



# 减负新概念



# 英语阅读

初二

● 主编 何业国

JIAN FU XIN GAI NIAN

阅读是一种积极主动地思考、理解和吸收信息的活动，是作者和读者双方参与的一种书面语交际的活动。但是，当前中学英语教学中普遍存在的一个重要问题是忽视采用阅读手段来培养阅读能力。

——章兼中



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## 序 言

英语教学大纲规定,“发展听、说、读、写的基本训练,培养在口头和书面上初步运用英语进行交际的能力,侧重培养阅读能力。可见,阅读既是英语教学的目的,又是手段,而且是口笔语中需要侧重培养的一种能力。

阅读是一种积极主动地思考、理解和吸收信息的认识活动,是作者和读者双方参与的一种书面语交际的活动。但是,当前中学英语教学中普遍存在的一个重要问题是忽视采用阅读手段来培养阅读能力。除了教材以外,学生阅读量太小,阅读能力低下。为了解决这个问题,有关部分及教师就需要选用或编写适合学生水平的阅读材料或读物,以吸引学生。

由何业国等老师选编的本套丛书具有以下几个特点:

1. 新颖性。书中短文大多选自海外近几年新版的英文书刊教材、杂志、报纸,内容健康,富有时代感和现代气息。

2. 针对性。本书根据学生学习英语的不同阶段不同年级编写的。语言和内容难易适度,符合学生的年龄特点和英语阅读水平。

## 2 新概念英语阅读

3. 兼顾知识性、趣味性和实用性。本书内容广泛,信息量大,包括新闻报导、幽默故事、名人轶事、科技小品、风情趣闻、史地常识等。

我们相信,许多短文将会给读者留下长久的记忆。

4. 提示特色。本书作者根据学生在阅读过程中可能会产生语言和内容两个方面的困难作了精要的提示,起点拨和解释作用,以帮助学生理解知识难点和促进学生积极思维、想像,进一步理解文章深层次的涵义。

总之,这套丛书既可用作平时阅读,也可作为选修课的阅读训练材料,可以预期,它出版发行后,必将在广大中学教师和学生中,发挥出其重要的作用。

章兼中

2001年6月

## 前 言

变应试教育为素质教育是当前英语教学的首要问题。其核心是培养学生掌握运用英语进行口笔头交际的能力。长期的教学实践和有关调查结果说明强化阅读是提高语言综合能力的最有效果、最易操作的手段。

为了解决广大中学生阅读量不足的问题,我们选编了这套丛书。在注意取材精当、深浅适度、文体各异的同时,本书短文又特意按难易排列,即1~50较易,51~100中等,101~150较难,力求适合不同类型学校不同层次学生的阅读水平。本书编写的练习注重提高学生的理解能力及技巧,此外,还力求最大限度地覆盖中学生应掌握的英语基本语言点,不少练习学生已经试做,取得了较理想的效果。提示部分就内容或语言方面的疑难点作精要的解题分析,旨在帮助学生积极思维、发展归纳、想像等项智力,从而切实提高他们的阅读水平。

本丛书主要由全国十五所著名重点中学教改研讨会发起单位之一——上海市控江中学教师编写、审订。此外,其他市重点中学,为市西建平、格致中学等学校老师也参加了编写工作。本书承蒙华东师范大学章兼中教授作序。复旦附中特级教师邹家元,杨浦区教师进修学院资

## 2 新概念英语阅读

深教研员陈明锦也审阅了部分书稿，在此一并表示感谢。

由于编者水平有限，加上时间仓促，错误之处在所难免，故请读者指正。

何业国

2001年6月



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## A 阶 阅 读

1 — 50

A

1

Tom and his mother are sitting at the table. They are having their lunch.

"I don't like this soup. I don't want to eat it." says Tom and puts down the spoon(小勺).

"All right," says his mother. "Don't eat it."

After lunch Tom and his mother work in the field. They work hard.

In the evening Tom's mother gives him a cup of soup. "Oh, this soup is good," says Tom. "It is the same soup," says his mother.

## Exercise

Choose the best answer:

1. Where are Tom and his mother sitting? \_\_\_\_\_.

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- A. In the room                      B. At the table  
C. On the desk                      D. Under the tree

2. What are they doing? \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. They're having lunch  
B. They're watching TV  
C. They're reading English  
D. They're talking

3. Does Tom like the soup at noon? \_\_\_\_\_.

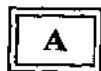
- A. Yes, he does  
B. No, he doesn't  
C. He likes the soup  
D. He doesn't like it

4. \_\_\_\_\_ Tom and his mother work in the field.

- A. In the morning                      B. After class  
C. Before lunch                      D. After lunch

5. In the evening Tom's mother gives him \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. another cup of soup  
B. the same cake  
C. the same cup of soup  
D. another cake



One day a man went to a chemist's shop and said, "Have you

anything for a headache?"

Without a word, the chemist took a bottle from the table, took off the cover (盖子) and held it under the man's nose. The smell (气味) was so strong that tears (眼泪) came into the man's eyes and ran down his face.

"What did you do that for?" he asked angrily as soon as he got back his breath (呼吸).

"Don't you feel better after that?" asked the chemist with a smile.

"You're a fool (傻瓜)." said the man, "It's my wife that had a headache, not me!"

### Exercise

Choose the best answer:

1. The man went into the shop \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. to get some medicine for his cough
  - B. to get some medicine for his wife's headache
  - C. for some clothes
  - D. to see his friend
2. The chemist was \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. a bad man
  - B. a kind-hearted (好心的) man
  - C. a kind doctor
  - D. a strong man
3. The chemist thought \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. the man's wife was ill
  - B. the man's brother was ill
  - C. the man was ill

4 新概念英语阅读

D. the man had a stomach-ache(胃痛)

4. The man thought \_\_\_\_\_.

A. he was wrong

B. the chemist did a good thing

C. the chemist wanted to fool him

D. the chemist was foolish

5. The writer asked us \_\_\_\_\_.

A. to do anything as we please

B. not to take anything for granted(想当然行事)

C. to put hearts into it when we do something

D. to do something well as soon as we can



3

It is the last lesson before the holidays. The students are very happy. Their English teacher is very happy, too. Their teacher plays some nice games with them. She sings some nice songs with them, and then she goes to the blackboard and writes "SMILES" on it. "This is one of the longest words in English," she says to the class. All the students laugh, and then one girl stands up and says, "Why is it one of the longest words in English?"

The teacher says nothing for a few seconds. Then she smiles and says, "Because there is a mile between the first letter and last."

## Exercise

Choose the best answer:

1. Why were the English teacher and the students very happy?  
Because \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. the teacher sang some nice songs with the students
- B. it was the last day before the holidays
- C. it was the last lesson before the holidays
- D. it was the last day of the year

2. How did they spend the last lesson? \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. They played some nice games
- B. They sang some nice songs
- C. They danced together
- D. Both A and B

3. What did the teacher write on the blackboard? \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Smells
- B. Smiles
- C. Sleeps
- D. Slows

4. A girl stood up to ask the teacher, "\_\_\_\_\_?"

- A. Why is the word so long
- B. Why did all students laugh
- C. Why did you say it was the longest word in English
- D. Why is it one of the longest words in English

5. The word "SMILES" is one of the longest words in English  
because \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. it has many letters
- B. there are two "s" in the word
- C. a smile means a long way
- D. there is a "mile" between the first "s" and last





London is one of the oldest cities in the world. It is one of the biggest. But New York is big, too. It is as big as London if it isn't bigger. There are many streets, beautiful shops and big factories in it. The streets in New York are just as crowded(拥挤的) as in London. And the New York buses carry more people every day than the London buses.

There are a lot of palace(宫殿) in London. New York isn't as old as London, and it has not many old buildings. The buildings in London are as high as those in New York.

Now there is a school in New York. It has no class teachers and no school buildings. The students themselves learn and go over their lessons. They are 15 to 18. They live near the city. And the students study very hard. They know a lot about different kinds of work in the city. The people like the work of the school very much and want to do it better.

### Exercise

Choose the best answer:

1. There are \_\_\_\_\_ cities in this passage.

A. one

B. two

C. three

D. four