bring \_\_\_\_\_?

I bring \_\_\_\_\_,

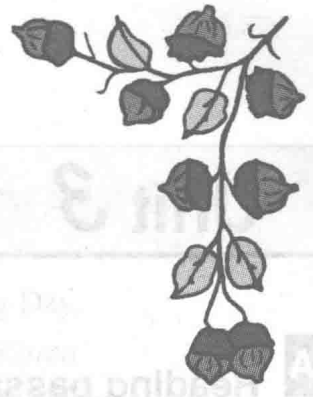
then we can \_\_\_\_\_.

You bring \_\_\_\_\_,

I bring \_\_\_\_\_,

and we can \_\_\_\_\_.





**F** He says, she says

Each pair of boxes is a **question** and an **answer**.

Use your own ideas to complete each pair.

Do you need to add a **question** or an **answer**?

Let's go to the mountains.  
We can go hiking there.

Where do you want to go?

No, that's the wrong way.

Who is going the day  
after tomorrow?

Not today. I think it's  
Friday.



## Unit 3 Autumn Festivals

### A Reading passage

#### Harvest and Thanksgiving Festivals



China has *Mid-Autumn Festival*. Canada and the US have *Thanksgiving Day*. Many countries around the world have *harvest* festivals. This is the best time for the harvest—bringing all the *crops* in from the fields.

In the United States, every year, *Thanksgiving Day* is on the fourth Thursday of November. Because Canada is north of the United States, and is colder, the harvest comes earlier in the year. In Canada, people have *Thanksgiving Day* on the second Monday in October.

The *harvest* brings a lot of food to the people. On *Thanksgiving Day*, people in Canada and America like to have a big meal with their friends and family—just like Chinese people do at *Mid-Autumn Festival*. Many Canadians and Americans put flowers, vegetables, and fruits around their homes to say “Thank you” for the harvest.

At a *Thanksgiving Day* dinner, many Canadians and Americans will eat *turkey*, *potatoes*, and *pumpkin pie*. These are foods like the foods of many years ago. They are saying, “Thank you” for the harvest that comes every year.

#### Do you know?

Many countries have days for giving thanks, not always for the harvest.

The West Indies has *Thanksgiving Day* on October 25<sup>th</sup> every year. This is the end of the *hurricane* season.



## B Comprehension

Circle the correct response.

1. This country and the United States have Thanksgiving Day.  
*England      Canada      China      Korea*
2. In the United States, Thanksgiving Day is on the fourth Thursday of  
*January      May      November      December*
3. Canada has Thanksgiving earlier in the year because  
*they like flowers      the harvest comes earlier      they have a big meal*
4. Many Canadians and Americans put flowers, fruits, and vegetables around their homes to say  
*Hello to the harvest      Good morning to their friends*  
*Thank you for the harvest      I'm hungry*
5. Turkey, potatoes, and pumpkin pie are foods like the foods  
*at a restaurant      at a friend's house      of many years ago*
6. One island in the West Indies has Thanksgiving day to say thank you for the end of  
*pumpkins      harvest      hurricanes      festival*

## C What do you like at Autumn Festival?

Use your own words to fill in the blanks.

Example: Do you like noodles?

Do you like hot noodles?

Does he like hamburgers?

Does he like hamburgers with \_\_\_\_\_?

Does she like hot dogs?

Does she like hot dogs with \_\_\_\_\_?

He likes bread.

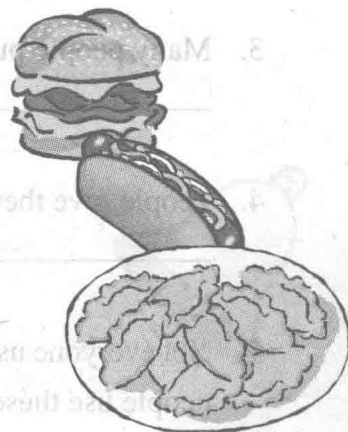
He likes \_\_\_\_\_ bread with \_\_\_\_\_.

She likes dumplings.

She likes \_\_\_\_\_ dumplings with \_\_\_\_\_.

Do I like \_\_\_\_\_?

I like \_\_\_\_\_ with \_\_\_\_\_.



## D Reading passage

### Halloween

Children in Canada and the United States enjoy Halloween on October 31<sup>st</sup> every year. The children wear *masks* and *costumes* and go to every house saying “trick or treat.” Then they are given candy, fruit, or money.

Many people have a *jack-o'-lantern* in a window of their house on Halloween. A *jack-o'-lantern* is an empty pumpkin with a funny face cut into one side. Most *jack-o'-lanterns* have a candle or some other kind of light inside. Sometimes, people in England and Ireland use other vegetables like potatoes.

Complete the following sentences.

1. Children say this when they go to every house on Halloween.  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. Children wear these when they go trick or treating.  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. Many people put these in their windows on Halloween.  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. People give these things to the children on Halloween.  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. Not everyone uses pumpkins for jack-o'-lanterns. In England and Ireland, some people use these.  
\_\_\_\_\_

