



新思维

初中英语阅读教程

□ 主编 / 成晓光

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辽宁师范大学出版社





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前 言

教育部制订的《英语课程标准》已正式颁布。我们依据新的课程标准编写了这套《新思维初中英语阅读教程》(共三册),本书为第三册。

现代教育的基本内涵是素质教育,英语学习也是如此。学生学习的不仅仅是一门语言、一个交际工具,更重要的是语言还具有获取并储存信息、进行思维活动和认识世界的功能。因此,英语教材不应是单纯的语言教材,而应具有丰富的教育内涵,它应为培养学生的思维能力创造条件和营造环境。本教材的编写基于以下认识:

1. 知识的基础就是语言,知识的心理与外部表征都是以语言为媒介。所以,语言学习不仅仅是学习语言,更重要的是学习一种能力,包括独立学习、独立解决问题的能力。能力的基础是各种学习策略。

2. 语言也是一种认知能力,不仅仅靠死记硬背,还要通过大量的语言操练及综合能力的培养习得而成。

3. 学习者应以有效的方式来学习具有个人意义的东西,应提倡创造性思维。思维是内容,语言是形式。培养用英语思维是英语学习者及英语教学的首要任务及关键所在,故本丛书定名为“新思维英语”。

本册阅读教程具有以下特点:

1. 本册书共 30 个单元,每单元包含两篇文章。这些文章是课本的补充和延伸。

2. 所选文章题材丰富,体裁多样,涵盖社会生活和文化教育各个方面,既有生活中的小故事,也有对人生哲理的探讨。对于学生开阔视野,增长知识大有裨益。

3. 每篇文后都附有适量练习,如各种形式的词汇、阅读理解、讨论和写作练习。练习紧紧围绕文章设计,突出能力培养和创造性思维,旨在充分发挥读者的想像力和提高语言运用能力。作为一种尝试,我们希望这套读本能被读者所接受。同时我们也希望广大师生在使用本教程的过程中提出宝贵意见和建议,以使本套教程更加完善。

编 者

2003 年 8 月

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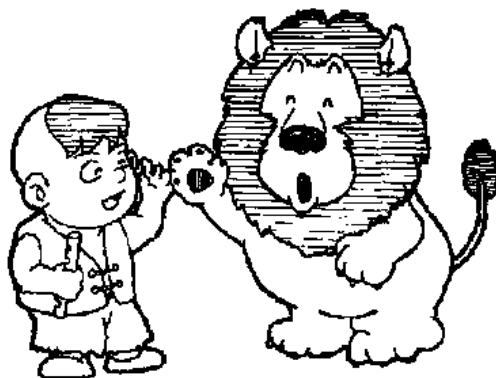
UNIT 1

Text A

The shepherd and the lion

Once upon a time a shepherd boy was wandering far from home. He had lost his way in the forest and as darkness fell he felt very frightened and alone.

Suddenly a large lion came slowly out of the trees towards him. The boy was just about to run for his life when, to his great surprise, the lion lay down, put his head on his front paws and said:



"Don't be afraid. I will not hurt you. I have a thorn in my paw. See, it is deep and I can not get it out."

The lion came closer to the boy and raised his paw.

"Goodness, that's too bad," cried the boy. "Come here and I'll soon get it out for you. It may hurt a little because I'll have to use my knife."

The boy sat down and the lion put his paw gently on his knee while the thorn was cut out.

"You will be all right now," said the boy. "But try not to walk on it too much at first."

"Thank you!" said the lion and without another word he disappeared in the forest.

Some time later the boy was falsely accused of stealing sheep. In those days the punishment for stealing was cruel: the judge ordered the boy to be thrown among a group of wild animals.

The boy stood bravely as the animals were let out. The biggest lion of all came towards him. Then, to everyone's surprise, it sat down in the sand, raised



its paw and bowed its head.

"Don't you recognize me?" asked the lion. "You helped me once in the forest when my paw was hurt. See, it's all right now." The other animals backed away, seeing that the strongest of them all was refusing to fight.

"Let him go free!" shouted the crowd.

"Come here, shepherd boy," said the king, "You and your lion shall both go free."

From that time on the lion and the shepherd boy never left each other but lived as friends for the rest of their lives.

New Words

paw/pɔ:/

n. (动物有爪的)脚掌;脚爪

thorn/'θɔ:n/

n. (植物的)刺;棘

falsely/'fɔ:lsli/

ad. 错误地;不真地;欺骗地

Notes

1. 在古代欧洲一些国家,酷刑之一是将罪犯投放到凶猛的动物群中,如狮子群、老虎群、斗牛群等,让其与之决斗,直到死亡。
2. lose one's way: 迷路,迷失方向。
3. be accused of doing sth: 被指责做某事;被控告做某事

Exercises



Vocabulary

I. Choose one of the words to fill in the blanks.

surprise	refusing	falsely	alone	left
lost	bravely	hurt	disappeared	wandering

1. Before the boy came, the shepherd boy was going from place to place without any special purpose. He was _____ far from home.
2. The boy couldn't find his way in the forest. He _____ his way in the forest.
3. Because it was becoming dark, the boy felt very frightened and wanted a friend to be with him. He felt _____.

4. A lion came towards him, but unexpectedly, it lay down. It gave the boy a great _____.
5. The boy helped the lion get the thorn out, but it brought the lion a little pain because he had to use his knife. It _____ a little.
6. After the thorn was got out, the lion thanked the boy and went into the deep of the forest and soon no one could see it. He _____ in the forest.
7. People thought the boy had stolen sheep, but in fact he hadn't. The boy was _____ accused of stealing sheep.
8. The boy was thrown among a group of wild animals, but he wasn't afraid. He stood _____ as the animals were let out.
9. The lion recognized the boy and didn't fight with him. The other animals went back, seeing that the strongest of them was _____ to fight.
10. The boy and the lion were set free. They stayed together for the rest of their lives. They never _____ each other.

II. Find the best way to complete the following sentences with special expressions. Write the letter of your answer on the line.

to be just about to do sth. = to be in the point of doing sth. ; to be just going to do sth.

1. Seeing the lion coming towards him, the boy _____ when the lion lay down and put his head on his front paws.
2. He _____ when the telephone rang.
3. I _____ when someone called my name.
 - a. was just about to leave the room
 - b. was just about to get on the bus
 - c. was just about to run for his life

once = for one time ; at some time in the past

4. The lion didn't fight the boy because _____.
5. I don't want to see the film because _____.
6. We are good friends and _____.
 - a. we go to swim together once a week
 - b. I once saw it with my sister
 - c. he once helped it in the forest



Comprehension

I. Understand the main idea. Choose the best answer.

1. When the lion came out of the trees, the boy was _____.



- a. drinking water b. playing with his friends
c. wandering far from home d. looking after his sheep
2. The lion came towards the boy and _____.
a. looked at him angrily
b. lay down and put his head on his front paws
c. wanted to eat him
d. went past him without a word
3. Which is true according to the passage?
a. The lion didn't eat the boy because it was not hungry.
b. The lion had a thorn in its paw.
c. The lion was frightened and ran away.
d. The boy helped the lion with a stone.
4. The boy wasn't eaten by the animals because _____.
a. the biggest animal was the lion he had helped in the forest
b. he won the animals
c. the animals liked him
d. he ran away and the animals couldn't catch him
5. The king let the boy and the lion go free because _____.
a. the king was afraid of the lion
b. the crowd asked the king to do so
c. the king liked the boy
d. the king realized that the boy didn't steal anything

II. Read each statement and decide whether it is true or false.

- () 1. The lion said many words to thank the boy.
() 2. The boy was thrown among animals because he had stolen something.
() 3. The lion recognized the boy first.
() 4. The lion helped the boy to fight the other animals.
() 5. The boy and the lion were set free and they lived together since then.



Writing

In the text, the boy helped the lion, and they became good friends. Do you have many good friends? What are friends? How should good friends treat each other? Write about your idea.

Text B

The lion in love

Once upon a time a lion fell in love with a farmer's daughter and asked her father for her hand in marriage.

The farmer was not pleased at all and at first he didn't agree. The lion looked so angry that the poor farmer was afraid.

"I'll have to think of something," he said to himself, "or this king of animals will eat me and my daughter." The farmer thought and thought and at last he knew what to do. He said to the lion:



"My daughter and I have talked about your proposal very carefully. We are both very glad that you should want to marry into our poor family. But sir, what great claws you have! What strong teeth! The truth is, sir, that my daughter is a bit afraid of you—and what girl could not be? You are a very powerful, and important person. However, I think that there is something that you can do about it. If you have all your teeth drawn and your claws cut down, she will feel quite safe. Then you'll become the best husband in the world, I am sure."

The lion was really very much in love with the farmer's daughter, so he went away at once and found someone to take his teeth out and cut his mighty claws down. Then he came happily back to the farmer's house.

"Let me see your claws," said the farmer. The lion held up his paws.

"Good. Now your teeth." The lion opened his mouth to let him see.

"Very good," said the farmer. "Now I'll show you what I really think of you!"

And the farmer took up his thick stick and drove the helpless lion back into the forest.

New Words

marriage/'mæridʒ/

n. 结婚; 婚姻



proposal/prə'pəʊzl/

n. 求婚;提议;建议;计划

claw/klo:/

n. (动物的)爪

mighty/'maiti/

a. 强大的;巨大的

Notes

1. 西方国家举行婚礼时,一般在教堂举行,当女方父亲把女儿的手交给新郎后,代表把女儿交给她,新人发誓后,牧师宣布二人成为夫妻。于是有 ask for one's hand in marriage: 向某人求婚。
2. fall/be in love with somebody: 爱上某人。
3. say to oneself: 自言自语。

Exercises



Vocabulary

I. Choose one of the words to fill in the blanks.

proposal	drawn	agree	marriage	afraid
husband	powerful	stick	helpless	truth

1. The lion loved the farmer's daughter and wanted her to be his wife. He asked her father for her hand in _____.
2. The farmer was not pleased and at first he didn't say yes. He didn't _____.
3. Being refused, the lion looked very angry, and the farmer worried that he and his daughter might be eaten. The farmer was _____.
4. The lion was told that his offer of marriage had been considered. The farmer told him that he and his daughter had talked about his _____ very carefully.
5. The farmer said that they were glad to have the lion in their family, but the true fact was that the lion's claws and teeth were too strong. The _____ was that they were afraid of him.
6. The lion was told that he was a person with great power and was of great importance. He was said to be a very _____ and important person.
7. The farmer told the lion that if he got his teeth out of his mouth and cut down his claws, his daughter would feel safe. The farmer suggested that the lion should have all his teeth _____ and his claws cut down.

8. The farmer said that he was sure then the lion would become the best other half of his daughter. The lion would become the best _____ in the world.
9. After the lion had his teeth drawn and his claws cut down, the farmer took up his thick piece of wood. He drove away the lion with a thick _____.
10. Without his teeth and claws, the lion could not get any help and could do nothing. The _____ lion ran back into the forest.

II. Find the best way to complete the following sentences with special expressions. Write the letter of your answer on the line.

at last = in the end

1. The farmer thought and thought and _____.
2. I kept on asking him and _____.
3. He looked for his watch here and there and _____.
 - a. at last he told me the whole thing
 - b. at last he found it under the table
 - c. at last he knew what to do

at once = immediately; at the same time

4. The lion loved the farmer's daughter very much, and after he had heard the farmer's words, _____.
5. I can either do my homework or watch TV, but _____.
6. After he got home, _____.
 - a. he went to bed at once
 - b. he went away at once to have his teeth drawn and his claws cut down
 - c. I can't do the two things at once



Comprehension

I. Understand the main idea. Choose the best answer.

1. The lion wanted to marry the farmer's daughter. At first the farmer didn't agree because _____.
 - a. he thought the lion's teeth were too strong
 - b. he didn't like the lion
 - c. his daughter already had a husband
 - d. he was afraid of the lion
2. According to the farmer, his daughter would marry the lion if he _____.
 - a. had his teeth drawn and his paws cut down
 - b. brought more flowers to her
 - c. helped the farmer with his work



- d. promised to be the best husband in the world
3. What the farmer said was _____.
a. true because he really wanted to marry the lion his daughter
b. true because he worried about his daughter's safety
c. not true because it was only his trick
d. not true because in any way his daughter would marry the lion
4. At last, the farmer _____.
a. gave his daughter's hand to the lion
b. beat the lion to death with a thick stick
c. drove the lion away with a thick stick
d. ran away from the lion with his daughter
5. At last, the lion went back into the forest because _____.
a. he got the farmer's daughter
b. he no longer had strong teeth and paws and couldn't fight the farmer
c. he didn't love the girl any more
d. he thought the forest was the best place to stay

II. Read each statement and decide whether it is true or false.

- () 1. The lion fell in love with the farmer's daughter at the first sight.
() 2. The farmer told a lie in order not to make the lion sad.
() 3. The farmer didn't agree because he didn't like the lion.
() 4. The lion believed the farmer's words and had his teeth drawn and claws cut down.
() 5. The lion was cheated by the farmer.



Writing

Imagine you are the writer of this story. After the lion ran back into the forest, what happened next? You may choose either to write about the farmer and his daughter or to write about the lion. Make up another story as the second half of this story.

UNIT 2

Text A

Two neighbours

Emily Mason and George Peters have lived next door to each other as long as they can remember. When they were little children, they used to play together. They were good friends, though they sometimes fought over toys or quarreled about what game they would play. As they grew older, they played together less. Emily preferred to be with girls, and George preferred to play with boys. When they were about fifteen years old, they almost stopped speaking to each



other, not because they had disagreed with each other about anything, but just because they belonged to different groups. For one thing, Emily was developing into a very good student, while George was more interested in sports. Emily had begun to study French, and she liked French so much that she began to write short plays in French. She also liked television programmes, and for some reason, she enjoyed watching football games very much. Her mother used to say, "Emily, I've never heard of a girl who likes football as much as you do." Mrs. Mason simply did not approve of her daughter's interest. Football, she felt, was for men and boys.

While Emily was working on her French lessons or watching football games on TV, George was working for his father in his store after school. He liked selling things to people. Mr. Peters found George so helpful that he thought about offering him a higher pay. When George wasn't working at the store, he would like to be with a group of his boy friends who were organizing a sports team.

In fact, it was football that brought Emily and George back together. When

George was going home one afternoon, he looked in the window of Emily's living-room and he saw that she was watching a football game on TV. He walked up and knocked at the door. Emily was surprised to see him, but she asked him to come in, and they watched the rest of the game together. At some time during the afternoon, George looked at Emily, and he noticed that she had become a very pretty young lady. Emily and George are good friends again. They still have different ideas about things sometimes, but they agree with each other that football is the world's best game. Mrs. Mason doesn't seem to disapprove of her daughter's interest in football as much as she used to.

New Words

quarrel/'kwɒrəl/	v. 吵架、争吵
disagree/'disə'gri:/	v. 不同意, 不赞成
offer/'ɒfə/	v. 提供、供给某人东西
organize/'ɔ:gənaiz/	v. 组织

Notes

1. fight over: 为了……而打架(争吵、斗争)。
2. approve of: 喜欢; 赞同。
3. think about (doing) sth: 考虑(做)某事。
4. belong to: 属于。

Exercises



Vocabulary

I. Choose one of the words to fill in the blanks.

preferred	used	offering	knocked	agree
belonged	approve	fought	organizing	surprised

1. When Emily Mason and George Peters grew up, they no longer played together as they were small. They _____ to play together when they were little children.
2. In order to get the toys, they sometimes had a fight. They sometimes _____ over toys.