

供全日制普通初级中学使用

初中英语阅读

供初中三年级使用

第三册

学生用书

Junior English Reader

Student's Book 3



SUSAN MARTIN

SERIES EDITOR: Nicholas Sampson


Wu
外教社

上海外语教育出版社



Macmillan Publishers

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前言

改革开放以来，我国的中学英语教学水平不断提高，具体表现在广大中学英语教师的教学水平和广大中学生英语听、说、读、写能力的不断提高上。然而，按照现行中学英语教学大纲的要求编写的主干英语教材给学生提供的阅读、词汇及练习量已远远无法满足中学英语教学和广大学生学习英语的需要，而能系统、全面地帮助广大学生扩大词汇量、提高阅读能力的优质出版物则更是凤毛麟角。故而编写一套既符合和体现大纲的教学要求又能在现行教材的基础上提高一步的中学英语教材，特别是英语阅读教材，便成了广大中学英语教师和出版者的当务之急。基于这种需要，经过精心策划和设计，我社与麦克米伦出版（中国）有限公司密切合作，联手推出了展现在大家面前的这套《初中英语阅读》教材。

本教材主要有以下特点：

1. 严格按照现行中学英语教学大纲的要求编写，并在此基础上适当提高难度，增加词汇量；
2. 密切配合现行初中英语教材，选收的阅读文章的主题与教材主题相近或相关，可以用作课本的扩充和提高；
3. 每课提供两篇阅读文章，文章难度和词汇要求与现行教材相当并略有提高和增加。每篇阅读文章后配以形式多样、设计合理的阅读理解习和词汇练习，帮助学生巩固语言知识、加强对词汇的掌握；
4. 每一册书后还附有十篇补充阅读文章和练习，最后还配有英汉双解的全书总词汇表；
5. 整套教材由英国、美国和澳大利亚等地的资深教师和作者参与编写，语言纯正地道，内容新鲜活泼，选材科学合理；
6. 教材各册配有教师用书，收录各册全部内容并提供所有练习的参考答案，使教与学更为方便有效。

《初中英语阅读》全套教材由三册学生用书组成，每学年一册，供各校初中阶段配合现行主教材使用或补充教学童选用。本册为《初中英语阅读》第三册学生用书，供初中三年级使用，配套教师用书可供教师参考使用或学生自学用。本教材也可供广大青少年业余学习英语用。

上海外语教育出版社

2000年10月

Contents

Unit 1	Good to See You Again	1
Unit 2	Sports Day	10
Unit 3	A Good Teacher	19
Unit 4	What Were You Doing Yesterday?	28
Unit 5	Accidents	37
Unit 6	Books	46
Unit 7	Revision	55
Unit 8	On the Farm	64
Unit 9	A Visit to a Glass Factory	73
Unit 10	Problems	82
Unit 11	Thomas Edison	91
Unit 12	Tourism and Travel	100
Unit 13	Festivals	109
Unit 14	Revision	118
Unit 15	What Can I Do for You?	127
Unit 16	What's It Made Of?	136
Unit 17	What Is It?	145
Unit 18	The Trees of the World	154
Unit 19	Revision	163
Unit 20	The World's Population	172
Unit 21	Shopping	181
Unit 22	I Don't Feel Very Well	190
Unit 23	The Football Match	199
Unit 24	Revision	208
Glossary/Index		217

UNIT 1 Good to See You Again

Passage 1 After the Holidays

Bob: Hello, Xiao Ping. How are you?

Xiao Ping: Oh, hi, Bob. I'm very well. Good to see you again. How are you?

Bob: I'm fine. How was your New Year holiday?

Xiao Ping: It was great. We went to the United States. What about you?

Bob: My family went to Japan for two weeks. My sister Sally is studying Japanese at a school in Kyoto.

Xiao Ping: I'd like to go to Kyoto to see the temples. Oh, that's the school bell. Let's go inside.

Bob: Yes, everyone is going to class so we should go too. See you later, Xiao Ping.

(In the classroom)

Miss Zhang: Good morning, everyone. I am your new teacher. My name is Miss Zhang. Welcome back to school. I hope you all had a good New Year holiday. Now, who is going to give a talk to the class about their holiday?

Xiao Ping: I will, Miss Zhang. My family went to the United States for 10 days. We visited San Francisco and Los Angeles. I liked San Francisco best because there were a lot of things to see and do. For example, we went on a cable car.

Miss Zhang: That was very interesting, Xiao Ping. OK, boys and girls, open your history books to page 17 and we will start the lesson. The subject is early European farming.



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COMPREHENSION

A Give short answers to the following questions. Follow the example.

1 Are Xiao Ping and Bob friends?

Yes, they are.

2 Where did Xiao Ping go on holiday?

3 Where did Bob go on holiday?

4 Who is Xiao Ping's teacher?

5 What did Xiao Ping do in San Francisco?

B Are the statements true or false? Tick (✓) the correct answers in the boxes. Follow the example.

	True	False
1 School is starting again after the summer holiday.	[]	[✓]
2 Bob went to Tokyo for two weeks.	[]	[]
3 Xiao Ping would like to go to Japan.	[]	[]
4 Miss Zhang is the new class teacher.	[]	[]
5 Xiao Ping went to San Francisco but not Los Angeles.	[]	[]

VOCABULARY

A Here are some items from the passage. Match them with the pictures. Follow the example.

cable car temple Japan history book the USA

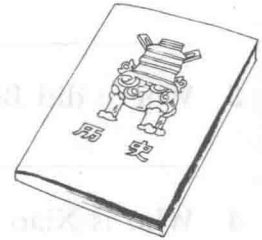
1



2



3



Japan

4



5



B Put the words in the box in the correct order. Follow the example.

minutes months years days hours weeks

Longest



Shortest

1 years

2

3

4

5

6

Passage 2 English Names

Many English people have family names that come from different jobs. For example, a very common name in England is 'Smith'. A smith is a person who makes things out of metal. Another common name is 'Baker'. A baker is somebody who bakes bread. Of course today, not as many people work as smiths or bakers but they are still called by these names.

5

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Some people have family names that, long ago, told you who their father

was. For example, Johnson was the son of John and Peterson's father was called Peter. In Scotland and Ireland many people have names that start with 'Mac ...' or 'Mc ...'. 'Mac' or 'Mc' means 'son of'. So, McDonald means son of Donald and MacGregor is son of Gregor.

15

In Britain and North America, people usually call each other by their first or given names, not their family names. At work, it is common for young people to call their bosses and older people by their first names. So you may hear a young man call his boss 'Anna', not 'Miss Brown'.

20

Young people sometimes call each other by nicknames. A nickname can be a short form of the first name. For example, 'Dave' is shorter and easier than 'David'. But sometimes the nickname is about how somebody looks. 'Ginger' is a nickname for somebody with red hair, and 'Shorty' can be the name for somebody who is not very tall.

25



30

COMPREHENSION

A Give short answers to the following questions. Follow the example.

1 What are two common English family names?

Two common names are Smith and Baker.

2 What does 'Mac' mean?

3 What do people in Britain often call other people by?

4 What are nicknames?

5 Why is 'Shorty' a good name for somebody who is not tall?

B Are the statements true or false? Tick (✓) the correct answers in the boxes. Follow the example.

	True	False
1 Many common family names in Britain are names of jobs.	[✓]	[]
2 Davidson means son of David.	[]	[]
3 Older people are usually called 'Sir' in Britain.	[]	[]
4 Jennifer is a nickname for Jenny.	[]	[]
5 Somebody called 'Shorty' is likely to be small.	[]	[]

VOCABULARY

A Match the family names in the box to the pictures of jobs. Follow the example.

Butcher

Fisherman

Farmer

Goldsmith

Carpenter

1

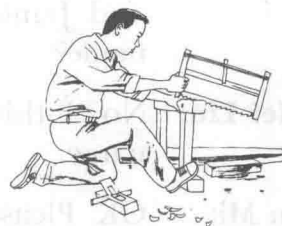


Farmer

2



3



4



5



B Here are some words from the passage. Use them to complete the sentences. Follow the example.

metal

bread

common

boss

nickname

1 John put some meat between two pieces of bread to make a sandwich.

2 Lisa's _____ said that she could leave work early.

3 Jasmine's _____ is Jazz.

4 Gold is a type of _____.

5 Wang is a _____ name in China.

Passage 3 Happy Birthday, Miss Zhang

Mei Lin: I want us to choose English names to use when we speak in English. What name do you like?

Su Mi: I like both the names Suzy and James. Is James a girl's name? 5

Mei Lin: No, I think James is a boy's name.

Su Mi: OK. Please call me Suzy when we speak in English. How about you? 10

Mei Lin: My English name is May because it sounds the same as my Chinese name.

Su Mi: That's very nice. Well, May, what are you going to give the teacher for her birthday? 15

Mei Lin: I'm going to give her some fruit.

Su Mi: That's a good idea. I'm going to give her some flowers and a card. I wrote the card yesterday.

Mei Lin: What did you write on the card? 20

Su Mi: I wrote:

'Dear Miss Zhang,

Thank you for teaching us English so well. We like English very much. You are a good teacher. I wish you a happy birthday.

Best wishes, Su Mi'. 25

Now I will write my English name 'Suzy', too.

Mei Lin: And I will write a card too, and write my English name, May. Oh, there's the school bell. Let's go to our English lesson now, Suzy.

Su Mi: OK, May. Let's go and say 'Happy Birthday' to Miss Zhang.



COMPREHENSION

A Give short answers to the following questions. Follow the example.

1 What English names does Su Mi like?

She likes the names Suzy and James.

2 What English name does Mei Lin choose?

3 What is Mei Lin going to give Miss Zhang for her birthday?

4 What new word is Su Mi going to write on her card?

5 What are Mei Lin and Su Mi going to do now?

B Are the statements true or false? Tick (✓) the correct answers in the boxes. Follow the example.

	True	False
1 James is a boy's name.	[✓]	[]
2 Mei Lin's English name is Suzy.	[]	[]
3 It is Miss Zhang's birthday.	[]	[]
4 Su Mi is going to give the teacher some fruit and a card.	[]	[]
5 Su Mi does not like English very much.	[]	[]

VOCABULARY

COMPREHENSION

A The words in Column A are from the passage. Match them to their antonyms (words with the opposite meanings) in Column B. Follow the example.

Column A

Column B

- | | | |
|---------------------------|-------|--------------|
| 1 same (line 13) | [e] | a) bad |
| 2 give (line 15) | [] | b) a little |
| 3 good (line 18) | [] | c) take |
| 4 very much (lines 23-24) | [] | d) sad |
| 5 happy (line 24) | [] | e) different |

B Here are some words from the passage. Use them to complete the sentences. Follow the example.

choose	both	card	nice	fruit
--------	------	------	------	-------

- 1 I like reading both books and magazines very much.
- 2 I think Mary is very _____ because she is happy and kind.
- 3 You can _____ either the fish or the meat.
- 4 I will send Henry his birthday _____ tomorrow.
- 5 Bananas are my favourite _____.

UNIT 2 Sports Day

Passage 1 In the Morning

Last week, Barton Primary School held its summer sports day. Many parents came to see their boys and girls run races and do the long jump in the playground.



5

The first race was the egg-and-spoon race. The boys in class P1 put an egg on a spoon and walked quickly to the finishing line. John dropped his egg and came last. Michael was faster than Andrew, but Pete was the fastest and so he was the winner. Bad luck John and congratulations Pete!



10

The next sport was the long jump for the girls in P2. Mandy liked jumping and she jumped quite far. Jill was next, and she jumped farther than Mandy. She jumped three metres. But Jill did not win the long jump. The last girl to jump was Kate. She jumped farthest of all. Her jump was 3.2 metres long. Well done, Kate!



15

Before lunch, teams from P1 ran the 200-metre race. There was one girl and one boy in each team. The girls ran the first 100 metres and then the boys ran the next 100 metres. The fastest runner in P1 was Emily. But the boy with Emily was very slow. His name was David. His nickname was 'The Snail'. Vanessa from P1 was behind Emily, but then her partner Chris came neck and neck with David. David and Chris crossed the finishing line at the same time.

20

'Both teams are winners,' said the headteacher. 'Well done! Congratulations to David and Emily, Vanessa and Chris!'

25

COMPREHENSION

A Give short answers to the following questions. Follow the example.

1 Where was the sports day held?

It was held in the school playground.

2 Who was the winner of the egg-and-spoon race?

3 How far did Jill jump?

4 Who ran the first 100 metres in the 200 metre race?

5 Which teams were the winners of the 200-metre race?

B Are the statements true or false? Tick (✓) the correct answers in the boxes. Correct the false statements. Follow the example.

	True	False
1 Last week, Barton Middle School held a sports day.	[]	[✓]
2 The first race was the egg-and-spoon race.	[]	[]
3 Andrew did not win the egg-and-spoon race.	[]	[]
4 Mandy did not jump very far.	[]	[]
5 David was a faster runner than Emily.	[]	[]

VOCABULARY

A Here are some words from the passage. Match them with the pictures. Follow the example.

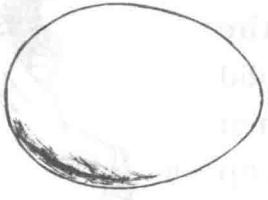
egg spoon lunch snail headteacher

1

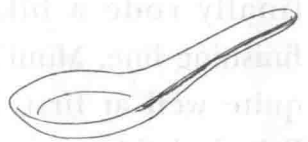


headteacher

2



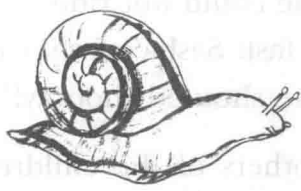
3



4



5



B The words in Column A are from the passage. Match them to their antonyms in Column B. Follow the example.

Column A

- 1 many (line 3) [b]
- 2 first (line 7) []
- 3 quickly (line 10) []
- 4 before (line 21) []
- 5 finishing line (line 26) []

Column B

- a) after
- b) few
- c) starting line
- d) last
- e) slowly