

卓越英语

SUPER ENGLISH

卓越英语 追求卓越

# THE BEST

READINGS  
FOR JUNIOR MIDDLE SCHOOL

阅读精品廊

(初二)

丛书主编 艾群

审读 Elaine Wren Padbury (美)  
Msafiri Sinkala

# SPECIAL

FOR JUNIOR MIDDLE SCHOOL

# LEARNING

双色版



吉林教育出版社  
CHINA JILIN EDUCATION PUBLISHING HOUSE

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# 编者的话

“书山有路勤为径，学海无涯巧做舟”。学生渴盼的是变苦学为巧学、变苦读为巧读的学习方法，需要的是高标准、高质量、广思路、大视野、新角度、新构思的学习指南，使自己真正成为学习方法得当、思维方法灵巧、应试技能过硬的有慧心、有灵气、能创新的全新人才。为减轻学生课业负担，根据教育部的最新《英语教学大纲》，配合最新统编教材，我们特意精心编写了《阅读理解精品廊》系列丛书。

## 丛书宗旨

一切为教学服务，一切为学生服务，培养科学思维方法，挖掘自身潜能，全新能力开发。这套丛书是名师“躬身探索、俯首耕耘”的心血结晶。系统、明确、取舍合宜是编写本书的原则；科学性、实用性、导向性是本书的特点；教学相长、点石成金是本书的归宿。编者真诚地希望本书能使你达到“四通八达”：

四通：基础知识的贯通、课本内容的疏通，易混易错点的沟通、考试说明的精通。八达：常路的突破、正路的强化、套路的模仿、陌路的预探、叉路的择定、歧路的剖析、窄路的拓宽、多路的沟通。

## 丛书特色

1. 理清知识构架，传授阅读技巧，跨入智慧之门，获取知识精华，帮你茅塞顿开。
2. 点睛短文梗概，拓宽阅读视野，增强审美观念，陶冶审美情趣，达到举一反三。

3. 精心巧妙布局，开辟妙思点拨，让你心悦诚服，培养阅读能力。

编者们努力使本书标准高、思路广、视野阔、角度新，真正教会你活读书、读活书、读书活，希冀你最终成为善言辞、明思辨、能创新、有个性的高素质人才。

## 丛书栏目

本书布局精巧、科学，设有【最佳答案】、【妙思点拨】两大精彩栏目，把教学的整体思路系统地贯穿其中，各具特色。

【最佳答案】题题解答，开启心智，明目聪耳，知己知彼，成竹在胸。

【妙思点拨】精析命题焦点，衡量自身理解能力，综合提高应试技能。

爱心铸师魂，创新出精品。编者们集思广益，精益求精。在编写过程中，虽然章章推敲、节节细审、点点把关，但由于时间仓促，书中也难免有疏忽和纰漏之处，殷切地企盼广大师生提出宝贵意见，最终能使该丛书在蔚郁的书林中呈现出一道绿阴婆娑的怡人风景。

“春种一粒粟，秋收万颗籽”。愿 21 世纪的第二个春天播下的这把种子，在金秋季节能收获丰硕的成果。

编者



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# Unit 1

## Passage 1

Mrs Brown is waiting for a telephone call but she has no bread in the house, so she leaves her baby at home and says to her five-year-old son. "I'm going to the shop, Jimmy, and I can be back soon."

When she is out, the telephone rings, and Jimmy answers. "Hello," says a woman, "is your mother at home?" "No," answers Jimmy. "Well, when she comes back, say to her, Mrs White telephoned." "What?" "Mrs White. Write it down. W-H-I-T-E."

"How do I make...?" "Listen, little boy, is there anybody else with you? Any brothers or sisters?" "My brother Billy is here."

"Good, I want to talk to him, please."

"All right." Jimmy takes the telephone to the baby's bed and gives it to Billy. When their mother comes back, she asks, "Anybody called?"

"Yes," says Jimmy, "a woman. But she only wants to talk to Billy."

- 1 Mrs Brown goes out to buy some bread.
- 2 Mrs White wants to speak to Billy.
- 3 Jimmy's brother can answer the telephone.
- 4 Jimmy cannot write.
- 5 Mrs Brown knows who telephoned her.



## Passage 2

A teacher asked a student to come to the front of the classroom and asked him a lot of questions, but the student couldn't answer any one of them. The teacher then decided (决定) to ask him some very easy questions, so he could get a few right. "What is Milan?"

The student thought for some time and then answered, "A famous (著名的) singer, teacher." "No, it's a large and important town in Italy," said the teacher. She was getting a little angry now, but she was trying not to show it. Then she asked, "Who was the first president (总统) of the United States?"

The student thought for a long time, but didn't say anything. The teacher got very angry and shouted, "George Washington!" The student turned back and walked towards (向) his seat.

"Come back!" the teacher said, "I didn't tell you to go."

"Oh, I'm sorry," the student said, "I had thought you called the next student."

- 1 The teacher asked the student a lot of questions but the student couldn't answer \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. all    B. some    C. a few    D. any
- 2 The student couldn't answer the teacher's questions because he didn't \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. like to answer    B. understand  
C. know how to answer    D. know the answers to them
- 3 "Milan" is \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. a city in Italy    B. an Italian singer  
C. an Italian teacher    D. a city in USA
- 4 Why didn't the student say anything when the teacher gave him

the next easy question? Because he \_\_\_\_\_

- A. was afraid of the teacher
- B. wanted to see the teacher getting angry
- C. was too tired to speak
- D. didn't know who was the first President of the USA

5 The student went back to his own seat because \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. the teacher let him go
- B. he thought the teacher had called the next student
- C. he thought he answered the question very well
- D. the teacher was pleased with his answer

### Passage 3

My friend John is a student. Last year he went to Japan and stayed there for two months. I was surprised (惊奇) that John was able to have such a long holiday (假期) in Japan because he was not rich enough (足够的).

“How did you get so much money, John? I thought you could stay in Japan for at most two weeks.” “It was easy,” he answered. “I got a job in Japan.”

“A job? What did you do?”

“I gave English lessons to a shop-owner. We became good friends.” “But you're not a teacher!” “Mr. Tanaka, the shop-owner, knew I was not a teacher, but he said he had a lot of American customers (顾客), so he wanted to learn English. I spent three hours a day talking to him. In return, he gave me a room, three meals a day and some money.”

“Did he learn much English?”

“I don't know,” John said, “but I learnt a lot of Japanese.”

1 Why was the writer surprised that John had a long holiday in Japan? Because \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. he knew John was rich
- B. John was his good friend
- C. he knew John didn't have enough money to stay in Japan for so long
- D. Mr. Tanaka helped John to learn Japanese

2 Tanaka is the name of \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. the writer
- B. John's teacher
- C. the shop-owner
- D. a customer

3 Why did Mr. Tanaka want to learn English? Because \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. he liked English very much
- B. he was a student of English
- C. he was a friend of John's
- D. many American customers came to his shop

4 Which of the following may not be true?

- A. Mr. Tanaka did not learn any English.
- B. John learnt much Japanese.
- C. John couldn't stay in Japan so long without the job.
- D. Mr. Tanaka became John's good friend.

5 “In return, he gave me...money.” What's the meaning of “in return”?

- A. 回来的时候
- B. 再来的时候
- C. 作为回报
- D. 作为好朋友的表示

## Passage 4

School began. Sam had to go to school now. But when he came home, Fat would greet (问候) him at the door and jump about him. Fat was not having drink now. He ate a lot and grew up (生长) fast. He was now too big to sleep in the basket, so Sam let him sleep on his bed. Fat liked to sleep there. Every morning when it was time for Sam to get up, Fat would crawl (爬行) closer and lick (舔) his face. In this way Fat was telling the young master (主人), "It's time to get up!" And if Sam didn't open his eyes, Fat would push hard at him. Sometimes he pushed so hard that his master fell onto the floor! Then Sam would hug (紧抱) his friend and both of them would roll (滚动) on the floor. They enjoyed this very much. But then Sam would say, "Oh, I'll be late. Fat, go and fetch (拿来) my shirt and trousers!"

Fat was quick. He would pull the clothes off the chair and drag (拖) them to his master. So you see, Sam was never late for school any more. He had a live (adj. 活的) alarm (警报) clock!

Everything went well. In the morning Sam went to school, Mother went to work in a hospital, and Father went to his office. Father was always the last one to leave home. He never forgot to prepare (准备) lunch for Fat. He put a big plate of food on the floor before he left. Then the flat (房间) was quiet. Fat stayed home the whole day.

1 This story is about a schoolboy Sam and his dog Fat.

2 Fat didn't like to sleep in the basket.

3 Fat can tell Sam time.

- 4 Sam often went to school late.
- 5 Sam's father always remembered to prepare lunch for their dog before he went to work.

## Key to Unit 1

### Passage 1

◆最佳答案 1—5 T F F T F

◆妙思点拨 1. 从短文第一段看, Mrs Brown 出去的目的是买面包, 因为家里没有面包了。故此题正确。 2. 根据短文第二、三段内容, Mrs White 是认为 Jimmy 太小了才让 Billy 接电话, 而且她第一句话问“Is your mother at home?”显然 Mrs White 是想和 Billy 的妈妈说话。故此题错。 3. 这种说法是主观推测的, 与短文内容不一致, 故错。 4. 本题是综合判断题。当 Mrs White 问 Jimmy 是否能记下来时, Jimmy 回答“How do I make...?”然后, 她又想让 Jimmy 的哥哥或姐姐接电话, 分明是 Jimmy 不能记录电话, 故此题正确。 5. 从“a woman. But she only wants to talk to Billy.”这句话看, 明显 Jimmy 没有告诉她是谁给她打电话。故此题错。

### Passage 2

◆最佳答案 1—5 D D A D B

◆1. 妙思点拨 1. 根据短文中第二段第二句话, 可知学生没有回答一个问题, 故选 D。 2. 文中说的是“couldn't answer”, 意思是想回答但回答不上来, 也即是不知道问题的答案, 故选 D。 3. 根据第二段老师的回答, 可知选 A。 4. 从短文意思上分析, 学生不回答的原因应该是他不知道问题的答案, 可见 A、B、C 三项都不

正确，正确的答案应该选 D。 5. 根据短文最后一句话，故知选 B。

### Passage 3

1—5 C C D A C

1. 从短文第一段第三句可以判断出，应选 C。
2. 根据短文第五段 John 的回答，Mr. Tanaka 和 the shop-owner 是同一个人。Mr. Tanaka 是人名，the shop-owner 是职业，故选 C。
3. 从短文第五段 John 的话，可以看出：Mr. Tanaka had a lot of American customers, so he wanted to learn English. 故知选 D。
4. 这是一个辨认事实判断分析题。从短文最后一句看，B 项正确；从短文第一段第三句和第三段最后一句看，C 项正确；从短文第五段前两句看，D 项正确；A 项与短文不相符，而且也不符合逻辑推理。故选 A。
5. 这是一个判断推理题，“In return…”的前文是帮助老板学英语，下文是叙述老板怎样回报他，故可判断 C 为最佳答案。

### Passage 4

1—5 T F T F T

1. 这是一个综合归纳题。从整篇短文看，它主要是叙述 Sam 从起床到放学回家与他的狗 Fat 发生的一些事情，本题说法与短文相符，因此是正确的。
2. 这是一个辨认事实题。本题说 Fat 不喜欢在篮子里睡觉，而短文第一段说：“He was now too big to sleep in the basket.” 此题说法显然与短文不相符，故判断为 F。
3. 本题是说 Fat 能告诉 Sam 时间，这与短文 “Every morning when it was time for Sam to get up, Fat would crawl closer and lick his face.” 句相符合，因此正确。
4. 这是一个辨认事实题。本题说 Sam 上学经常迟到，这与短文第二段 “Sam was never late for school any more.” 意思不相符，故错误。
5. 本题是说 “always remembered to prepare lunch for their dog.” 短文最后一段说 “never forgot to prepare lunch for Fat.” “always remember” 和 “never forgot” 意思一致，故此题正确。

## Unit 2

### Passage 1

All students need to have good study habits (习惯). When you have good study habits, you learn things quickly. You also remember them easily.

Do you like to study in the living-room? This is not a good place because it is usually too noisy. You need to study in a quiet place, like your bedroom. A quiet place will help you only think about one thing, and you will learn better.

Before you begin to study, do not forget to clean your desk. A good desk light is important, too. You'll feel tired easily if there is not enough light.

- 1 When you have good study habits, you will \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. learn things quickly      B. remember things easily  
C. think about one thing      D. both A and B
- 2 The living-room is not a good place for study because it is too \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. quiet      B. noisy      C. good      D. clean
- 3 You'll feel tired easily if the light is \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. good      B. enough      C. bad      D. wonderful
- 4 You should remember to \_\_\_\_\_ before you study.  
A. clean the desk      B. tidy the room  
C. turn on the light      D. go to the bedroom

5 The best title for this passage is \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Study in the Bedroom      B. Good Study Habits  
C. How to Study                D. Desk Light is Important

## Passage 2

Two days after Simon's fifth birthday, he went to school for the first time.

His mother bought him new clothes, and a special (特别的) bag to carry his pen and books in.

The school was a long way from his home, so Simon's mother took him to school in the morning, and left him at the school gate.

"Enjoy yourself, Simon," she said, "and be good. The teacher will tell me if you're not."

Then she left him and went back home. At half past three she went back to the school to pick him up. She waited outside with many other mothers. Soon he came out and ran up to her.

"Did you enjoy your first day at school?" she asked him.

He shook his head. "No," he said, "and I'm never going back there again."

His mother was very surprised.

"What's the matter (事情)?" she asked him. "Has someone been unkind to you?"

"No," he replied (回答).

"Did you miss me?" his mother asked him. "Is that why you don't want to go to school again?"

"No," he replied.

"Then tell me the reason (原因)," his mother said.



“All right. I can't read. I can't write. I can't spell. I can't do math and the teacher won't let me talk. What's the point of going to school when I can't do anything there?”

- 1 What did Simon take to school with him?  
A. His fifth birthday cake.      B. A special bag.  
C. His paints.                      D. Some of his toys.
- 2 What did Simon's mother tell him to do at school?  
A. Work hard.                      B. Sit still.  
C. Keep quiet.                      D. Be good.
- 3 Why didn't Simon want to go back to school?  
A. Someone was unkind to him.  
B. He missed his mother.  
C. He couldn't do anything there.  
D. He was afraid of the other children.
- 4 What couldn't Simon do?  
A. Go to school.                      B. Read and write.  
C. Carry his pens and books.      D. Miss his mother.

### Passage 3

“I don't feel like going to school today,” said Peter one morning. “I am going for a walk through the fields.”

So instead (代替) of going to school, Peter walked along through the nearly meadow (草地). He walked and walked. The clear blue sky and the fresh (新鲜的) air made him feel good. But soon he became bored because there was no one to play with. All his friends were in school.