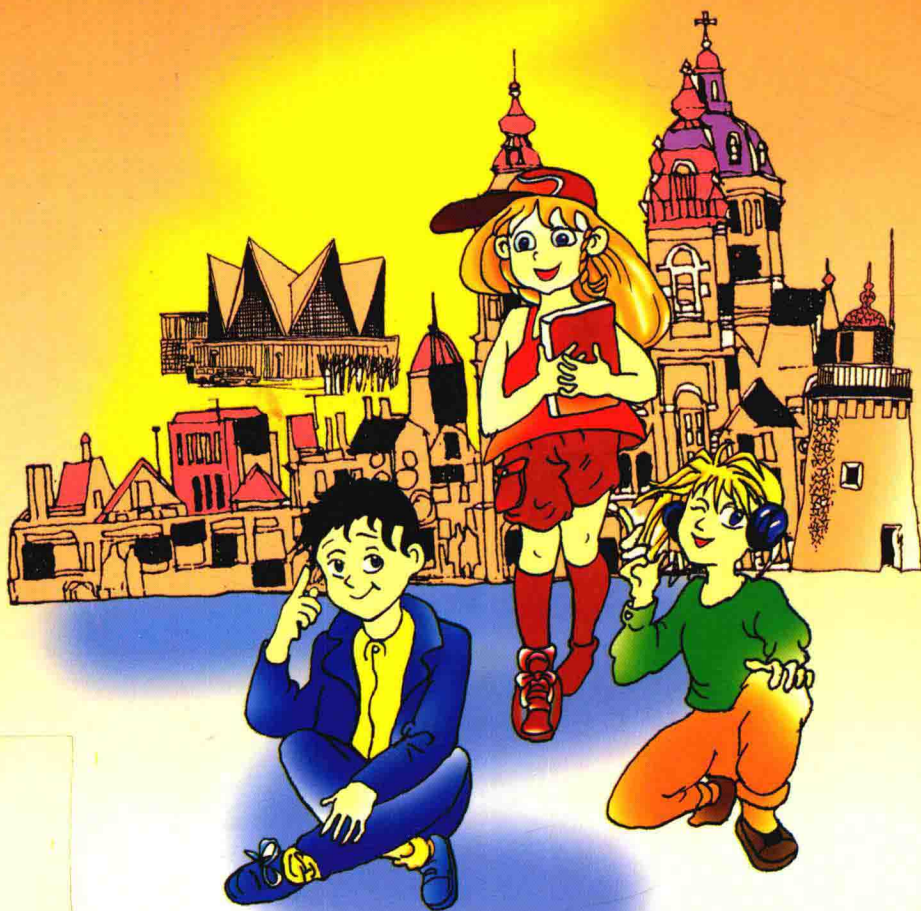


九年义务教育三·四年制初级中学

英语阅读教程

ENGLISH READING COURSE

初二(下)



中国少年儿童出版社

人民教育出版社英语室审定

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ENGLISH READING COURSE

第二册(下)

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前 言

阅读是学习英语的重要内容。初中和高中英语教学大纲都对学生的阅读量做出了规定。大量阅读确有裨益：

1、增加语言的认知感。语言是交流的工具，大量阅读能够帮助学生了解各类表达方式、组词结构，能把语言从枯燥的字、词、语法变成生动的表达手段。

2、了解语言产生的不同文化背景。不同的文化背景产生不同的语言。在语言学习中了解文化背景对于迅速掌握语言具有重要作用。

3、提供更为丰富的学习资源。用不同的语言了解新信息对于开拓学生视野、丰富知识、促进成长都具有一定的意义。

在现阶段，阅读仍然是学生在语言学习中遇到的最大困难。许多老师都在不厌其烦地向学生传授科学的阅读技巧、方法，鼓励学生根据上下文去猜测词义等，但效果似乎并不明显。这里的一个关键原因在于缺少适合初、高中学生的阅读材料。

《英语阅读教程》正是为了满足广大教师、学生对阅读的要求而推出的一套丛书。在编辑过程中，我们遵从了以下原则：

1、篇幅适中。初、高中学生的词汇、知识有限，篇幅适当的阅读材料既能培养学生的阅读能力，又能培养他们的阅读兴趣。

2、分级阅读。每个阅读材料的难度不同，总体呈递增的趋势，按循序渐进的原则不断扩充学生的知识，提高其阅读技巧。

3、教材同步。在每一个阅读单元中，第一篇文章都与人民教育出版社最新英语教材所涉及的课文有关，是课文的延伸。这样，既有利于教师、学生的阅读导入，又能丰富教材内容。

4、题材丰富。阅读材料不仅包括人物介绍、故事、社会文化、科普，还包括广告、图表等使用问题。

5、原汁原味。阅读材料多采用国外原版文章，并加以修改，使其符合国内中学生的阅读要求，可以使学生更好理解领会。

6、时代性强。阅读材料跟踪时代特点，符合当代中学生的兴趣、要求，保持与时代同步的特色。

当然，本套丛书虽尽力满足读者要求，但也存在某些不足之处，希望广大教师、同学多提宝贵意见。

编 者

2001年10月

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Unit 15

What do people eat?

(约 104 词,用 2—3 分钟完成。)

A good breakfast is important. You can easily^① understand it. By breakfast time you have not eaten anything about twelve hours. Your body needs food for morning activities^②.

One good breakfast should be rice or bread, an egg, milk and fruit. On a cold morning a cup of hot drink is necessary^③.

You must get up early to have plenty of time to eat breakfast.

A good breakfast helps you to smile more easily. It helps you to be more friendly and also to work better and play more happily. Your whole day will be more fun after you have enjoyed a good breakfast.



注释:

1. easily [ˈi:zili] *adv.* 容易地
2. activity [ækˈtɪvɪti] *n.* 活动
3. necessary [ˈnesɪsəri] *adj.* 必需的

True or False (判断下列句子是否符合短文内容,符合的用“T”表示,不符合的用“F”表示,填入括号内。)

- () 1. It's important to have a good breakfast.
- () 2. Food is needed in the morning because you have had nothing to eat for the whole night.
- () 3. Only rice or bread will be good breakfast.
- () 4. If you get up late, you'll have to eat your breakfast in a hurry.

() 5. A good breakfast is helpful to you.

Part 2 (约 134 词, 用 4—5 分钟完成。)

The earth^① moves around the sun, and the moon moves around the earth. When our part of the earth turns to the sun, it is day. When our part of the earth turns away from the sun, it is night.

The sun is much bigger than the moon. But sometimes the moon looks bigger than the sun, because it's much nearer to the earth.

The sun is very bright. It gives very strong light. The moon looks quite bright, too, but it doesn't give any light at all. The light from the moon comes from the sun.

The moon looks much bigger and brighter than the stars. But in fact^②, the stars are much bigger and brighter than the moon. They look smaller than the moon because they are farther away from the earth.



注释:

1. earth [ə:θ] n. 地球

2. in fact 事实上

True or False (判断下列句子是否符合短文内容,符合的用“T”表示,不符合的用“F”表示,填入括号内。)

() 1. The earth moves around the sun and the moon.

() 2. The moon is smaller than the sun and the earth.

() 3. When our part of the earth turns to the moon, it is day.

() 4. The sun and the moon both give light.

() 5. The moon looks bigger than the stars because it's nearer.

() 6. The moon is 380,000 kilometres away from the earth.

(约 114 词,用 3 分钟完成。)

I will tell you the story of the ant^① and the grasshopper^②. It is a cold winter's day and an ant is bringing out some grains of corn^③. He gathered^④ them in the summer. He wants to dry^⑤ them. The grasshopper is very hungry. He sees the ant and says, "Give me a few grains of corn; I am dying of hunger^⑥."

"But," says the ant, "what did you do in the summer? Didn't you store up^⑦ some corn?"

"No," says the grasshopper, "I was too busy."

"What did you do?" asks the ant.

"I sang all day." answers the grasshopper.

"If you sang all summer," says the ant, "you can dance all winter."

注释:

1. ant [ænt] n. 蚂蚁
2. grasshopper ['grɑ:s'hɒpə] n. 蚱蜢
3. corn [kɔ:n] n. 谷粒
4. gather ['gæðə] vt. 收集; 采集
5. dry [drai] vt. 晒干
6. hunger ['hʌŋgə] n. 饿
7. store up 贮藏



Choose the best answer. (根据短文内容,选择最佳答案,填入括号内。)

- () 1. The ant dries the grains of corn _____.
A. in the summer
B. in the winter
C. on weekdays
D. when he is hungry
- () 2. The grasshopper is very hungry because he only _____ in the summer.
A. danced
B. dried the grains
C. stored up corn
D. sang
- () 3. The ant gave the grasshopper _____.

- A. some grains of corn B. something to eat
C. nothing D. some rice

() 4. The title (题目) of the story may be _____.

- A. The Ant and the Grasshopper
B. The Ant Sings and Dances
C. The Busy Ant and the Happy Grasshopper
D. Store up Some Corn or You'll Be Hungry

() 5. From the story we can know _____.

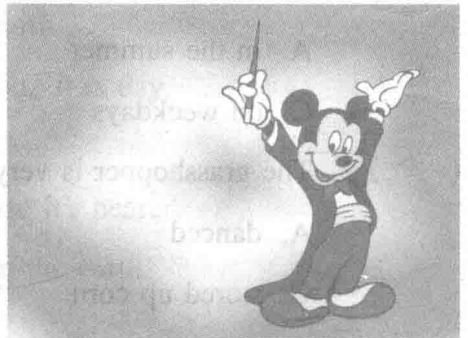
- A. the ant is our good friend
B. we must think before we do anything
C. people must help others
D. we must work hard for a good life

Part 4 (约 199 词, 用 5—7 分钟完成。)

People usually do not like mice^①, but one mouse has won the hearts of the people all over the world. That is the famous Mickey Mouse.

A long time ago most films were silent^②. A man named Walt Disney made a cartoon^③ mouse that could talk in his films. He named his mouse Mickey Mouse. People were very excited^④ with the talking mouse. Soon Mickey became very popular with both young and old people. Children love to see their lovely^⑤ friend, because he brought joy^⑥ and laughter^⑦ to them. Mickey was a clean mouse after he was born. Perhaps this is why people love Mickey Mouse though they don't like real mice.

In his early life Mickey made some mistakes. People were very angry. They wrote to Disney and said that they didn't want Mickey to do silly^⑧ things. As there were some silly things Mickey could not do, Disney made a new animal Donald Duck. He also



made a dog named Pluto. This dog does silly things and makes mistakes wherever he goes. Now our Mickey is not only clean, but more important. He becomes a beautiful and clever star. He has his friends in almost every country.

注释:

1. mice [maɪs] *n.* 老鼠, mouse 的复数
2. silent [ˈsaɪlənt] *adj.* 无声的; 沉默的
3. cartoon [kɑ:ˈtu:n] *n.* 卡通; 活动画
4. excited [ɪkˈsaɪtɪd] *adj.* 兴奋的
5. lovely [ˈlʌvli] *adj.* 可爱的
6. joy [dʒɔɪ] *n.* 快乐
7. laughter [ˈlɑ:ftə] *n.* 笑; 笑声; 欢笑
8. silly [ˈsɪli] *adj.* 笨的; 傻的; 愚蠢的

Choose the best answer. (根据短文内容,选择最佳答案,填入括号内。)

- () 1. Why were people excited to see Mickey in the films? Because _____
- A. Mickey was a clean mouse.
 - B. Mickey was able to speak in the films.
 - C. Mickey was lovely and made them happy.
 - D. Mickey was a cartoon mouse.
- () 2. People _____, so they wrote to Walt Disney.
- A. were happy when they saw the cartoon mouse
 - B. were angry with Disney
 - C. didn't love Mickey any more
 - D. hoped that Mickey was always clever
- () 3. Disney made the new animals because _____.
- A. he wanted to make his films more interesting
 - B. Mickey needed new friends
 - C. Mickey could not do anything
 - D. he loved animals

- () 4. Which sentence below is **NOT** true? _____
- A. People don't like real mice.
 - B. Mickey was always clever.
 - C. Mickey is loved by people all over the world.
 - D. Walt Disney made lovely cartoon animals.
- () 5. The first Disney Park was built in _____.
- A. France
 - B. Tokyo
 - C. America
 - D. Hong Kong

Unit 16

What a good, kind girl!

(约 105 词, 用 2—3 分钟完成。)

Mr Smith liked to be exact^①. One day when he was walking in the street, a man came over and asked him,

“Excuse me, but where’s the nearest bookshop?”

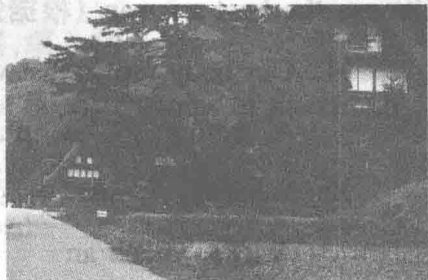
“The nearest bookshop? You have to cross^② a bridge and then turn to the right.”

“And is the bridge long?”

“Very. Thirty metres.”

The man thanked him and went towards^③ the bridge. Suddenly he heard someone running after him.

“Stop!” Mr Smith was shouting. “I’m sorry. I just remembered: the bridge is forty metres long. If you go thirty metres and then turn to the right, as I told you to do, you’ll fall into the river.”



注释:

1. exact[ig'zækt] *adj.* 确切的
2. cross[krɒs] *vt.* 穿过; 过
3. towards[tə'wɔ:dz] *prep.* 朝; 向

True or False(判断下列句子是否符合短文内容, 符合的用“T”表示, 不符合的用“F”表示, 填在括号内。)

- () 1. Mr Smith liked to be exact.
- () 2. The bridge is forty metres long.
- () 3. The man went thirty metres and turned to the right on the bridge.
- () 4. The man fell into the river.

Part 2 (约 96 词,用 3—5 分钟完成。)

During the day we work and play, at night we sleep. Our body rests while we sleep. In the morning we are ready to work and play again. Our body grows fast while we are asleep. Boys and girls who are eight or nine years old need ten hours of sleep every night. Our body needs enough air when we sleep. If we do not get enough fresh air, we'll feel tired when we wake up. Cool air is better than warm air. Boys and girls who want to be strong must get plenty of sleep.

Choose the best answer. (根据短文内容,选择最佳答案,填入括号内。)

- () 1. Our body grows fast while we are _____.
A. eating B. playing C. sleeping D. studying
- () 2. What may cause(引起) us to feel tired in the morning? _____.
A. Too much air B. Not enough fresh air
C. Too much cold air D. Too much sleep
- () 3. How many hours of sleep should 9-year-old children have? _____ hours.
A. 8 B. 9 C. 10 D. 11
- () 4. Cool air is _____ than warm air.
A. better B. worse C. good D. well
- () 5. Our body _____ while we _____.
A. plays, sleep B. sleeps, play
C. rests, sleep D. sleeps, rest

Part 3 (约 158 词,用 4—6 分钟完成。)

Before you go to another country, it is a great help if you know the language and some of the customs^① of the country.

When people meet each other for the first time in Britain, they say "How do you do?" and shake hands^②. Usually they do not shake hands when they just meet or say goodbye. But they shake hands after they haven't met for a long time or when they will be away from each other for a long time.

Last year a group of German students went to England for a holiday. Their teacher told them that the English people hardly shake hands. So when they met their English friends at the station, they kept their hands behind their backs. The English students had learned that the Germans shake hands as often as possible, so they put their hands in front and got ready to shake hands with them. It made both of them laugh.

注释:

1. custom [ˈkʌstəm] *n.* 风俗

2. shake hands 握手

Choose the best answer. (根据短文内容,选择最佳答案,填入括号内。)

- ()1. It is _____ if you know the language and some of the customs of the country.
- A. not useful
B. not helpful
C. very helpful
D. very bad
- ()2. English people usually shake hands when they _____.
- A. meet every time
B. meet for the first time
C. say hello to each other
D. say goodbye to each other
- ()3. Usually English people don't shake hands _____.
- A. when they will be away for a long time
B. when they say "How do you do?"
C. when they just meet or say goodbye
D. after they haven't met for a long time
- ()4. Which is right? _____
- A. German people shake hands as often as possible.
B. English people like shaking hands very much.
C. German people hardly shake hands.
D. Neither English people nor Germans like shaking hands.
- ()5. This story is about _____.
- A. shaking hands
B. languages
C. customs
D. languages and customs

Part 4 (约 346 词, 用 8—10 分钟完成。)

In schools all over the world boys and girls are learning foreign languages. Many grown-ups are doing so in their spare^① time. Everybody knows his own language, but to know another is very useful.

Which is the best way to learn a language? We should remember that we all learnt our own language well when we were children. If we could learn a second language in the same way, it would not seem^② so difficult. Think of what a small child does. It listens to what people say and it tries to imitate^③ what it heard. When it wants something, it has to ask for it. It is using the language. It is talking in it and thinking in it all the time. If people had to use a second language all the time, they would learn it quickly.

It is important to remember, also, that we learn our own language by hearing people speak it, not by seeing what they write. We imitate what we hear. In school, though^④ you learn to read and write as well as to hear and speak, it is best to learn all new words through the ear. Of course, you must learn to read them, spell them, and write them, too.

There is no easy way to success^⑤ in language learning. A good memory is a great help, but it is not enough^⑥ only to memorize rules from a grammar book. It is not much useful learning by heart^⑦ long lists of words and their meanings, studying the dictionary and so on. We must learn by using the language. If we are satisfied^⑧ with a few rules we have memorized, we are not really learning the language. "Learn through practice" is a piece of good advice^⑨ for those who are learning a new language. Practice is important. We must practise speaking and writing the language as much as we can. We learn to swim by getting into the water and swimming. And we learn to speak English by speaking it and not by being told about it.

注释:

1. spare[speə] *adj.* 多余的;空闲的

2. seem[si:m] *vi.* 好像;似乎

3. imitate[ˈɪmɪteɪt] *vt.* 模仿;仿造

4. though[ðəu] conj. 虽然;即使
5. success[sək'ses] n. 成功;成就
6. enough[i'nʌf] adj. 充足的;足;够
7. heart[hɑ:t] n. 心;心脏
8. satisfied['sætɪsfaɪd] adj. 满意;满足
9. advice[əd'vaɪs] n. 劝告;忠告

True or False(判断下列句子是否符合短文内容,符合的用“T”表示,不符合的用“F”表示,填入括号内。)

- () 1. Only schoolchildren are learning foreign languages.
- () 2. Knowing another language besides one's own is very useful.
- () 3. People know their own language well only after they have grown up.
- () 4. It would be easy if we could learn a second language in the same way as we learned the first one.
- () 5. A small child learns to speak by listening and imitating.
- () 6. You will learn a second language quickly if you use it all the time.
- () 7. It is enough for a student to learn the new words through the ear. There is no need to read and write them.
- () 8. We must learn to speak English by speaking it.

Unit 17

You must be more careful!

Part 1 (约 191 词, 用 4—6 分钟完成。)

Hello, listeners. Welcome to Henton Hospital Radio. Before our music programme^① at four, I'm going to repeat some of our hospital rules^②.

The hospital can sleep 800 patients^③. There're 8 beds in each ward^④. The visiting hours are in the afternoon from 2:30 to 3:30 and in the evening from 7:00 to 8:00. But remember only two people can see you at the same time. Sorry about that, but you can see what would happen if we didn't have these rules.

The other rules are about our hours. We start quite early—you might not be used to^⑤ that. We wake you at 6 o'clock, and breakfast is at 8 o'clock, lunch is at noon. There's tea at 3:30 and supper is at 6 o'clock.

You can see the no smoking sign—we don't allow^⑥ smoking in the wards. I'm sure you understand why. However, if you do need to smoke, there are some smoking-rooms^⑦ where it is allowed.

You'll find the radio switch^⑧ on the wall near your bed, with your own headphones, if you want to listen. It's our own hospital radio wishing you a quick recovery^⑨.

注释:

1. programme ['prəʊgræm] *n.* 节目

2. rule [ru:l] *n.* 规定

3. patient ['peɪfənt] *n.* 病人

4. ward [wɔ:d] *n.* 病房

5. be used to 习惯

6. allow [ə'lau] *vt.* 允许

7. smoking-room *n.* 吸烟室

8. switch [swɪtʃ] *n.* 开关