

# 中学



# 英语

## 课外阅读

## 文选

张吉群·主编

(初中二年级上学期)

体裁多样

选材广泛

针对性强

易考性强

气象出版社

# 中学英语课外阅读文选

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张吉聚 主编

北京出版社

## 内容简介

本书主要根据中学英语教学大纲,紧密配合新教材内容,围绕每单元主题内容编选了5~6篇与课文难度相当或略高的选文。选文内容广泛:包括文化、科普常识、史地、日常生活等社会科学和自然科学领域的内容。选材的体裁多样:包括叙事、描述、议论、寓言、说明文和应用文等,为学生提供既有可读性又有趣味性,既有知识性又有实践性的多彩读物。

本书可供中学生或教师阅读。

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## 前 言

中学英语教学大纲(试用修订版)要求学生“能借助词典阅读理解难度相当于课文的文字材料,获取所需信息,并从阅读中获得乐趣。除教材外,课外阅读量应不低于10万字”。为帮助中学生达到这一要求,我们编写了这套《中学英语课外阅读文选》丛书。

本丛书的编写突出了以下四大特点:

1. 选材广泛:包括社会、文化、科普常识、史地、日常生活知识和人物传记等社会科学和自然科学领域的内容。

2. 体裁多样:包括叙事、描述、议论、对话、寓言、说明文和应用文等,为学生提供既有可读性又有趣味性,既有知识性又有实践性的多彩读物。

3. 针对性强:紧密配合人教社新教材内容,围绕每单元主题内容编选5~6篇与课文难度相当或略高的选文。通过主题鲜明、密度大的集中阅读,大量的语言输入,迅速获取语言信息,巩固课内所学知识,拓展课外知识层面,提高阅读理解能力。

4. 指导性强:为起到中考、高考的指导作用,每篇选文后都分别编有与中考、高考题型一致的单项选择题、正误判断题、完型填空题和旨在帮助准确理解文章内容、归纳中心思想的问答题、少而精的NOTES等。

为便于阅读,本丛书选文中生词率不超过 3%,且在选文后给予列出中文意思。本丛书分初中、高中两部分,共七册,除初二上、下两册外,其余年级均为全一册。首批出版初二上册、初三全册。

由于我们编写经验和水平所限,疏误和不妥之处在所难免,恳请广大读者多提宝贵意见,以便不断丰富、完善本套丛书。

编 者  
2001 年 10 月

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## Unit 1 Welcome back!

### (1)

Children in the USA like K day very much. On that day lots of children go out in the open air. They take their kites with them. Some kites are very big, others are small. They are in different colours. Every kite has a long



string<sup>①</sup>. To get the kite up, the children begin to run. They let the string out from the ball in their hands. Now the kites are flying in the air. How nice they are!

Now all of the kites are high up in the air. Some are higher than others. The one like a bird is the highest. But what's wrong? It's flying away. And more kites are flying away. But the children are running after them. They want them back. People are watching them and laughing.

**New words:**

① string [striŋ] n. 线

**Notes:**

The one like a bird is the highest.

形状像小鸟的那支风筝飞得最高。

根据短文内容, 选择正确答案。

( ) 1. Children in the USA take their kites out \_\_\_\_\_.

A. on Sunday

B. on Saturday

C. on K day

D. on that day

( ) 2. Kites are in \_\_\_\_\_ colours.

A. the same

B. different

C. red

D. blue

( ) 3. The kites are flying in the air and the children are running \_\_\_\_\_ them.

A. after

B. next to

C. beside      D. out of

( ) 4. The highest kite looks like a \_\_\_\_\_.

A. dog      B. bird

C. cat      D. plane

( ) 5. What are the people doing when the children are flying the kites? \_\_\_\_\_

A. They are laughing.      B. They are singing.

C. They are watching.      D. Both A and C.

## (2)

Students in many countries are learning English. Some of these students are small children. Others are teenagers<sup>①</sup>. Many are adults<sup>②</sup>. Some learn at school, others study by themselves<sup>③</sup>. A few learn English by hearing the language on TV, or in films. One must work hard to learn another language.

Why do all these people want to learn English? It is difficult<sup>④</sup> to answer that question. Many boys and girls learn English at school because it is one of their subjects<sup>⑤</sup>. They study their<sup>⑥</sup> own language, maths and English. Some people learn English, because it is useful for their work. Many people learn English for their higher studies, because at college<sup>⑦</sup> or university<sup>⑧</sup> some of their books are in English. Other people learn English because they want to read

newspapers and magazines<sup>⑨</sup> in English.

There are about fifteen hundred languages in the world. English is one of the most important. People in England, the USA and many other countries use it. It is difficult to say how many people are learning it.



**New words:**

①teenager ['ti:neɪdʒə] n. (13~19 岁的) 少年人

②adult ['ædʌlt] n. 成年人

③themselves [ðəm'selvz] pron. 他们自己

④difficult ['dɪfɪkəlt] adj. 困难的

⑤subject ['sʌbdʒɪkt] n. 科目

⑥own [əʊn] adj. 自己的

⑦college ['kɒlɪdʒ] n. 学院

⑧university [ju:nɪvə:sɪti] n. 大学

⑨magazine [ˌmæɡə'zi:n] n. 杂志

**Notes:**

1. It is difficult to answer that question.

要回答这个问题是不容易的。

2. One must work hard to learn another language.

要学会另一种语言,就得下苦功。

**根据短文,回答问题。**

1. Is a foreign(外国的)language easy to learn?

2. Why do we learn English?

3. How many languages are there in the world?

4. Is English one of the most important languages?

**(3)**

Mother's Day is a holiday for mothers. It is celebrated<sup>①</sup> in the USA, England and other countries. In a short time, it becomes widely<sup>②</sup> celebrated. Mother's Day falls on the second Sunday in May. On that day, many people send<sup>③</sup> gifts<sup>④</sup> of love to their mothers.

In China, people do the same on that day for mothers, and in some cities, people sometimes ask a song to be broadcast<sup>⑤</sup> for his or her mother only. This might cost<sup>⑥</sup> a

little money, but it is said, "Love is invaluable<sup>⑦</sup>."



**New words:**

- ①celebrate ['selibreit] v. 庆祝
- ②widely ['waidli] adv. 广泛地, 广, 远
- ③send [send] v. 送
- ④gift [gift] n. 礼物
- ⑤broadcast ['brɔ:dkast] v. 广播
- ⑥cost [kɒst] v. 花费
- ⑦invaluable[in'veljuable] a. 无价的; 非常宝贵的

**Notes:**

1. People sometimes ask a song to be broadcast for his or her mother.  
人们有时为他或她母亲点首歌。
2. This might cost a little money.  
这也许花不了多少钱。

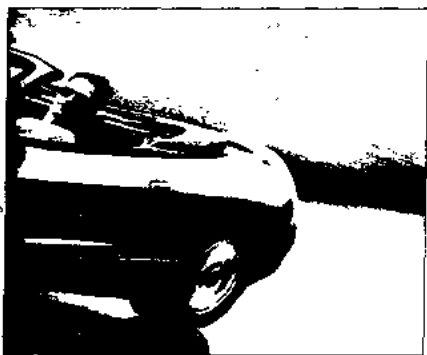
根据短文内容,判断正(T),误(F)。

- ( ) 1. Mother's Day is celebrated in the USA only.
- ( ) 2. Mother's Day is on the first Sunday in May.
- ( ) 3. On Mother's Day, people send gifts of love to their mothers.
- ( ) 4. "Love is invaluable." means "爱是无价的。"
- ( ) 5. In China, people don't give gifts to their mothers.

(4)

One morning Mr Black is driving in the country and looking for a small hotel. When he sees an old woman on the side<sup>①</sup> of the road, he stops<sup>②</sup> his car and says to the old woman, "I want to go to the Sun Hotel. Do you know it?"

"Yes," the old woman says, "I will show<sup>③</sup> you the way." She gets into Mr Black's car and they drive about



twelve miles<sup>④</sup>. When they come to a small house, the old woman says, "Stop here!" Mr Black stops and looks at the house. "But this isn't a hotel," He says to the old woman.

"No," the old woman answers, "This is my house. And I'll show you the way to the hotel. Turn round and go back nine miles. Then you'll see the hotel."

**New words:**

①side [said] n. (路的)一边, 一旁

②stop [stɒp] v. 停

③show [ʃəʊ] v. 把……给某人看

④mile [mail] n. 英里

**Notes:**

Turn round and go back nine miles.

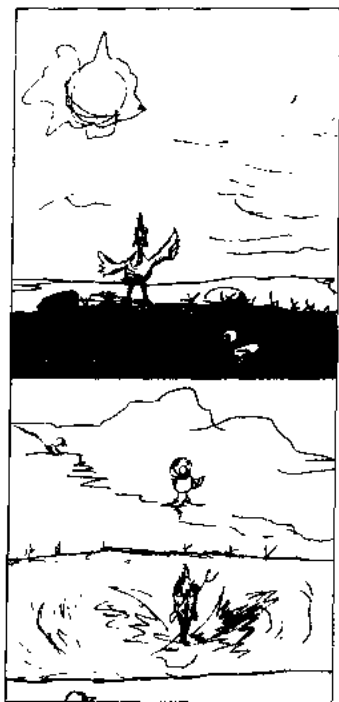
调转车头, 往回开九英里。

根据短文内容填空。

1. That morning Mr Black is \_\_\_\_\_ in the country.
2. Mr Black asks the old woman the \_\_\_\_\_  
the Sun Hotel.
3. The woman \_\_\_\_\_ Mr Black's car.
4. The woman asks Mr Black to stop at \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ house.
5. Mr Black has to turn round and \_\_\_\_\_  
nine miles.

(5)

A cock<sup>①</sup> is doing his morning exercises on the bank<sup>②</sup> of the river when he sees a little black-and-white duck<sup>③</sup> in the river. At first the little duck swims happily<sup>④</sup>, then she goes under the water. After a minute she comes up again. Later she swims to the middle of the river. But there she goes down under the water and doesn't come up for a long time.



The cock doesn't know what to do. He thinks, "The little duck can not come up! I must save her."

With thinking these words, the red cock jumps into the river. Then can he swim? No, he can't. He goes down under the water now, too.

Only the red sun in the sky knows that. She cries<sup>⑤</sup> out, "Help! Help!"

Some big ducks swim over there quickly. They save the cock. They bring him onto the bank, and he is all wet<sup>⑥</sup>.

**New words:**

- ①cock [kɒk] n. 公鸡
- ②bank [bænk] n. 河岸
- ③duck [dʌk] n. 鸭子
- ④happily ['hæpili] adv. 愉快地
- ⑤cry [krai] v. 叫, 喊
- ⑥wet [wet] adj. 湿的

**Notes:**

1. After a while she comes up again.

过了一会儿, 小鸭子又浮出了水面。

2. She cries out, "Help! Help!"

她大声喊起来: "救命! 救命!"

根据短文内容判断正(T), 误(F)。

- ( ) 1. A cock is doing morning exercises in the tree.