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英语读写教程系列

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简明



英语阅读 实用教程

——初级篇

[美] Patricia Ackert 著



中国水利水电出版社
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(Second Edition)

Facts & Figures

内 容 简 介

本书是由美国著名专家编写的一本初级英语阅读培训教材,旨在传授独立阅读技巧和词汇学习方法。

书中采用主题教学,围绕九个主题,自然地将词汇、句子结构和内容知识融合在一起。每单元练习的顺序相同,且每单元都重点学习 10 至 12 个新单词。选用的阅读材料逐渐加长,难度也逐渐加深。对于书中的练习附有参考答案,既方便检验,也方便自学。

本书适合大中专院校师生,自学考试者和有一定基础的英语爱好者。

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致 教 师

本书是为把英语作为第二外语、有大约 2000 个基本词汇量的学生而专门设计的一本初级阅读教材。本书主要教授 500 多个单词，同时也培养阅读理解、寻找文章主题，以及学习在上下文中理解（即猜测）词汇含义的技能。

本书由美国著名的教育学专家 Patricia Ackert 编写，是其所著三本系列读物之一。这些书的编写适应从初级到中级水平的学生的需求，包括以下内容：

Facts & Figures, Second Edition	初级
Thoughts & Notions	中级
Cause & Effects, Second Edition	高级

我们目前选用了其中的两本，另外一本原著还没有出版。

本书适合于各个年龄段、不同文化背景的学生。经实践使用证明，本教材对母语是非英语的学生特别有用，因为课文很短，大部分句子是短句，而且词汇和语法是不断重复的，学习起来比较轻松。

- 阅读材料：每单元有一个主题，如动物、植物、探索或发明。本书开始时，课文长度大约只有半页，最后长度逐渐增加到一页。第一单元的内容作者特意设计得简单些，采用些学生已经知道的内容，以便学生能尽快适应书中的教学方法。

- 词汇：初级水平学生的基本学习任务之一，就是打下有用而且与人相关的词汇基础。在第二版中，每一课都将学习 10 至 12 个单词。这些单词都以黑体形式出现。单词下面带有划线的，在每页的空白处会有说明或注释。所有新单词在每一课中都会反复使用，而且在整个教材中会系统地再现。

因为词汇是逐步介绍的，然后重复使用，因此最好是按时间顺序讲授。否则，学生会在任意给定的课程中遇到太多的生词。

- 结构：前两个单元用来介绍现在时，句子都很短。过去时态在第三单元里介绍，现在进行时在第五单元介绍。其他用到的时态仅仅是过去进行时和带 will 和 going to 的将来时。主语、宾语、所有格、反身代词也用到了。第二版中还介绍了诸如 and, but, so, then, because, or 和 when 等连词。通过用这些连词，课文中就可以使用一些学生仍然很容易读懂的长句子。

各种练习题简介

• Context Clues（内容线索）

从第二单元开始，每单元开头的内容线索中的练习，会介绍下一单元中将用到的一些词汇。

• **Pre-reading Questions (预读习题)**

这些问题是根据阅读目的而设立的。其中有些问题，只要认真观察插图，回答 yes 或 no 即可。这些习题的目的仅仅是让学生回忆自己已经学过的知识。通过认真观察插图，学生就开始学着归纳结论，把逻辑训练应用于游戏之中。有些问题在学生读课文之前是不能回答的。通过阅读，学生可以找到这些问题的答案。有些问题要求学生提出自己的想法。

• **Vocabulary (词汇认知练习)**

这类练习是直接从课文中拿出来的句子，包括所有的新词汇。这是为重新温习一遍句子，写一遍新单词而设计的。

• **Vocabulary (词汇应用练习)**

这项练习可以帮助学生在不同的语境下使用单词的同一含义。

• **Vocabulary Review (词汇复习)**

学生学习的词汇都会在以后的课文和练习中用到，以达到巩固的目的。这类练习可能是填空，找同义词或反义词。

• **Questions (思考题)**

阅读理解的问题直接取自于课文，可以在课堂上做口头练习，或者是作为学生的家庭作业。带有星号的问题不是推理类的问题，就是讨论类的问题。

• **Comprehension (阅读理解)**

阅读理解题，其练习题型有正确/错误，正确/错误/无法确定或多项选择题等。推理和讨论类的问题仍旧打有星号。

• **Main Idea (主题思想)**

学生要从三个可能的答案中挑出文章的主题思想。

• **Word Study (单词学习)**

每一单元结尾都有单词学习部分，它侧重于语法结构要点的强化，如动词词形、代词、形容词比较级。这一部分也讲述名词单数变复数，动词词尾变化的规律等。后面的单元中有词形变化表。本部分的练习题并不是为了完整解释和练习语法要点的。材料均可在教学参考的测验部分找到。

• Writing(写作)

每一单元都有可选的写作训练题。教师可以选用一个、两个乃至全部三个问题，要求学生写出答案。

教 学 方 法

在观察完插图，做完预读练习后，老师可以让学生大声朗读或者默读课文。之后做练习题。由老师或学生将答案写在黑板上。为了有一定变化，老师可以将学生分成学习小组，然后整个班级再快速地一起过一遍练习题。

学生必须理解文章的主要事物，才能正确回答阅读理解题和有关主题思想的问题。但他们不必掌握这些信息。教师应该告诉学生，学习本书的目的是为了学习书中的阅读技巧和词汇，而不是掌握里面的信息。否则，学生会花几个小时去背诵他们不需要知道的东西。

教学参考中的测验，是通过学习新课文和回答一系列有关刚学过的主题的问题，来训练阅读技巧。

因为学生不需要掌握阅读材料中的内容，所以他们可以很快学完本书。在学习第一单元时可能需要慢一些，但之后，建议学生每天在课堂上学习一篇课文，再把另外一课作为家庭作业。学生可以一起在课堂上学习一课，然后老师给出下一课的预读问题，接着朗读课文。最后布置家庭作业。第二天，在课堂上复习作业，再以类似的方式学习下一课。作为家庭作业，学生必须把每篇课文读两至三遍。每课结束时，学生应该测试自己对黑体词汇的掌握程度，记住学过但仍没掌握的内容。

学生应该掌握所有 Word Study 中的内容。那些都是他们应该学会的基本内容。其中的解释十分简单，便于学生理解。大多数老师对这一部分可以做进一步的解释。

如果课文和英语口语学习一起使用，那么课堂讨论的内容就多得很了。相反，如果学生参加的是一个阅读技巧加强班，那么就没有必要讨论课文内容，除非是为了验证理解程度。

阅读没有限定时间，学生可以以自己的速度来进行阅读，以便能够有充裕的时间去留心每个相关的语言点。

教学参考答案

教学参考答案部分紧密地配合书中的课文，包括教学要点、学生练习答案及每单元的测验题。

测验包括词汇题，每一课的头两个问题即是词汇题。然后是一篇短文，附有阅读理解和有关主题思想的问题。也有针对单词学习部分设计的习题。每个测验有 25 至 40 个问题，学生用 13 到 20 分钟即可做完，每题约半分钟。

目 录

致教师

第一单元 Animals (动物)

1. The Kiwi (几维鸟) 2
2. The Camel (骆驼) 6
3. The Polar Bear (北极熊) 11
4. The Hippopotamus (河马) 16
5. The Dolphin (海豚) 21

Word Study 26

第二单元 How? Why? (如何?为什么?)

Context Clues 30

1. Why Are Elevators Important? (为什么电梯重要?) 32
2. Why Is the Sea Salty? (为什么海水是咸的?) 37
3. How Can a Plant Kill? (为什么有的植物会杀人?) 42
4. How Can We Have Farms in the Sea? (如何在海中建农场?) 48
5. How Do Hearing-Impaired People Talk? (听力受损的人如何说话?) 53

Word Study 58

第三单元 Plants (植物)

Context Clues 62

1. The Date (枣椰树) 64
2. The Water Hyacinth (洋水仙, 又称风信子) 69
3. Rice (水稻) 74
4. Orange (橙子) 79
5. Guayule (北美一种产橡胶的树) 84

Word Study 58

第四单元 Popular Music (流行音乐)

Context Clues 94

1. Classical Music (古典音乐) 96
2. Blues and Jazz (布鲁斯和爵士乐) 101
3. Rock and Roll (摇滚乐) 106
4. Country Western Music (美国西部乡村音乐) 111
5. Latin Music and Salsa (拉丁音乐) 116

Word Study 122

第五单元 Occupations (职业)

Context Clues 128

1. An Environmental Engineer (环境工程师) 129
2. A Human Resources Manager (人事经理) 134
3. A Computer Information Specialist (计算机信息专家) 139
4. A Firefighter (消防员) 144
5. A Chimney Sweep (烟囱清扫工) 150

Word Study 155

第六单元 Interesting People of the World (世界上有趣的民族)

Context Clues 160

1. The Sami of Northern Europe (北欧的萨米人) 162
2. The Ainu of Japan (日本的阿依努人) 168
3. The Yanomami of the Amazon (亚马逊的亚诺马米人) 174
4. The Hopi of the Arizona (亚利桑那州的霍皮印地安人) 180
5. The Maori of the New Zealand (新西兰毛利人) 186

Word Study 191

第七单元 Exploration and Adventure (探索与探险)

Context Clues 196

1. The Polynesians (玻利尼西亚) 198
2. A Giraffe in Central Asia (中亚的长颈鹿) 203
3. The First Woman on Mount Everest (登上珠穆朗玛峰的第一位女人) 208
4. The European Raja of Sarawak (沙捞越的欧洲拉贾(君主)) 214

5. The Iditarod (艾迪塔罗德) 219

Word Study 224

第八单元 Inventions and Inventors (发明与发明家)

Context Clues 230

1. The Zipper (拉链) 232

2. The Postage Stamp (邮票) 237

3. Pencial and Pens (铅笔和钢笔) 242

4. Umbrellas (雨伞) 248

5. The Metric System (十进制) 253

Word Study 258

第九单元 Unusual Sports (不同寻常的运动)

Context Clues 262

1. Thai Boxing (跆拳道) 264

2. Curling (冰上溜石游戏) 269

3. Lacrosse (兜网球, 一种类似曲棍球的游戏) 274

4. Sumo (相扑) 279

5. Tarahumara Foot Races (塔拉乌马那人的竞走比赛) 284

Word Study 289

Vocabulary (单词索引) 293

Grammar (语法索引) 297

Irregular Verbs (不规则动词表) 298

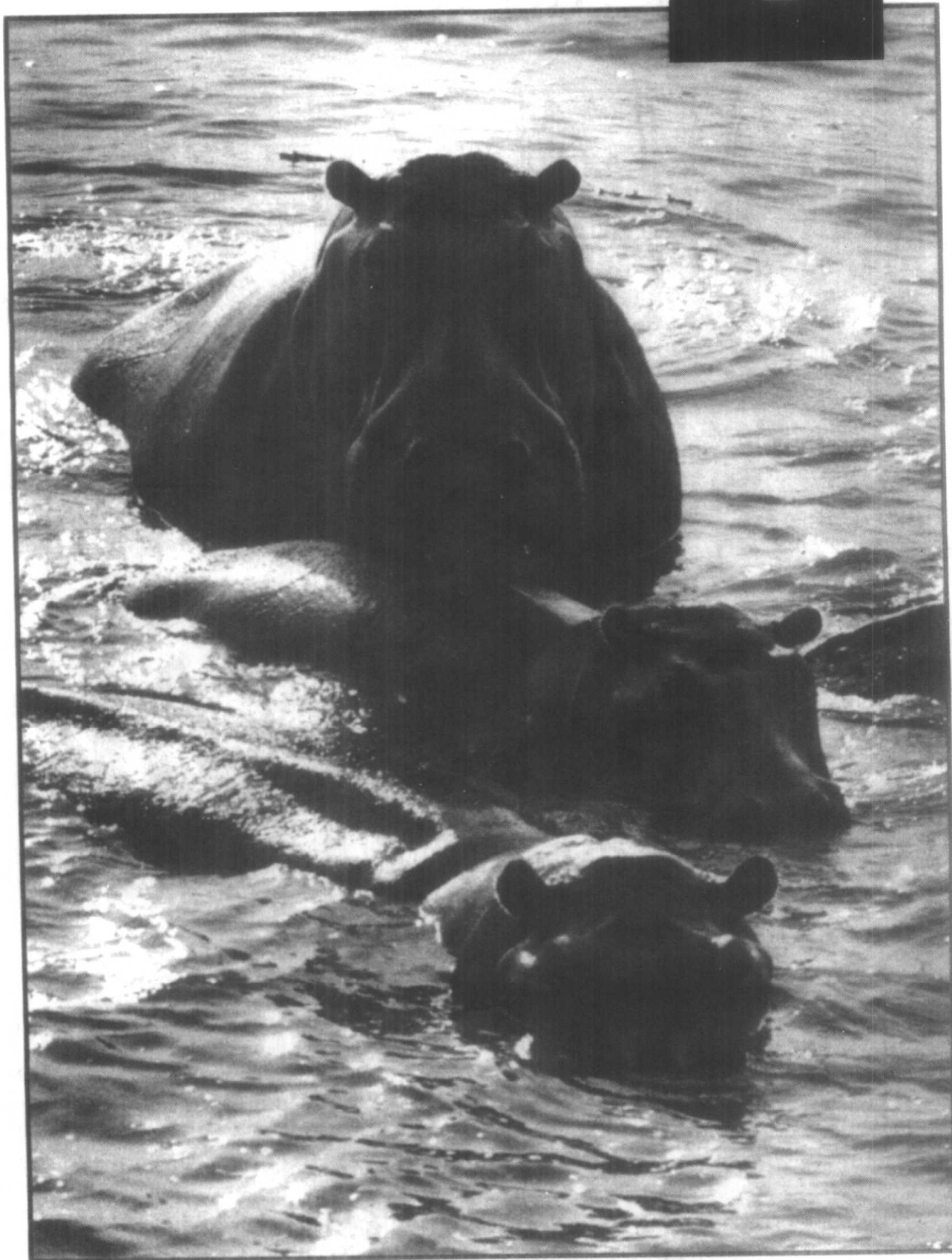
Answers to Exercises (练习参考答案) 299

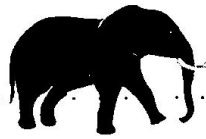
Unit Tests (单元测验) 329

Answers to Unit Tests (单元测验参考答案) 348

Sample Quiz (小测验样本) 351

Animals





The Kiwi

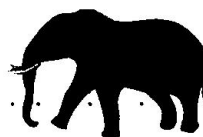


LESSON

1

Pre-reading Questions

1. What is a kiwi?
2. Where does a kiwi live?
3. How many toes does it have?



1

The Kiwi

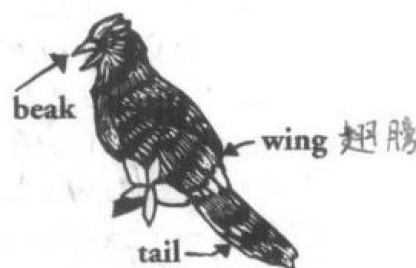
The **kiwi** lives **only** in New Zealand. It is a very **strange** bird because it cannot **fly**.

The kiwi is the same **size** as a chicken. It has no **wings** or **tail**. It does not have any
5 **feathers** like other birds. It has hair on its body. Each foot has four **toes**. Its **beak** (mouth) is very long.

A kiwi likes a lot of trees around it. It sleeps **during** the day because the sunlight
10 **hurts** its eyes. It can **smell** things with its nose. It is the only bird in the world that can smell things. The kiwi's eggs are very big.

There are only a few kiwis in New Zealand now. People never see them. The **government**
15 says that people cannot kill kiwis. New Zealanders want their kiwis to live.

There is a picture of a kiwi on New Zealand money. People from New Zealand are sometimes called kiwis.





A Vocabulary (词汇认知练习)

Put the right word in the blanks. The sentences are from the text.

government	smell	during	kiwi
kill	size	fly	only
wings	chicken	beak	tail
strange	hurts	feathers	body

1. It sleeps during the day because the sunlight hurts its eyes.
2. It is a very strange bird because it cannot fly.
3. The government says that people cannot kill kiwis.
4. It can smell things with its nose.
5. It has no wings or tail.
6. The kiwi lives only in New Zealand.
7. It does not have any feathers like other birds.
8. Its beak (mouth) is very long.
9. The kiwi is the same size as a chicken.

B Vocabulary (new context) (词汇应用练习)

Put the right word in the blanks. These are new sentences for the same words.

during	pictures	kiwi	only
size	smells	wings	hair
hurts	strange	tail	feathers
tree	fly	beak	government

1. The kiwi and a few other birds cannot fly.
2. A bluebird has blue feathers.
3. Some students have a scholarship from their government.
4. An airplane can fly because it has wings.
5. What are you cooking? It smells good.
6. My leg hurts. I can't walk on it.
7. Most cats have a long tail.
8. A person has a mouth. A bird has a beak.
9. Some students are very strange. They want to learn English but they don't come to class.



10. I cannot buy this shirt. I have only three dollars.
 11. What size shoes do you wear?
 12. Most people work during the day and sleep at night.

C Questions (思考题)

The asterisk (*) means you have to think of the answer. You cannot find it in the text.

1. Where does the kiwi live? only in New Zealand
 2. What is a kiwi? it is a very strange bird
 3. How big is a kiwi? is the same size as a chicken
 4. Does a kiwi have feathers? Yes
 5. Does it have a tail and wings? no
 *6. How many toes does it have? four
 7. When does a kiwi sleep? during the day
 8. Can most birds smell?
 9. Why can't people kill kiwis?
 *10. Why does New Zealand have a picture of a kiwi on its money?

D Comprehension: True/False (阅读理解: 正误辨析)

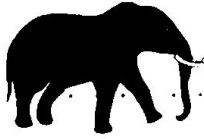
Write *T* if the sentence is true. Write *F* if it is not true. The asterisk (*) means you have to think of the answer. You cannot find it in the text.

- T 1. Kiwis live in Australia and New Zealand.
F 2. A kiwi has a tail but no wings.
T 3. A kiwi has a big beak.
T 4. It sleeps during the day because light hurts its eyes.
F *5. You can see a kiwi in some zoos in New Zealand.
T 6. The New Zealand government does not want all the kiwis to die.
F 7. A kiwi is like most other birds.

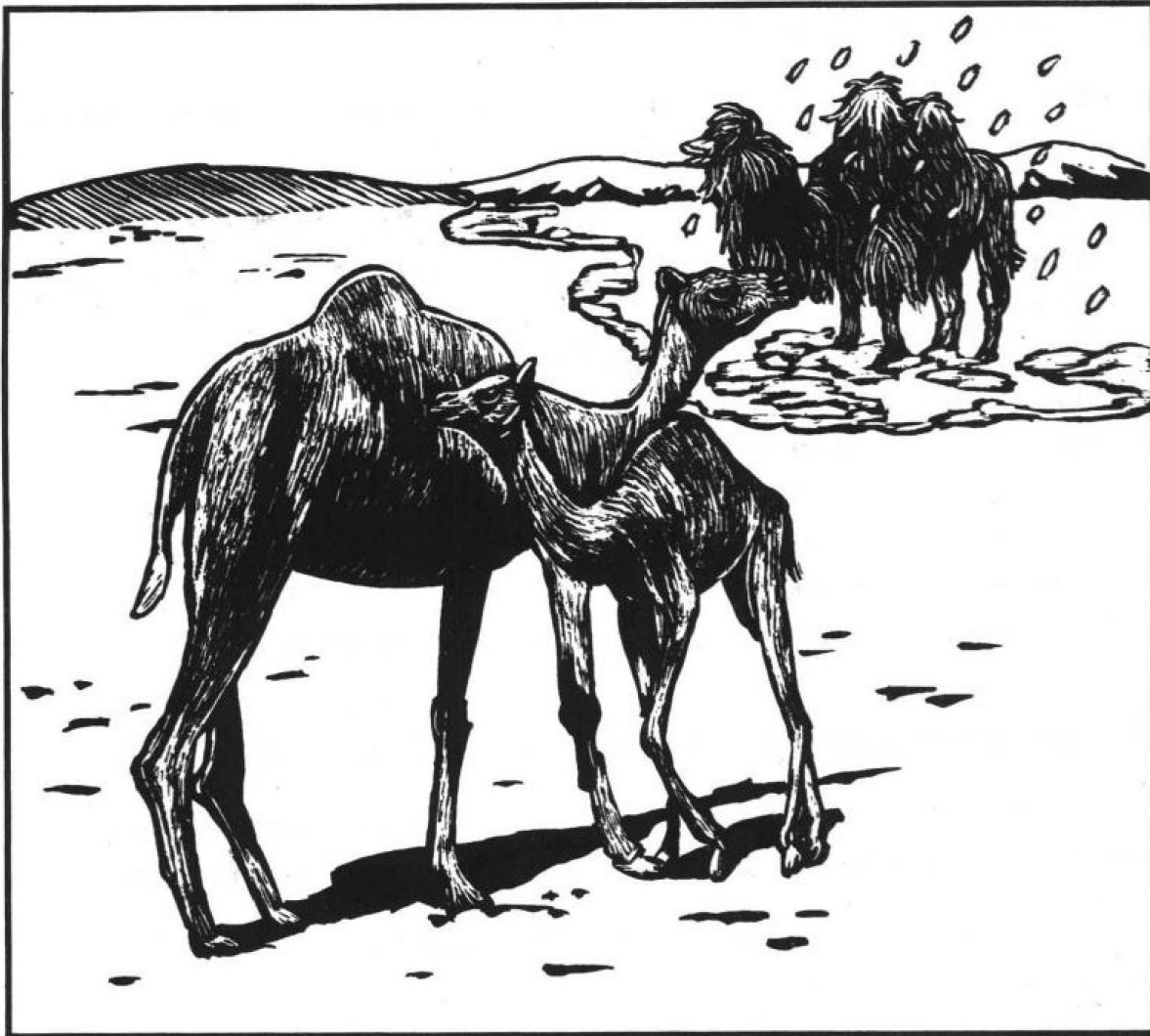
E Main Idea (主题思想)

Circle the number of the main idea of the text.

- (1) The kiwi is a strange New Zealand bird.
 2. The kiwi sleeps during the day and has no tail or wings.
 3. New Zealanders like kiwis.



The Camel

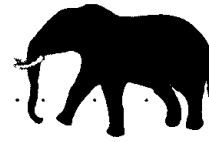


LESSON

2

Pre-reading Questions

1. Are all camels the same?
2. Where do camels live?
3. Do camels have long hair or short hair?



2

The Camel

The **camel** can go without water for a long time. Some people think it stores water in its **hump**. This is not true. It stores food in its hump. The camel's body changes the food into
 5 fat. Then it stores the fat in its hump. It cannot store the fat all over its body. Fat all over an animal's body keeps the animal warm. Camels live in the **desert**. They do not want to be warm during the day.

10 The desert is very hot. The camel gets hotter and hotter during the day. It stores this heat in its body because the nights are cool.

The Arabian camel has one hump. The Bactrian camel of Central Asia has two humps.
 15 It also has long, **thick** hair because the winters are cold in Central Asia.

There is a lot of sand in the desert. The camel has long **eyelashes**. Then the sand cannot go into the camel's eyes.

20 Arabic has about 150 words to describe a camel. Arabs need all these words because the camel is very important to them.

keeps .

everywhere .

noun for *hot* .

a little cold

too

名词 . 睫毛

about = more or less/
describe = to tell about



A Vocabulary (词汇认知练习)

Put the right word in the blanks. The sentences are from the text.

all over	during	eyelashes	hump
also	cool	thick	desert
stores	camel	describe	winters
sand	about	fat	heat

1. Arabic has about 150 words to describe a camel.
2. The camel can go without water for a long time.
3. The camel has long eyelashes.
4. Some people think it stores water in its hump.
5. Camels live in the desert.
6. It also has long, thick hair because the winters are cold in Central Asia.
7. It cannot store the fat all over its body.
8. It stores this heat in its body because the nights are cool.

B Vocabulary (new context) (词汇应用练习)

Put the right word in the blanks. These are new sentences for the same words.

also	winters	about	hotter
camels	cool	heat	desert
during	food	all over	describe
hump	eyelashes	thick	store

1. We store milk, fruit, and vegetables in the refrigerator.
2. Fall is cool in Canada. Winter is cold. Winter is also cold in Russia.
3. Can you describe an elephant? What does it look like?
4. There are different animals all over the world.
5. Some camels have one hump and some have two.
6. Some people have long eyelashes by their eyes.
7. It does not rain very much in the desert.



8. Mark's engineering textbook is very thick. It has more than 1,000 pages.
9. We cook food with heat from a stove.
10. Not many Arabs ride on camels. Now they use cars.
11. Tom is about 25 years old. Maybe he is 24 or 27.

C Questions (思考题)

- Where do camels live? *in the desert*
- What does a camel store in its hump? *fat and food*
- The camel doesn't store fat all over its body. Why? *It keeps the animal's warm.*
- Why does it store heat during the day? *Because the night is cold.*
- Which camel has one hump? Which has two? *The Arabian one, the Bactrian camel.*
- Why does a Bactrian camel have long, thick hair? *The winters are cold in central Asia.*
- Why does a camel need long eyelashes? *To keep sand out of its eyes.*
- Why does Arabic have 150 words to describe a camel? *The camel is very important to them.*

D Comprehension (阅读理解)

Put a circle around the letter of the best answer.

1. The camel can go without _____ for a long time.
a. food
☒ b. water
c. fat
d. heat
2. It stores _____ in its hump.
a. water
b. heat
☒ c. food
d. hair
3. The _____ camel has one hump.
☒ a. Arabian
b. Bactrian
4. Long _____ keep sand out of the camel's eyes.
a. thick hair
b. humps
☒ c. eyelashes
d. ears
5. The Bactrian camel has long, thick hair because _____.
a. it lives in a hot desert
b. it stores fat in its hump
☒ c. winters are cold in Central Asia
d. the sand gets in its eyes