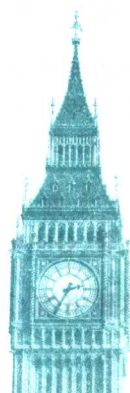


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# 百万

英语阅读训练

► 初中二年级

福建少年儿童出版社

# 前言

在信息网络时代,培养学生学会“阅读学习”的能力,是学生可持续性发展能力建立的核心部分。这应成为新时期教学改革探究的重点。义务教育全日制初级中学英语教学大纲明确要求英语教学应当侧重培养学生的阅读能力。学生阅读能力的培养除了靠教材提供的语言材料外,更主要靠大量阅读各种课外读物。修订后的义务教育大纲规定“除教材外,课外阅读量应不低于10万字”。张思中外语教学法十分强调学生阅读能力的培养,提出“阅读原著”的主张,要求在教学活动中更加关注学生阅读学习能力的发展。张法认为加强课外阅读可以作为课文教学的补充、延续和深化,使学生获得大量创造性运用语言的启示,获取有价值的信息,巩固听说训练的成果,为学生创造大量获取语言知识和运用语言的机会和条件,让学生通过阅读,学习新知,发展能力。

这套丛书是从我们在多年张法教改实验中提供给学生课外阅读的文章中精心选编汇集而成的。全套书共分三册:初一、初二、初三各一册,总共330篇短文,阅读总量超过10万字。这套丛书的编写有四个特点。第一,选编的文章短小精悍,不但有利于学生阅读,而且易于学生背诵。因此本套丛书不仅是提供学生进行阅读训练的材料,而且为学生提供了很好的背诵范文。张思中老师提出“百篇、千句、万词”的主张,要求初中学生在三年时间内除课文外能背诵100篇经典短文,掌握1000个典型句子,接触10000个单词,让学生通过背诵,掌握词汇、词法、句法、惯用法及语言文化知识。这就如同“熟读唐诗三百首,不会作诗也会吟”一样,能大大提高学生的英语表达能力。第二,选编的文章题材广泛,涉及到国内外文化习俗、异域的风土人情、复杂的天文地理、美丽的城市风光、世界名人的趣闻轶事、色彩斑斓的动植物世界等。短文还涉及到诸如人口问题、环境保护、教育改革、信息技术等当代的热点话题。这些文章语言地道、内容生动、富有趣味性。阅读这些文章,学生就如徜徉于知识的海洋,增长知识、开阔视野,同时加深对英语国家文化背景的了解。第三,选编的文章按由易到难、循序渐进的原则编排。各册文章内容与各年级教材难易相当,文章的生词量逐渐增大,学生可按编排顺序进行阅读训练。各册最后10篇文章难度相对大

些,主要提供给学有余力的学生进一步提高阅读能力使用,以满足他们的需求,也体现“能跑则跑、能飞则飞”的“因材施教”的原则。第四,每篇文章后都配有5道根据短文内容选择正确答案的检查学生阅读理解能力的练习题。检查的内容兼顾表层、深层和整体理解三个层次,不仅检查学生理解具体信息的程度,还着重训练学生理解概括、推断和猜测词义、归纳和判定主题等深层次的能力。通过这些阅读训练,帮助学生发展逻辑思维能力和自学能力。

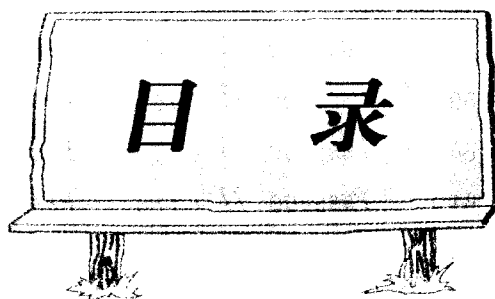
这套阅读丛书是进行张法教改实验的配套阅读材料,在每学年集中识词教学结束转入课文教学时配套使用,也可作为各年级学生的课外补充读物。本书阅读文章中的单词凡是在集中识词阶段已接触过的就不再作为生词注出,而是通过在大量的阅读文章中,反复循环出现这些单词,来巩固和加深对集中识词时所学单词的记忆,增强集中识词的效果,并且不断扩大学生的词汇量。

使用这套阅读丛书,重在指导学生掌握基本的阅读技巧,增进理解能力,并在阅读实践中培养学生良好的阅读习惯。教师可每周布置学生阅读2至3篇短文,同时让学生自行选择其中一篇作为范文背诵。课堂上教师要对学生进行阅读指导,让学生学会“阅读学习”,发展自己的学习能力。可采用值日生汇报或演讲竞赛等形式,让学生上讲台复述所阅读的文章,并就文章内容提出问题,要求每组各派一名同学进行回答或抢答,开展小组竞赛。在学生积累了一定背景知识后,就可以就阅读的某一专题内容开展学生间的讨论。这样就把学生个人阅读行为转变为学生间交互影响、交互启发的合作活动,把个人学习与合作学习结合起来。采取这种教学活动方式还把阅读训练拓展到口语和听力的训练,使阅读文章成为学生听说训练的丰富素材,同时通过听说训练,加深了学生对阅读文章的理解、掌握和活用,使阅读材料所提供的信息成为学生个人知识的有机组成部分。经过三年努力后,学生将达到阅读量超过10万字,背诵短文百篇的目标,学会“阅读学习”,不断发展自己。

参加本套丛书编写的人员有林志鹏、姬泽岚、田恬、郭水源、江瑛、练娜、冯盈、杨莹、陈玉麟等。在编写过程中,我们参考了国内外的许多图书和资料,在此向有关作者表示感谢。由于编者水平有限,书中错漏之处在所难免,敬请广大读者批评指正。

编者

2001. 5



<i>Passage 1</i> ( 1 )	<i>Passage 20</i> ( 20 )	<i>Passage 39</i> ( 39 )
<i>Passage 2</i> ( 2 )	<i>Passage 21</i> ( 21 )	<i>Passage 40</i> ( 40 )
<i>Passage 3</i> ( 3 )	<i>Passage 22</i> ( 22 )	<i>Passage 41</i> ( 41 )
<i>Passage 4</i> ( 4 )	<i>Passage 23</i> ( 23 )	<i>Passage 42</i> ( 42 )
<i>Passage 5</i> ( 5 )	<i>Passage 24</i> ( 24 )	<i>Passage 43</i> ( 43 )
<i>Passage 6</i> ( 6 )	<i>Passage 25</i> ( 25 )	<i>Passage 44</i> ( 44 )
<i>Passage 7</i> ( 7 )	<i>Passage 26</i> ( 26 )	<i>Passage 45</i> ( 45 )
<i>Passage 8</i> ( 8 )	<i>Passage 27</i> ( 27 )	<i>Passage 46</i> ( 46 )
<i>Passage 9</i> ( 9 )	<i>Passage 28</i> ( 28 )	<i>Passage 47</i> ( 47 )
<i>Passage 10</i> ( 10 )	<i>Passage 29</i> ( 29 )	<i>Passage 48</i> ( 48 )
<i>Passage 11</i> ( 11 )	<i>Passage 30</i> ( 30 )	<i>Passage 49</i> ( 49 )
<i>Passage 12</i> ( 12 )	<i>Passage 31</i> ( 31 )	<i>Passage 50</i> ( 50 )
<i>Passage 13</i> ( 13 )	<i>Passage 32</i> ( 32 )	<i>Passage 51</i> ( 51 )
<i>Passage 14</i> ( 14 )	<i>Passage 33</i> ( 33 )	<i>Passage 52</i> ( 52 )
<i>Passage 15</i> ( 15 )	<i>Passage 34</i> ( 34 )	<i>Passage 53</i> ( 53 )
<i>Passage 16</i> ( 16 )	<i>Passage 35</i> ( 35 )	<i>Passage 54</i> ( 54 )
<i>Passage 17</i> ( 17 )	<i>Passage 36</i> ( 36 )	<i>Passage 55</i> ( 55 )
<i>Passage 18</i> ( 18 )	<i>Passage 37</i> ( 37 )	<i>Passage 56</i> ( 56 )
<i>Passage 19</i> ( 19 )	<i>Passage 38</i> ( 38 )	<i>Passage 57</i> ( 57 )

<i>Passage 58</i> ( 58 )	<i>Passage 74</i> ( 74 )	<i>Passage 90</i> ( 90 )
<i>Passage 59</i> ( 59 )	<i>Passage 75</i> ( 75 )	<i>Passage 91</i> ( 91 )
<i>Passage 60</i> ( 60 )	<i>Passage 76</i> ( 76 )	<i>Passage 92</i> ( 92 )
<i>Passage 61</i> ( 61 )	<i>Passage 77</i> ( 77 )	<i>Passage 93</i> ( 93 )
<i>Passage 62</i> ( 62 )	<i>Passage 78</i> ( 78 )	<i>Passage 94</i> ( 94 )
<i>Passage 63</i> ( 63 )	<i>Passage 79</i> ( 79 )	<i>Passage 95</i> ( 95 )
<i>Passage 64</i> ( 64 )	<i>Passage 80</i> ( 80 )	<i>Passage 96</i> ( 96 )
<i>Passage 65</i> ( 65 )	<i>Passage 81</i> ( 81 )	<i>Passage 97</i> ( 97 )
<i>Passage 66</i> ( 66 )	<i>Passage 82</i> ( 82 )	<i>Passage 98</i> ( 98 )
<i>Passage 67</i> ( 67 )	<i>Passage 83</i> ( 83 )	<i>Passage 99</i> ( 99 )
<i>Passage 68</i> ( 68 )	<i>Passage 84</i> ( 84 )	<i>Passage 100</i> ( 100 )
<i>Passage 69</i> ( 69 )	<i>Passage 85</i> ( 85 )	<i>Notes to Each</i>
<i>Passage 70</i> ( 70 )	<i>Passage 86</i> ( 86 )	<i>Passage</i> ( 101 )
<i>Passage 71</i> ( 71 )	<i>Passage 87</i> ( 87 )	<i>Keys to Each</i>
<i>Passage 72</i> ( 72 )	<i>Passage 88</i> ( 88 )	<i>Passage</i> ( 113 )
<i>Passage 73</i> ( 73 )	<i>Passage 89</i> ( 89 )	

They are wet winds. They bring rain to Britain all the year. The west of Britain is wetter than the east. The winds must blow across the high land in the west, so the east of Britain is drier than the west.

# Choices

- ( ) 1. It's \_\_\_\_\_ in summer and \_\_\_\_\_ in winter in Britain.  
A. hot; cold                      B. too cold; too hot  
C. too hot; too cold              D. cool; warm
- ( ) 2. The winds bring cool air to England in \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. spring                  B. summer                  C. autumn                  D. winter
- ( ) 3. The weather in summer and winter doesn't have much difference because \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. there's no difference between summer and winter  
B. there's sea air around the country  
C. there are winds from the sea  
D. the winds from the east blow Britain all the year
- ( ) 4. There's \_\_\_\_\_ rain in the east \_\_\_\_\_ in the west.  
A. no; or        B. more; than        C. less; than        D. as much; as
- ( ) 5. Which is the best title (题目) for this passage?  
A. The Seasons in Britain                  B. The Weather in Britain  
C. The Winds in Britain                  D. The Rain in Britain

## PASSAGE 2

Mark Twain was an American writer. One day he went to a city by train. He wanted to see one of his friends there.

He was a very busy man. He usually forgot something.

When he was in a train, the conductor asked him for his ticket. Mark Twain looked for the ticket here and there, but he couldn't find it. The conductor knew Mark Twain. She said, "Show me your ticket on your way back. And if you can't find it, it doesn't matter."

"Oh, no," said Mark Twain. "I must find the ticket. If I can't find it, how can I know where I'm going?"

### Choices

- ( ) 1. Mark Twain was a \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. teacher B. student  
C. doctor D. writer
- ( ) 2. Mark Twain went to the city \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. by plane B. by car  
C. by train D. by ship
- ( ) 3. Mark Twain went to the city to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. see his friend  
B. buy some papers  
C. write his books  
D. see his parents
- ( ) 4. When he was in the train, the conductor asked him for \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. some books  
B. the ticket  
C. a pen  
D. some food
- ( ) 5. Mark Twain didn't show his ticket because he couldn't \_\_\_\_\_ it.  
A. buy  
B. find  
C. bring  
D. know



## PASSAGE 3

Most children like to watch TV. It's very interesting. By watching TV they can see a lot, learn a lot and know many things about their country and about the world. Of course they can also learn over the radio. But they can learn better and more easily on TV. Because they can hear and watch at the same time. But they can't see anything over the radio. TV helps to open children's eyes. TV helps to open their minds, too. They learn newer and better ways of doing things. They may find the world is now smaller than before. Many children watch TV on Saturday or Sunday evening. They are always busy with their lessons. But some students watch TV every night. They usually go to bed very late. They can't have a good rest.

### Choices

- ( ) 1. \_\_\_\_\_ is very interesting.  
A. Listening to the radio                      B. Watching TV  
C. Reading English                              D. Playing games
- ( ) 2. Many children can see a lot and know many things \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. by listening to the radio  
B. by watching TV  
C. watching TV  
D. reading English
- ( ) 3. TV can help children open their \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. minds    B. eyes  
C. speaking    D. both A and B
- ( ) 4. Most children watch TV \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. on weekend evening  
B. every night  
C. on Sunday  
D. on weekend night
- ( ) 5. \_\_\_\_\_ are busy with their classes.  
A. Many childrens                              B. Some children  
C. Many children                                D. All children



# PASSAGE 4

English-speaking people say many "thank you"s every day. Early in the morning, when a teacher asks a student, "Good morning. How are you?" his answer should be, "I'm fine, thank you. And you?" This is the first "Thank you" of a day.

When you hear, "Your dress is beautiful," you say "Thank you. I'm glad you like it." At your birthday party, when people give you presents and say, "This is for you. Happy birthday!" you also answer, "Thank you. It's so kind of you."

When you tell people some good news about yourself, they usually say, "Congratulations!" At this time, you say "Thank you", too. After people help you in one way or another, you need to thank them. You should certainly say, "Thank you."

When you hear people say to you, "Your English is very good." how do you reply?

## Choices

- ( ) 1. When a teacher asks you in the morning, "Did you have a happy night yesterday?" your answer should be, \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. "Thank you." B. "Yes, I did. Thank you."  
 C. "I'm fine, thank you." D. "How about you?"
- ( ) 2. When people say to an English girl, "You look beautiful today." She will certainly say, "\_\_\_\_\_".  
 A. Yes, I'm always beautiful. B. No, not at all.  
 C. Do you think so? D. Thank you. I'm glad to hear it.
- ( ) 3. If you win a game, you will hear your friends say to you, "\_\_\_\_\_".  
 A. Thank you. B. Congratulations!  
 C. I'm glad you like it. D. Happy birthday!
- ( ) 4. When you need some help, you would say, "\_\_\_\_\_".  
 A. Would you please help me? B. Who will help me?  
 C. Thank you. D. It's so kind of you.
- ( ) 5. You don't say "Thank you" when \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. you hear somebody say to you, "Your English is very good."  
 B. someone gives you a present.  
 C. you meet an old friend of yours.  
 D. you hear people say to you, "Congratulations!"

## PASSAGE 5

In the past, all letters were sent by train or by ship. Now most letters still go by ship or by train, but some are sent by air. You send a letter by air so that your friend may receive it sooner. A letter takes about twelve days to go from England to India by train and by ship. A letter can get to India by air in five days now, but soon the time may be made shorter. At first, people were afraid to send letters by air. They thought that the plane may fall and their friends may not receive the letters. So they sent two letters, one by air and the other by train or ship. They wanted to make sure that the letter would be received. Planes are now almost as safe and sure as trains or ships. More and more letters are sent by air.

### Choices

- ( ) 1. Many years ago people sent all letters \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. by train or by ship                      B. only by ship  
C. only by train                              D. by plane
- ( ) 2. A letter by train is \_\_\_\_\_ a letter by air.  
A. as fast as                                  B. much slower than  
C. not as safe as                              D. faster than
- ( ) 3. If a letter is sent from England by train, it can arrive in India in \_\_\_\_\_ days.  
A. five                      B. fifteen                      C. twelve                      D. ten
- ( ) 4. A long time ago people sometimes thought it safe to send \_\_\_\_\_ by ship or by train and by air at the same time.  
A. two letters  
B. two different letters  
C. some letters  
D. two same letters
- ( ) 5. Which of the following sentences is not true?  
A. People are not afraid to send letters by air now.  
B. Planes are as safe as ships and trains.  
C. Now people send all letters by air.  
D. Now people send letters in different ways.

## PASSAGE 6

If people can not tell all kinds of colours, we can say they are colour-blind. Most colour-blind people can see yellow and blue, but can not tell red from green. Only a few persons are blind to all colours, but they may see black and white.

It is interesting that many colour-blind people don't think that they are colour-blind — they don't know that they can't see or name the real colours. This can be dangerous when a colour-blind person is passing by a traffic light.

Some people are born colour-blind, and though doctors have tested many times on the reason of colour-blindness, but there is still no good reason for it at all.

### Choices

- ( ) 1. In this passage the writer says that \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. colour-blind people can't tell any colour  
B. most persons are colour-blind  
C. most colour-blind people are not really colour-blind  
D. not many colour-blind people know that they are colour-blind
- ( ) 2. A colour-blind person \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. can only see the colours of yellow and blue  
B. always sees black and white  
C. is only blind to some of colours  
D. is blind to any colours in the evening
- ( ) 3. It is dangerous for a colour-blind person to pass by a traffic light because \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. he can't see the traffic light      B. he can't see the cars  
C. he can only see yellow and blue      D. he cannot tell red from green
- ( ) 4. If you are a colour-blind person \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. you should be very careful when you are passing by a traffic light  
B. you have to go to see a doctor      C. you'd better wear a pair of glasses  
D. can only see black and white
- ( ) 5. Which of the following is true?  
A. If one always makes his eyes too tired, he will become color-blind.  
B. The colour-blind people's parents must be colour-blind.  
C. Doctors now have no idea about the reason of colour-blindness.  
D. People have begun to find out the reason of colour-blindness.

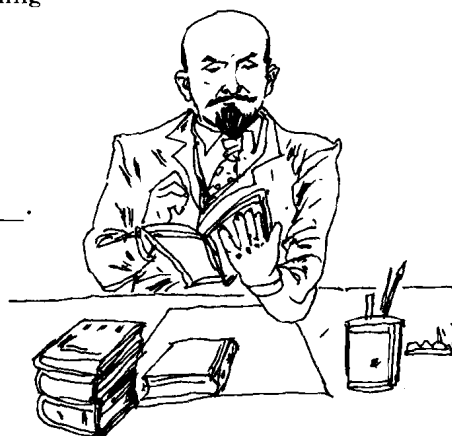


## PASSAGE 8

Lenin learned some English at school. But when he got to England, he met some difficulties. He couldn't understand the Englishmen and people couldn't understand him, either. Later he found he wasn't sure about spoken English and his friends helped him to learn it. He decided to learn English in all ways. He went on learning English for several months. At last he learned it quite well. He could make him understood.

### Choices

- ( ) 1. Lenin learned some English \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. when he was a student
  - B. after he began to work
  - C. when he was very old
  - D. when he reached England
- ( ) 2. At first \_\_\_\_\_ could understand his spoken English.
  - A. some people
  - B. the Englishmen
  - C. few people
  - D. all the people
- ( ) 3. Lenin was given some help by \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. his teacher
  - B. his parents
  - C. his neighbours
  - D. his friends
- ( ) 4. It took Lenin \_\_\_\_\_ to go on learning English well.
  - A. a long time
  - B. many years
  - C. several weeks
  - D. several months
- ( ) 5. The best title of the passage is \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. How Lenin Studied English
  - B. Lenin Was in England
  - C. Lenin's Good Friends
  - D. Lenin's Spoken English



## PASSAGE 9

In England, winter is not very cold and summer is not very hot. There is not a great difference between summer and winter. Why is this?

Because England is a large island country. In winter the sea is warmer than the land. The winds from the sea bring warm air to England, so it has a mild winter. And in summer the winds bring cool air to England, so it has a cool summer.

The wet winds from the west blow over England all the year. They bring rain to England. The winds must blow over the highland in the west. They drop more rain there. So there is more rain in the west of England than in the east of England.

The four seasons are all three months long. Winter is in December, January, February. Spring is in March, April and May. Summer is in June, July and August. Autumn is in September, October and November.

### Choices

- ( ) 1. In England, summer and winter are \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. just the same    B. different    C. very cold    D. very hot
- ( ) 2. In winter the winds from the sea bring \_\_\_\_\_ air to England.  
A. cool    B. cold  
C. warm    D. dry
- ( ) 3. The weather is \_\_\_\_\_ in winter in England.  
A. warm    B. cold  
C. sunny    D. snowy
- ( ) 4. England has a lot of rain all the year because \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. there are lots of trees there  
B. there are many rivers there  
C. winter is not cold and summer is not very hot there  
D. wet winds blow over England all the year
- ( ) 5. Which sentence is right?  
A. The east of England has more rain than the west.  
B. In summer the sea is as hot as the land.  
C. In England any of the four seasons is three months long.  
D. There is the same rain here and there in England.

## PASSAGE 10

A few days before Mother's Day, the teacher wanted to know how his students were going to express their love to their mothers. Some of the students came from far away to study here. "Are you going home to see your mother on the coming holiday?" the teacher asked one of them.

The student answered, "I'm afraid I'll have no time to go home because I'm going to get ready for the exam. But I'll write a letter to her."

"Then which do you think is more important, your mother or the exam?"

"Of course the exam is more important," answered the student at once. "My mother is always saying so."

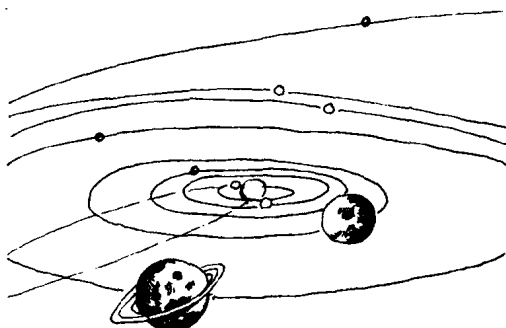
### Choices

- ( ) 1. The teacher thinks \_\_\_\_\_ should express their love to their mothers on Mother's Day.
- A. all the children                      B. many children  
C. just a few                              D. no children
- ( ) 2. \_\_\_\_\_ would have a holiday on Mother's Day.
- A. Students                              B. Mothers  
C. Fathers                                D. Teachers
- ( ) 3. The student told his teacher that he would express his love to his mother \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. by going home to see her  
B. by letter  
C. by buying her a present  
D. by getting good results (成绩) in the exam
- ( ) 4. The student would \_\_\_\_\_ on Mother's Day.
- A. have many lessons  
B. go back to see his mother  
C. be busy getting ready for the exam  
D. do nothing
- ( ) 5. The mother said that \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. the exam was more important than her  
B. she was more important than the exam  
C. the exam was very important for the students  
D. she was very important for her son

## PASSAGE 11

The earth moves round the sun, and the moon moves round 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 other stars. But in fact many stars are much bigger and brighter than the moon. They look smaller than the moon because they are farther away from the earth.

### Choices

- ( ) 1. When our part of the earth turns to the sun, it is \_\_\_\_\_ in America.  
A. day                      B. night                      C. sunny                      D. cloudy
- ( ) 2. Sometimes the moon looks bigger than the sun because \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. it's really big                      B. it's much nearer to the earth  
C. it comes out at night                      D. it is quite bright
- ( ) 3. The moon isn't the biggest among the stars, is it?  
A. Yes, it is.                      B. No, it isn't.  
C. Yes, it isn't.                      D. No, it is.
- ( ) 4. Which is the most important to us?  
A. The sun.    B. The moon.    C. The stars.    D. None of above.
- ( ) 5. Which of the following sentences is right?  
A. The moon moves round the sun and the earth.  
B. The sun is much nearer to us than the moon.  
C. When our part of the earth turns away from the sun, it is day.  
D. No sun, no lives.



## PASSAGE 12

Newton was a great scientist. He thought only about his work. One day he was hungry. He wanted to have an egg. Then he took out an egg from the box. He wanted to boil the egg for three minutes. But he was thinking about a problem, so he put his watch into the hot water. He stood there and waited. When the servant came in, she saw Newton was boiling his watch, but the egg was in his hand.

### Choices

- ( ) 1. Newton thought only about his work, didn't he?  
A. Yes, he did. B. No, he didn't.  
C. Yes, he didn't. D. No, he did.
- ( ) 2. Why did he want to boil an egg one day?  
A. He liked to eat eggs.  
B. He was hungry.  
C. The servant wanted to eat the egg.  
D. He wanted to sell it.
- ( ) 3. Where did he take out the egg from?  
A. From the desk. B. From the room.  
C. From the bag.  
D. From the box.
- ( ) 4. How long did he want to boil the egg?  
A. Twenty minutes.  
B. Four minutes.  
C. Three minutes.  
D. Half an hour.
- ( ) 5. What did he think about when he put his watch into the hot water?  
A. He was thinking about his watch.  
B. He was thinking about a problem.  
C. He was thinking about the egg.  
D. He was thinking about the servant.

