

新课程标准英语阅读(五级)

教育部“十五”重点课题研究成果

# 初中英语

# 易读阅读

全国外语学习研究会推荐

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①  
初一

西藏人民出版社

## 阅读原著—养成良好的读书习惯

《英语课程标准》规定初中阶段要达到五级标准，对阅读提出了十分具体的要求，如：

“除教材外，课外阅读量应累计达到15万词以上”（其中初一阅读5万词以上，初二6万词，初三4万词）；

“能根据上下文和构词法推断、理解生词的含义”；

“能理解段落中各句子之间的逻辑关系”；

“能找出文章中的主题，理解故事的情节，预测故事情节的发展和可能的结局”；

“能阅读常见体裁的阅读材料”；

“能根据不同的阅读目的运用简单的阅读策略获取信息”；

“能利用字典等工具书进行学习”等。

英语学科要想实施素质教育，必须培养学生综合运用语言的能力，而阅读是集语音、词汇、语法的综合体现。

同学们学习英语是在获得英语信息，而输入英语信息的渠道：

第一靠视觉。有80%左右的信息是靠视觉器官输入的，因此视觉器官是输入信息的主要渠道；第二靠听觉；第三靠触觉或味觉器官输入信息。

阅读是视觉器官输入信息的主要手段，我们边阅读边思考，心理默读，自言自语，不但学会了语言，而且也享受了异国风光、风土人情。可谓是一读多得。

本套阅读材料经过精心策划，突出了三个特色：

原著改编立足于原著，让学生读到原汁原味的英语，同时又要适合学生的同期水平，增加可读性。

有序阅读根据初中阶段各年级所学的词汇、语法，将无序阅读内容调整为有序，真正做到同步阅读。

循序渐进通过阅读，体现知识的学习由浅入深，从简到繁。

“读书破万卷，下笔如有神”，英语书读多了，会开阔同学们的知识视野，必然会提高英语写作能力和听说能力。

读书吧，同学们！养成良好的读书习惯，在英语知识的海洋中遨游吧！

编者



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# Mine is the best

我的最好



1. "Mine is the best."

"It is not. Mine is."

"我的最好。"

"不对，我的最好。"



2. "Mine has more spots."

"It does not. Mine has."

"我的有更多的点。"

"不对，我的点更多。"



3. "Well, mine is bigger."

"It is not. Mine is."

"嗯，那我的更大些。"

"不对，我的更大。"



4. "Mine can stand up."

"Mine can too."

"我的能站起来。"

"我的也能。"





5. "Mine can sit on my head."

"Mine can sit on MY head."

"我的能坐立在我的头上。"

"我的能坐立在我的头上。"

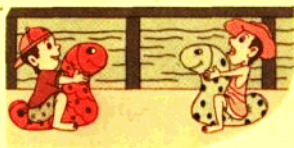


6. "I can ride mine."

"I can ride mine better."

"我的能骑。"

"我的能骑得更好。"

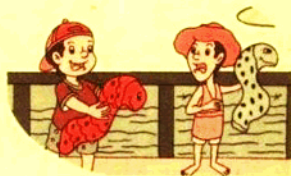


7. "Yours is sick."

"So is yours."

"你的生病了。"

"你的也生病了。"



8. "Yours is very sick."

"So is yours."

"你的病得很严重。"

"你的也是。"



1. sick /sɪk/ a. 有病的



9. "Yours is dead."

"Yours is dead too."

"你的死了。"

"你的也死了。"



10. "It's all your fault."

"No, it's all YOUR fault."

"都是你的错。"

"不，都是你的错。"



11. "Let go of my pants."

"Let go of my hat."

"放开我的裤子。"

"放开我的帽子。"



12. "She thinks hers is the best!"

"I hate her."

"她以为她的最好。"

"我讨厌她。"



13. "Ours was the best."

"我们俩的曾是最好的。"



1. dead /ded/ a. 死的

2. fault /fɔ:lt/ n. 错误, 失误

3. let go 放开

4. pants /pænts/ n. 裤子



## 语法知识窗

## 代词

代词是代替名词的一种词类。在句中主要用作主语、宾语、定语和表语。这里主要讲表示“你、我、他”的人称代词和表示“你的、我的、他的”的物主代词。

主格	宾格	形容词性	名词性
I know Tom.	Tom knows me.	It's my car.	It's mine.
We know Tom.	Tom knows us.	It's our car.	It's ours.
You know Tom.	Tom knows you.	It's your car.	It's yours.
He knows Tom.	Tom knows him.	It's his car.	It's his.
She knows Tom.	Tom knows her.	It's her car.	It's hers.
They know Tom.	Tom knows them.	It's their car.	It's theirs.

## 练习

Fill in the blanks with proper pronouns. 用适当的代词填空。

- I don't know those boys. Do you know \_\_\_\_\_?
- He likes her, but she doesn't like \_\_\_\_\_.
- I can't find my keys. Where are \_\_\_\_\_?
- We're going out. You can come with \_\_\_\_\_.
- I'm talking to you. Please listen to \_\_\_\_\_.
- Do you like \_\_\_\_\_ job?
- Mr and Mrs White live in London.  
\_\_\_\_\_ son lives in Australia.
- I want to phone Ann. Do you know \_\_\_\_\_ phone number.
- We went in our car and they went in \_\_\_\_\_.
- I went out to meet a friend of \_\_\_\_\_.

Keys: 1) them 2) him 3) they 4) us 5) me 6) your 7) Their 8) her 9) theirs 10) mine



## Dog party

### 狗的聚会

Now it is day.

The sun is up.

Now is the time for all dogs to get up.

"Get up!"

It is day.

Time to get going.

Go, dogs. Go!

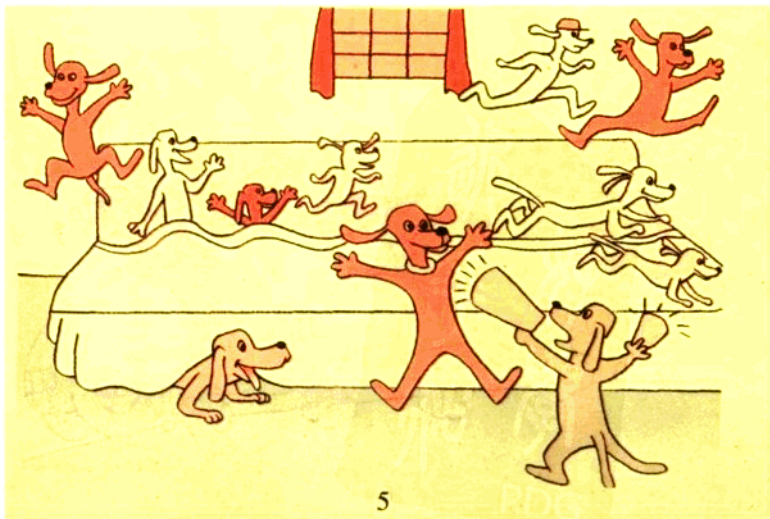
白天了，太阳升起来，  
所有的狗现在该起床了。

“起床！”

白天了，该出发了。

走，狗儿们，走！

1. get going 出发







There they go.

Look at those dogs go!

Why are they going fast in those cars?

What are they going to do?

Where are those dogs going?

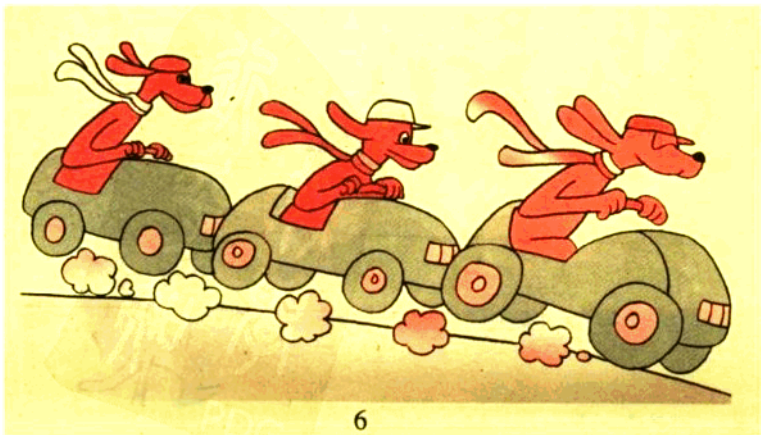
他们走了。

瞧那些狗儿们走了！

为什么他们坐着那些小汽车走得那么快？

他们要去干什么？

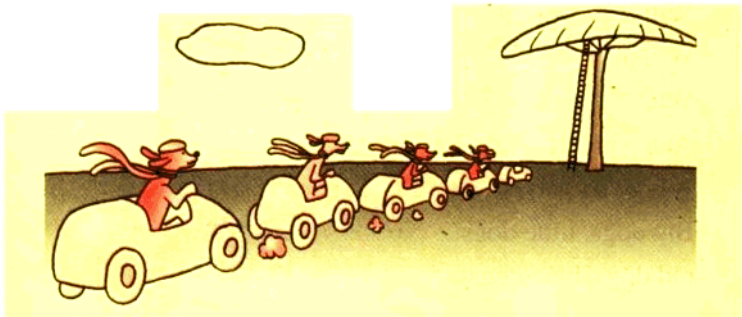
那些狗要去哪里？





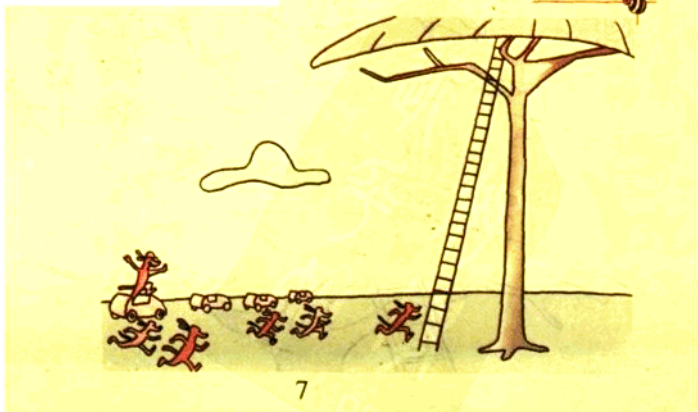
Look where they are going.  
They are all going to that  
big tree over there.

瞧他们去了哪儿，  
他们要去那边的大树下。



Now the cars stop.  
Now all the dogs get out.  
And now look where  
those dogs are going!  
To the tree! To the tree!

现在小汽车停下了，  
现在所有的狗都出来了。  
现在看一看那些狗要去哪里！  
跑向那棵树！跑向那棵树！





Up the tree! Up the tree!

Up they go to the top of the tree.

Why?

Will they work there?

Will they play there?

What is up there on top of that tree?

A dog party!

A big dog party!

Big dogs, little dogs,  
red dogs, blue dogs,  
yellow dogs, green dogs,  
black dogs, and white dogs  
are all at a dog party!

What a dog party!

爬上树! 爬上树!

他们一直爬到树顶。

为什么呀?

他们要在那里工作吗?

他们要在那儿玩耍吗?

在那棵树顶上有什么?

狗的聚会!

狗的大聚会!

大狗、小狗、

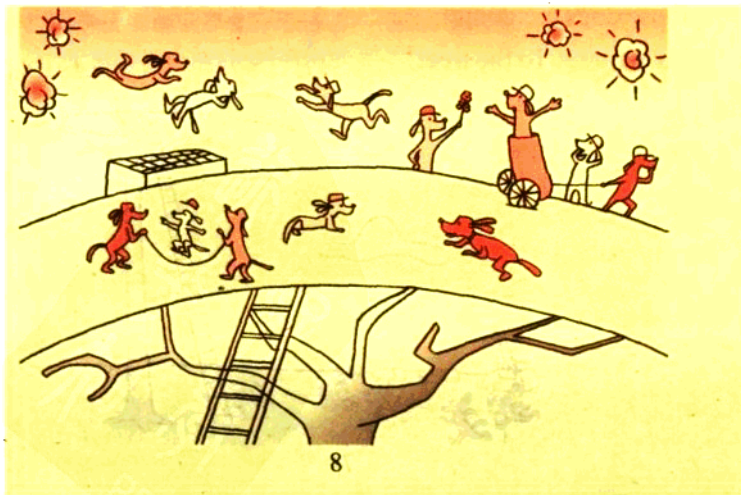
红狗、蓝狗、

黄狗、绿狗、

黑狗和白狗,

所有的狗都参加聚会。

多有意思的狗聚会呀!





## 语法知识窗

## 名词复数

可数名词如果表示一个人或一样东西，它取单数形式；如果表示两个人或更多这类东西，则要用复数形式。不可数名词没有复数形式。复数形式的构成有规则和不规则两种，列表如下：

	名词复数形成的构成	例、词
规则变化	一般情况词尾加 -s	girl → girls    cap → caps    tree → trees
	以 s, x, ch, sh, o 结尾，加 -es	bus → buses    fox → foxes watch → watches    brush → brushes tomato → tomatoes    特例: radio → radios piano → pianos    photo → photos
	以辅音 +y 结尾的词变 y 为 i, 再加 -es; 但以 -ay, -ey, -oy 结尾的词，直接加 -s	baby → babies    story → stories lady → ladies    army → armies day → days    monkey → monkeys boy → boys
	以 f, fe 结尾的词变 f, fe 为 v, 再加 -es	knife → knives    leaf → leaves
不规则变化	变化元音	man → men    foot → feet    tooth → teeth
	变化词尾	child → children
	单复数同形	sheep → sheep    deer → deer    fish → fish Japanese → Japanese    Chinese → Chinese

## 练习

Write the plural of the following nouns. 写出下列名词的复数形式。

flower → \_\_\_\_\_ family → \_\_\_\_\_ coat → \_\_\_\_\_  
 foot → \_\_\_\_\_ woman → \_\_\_\_\_ wife → \_\_\_\_\_  
 holiday → \_\_\_\_\_ city → \_\_\_\_\_ sandwich → \_\_\_\_\_  
 potato → \_\_\_\_\_ bench → \_\_\_\_\_ radio → \_\_\_\_\_

Keys: flowers, families, coats, feet, women, wives, holidays, cities, sandwiches, potatoes, benches, radios



## Two princesses

## 两位公主

It was a dark and stormy night.

Barbie was in her bed.

She could hear the thunder  
outside her window.

In ran Kelly and Stacie.

"Thunder scares me," said Kelly.

"Tell us a story, Barbie," said Stacie.

"You make up the best stories."



那是一个漆黑的下着暴风雨的夜晚。

巴比躺在床上，她能听到窗外轰隆轰隆的雷声。

这时凯利和斯坦茜跑了进来。

“雷声使我感到害怕，”凯利说。

“给我们讲个故事吧，巴比，”斯坦茜说，

“你编的故事最好听了。”

1. stormy /'stɔ:mi/ a. 暴风雨的

2. thunder /'θʌndə/ n. 雷，雷声

3. scare /skeɪə/ v. 使恐惧，受惊吓

4. make up 编造(故事等)

5. In ran Kelly and Stacie. 这时凯莉和斯坦茜跑了进来。

此句为倒装句，正常语序为 Kelly and Stacie ran in.



Barbie looked around.

She saw a bunny.

She saw a big ring.

Bunny, Ring, Thunderstorm.

“Once upon a time,” Barbie began,

“there were two princesses.

Their names are Kelly and Stacie...”

The two princesses had magic rings.

The magic rings gave them the power to talk to animals.

巴比环顾了一下四周。

她看到了一只小兔子，

她看到了一颗大的戒指。

兔子、戒指、雷雨。

“从前，”巴比开始讲了，

“有两位公主，她们叫凯利和斯坦茜。”

这两位公主都有魔戒。

这种魔戒给了她们与动物交流的能力。

1 hare /heə/ n 野兔

2 thunderstorm /'θʌndəstɔ:m/ n. 大雷雨

3 magic /mædʒɪk/ a 魔法的

4 power /'paʊə/ n 能力、能量



One day, the princesses wanted to have a picnic in the forest.

They filled a basket with cheese, bread, carrots, and nuts.

The two princesses followed the river to their picnic spot.

At last, they came to the biggest tree in the forest.

The birds were singing. The hares were running about.

There was enough picnic food for everyone!

一天，两位公主想去森林里野餐。

她们装了满满一篮的奶酪、面包、胡萝卜和坚果。

两位公主沿着河边去他们的野餐地点。

最后，她们来到了森林里最大的一棵树下。

鸟儿们在歌唱，小兔子跑来跑去。

大家都有足够的野餐食物！



1. picnic /'pɪknɪk/ n. 野餐

3. cheese /tʃi:z/ n. 奶酪

2. fill ... with ... 往...里放满...

4. spot /spɒt/ n. 场所，地点



Suddenly, the princesses felt raindrops.

Then it began to pour!

They took their basket and ran for cover  
inside the biggest tree.

The rain stopped.

The princesses came out.

They looked around. Where was everyone?

A hare ran by.

"Hare, wait!" Kelly cried.

"Where are you going?"

Hare said, "I have nowhere to go.

My house is filled with rain water."

突然，公主们感到掉雨点了。

倾盆大雨随之而来。

她们拿起篮子跑到最大的那棵树下避雨。

雨停了。

公主们从大树下走出来，

她们环顾了一下四周。

大家都到哪里去了？

一只兔子跑了过去。

"小兔子，等一等！" 凯利喊着，"你要去哪里？"

小兔子说："我没地方可去，我的屋子里灌满了雨水。"

1. raindrop /'reɪndrɒp/ *n* 雨滴

2. pour /pɔː / *v* (雨) 倾盆而下

3. cover /'kʌvə/ *n* 遮蔽物，隐蔽

4. nowhere /'nəʊweə/ *ad*. 无处，到处没有





Just then Bird flew down.

Bird cried, "It rained so hard,  
my nest fell out of the tree."

The two princesses looked at each other.

They would help their friends.

"Hare," said Kelly, "we will  
help you dig a new home."

Everyone went up the hill.

Stacie and Kelly dug a nice  
new hole for Hare.

"Thank you," said Hare.



正在这时鸟儿飞了下来。

鸟儿喊道：“雨下得太大了，  
我的鸟巢从树上掉下来了。”

两位公主互相看了看。

她们要帮助她们的朋友们。

“小兔子，”凯利说，“我们帮你挖一个新家。”

大家来到小山上。

斯坦茜和凯利为小兔子挖了一个非常好的新家。

“谢谢你们，”小兔子说。

1. fly down 向下飞

2. nest /nest/ n. 巢，窝

3. each other 互相

4. dig /dig/ v. 挖 (过去式 dug)