

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

马承主编

②

初二

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## 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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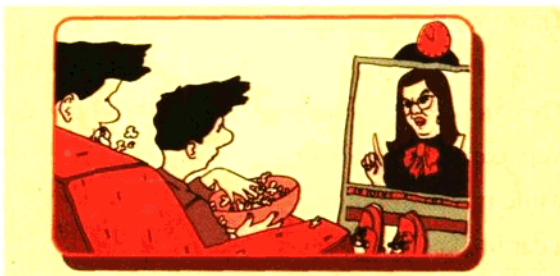
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# Bigger and Smaller

大的更大，小的更小



One night, Big Goof and Little Goof  
were watching TV. The TV lady said,  
“If you do not get enough sleep,  
you will get sick.”

“Oh no!” said Big Goof.

“Look how late it is!”

“We’d better go to bed right away!”  
said Little Goof.

一天晚上，大糊涂虫和小糊涂虫正在看电视。

电视主持人说：“如果睡眠不足就会生病。”

“噢，不！”大糊涂虫说，

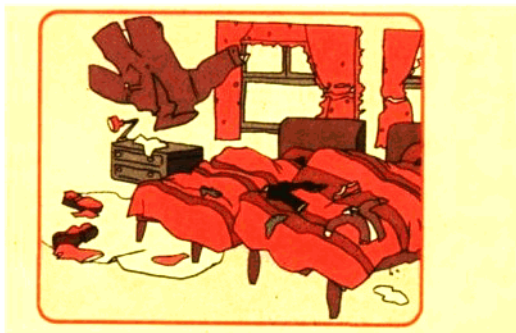
“看看都多晚了！”

“我们最好马上上床睡觉！”小糊涂虫说。

1. goof /gu:f/ n. 糊涂虫



The two Goofs were in a big hurry.  
They took off their shoes.  
They took off their pants.  
They took off their shirts.  
They threw their clothes all over the place.  
Then they jumped into bed and went right to sleep.  
Very early the next morning,  
while it was still dark,  
a car honked outside.



两个糊涂虫非常迅速。  
他们脱下鞋子、脱下裤子、脱下衬衫。  
他们把衣服扔得满地都是。  
接着他们跳上床倒头就睡。  
第二天清晨，天还没亮呢，  
外面的汽车喇叭笛笛地响了。

1. honk /hɒŋk/ v. (汽车) 鸣喇叭



The two Goofs were so sleepy,  
they could hardly open their eyes.  
They found clothes and began to put them on.

Big Goof looked down.

"I must be getting bigger!" he cried.

"I am too big for my clothes."

"Look at me!" cried Little Goof.

"I am getting *smaller*!"

I am too small for my clothes!"

"This is terrible," said Big Goof.

"I was *already* big."

"And I was already little," said Little Goof.



两个糊涂虫太瞌睡了，

以至于几乎睁不开眼。

他们找到衣服就开始往身上穿。

大糊涂虫向下看了看。

“我必定是长得更大了！”他喊着，

“我变大了，大得穿不进衣服。”

“瞧我！”小糊涂虫喊着，

“我变小了，小得无法穿衣服！”

“这太可怕了，”大糊涂虫说，“我已经够大的了。”

“我已经够小的了，”小糊涂虫说。

1. terrible /'terəbl/ a. 可怕的，骇人的

2. too big ...for... 太大以至于不...



"I will be too big to sit in my chair," said Big Goof.

"I will be too little to sit in mine," said Little Goof.

"We will get tired from standing up all the time!"  
they thought.

"I will be too big to fit in the bathtub,"

said Big Goof.

"I will be so little I might go down the drain,"

said Little Goof.

"We will be dirty from never taking a bath!" they thought.

“我会太大连我的椅子都坐不下了，”  
大糊涂虫说。

“我会太小连我的椅子都不能坐了，”  
小糊涂虫说。

“我们一直站着会很累的！”他们想。

“我会大的连我的浴盆都不合适了，”  
大糊涂虫说。

“我会小的都可以掉进排水沟里了，”  
小糊涂虫说。

“不洗澡我们会变得很脏！”他们想。



1. bathtub /'bɑ:tʌb/ n. 浴盆

2. drain /dreɪn/ n. 排水沟





“That TV lady was right,” Big Goof said.

“We did not get enough sleep, and we got sick.”

“I got Getting-Bigger sickness!” said Big Goof.

“I got Getting-Smaller sickness!” said Little Goof.

“If we are sick, we ought to be in bed,” they thought.

Slowly, slowly, the two Goofs took off their shoes.

They took off their pants.

They took off their shirts.

They folded their clothes neatly,

got into bed, and went to sleep.



“那个电视主持人说得对，”大糊涂虫说，

“我们没有足够的睡眠，因此我们病了。”

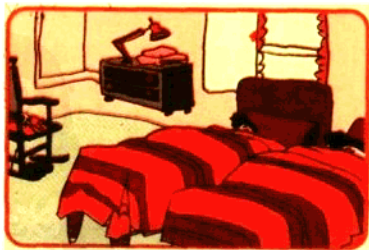
“我得了变大症！”大糊涂虫说。

“我得了变小症！”小糊涂虫说。

“如果我们病了，

我们应该躺在床上，”他们想。

慢慢地，慢慢地，两个糊涂虫脱下了他们的鞋子、裤子和衬衫。他们把衣服叠得整整齐齐后才上床睡觉，很快进入了梦乡。



1. fold /fəʊld/ v. 折叠

2. neatly /'ni:tli/ ad. 整洁地





Later that same morning,  
when the sun was shining brightly,  
a car honked outside. The goofs woke up.

This time they were not sleepy.

Their eyes were wide open.

They put on their  
clothes the right way.

"Look what happened!"

said Little Goof.

"That TV lady was sure smart.

All that sleep made us the right size again,"

said Big Goof. Just look at those Goofs now.

Isn't it wonderful to see them all better and back to normal?



同一天早晨很晚的时候，

当灿烂的阳光普照着大地，外面的小汽车笛笛地响了。

两个糊涂虫睡醒了，这回他们不瞌睡了。

他们大大地睁开了眼睛。

他们正确地穿上了衣服。

“瞧瞧发生了什么！”小糊涂虫说。

“那个电视主持人太聪明了，足够的睡眠使我们又恢复了正常，”

大糊涂虫说。现在看一看这两个糊涂虫。

看到他们变得越来越好并且恢复正常，难道不是很棒的事吗？

1. smart /sma:t/ a. 聪明的

2. normal /'nɔ:məl/ a. 正常的



语法知识窗

状语从句

1. 定义：在复合句中，用来修饰主句中的动词、形容词或副词的分句，叫状语从句。

2. 类型：

1) 时间状语从句：

常用的连词有when, while, until, since, as soon as, before等。

While it was still dark, a car honked outside.

天还没亮，外面的小汽车笛笛地响了。

When the sun was shining, a car honked outside.

当灿烂的阳光普照着大地时，外面的小汽车笛笛地响了。

I won't go until my mother come back.

直到我妈妈回来我才走。

I have learned 2000 words since I came to this school.

自从我来到这个学校我已学了2000个单词。

2) 条件状语从句：

在if引导的条件状语从句中，用一般现在时表示将来时。

If you do not get enough sleep, you will get sick.

如果你得不到足够的睡眠，你就会生病。

主句也可用情态动词。

If we are sick, we ought to be in bed.

如果我们病了，我们就应该躺在床上。

3) 结果状语从句：

由so... that... (如此...以致...), so that (结果是)等引导。

The two Goofs were so sleepy, (that) they could hardly open their eyes. (注：that有时可以省略)

两个糊涂虫太瞌睡了，以至于几乎睁不开眼。

We worked fast and well, so that we finished our task in time.

我们工作得又快又好，结果我们按时完成了任务。



4) 原因状语从句:

由连词because, since, as 等引导。在语气上, because 最重, 其次是since, as。

① because “因为”

回答why的问句时只能用because。

Why are you late? Because I missed the bus.

你为什么迟到? 因为我错过了公共汽车。

注: because 不能和so连用。

Because I missed the bus so I am late. (×)

② since “既然”

表示对方已经知道的事实或理由。

Since everyone is here, let's have our class.

既然大家都到了, 我们上课吧。

③ as “由于”

表示较为明显的原因, 语气较弱。

As she had no bike, she stayed at home.

她由于没有自行车而留在家里。

练习

1. Are the following statements true or false according to the reading?

根据阅读, 判断正误。

( ) 1) The two Goofs didn't like to sleep after watching TV.

( ) 2) Very early the next morning, the two Goofs could hardly open their eyes.

( ) 3) Big Goof did get bigger in the next morning.

( ) 4) Little Goof thought he got Getting-Smaller sickness.

2. Complete the following sentences, using the correct forms of the words listed below. 用下列单词的正确形式完成句子。

big, shoe, good, sick, go

- 1) They took off their \_\_\_\_\_.
- 2) I must be getting \_\_\_\_\_.
- 3) We'd better \_\_\_\_\_ to bed right away.
- 4) Isn't it wonderful to see them all \_\_\_\_\_ and back to normal?
- 5) "I got Getting-Bigger \_\_\_\_\_," said Big Goof.

3. Fill in the blanks with *if, before, after, while, until, as soon as, that, because*. 用 *if, before, after, while, until, as soon as, that, because* 填空。

- 1) \_\_\_\_\_ I was waiting for the bus, it began to rain.
- 2) \_\_\_\_\_ he broke his leg, he never played football again.
- 3) They looked both ways \_\_\_\_\_ they crossed the road.
- 4) I'll stay here \_\_\_\_\_ you come back.
- 5) I'll telephone you \_\_\_\_\_ I get there.
- 6) \_\_\_\_\_ you study hard, you will pass the exam.
- 7) I got up so late \_\_\_\_\_ I missed the bus.
- 8) I don't go out \_\_\_\_\_ it is raining.

Keys: 1. 1) × 2) √ 3) × 4) √  
 2. 1) shoes 2) bigger 3) go 4) better 5) sickness  
 3. 1) While 2) After 3) before 4) until 5) as soon as  
 6) If 7) that 8) because





# Frog and Toad

## 青蛙和蟾蜍

One hot summer day Frog and Toad sat by the pond.

"I wish we had some sweet, cold ice cream," said Frog.

"What a good idea!" said Toad.

"Wait right here, Frog. I will be back soon."

Toad went to the store. He bought two big ice creams.

Toad licked one of them.

"Frog likes chocolate best," said Toad,

"and so do I."



一个炎热的夏天，

青蛙和蟾蜍坐在池塘边。

"我希望我们吃一些又甜又冰的冰淇淋，"

青蛙说。

"多好的主意啊!" 蟾蜍说，

"就在这儿等着，青蛙，我马上就回来。"

蟾蜍去了商店。他买了两个大冰淇淋。

蟾蜍舔了舔其中的一根。

"青蛙最喜欢巧克力的。" 蟾蜍说，"我也是。"



1. toad /təʊd/ n. 蟾蜍

2. lick /lik/ v. 舔; 吮



Toad walked along the path.

A large, soft drop of chocolate ice cream  
slipped down his arm.

"This ice cream is melting in the sun," said Toad.

Toad walked faster.

Many drops of melting ice cream flew through the air.  
They fell down on Toad's head.

"I must hurry back to Frog!" he cried.

More and more of the ice cream was melting.

It dripped down on Toad's jacket.

It splattered on his pants and on his feet.



蟾蜍沿着小路走着。

一大滴软的巧克力冰淇淋滑落到他的手臂上。

"这个冰淇淋在阳光的照耀下融化了," 蟾蜍说。

蟾蜍加快了脚步。

一滴滴融化的冰淇淋吹到了空中,

掉到了蟾蜍的头上。

"我必须赶快回到青蛙那里!" 他喊着。

越来越多的冰淇淋融化了,

滴到了蟾蜍的茄克上,

溅湿了他的裤子和他的脚。

1. slip /slip/ v. 滑

2. melt /melt/ v. 溶化

3. splatter /'splætə/ v. 溅湿



"Where is the path?" cried Toad.

"I cannot see!"

Frog sat by the pond waiting for Toad.

A mouse ran by.

"I just saw something awful!"

cried the mouse.

"It was big and brown!"

"Something covered with sticks  
and leaves is moving this way!"

cried a squirrel.

"Here comes a thing with horns!" shouted a rabbit.

"Run for your life!"

"What can it be?" asked Frog.



🐸 “路在哪里？”蟾蜍喊道，“我看不见了！”

青蛙坐在池塘边上等着蟾蜍。

一只老鼠从旁边跑过。

“我刚才看见了可怕的东西！”

老鼠喊道，“他非常大，是棕色的！”

“有个满身覆盖着木棍和树叶的东西正向这边移动！”松鼠喊着。

“过来一个长着角的東西！”一只兔子喊道，

“快逃命吧！”

“那是什么东西？”青蛙问。

1. awful /'ɔ:ful/ a. 可怕的 2. cover with 覆盖 3. stick /stik/ n. 棍，棒

4. squirrel /'skwɪrəl/ n. 松鼠 5. horn /hɔ:n/ n. 角





Frog hid behind a rock. He saw the thing coming.

It was big and brown.

It was covered with sticks and leaves.

It had two horns.

"Frog," cried the thing. "Where are you?"

"Good heavens!" said Frog. "That thing is Toad!"

Toad fell into the pond.

He sank to the bottom and came up again.

"Oh," said Toad.


"All of our sweet, cold ice cream has washed away."

"Never mind," said Frog. "I know what we can do."

Frog and Toad quickly ran back to the store.

Then they sat in the shade of a large tree

and ate their chocolate ice cream together.

 青蛙躲到岩石后，他看到这个东西正往这边来。

他很大，是棕色的，浑身都是木棍和树叶，还长着两只角。

"青蛙，"这个东西喊着，"你在哪呀？"

"天那！"青蛙说："这个东西是蟾蜍呀！"

蟾蜍掉到了池塘里。他沉到池底又上来了。

"噢，"蟾蜍说，"我们又甜又冰的冰淇淋都被冲走了。"

"不要紧，"青蛙说，"我知道我们该怎么办了。"

青蛙和蟾蜍快速地跑回到商店。

然后他们坐在一棵大树的阴凉下，一起吃着巧克力冰淇淋。



1. fall into 落入

2. bottom /'bɒtəm/ n. 底端

3. come up 上来

4. wash away 冲走

5. Never mind. 不要紧。

6. shade /ʃeɪd/ n. 树荫；阴凉处



## 语法知识窗

## 并列结构

定义：并列句是由两个或两个以上的简单句连接而成，并列句中的各简单句相互之间没有从属关系，是平行并列的关系。

## 1. 由and, but, or连接的并列句

## 1) and “和；而且”

Then they sat in the shade of a large tree and ate their chocolate ice cream together.

然后他们坐在一棵大树的阴凉下，一起吃着巧克力冰淇淋。

and 的特殊用法：用在祈使句中

Work hard, and you will succeed. 努力工作，你会成功的。

注：“and”在译成中文时不一定要翻译出“和”来。

## 2) or “或，或者；否则”

Do you like an apple or a banana? 你喜欢苹果还是香蕉？

## 3) but “但是，可是；而”

I like violin but don't like piano. 我喜欢小提琴但不喜欢钢琴。

## 2. 由both...and (和，既...也)连接的并列句

I can play both tennis and football.

我既会打网球，又会踢足球。

Both my brother and my sister are good students.

我的弟弟和妹妹都是好学生。(注：谓语用复数)

## 3. 由either...or, neither...nor 连接的并列句

## 1) either...or “或...或；不是...就是”

I want to visit either the Great Wall or the Summer Palace.

我想参观长城或颐和园。

Either you or she is right. 不是你对就是她对。

(注：担任主语时，谓语动词要由离它最近的主语决定。)

## 2) neither...nor “既不...也不...”

Neither my brother nor I am happy. 我的哥哥和我都不高兴。

(注：谓语动词由nor后面的主语而定)

