



Breakthrough

英语阅读突破

同步阅读理解·书面表达与拓展训练

初二年级

张吉聚 主编

下



中国少年儿童出版社

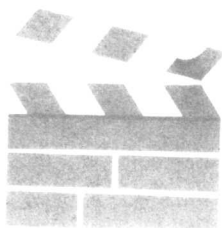
英语 阅读突破

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前 言

本丛书旨在培养学生阅读英语文章的能力及提高口头和书面表达能力。

阅读是一种接受性 (receptive) 技能,是学习外语的人获得语言知识和种种信息的重要手段之一。尤其在我国,英语是作为外语来学习的,走出课堂或其他特定的学习环境,我们很少有机会和以英语作为母语的人交谈。我们获取语言信息的途径,除了听英语节目、看英文电影外,就是阅读了。一位西方外语教育工作者根据其多年的经验指出:对没机会出国进修的外语学习者来说,阅读是学外语的主要途径。足见阅读在外语学习中的重要地位。

阅读的目的是获取篇章信息。经过反复实践表明,语言的形式和意义结合在一起时,学生易于记忆,难以遗忘。阅读使学生体会到主动学习成功的兴奋和喜悦,有利于学生在课余时间主动地学习。阅读会使学生开阔眼界,增长知识,不断提高认识世界、认识自然的能力。

阅读理解是阅读的核心。阅读是一个以辨认词汇和句子为基础,继而理解它们所传递的信息的特殊心理过程。理解指的是读了一篇文章或一本书之后,能够正确把握其中的词、句、段落和篇章的内容及含义。我们所说的阅读能力是人们通过阅读接受知识和信息的能力。它包括阅读速度和接受知识、接受信息的准确度,也可理解为是单位时间内接受知识和信息的量。一般来说,阅读理解包括下列内容:

1. 能识别阅读材料中的词汇和短语。
2. 能找出语篇中的主要和次要信息,判断整体和部分的关



系,如时间关系、地点关系、并列关系和从属关系等。

3. 根据上下文推测不熟悉的词汇的意义和用法。

4. 理解句子结构的功能意义,如原因、结果、目的、时间等。

5. 识别语篇中语言信号词的关系,如 however(转折), therefore(结论)等。

6. 能在没有语言信号词的情况下辨认段落功能,如时间、空间、人物、事件等。

7. 判断句子里的语义关系、句子间的逻辑关系、段内和篇章内的语义关系。

8. 通过速读,理解文章主旨并看出其组织关系。

9. 理解信息内涵和作者的风格、目的、态度、口气等。

10. 判断印刷信息,如标题、目录、斜体、脚注等的作用。

阅读速度是衡量语言能力和阅读能力的重要标志。一般来说,阅读速度是用一分钟阅读的字数来衡量的。

《初中英语教学大纲》指出:能独立阅读所学语言知识范围的材料、生词率不超过 20%;三年制和四年制阅读速度分别为每分钟 40~50 个词和 50~60 个词,理解正确率达到 70%。

为了节省时间、提高理解的准确度,在阅读开始之前,学生可先浏览一下文后要求解答的题目。带着文后的问题去阅读,有助于加深对文章理解,提高阅读效率。

本丛书以试用修订版英语教材为主线,从阅读理解与书面表达的角度加以点拨,且从最新英语报刊上精选与各单元课文风格、题材相近的短文进行针对性的提速训练,既可拓展各年级学生的阅读面,又能提高学生的阅读速度与理解能力,是全面激发学生学习英语的兴趣、全面提升学生阅读理解与书面表达能力的实用的助学读物。





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Unit 15 What do people eat?

重点摘要

☞ 本单元应听读、辨认、掌握和理解的主要内容

1. 词汇:

kitchen, cupboard, few, a few, salt, sugar, pepper, oil, wine, beer, fork, spoon, chopsticks, cabbage, pea, butter, cheese, soup, Italian, pizza, Indian, kinds of, work-place, seem, even, Italy, chocolate, ice, make, laugh, both, either, either... or, anything, neither, nor, neither... nor..., a bit (of), without, take a seat, take-away, waiter, madam, menu, order, bill, be famous for

2. 日常交际用语:

Come and take a seat.

Either my father or my mother cooks dinner on weekdays.

Neither Dad nor my brother helps.

Today we're going to have something English.

I'm happy you like it.

Why don't we do a bit of housework?

Would you like anything else?

China is very famous for its food in the world.

3. 语法:

简单句的 5 种基本句型。

名师点拨

☞ 重点、难点讲解

1. They eat a lot of potatoes. So do we. 他们吃了许多土豆, 我们也是。
So do we. 表示的意思是 We eat a lot of potatoes, too. 如:

What do people eat?





You are from Nanjing. So am I.

He likes tomatoes. So do I.

2. Indians like to eat hot food. 印度人喜欢吃辛辣的食物。

hot *a.* “辛辣的”, hot food “辛辣的食物”。

3. People enjoy Chinese food because it has different tastes. . . 人们喜欢吃中国食物,因为它味道各异……

taste *n.* “味道”, *vt.* “尝一下”。

4. Do you think pizza is very popular in Italy? Yes. I think so. /No, I don't think so. 你认为在意大利比萨饼很普遍吗? 是的,我认为是。/不,我认为不是。

so *adv.* 用来代替上文中的形容词、名词或动词,译为“同样,也,对,不错”。如:

He is very happy and so is everybody.

5. American fast food 美国快餐

6. In my family everyone helps because my parents both work. 我家里每个人都有用,因为我父母都工作。

both *pron.* “两个都”,只用于两个人或两件事物:用在复数名词前面。动词用复数形式。如:

Both these books are useful.

My parents both work.

7. Either my father or my mother cooks dinner on weekdays. 在每周的工作日里要么是我爸要么是我妈做饭。

either “两者中任何一个”。动词用单数,有时和 *or* 连用,构成连词。如:

Either of the answers is right.

8. Neither dad nor my brother helps. 爸爸和哥哥都帮不上忙。

Neither 是 either 的否定式,表示既不是这一个也不是另一个。动词一般用单数,有时和 *nor* 连用,构成连词。如:

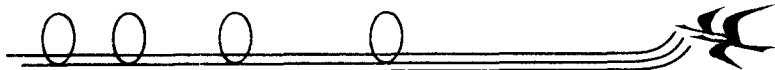
Neither of them drinks tea.

9. Why don't men do a bit of housework? 男人们为什么不做点家务呢?

a bit of “一点(儿)”。如:

It's a bit cold.





10. Come and take a seat. 请进来坐一坐。

take a seat “请坐”。如：

Take a seat, please.

11. Today we're going to have something English. 今天我们会吃些英式食物。

形容词用来修饰不定代词 something, anything, nothing, everything 等形容词,要放在被修饰的词后面。如：

I'll tell you something important.

12. A table for two? 两个人的座位吗?

同步训练

I. Find out a different sound in each group.

- | | | | |
|---------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| 1. A. photo | B. move | C. who | D. too |
| 2. A. answer | B. aunt | C. orange | D. banana |
| 3. A. message | B. moment | C. women | D. think |
| 4. A. way | B. late | C. catch | D. date |
| 5. A. happy | B. have | C. bag | D. woman |

II. Multiple choices.

- Do you think pizza is very popular in Italy?
—Yes, I think _____.
A. that B. this C. so D. it
- Li Lei goes to school to No. 13 Middle School.
—_____.
A. So do we B. So do I C. So do he D. So am I
- Do you think pizza is very popular in China?
—_____.
A. Yes, I so think B. Yes, I don't think so
C. No, I don't think so D. No, I don't so think
- I often _____ with my mother.
A. goes shopping B. go shop
C. go to shopping D. go shopping

What do people eat?





5. —Do you agree _____ me?

—No, I don't.

A. on B. at C. with D. in

6. We often sleep _____ the open air in summer.

A. at B. in C. on D. for

III. Fill in the blanks using the proper form of the verbs given.

1. There _____ (be) two students in the classroom yesterday.

2. The students _____ (carry) water for Aunt Wang last week.

3. _____ (be) there any hospitals here ten years ago?

4. Li Lei _____ (speak) at the meeting last Monday.

5. Could you _____ (answer) the telephone, please?

IV. Rewrite the following sentences.

1. There's a little pepper in the cupboard. (对画线部分提问)

_____ the cupboard?

2. People in England eat a lot of beef. (对画线部分提问)

_____ people _____ in England?

3. American fast food is the most popular food in the world. (对画线部分提问)

_____ the most popular food in the world?

4. I like fast food. (改为一般疑问句)

_____ you _____ fast food?

5. I would like tea, please. (对画线部分提问)

_____ you like, please?

V. Complete the following sentences according to Chinese.

1. 印度人喜欢辛辣食物。

Indians _____ to eat _____.

2. 在英国,最普通的食物种类之一是鱼和炸土豆条。

_____ England, _____ the _____ of food is fish and chips.

3. 美国快餐似乎是世界上最流行的食品。

It _____ that American _____ is the _____ popular

_____ *Unit 1* _____





_____ the world.

4. 人们喜欢中国食物是因为它具有不同的味道并且通常很可口。

People _____ Chinese food _____ it has _____ and is usually _____.

5. 散步有益于身体健康。

Walking is _____ your _____.

6. 有时我去购物,有时我弟弟去购物。

_____ I _____ and _____ my brother _____.

7. 我认为人人都应该做家务。

I _____ should _____.

8. 请进来坐下!

_____ and _____ a _____, please.

VI. Complete the dialogue.

A: Hello. 7941660.

B: Hello, 1 I 2 to John, please?

A: Sorry, he isn't 3 now. Who's that?

B: This is Jackie. Could you take a 4 5 him, please?

A: 6!

B: Please tell him to come to my home. I'll show him a new TV set. We 7 it last Sunday.

A: OK!

B: Thanks very much. Bye!

A: 8 9 10. Bye.

拓展训练

I. Reading comprehension.

A

A heavy drinker with a clever boy, was drinking in a room. After a few bottles of wine(白酒), he was drunk(醉了). The clever boy asked him to have another drink. "No, no..." the drunk said, "I drank too much wine. I see everything in my eyes in double images(重影)." Hearing these words, the boy took a 10-yuan

What do people eat?





note from his coat and gave it to the drunk.

"I borrowed 20 yuan from you yesterday. Here is the money," said the boy.
"Please give me the IOU(欠条)." Then the drunk took out the IOU from his coat and said, "Yours. yours are two pieces of IOU. And give me another 20 yuan."

1. The man drunk because _____.
A. he worked too hard B. the boy was clever
C. he drank too much D. the room was too hot
2. The boy borrowed _____ from the man.
A. 20 yuan B. 40 yuan
C. 10 yuan D. 30 yuan
3. Why did the boy want to return the money right then?
A. He thought the man was drunk.
B. He had the money in his coat.
C. The drunk asked him to do so.
D. He promised(许诺) to do so.
4. The drunk said there were two pieces of IOU because _____.
A. the boy really wrote two pieces of IOU
B. the boy borrowed money twice
C. he saw things in double images
D. he wrote the other one
5. The drunk asked the boy to _____.
A. help him with the drink
B. give him another 20 yuan
C. take him home
D. pay the bill(付帐)

B



6

One day a young man came to the great artist Da Vinci(达·芬奇). He wanted to learn to draw. Da Vinci gave him an egg and told him to draw it. The young man worked quickly and showed it to the artist.

"Draw it again," said the artist.

The young man drew another egg, but Da Vinci made him do it again and a-



gain. The young man became angry.

"I can draw an egg in two minutes. Why do you keep me waiting? Please teach me how to draw."

Da Vinci smiled and said, "Yes, you can. But it takes years to draw a perfect (完美的) egg."

1. One day a young man went to Da Vinci _____.
A. to give him an egg B. to draw an egg
C. to learn to draw D. to teach him
2. The young man wanted to be _____ very much.
A. a teacher B. an artist
C. a singer D. a dancer
3. The young man became angry because Da Vinci _____.
A. asked him to draw an egg
B. didn't want to teach him
C. made him draw an egg again and again
D. gave him an egg
4. The young man thought _____.
A. it was easy to draw an egg
B. it was difficult to learn to draw
C. Da Vinci was not a good teacher
D. it was impossible (不可能的) for him to become an artist
5. From the passage, we can see _____.
A. it's easy to draw a perfect egg
B. the young man couldn't draw an egg in two minutes
C. if you want to learn to draw, you must draw eggs
D. it's not easy to do anything perfectly (完美地)

C

Mark Twain was an American writer (作家). 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 the train, the conductor (列车员) asked him for his ticket.

What do people eat?





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 (如果) you can't find it, it doesn't matter.

"Oh, but it does," said Mark Twain. "I must find the ticket. If I can't find it, how can I know where I'm going?"

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 paper
C. sell 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. look for D. know

D

One morning Mrs Black said to her husband (丈夫), Jack, "There's a meeting of our Ladies' Club (女子俱乐部) at Mrs Kate's house at lunch time today, and I want to go to it, I'll leave you some food for your lunch. Is that all right?"

"Oh, yes", her husband answered. "That's quite all right. What are you going to leave for my lunch?"

"This tin (罐头) of fish," Mrs Black said. "And there are some cold, boiled (煮熟的) potatoes, some cabbage and a fried chicken here, too."

"Good!" Mr Black answered. "I'll have a good lunch."

So Mrs Black went to the meeting. All the ladies had lunch at Mrs Kate's house, and at three o'clock Mrs Black came home.

"Was your fish nice, Jack?" she asked.

"Yes, but my feet were hurt (受伤)," he answered.



"Why were they hurt?" Mrs black asked.

"Well, the words on the tin were 'Open tin and stand in hot water for five minutes'."

阅读短文,判断正(T)误(F)。

1. Mrs Black went to a meeting of her Ladies' Club at supper time that day.
2. Mrs Black left her husband a tin of pork, some cold, boiled tomatoes, some carrots and a fried duck.
3. Mr Black had a good lunch.
4. Mr Black hurt his feet when he was having his fish.
5. Mr Black understood the meaning of the words on the tin.

E

Mrs Green's telephone number was three-four-six-three, and the number of the cinema near her house was three-four-six-four, so people often made a mistake and telephoned her when they wanted the cinema.

One evening the telephone rang and Mrs Green answered it. A tired man said, "At what time does your last film begin?"

"I am sorry," said Mrs Green, "but you have the wrong number, this is not the cinema."

"Oh, it began twenty minutes ago," said the man. "I am sorry about that. Good-bye."

Mrs Green was very surprised, so she told her husband. He laughed and said, "The man's wife wanted to go to the cinema, but he was feeling tired, so he telephoned the cinema. His wife heard him, but she didn't hear you. Now they will stay at home this evening, and the husband will be happy!"

1. Mrs Green's telephone number was _____.

A. 3634 B. 3463 C. 4636 D. 3462

2. People often made a mistake and telephoned her when they wanted _____.

A. the factory
C. the cinema

B. the shop
D. the school

What do people eat?





3. When Mrs Green answered the telephone that evening, she heard a tired man saying _____
- A. "At what time does your last film begin?"
B. "At what time does your first film begin?"
C. "Did the film begin twenty minutes ago?"
D. "Did the film begin ten minutes ago?"
4. Why was Mrs Green very surprised after she answered the telephone? Because _____
- A. the man had the wrong number
B. the man said sorry to her
C. the man didn't say sorry to her but said something else (别的事情)
D. the man thanked her
5. When Mrs Green told her husband about it, he laughed and understood, didn't he?
- A. Yes, he didn't. B. Yes, he did.
C. No, he did. D. No, he didn't.

F

Lin Hua is a school boy. He's thirteen. He lives (居住) in Putian. He studies at No. 1 Middle School. Lin Hua gets up at half past five every morning. He reads English and Chinese in the morning. He has breakfast at half past six. After that, he goes to school with his friends. They have four classes in the morning and three in the afternoon. He does his homework at school. He often watches TV on Saturday evening. Lin Hua likes drawing. He draws better than his sister. He likes reading story-books, too. Now he is reading an English story-book in his room.

根据短文内容,判断正(T)误(F)。

1. Lin Hua is a school girl.
2. He studies at No. 1 Middle School.
3. He writes English and Chinese in the morning.
4. They have seven classes in the morning.
5. He has breakfast at six thirty.
6. He does his homework at school.

