

试用阶段备受欢迎的阅读教材



初中英语 读与练

Reading to
Improve
Language Skills

引导阅读方法
增进语言能力

2

汪福祥 王晓华 周蔚洁 著



外文出版社

Reading

Writing

Practice

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图书在版编目(CIP)数据

初中英语读与练. 2 / 汪福祥, 王晓华, 周蔚洁编著.

北京: 外文出版社, 2002. 2

ISBN 7-119-03001-9

I. 初… II. ①汪…②王…③周… III. ①英语-听说教学

-初中-习题②英语-阅读教学-初中-习题 IV. G634.415

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字 (2002) 第 006814 号

外文出版社网址:

<http://www.flp.com.cn>

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info@flp.com.cn

sales@flp.com.cn

初中英语读与练(2)

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责任编辑 蔡 箐 李春英

封面设计 唐少文

出版发行 外文出版社

社 址 北京市百万庄大街 24 号 邮政编码 100037

电 话 (010)68996075 / 68995883(编辑部)
(010)68329514 / 68327211(推广发行部)

印 刷 北京蓝空印刷厂

经 销 新华书店 / 外文书店

开 本 大 32 开 字 数 98 千字

印 数 1—5000 册 印 张 6.125

版 次 2002 年第 1 版第 1 次印刷

装 别 平装

书 号 ISBN 7-119-03001-9/H·1302(外)

定 价 12.00 元

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Wang Caroline

前言

对于中学二年级学生来说，提高语言的理解力和感知力必须与思维的培养和新的语言知识的获得相结合。换言之，中学二年级学生正处在提高语言感知力的关键时期。在这个时期，学生不但需要加强思维能力和语言的感知力，而且需要更多、更系统的语言知识和语言运用技能。但是，传统的阅读教材大都没有兼顾这两者间的配合。很多读本篇幅过长、生词过多、编排零乱，剥夺了学生的思考空间和“用武之地”。出于此种考虑，我们在编写这套读本时对传统阅读教材的编写模式进行了较大程度的调整，力求鼓励学生进行独立思考，帮助学生提高阅读理解能力，同时为学生提供较充实的新的语言内容和语言知识。这大概就是本教材在实验阶段备受中学生欢迎的原因之一。

编写这套读本的目的有四：一是稳步提高学生的阅读理解力和对语言的感知力，二是加强学生的逻辑思维和独立思考能力，三是有效地帮助学生在提高理解力的同时获得新的语言词条和语言内容，四是提高学生语言的运用能力和思想表达能力。

本书的特点可归为以下五点：一是选材广泛，二是内容较新，三是语法分类明确，四是语言练习设计独特，五是具有很强的启发性和引导性。首先，书中的三十篇课文绝大部分与中学生生活紧密相关，有助于激发学生的学习兴趣。第二，课文的内容紧扣时代脉搏，使学生在打好语言基本功的同时获得与时

代并进的语言词条。第三,本书还根据学生语言能力发展的特点将语法现象分类,使学生在进行阅读练习的同时“一箭双雕”,不但提高了阅读理解能力,而且还不断接触新的语法现象。第四,练习设计符合第二语言的习得规律,特别是书中的句子结构练习,能使学生在稳步提高语言的应用能力上具有“立竿见影”的效果。第五,有些练习根据课文中所出现的内容为学生指出了具体语言现象的使用方法和使用范围。除上述外,本书在每篇课文之前对文中出现的生词和句子结构做了中文注释,这将为节省很多查字典的时间。

现在我们将使用本书的一些注意事项向读者作一个介绍。首先,由于中文和英语属于两个不同语系的语言,所以本书中的中文注释只能算是方向性的提示,决不能作为对英语词汇的“完美”注释。因此,请读者在语境中仔细、深入地体会词语的“精神”,切不可按照本书中的注释片面理解单词的具体含义。第二,每篇课文中都有实用性很强的较精美的语句。若读者能够正确朗读、熟记这些语句并多做一些替换或使用练习,相信一定会学有所获。

当然,任何一套新的教材都免不了存在不足之处,我们真诚地欢迎大家提出批评意见或建议。这对完善本套教材的编写,最终为中学生提供更多、更好的阅读教材是大有好处的。

汪福祥 王晓华 周蔚洁
于北京第二外国语学院

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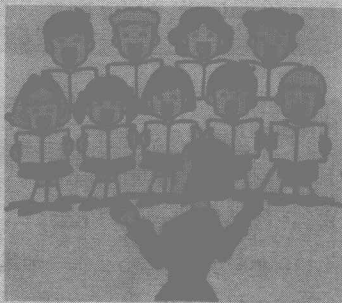
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Section 1

School Life

学校生活

Reading to Improve Language Skills





Text 1

Bob's School Days 鲍勃的学校生活

冲浪, 作冲浪运动
sʌnf / sɔ:f/

Vocabulary

- | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. suburb 郊区 /'sʌbəb/ | 7. canteen 餐厅 /kæn'ti:n/ |
| 2. California 加利福尼亚 | 8. TV program 电视节目 |
| 3. weekdays 工作日, 平时每日 | 9. Internet surfing 网上冲浪 |
| 4. breakfast 早餐 | 10. although 虽然 |
| 5. fried egg 煎鸡蛋 | 11. seem 看起来 |
| 6. towards 朝, 向 | |

Structure

1. in the east suburbs of ... 在...的东郊
2. from Monday to Friday 从星期一到星期五
3. to get into ... 坐上...的车(尤其指公共汽车和火车)
4. either ... or ... 或者...或者...



Bob's School Days

Bob is a middle school student. He studies in a middle school in the east suburbs of California. Bob goes to school from Monday to Friday. On weekdays, he always gets up at 7 o'clock, then he has breakfast. He usually has a cup of milk, a piece of bread, and two fried eggs for his breakfast. At about 8 o'clock, he gets into his father's car and his dad drives it down the road towards his school. Classes begin at 8:30 and at 12:30, he goes to the school canteen for lunch. In the afternoon, when classes are over, Bob usually plays basketball with his classmates. Sometimes, he also goes to the school library to do some reading. In the evening, Bob may either watch an interesting TV program or do some Internet surfing. He goes to bed at 10:00. Although his school days are busy, he always seems to enjoy them.

**Exercise 1 Questions and Answers****问答练习**

Direction: Read and answer the following questions, using the head word provided.

1. Where does Bob study?

Answer: He _____.

2. How does Bob go to school?

Answer: He _____.

3. What does Bob do after classes are over?

Answer: He usually _____; sometimes he _____.

4. When does Bob do Internet surfing?

Answer: He does Internet surfing _____.

5. How does Bob feel about his school days?

Answer: He _____, but he _____.

**Exercise 2 Structural Practice****句子结构练习**

Direction: Study the following basic structures and make new sentences after the examples given.

Example: from ... to ... 从...到...

1. The plane flies from Taiwan to Hong Kong.
2. The team has grown from 5 members to 15.

Now you do the same.

① to get into ... 坐上...的车

- Your Sentences:** 1. _____
2. _____

② to play ... with ... 和...玩...

- Your Sentences:** 1. _____
2. _____

③ may either ... or ... 或是可以...也可以...

- Your Sentences:** 1. _____
2. _____

④ to go to ... to do ... 到...去做...

- Your Sentences:** 1. _____
2. _____

⑤ Although ... someone still ... 虽然...,但某人仍...

- Your Sentences:** 1. _____
2. _____



Notes to the Use of Words and Phrases

词语使用注释

1. either ... or ...

注释：这个固定搭配的意思是“或者…或者…”，强调选择性，常用以介绍对两个或更多事物中的一项的选择。但请注意：either 和 or 后面的单词，其词类必须一致。也就是说，如果跟随 either 的是名词，跟随 or 的也应是名词。例如：

You can either take a ride in the bus or go by train.

(你可以或者坐汽车，或者坐火车。)

You can take either the apple or the banana.

(你可以拿苹果或香蕉。)

Either John or Frank may be chosen as the department head.

(或者约翰，或者福兰克可以被选中当系领导。)

根据语法规则，句子的谓语动词受 or 后面的主语名词支配。例如：

Either the dog or the cat has eaten the meat.

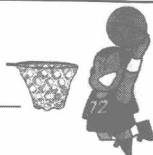
(把那块肉给吃了的，不是那只狗，就是那只猫。)

2. weekdays, weekends

注释：在英语中，很多单词的构成都是由两个名词构成的，week + days 就构成了“工作日”，week + ends 就构成了“周末”。类似的例子还有 newspaper (报纸)，hitchhiker (搭车旅行者)，eggshell (蛋壳)，schoolbus (学校班车)，等等。

3. get into, get on

注释：get into 和 get on 后跟不同的宾语：get into 后跟 car；而跟随 get on 的宾语则是 bus 或 train。例如：



They got in a red car and drove off.

(他们坐进一辆红色的轿车开走了。)

They got on the train and started their journey to London.

(他们坐上了火车,开始了去伦敦的旅行。)

4. Although ... , ...

注释: Although 是一个连接词,用来引导一个让步状语从句,表示“虽然…但是…”。有一点需要注意:当句中已有 although 以后,我们不能在句中再加上 but。例如:

Although he knew everything, he refused to say anything about the happening.

(尽管他了解事情的全部经过,但对此他却什么也没有说。)

Although he is very ill, he still ^{to do} decides to attend this important meeting.

(虽然他病得很厉害,但他仍^{to decide / to attend}决定参加这个重要会议。)

5. a cup of milk, a piece of bread

注释:有的时候,如果我们需要描述一定数量的不可数名词时,我们可以用 a ... of ... 的结构,如: a piece of paper (一张纸), a glass of water (一杯水), a cup of coffee (一杯咖啡),等等。有的时候,我们也可以用这样的结构来描述可数名词,如: a group of people (一群人), a bundle of flowers (一束花),等等。



Text 2

Vocational Plans 就业打算

Vocabulary

- | | |
|----------------------|-------------------|
| 1. vocational 职业的 | 5. support 养活; 支持 |
| 2. senior 高年级(四年级)学生 | 6. competing 竞争的 |
| 3. graduate 毕业 | 7. hopefully 有希望地 |
| 4. cafeteria 咖啡馆 | 8. target 目标 |

Structure

1. to graduate from ... 从...毕业
2. to think about something 考虑某事
3. for sure 肯定
4. to do part-time job 打零工
5. to involve oneself in something 使自己陷入或卷入某事
6. to aim at ... 以...为目标
7. to go in for something 从事某事



Vocational Plans

(Don and Phil are college seniors. In a few weeks they are going to graduate from the school and start another kind of life. Now they are in a cafeteria drinking and talking.)

Don: What are you going to do after graduation, Phil?

Phil: I haven't thought about it yet, but one thing is for sure, I'm not going to work.

Don: Not going to work? But what are you going to do?

Phil: Well, I think I'd first drive my car and go around the country for sightseeing. Of course, I will do part-time jobs to support myself. Life is beautiful and exciting. I don't want to involve myself in the competing world right after school. What's your plan, Don?

Don: I'll go in for business. I want to become one of the richest men in this town, hopefully in the next five years.

Phil: What a high target! But what business are you aiming at?

Don: Well, I have got no idea by now, maybe I will be in some sales business. I can use what I have learned at school then.

Phil: That's not a bad idea, after all.

**Exercise 1 Questions and Answers****问答练习**

Direction: Read and answer the following questions, using the head word provided.

1. When are Don and Phil going to graduate?

Answer: They _____.

2. Where's Phil going to do?

Answer: He _____.

3. Why won't he work after graduation?

Answer: He _____.

4. What's Don's future plan?

Answer: He _____.

5. Who is more ambitious, Don or Phil? Why?

Answer: It's _____ because _____.