

中学英语读写联动 1+1

主编 凌 达 杨 波



初中英语

读写联动

1+1

任务型阅读 + 书面表达

初二 (8年级)



南京大学出版社

中学英语读写联动 1+1



# 初中英语 读写联动 1+1

任务型阅读+书面表达

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## 前 言

为学生编写的教辅书可谓汗牛充栋,层出不穷。学生课内学业繁重,课余时间少得可怜,早已无暇应付千篇一律的教辅。在此情形下,只有创新思维,想学生所想,急家长所急,解教师所难,编写出一套创新设计、针对性强、涵盖面广、具有引领学科发展意义的教学辅助用书,才是雪中送炭。

阅读是人们获取信息的最基本途径,写作是人们表达观点情感的必备方式。九年义务教育全日制初级中学英语教学目标是:学生应能从口头和书面材料中获取所需信息,能就熟悉的话题用英语与老师和同学进行简单的口笔头交流,能对事物进行简单的描述并作出自己的判断。学生应具有一定的跨文化交际的意识,对异国文化采取尊重和包容的态度。高中英语课程标准明确提出高中阶段英语教学要重点从三个方面发展学生的英语语用能力:用英语进行恰当交流的能力;用英语获取信息、处理信息的能力;用英语进行思维的能力。本书正是基于国家英语课程目标,在充分调研图书市场的前提下编写的。(1) 落实国家《英语课程标准》的要求,实践其创新教学理念。本书的语言结构及知识范畴符合学生的认知能力和身心发展水平,与英语课程标准要求一致。书中的题型注重学生能力的培养和提高,突出创新思维训练,借鉴“任务型学习”原则,题量适中。(2) 激发学习兴趣,注重人文、科学素质培养。本书选材多样,集思想性、科学性教育性和趣味性于一体,充分考虑了学生的知识水平和认知水平,以及他们的兴趣爱好和愿望等心理需求。力求使学生在学中乐,在乐中学。(3) 阅读能力和书面表达能力并重。本书每个单元提供四篇文章。围绕阅读文章提供阅读理解和书面表达练习。本书共提供八种学生必须掌握,且常考的书面表达练习,两个单元轮回一遍。学生必须应用读前观察与思考、读中体验与思考、读后判断并进行书面表达等学习策略,在输入的基础上逐渐锻炼输出能力,从而提升综合语言运用能力。

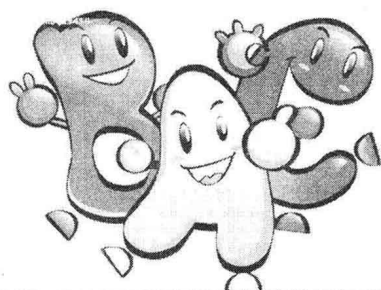
但愿编者们的创新尝试能给每位有缘的师生带去成功的喜悦。

编者水平有限,虽已极尽全力,缺点和错误在所难免。我们诚心期望广大师生和专家提出宝贵意见(电子邮箱:njupress@gmail.com),以便修订时改进。

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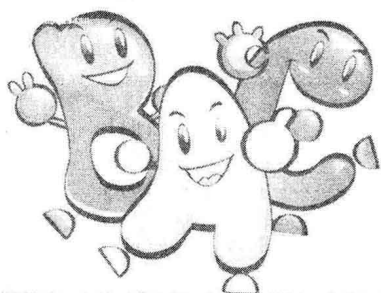
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# Unit 1 Easy Click

(1)

## Task One Questions before reading. (用完整的句子写出来)

1. Do you like using the Internet? Do you like surfing the website?

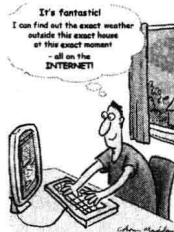
2. What's your favorite website?

## Task Two Read the following passage and make the best choice.

Mails, games, music, news, chat room and shopping! The Internet is part of the way we live today. It's easy to get onto the Internet. More and more people have computers and use the Internet. Using the Internet means surfing the World Wide Web (that's the "www" you always hear about). They are the places you go to get information and do things.

Where do these websites come from? They are made by web designers. What happens when you click on a word or a picture? You are sent to another page. It's all because of the web designer. Web designers must imagine a lot of work by using a computer programming language.

Is web design all about computer programming? No. It's about making something new. Web designers must imagine a lot when they are making a website. It must look good and be fun to use. A big part of web design is art. They choose the best pictures and colors to make the website look good. They also write the things that you see on the website. An important part of their job is to share ideas with the website manager about how to design the website well.



( ) 1. This passage is mainly about \_\_\_\_\_.

A. computer programming language

B. the web designers' work

C. the website manager's work

D. the way to get onto the Internet

( ) 2. More and more people are using the Internet because it's \_\_\_\_\_.





A. easy and useful

B. beautiful and funny

C. colorful and hopeful

D. changing and growing

( ) 3. It's possible for us to change websites by just a click because of \_\_\_\_\_.

A. the modem's help

B. the telephone line's help

C. the web designers' work

D. the website manager's work

( ) 4. Which of the following is NOT right?

A. "www" means "World Wide Web."

B. There're a few websites on the Internet.

C. The Internet has changed people's lives.

D. We can do things like shopping on the Internet.

( ) 5. The web designers do a lot of work EXCEPT \_\_\_\_\_.

A. making the websites new and beautiful

B. writing things on the Internet

C. doing the computer programing

D. doing as the manager tells them

**Task Three** Rewrite the following sentences.

1. These websites are made by web designers. (改为主动语态)

Web designers \_\_\_\_\_ these websites.

2. It's easy to get onto the Internet. (用不同的词组表达画线部分的意思)

It's easy to \_\_\_\_\_ the Internet.

3. They choose the best pictures and colors to make the website look good. (改为过去时)

They \_\_\_\_\_ the best pictures and colors to make the website look good.

4. A big part of web design is art. (对画线部分提问)

\_\_\_\_\_ the big part of web design?

5. More and more people have computers. (改为反意疑问句)

More and more people have computers, \_\_\_\_\_?

(2)

**Task One** Questions before reading. (用完整的句子写出来)

1. Why are lakes polluted so heavily?

2. What's your own opinion of water pollution?



**Task Two** Read the following passage and make the best choice.

Thirty years ago, Lake Ponkapog was full of life. Many birds and animals lived beside the water, which was full of fish. Now there are few birds, animals and fish. The lake water is polluted. It is filled with strange plants.



How did this happen? First, we must think about how water gets into Lake Ponkapog. When it rains, water comes into the lake from all around. In the past, there were forests all round Lake Ponkapog, so the rainwater was clean. Now there are many homes around the lake. People often use chemicals in their gardens. They use other chemicals inside their houses for cleaning or killing insects. There are also many businesses. Businesses use chemicals in their machines or shops. When it rains, the rainwater picks up all the chemicals from homes and businesses and then carries them into the lake. They pollute the water and kill the animals.

Boats on the lake are also a problem. Lake Ponkapog is a popular place for motorboats. But oil and gas (汽油) from boats often get into the lake. So more bad chemicals go into the water this way.

People around the lake love their lake and want to save it. Will it be possible? A clean lake must have clean rainwater going into it. Clean rainwater is possible only if people are careful about chemicals at home and at work. They must also be more careful about gas and oil and other chemicals on the ground. And they mustn't use motorboats any more on the lake. All these may change people's lives. Only then can Lake Ponkapog be a beautiful clean lake again.

- ( ) 1. In the past the water in Lake Ponkapog was made clean by \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. fish                      B. rain                      C. birds                      D. forests
- ( ) 2. The third paragraph mainly tells us \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. people like to go boating on the lake  
B. some bad chemicals  
C. chemicals from motorboats also make the lake water dirty  
D. how oil gets into the lake water
- ( ) 3. To save the lake, people need to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. be less careful about chemicals                      B. use less water  
C. grow fewer plants in the gardens                      D. change their daily lives
- ( ) 4. "Chemicals" in the passage means \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. 化学家                      B. 污染品  
C. 药品                      D. 化学制品
- ( ) 5. What makes the lake water dirty?  
A. Chemicals.                      B. Strange plants.  
C. Rainwater.                      D. Both A and B.





### Task Three

Put the words into the right order.

1. there, animals, are, fish, few, and, now, birds

\_\_\_\_\_

2. chemicals, into, water, more, the, bad, this, go, so, way

\_\_\_\_\_

3. machines, their, use, or, shops, businesses, in, chemicals

\_\_\_\_\_

4. motorboats, use, mustn't, the, more, on, any, they, lake

\_\_\_\_\_

5. lake, clean, must, clean, into, have, rainwater, a, going, it

\_\_\_\_\_

(3)

### Task One

Questions before reading. (用完整的句子写出来)

1. How do you get on with your classmates?

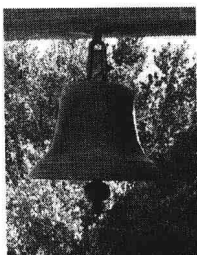
\_\_\_\_\_

2. How many bells do you hear every day at school?

\_\_\_\_\_

### Task Two

Read the following passage and make the best choice.



High school students in America hear about 20 bells every day. The first bell is the tardy bell. If students are not in their seats when the tardy bell rings, they know they are late. Another bell rings at the end of each class, and everyone leaves class quickly and goes to the next one. When students are in a difficult class, they are often happy to hear the bell ring, but if the class is interesting, they do not want the bell to ring. Most students like the lunch bell best. They know that it is time to join their friends for lunch. They buy a hot meal in the school dining room or they

bring their lunch from home in a big paper bag. After a nice lunch everyone knows that it is soon time for another bell, another bell, another bell ...

- ( ) 1. American students in high school hear about \_\_\_\_\_ bells every day.

A. many

B. 20

C. 12

D. several

- ( ) 2. The students know they are late if they \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. don't come to school early  
 B. are not in their seats when they hear the first bell  
 C. hear another bell in the classroom  
 D. are in their seats before the first bell ring
- ( ) 3. The students are happy to have \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. an interesting class  
 B. a difficult class  
 C. all the classes  
 D. an easy class
- ( ) 4. Why do most students like the lunch bell best? Because \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. they don't like their classes at all  
 B. they can enjoy their meals  
 C. they can join their friends for lunch  
 D. they can have a lot of food to eat
- ( ) 5. The students usually have their lunch \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. at school  
 B. in the restaurant  
 C. at home  
 D. at their friends'

**Task Three** Translate the following sentences into English with the given words.

1. 有些学生因为不得不努力学习而变得很忧虑。(worried)

2. 上海大约有 18% 的青少年存在心理问题。(mental)

3. 许多存在心理问题的学生不愿意寻求意见或帮助。(advice)

4. 有些学生认为他们去看医生看起来很愚蠢。(stupid)

5. 参加社交活动和体育运动。(activity)


(4)

**Task One** Questions before reading. (用完整的句子写出来)

1. Do you like horse?

2. Why do many people choose strange names for their own stores?





## Task Two

Read the following passage and make the best choice.

There is a bar in our town with the name “The White Horse.” It is Mr. Webster’s. Few people went to the bar last year, but things are quite different now.

There was a picture of a white horse on the door of the bar. Then a stranger came in one day, drank something, looked around the bar, and then said to Mr. Webster, “Few people come here. Take down the picture of the white horse and put a picture of a black horse instead.”

“But the name of the bar is ‘The White Horse.’” Mr. Webster said.

“Yes, but do it,” the man said. Then he went out of the bar.

Mr. Webster went to an artist and said, “I want a picture of a black horse.”

The next day a picture of a black horse was on the door of the bar instead of that of the white horse. Soon after the door opened, a man came in and said, “There’s a mistake on the door of your bar, and the picture is different from the name.” The man looked, sat down and drank something.

Then another man came in and said the same, and then another and another. A lot of people came in and said, “The picture on your door is wrong.” And they all stopped and drank in Mr. Webster’s bar.

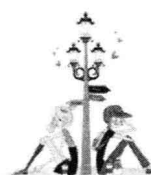
- ( ) 1. The stranger told Mr. Webster to take down the picture of the white horse because he knew \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. a picture of a black horse showed good luck  
B. the picture of the white horse wasn’t good for the bar  
C. people would understand the picture was different from the name  
D. people would come in and tell the picture was different from the name
- ( ) 2. Mr. Webster agreed with the stranger \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. though he wasn’t ready to do it like that at first  
B. though he didn’t like the black horse  
C. because he knew the stranger was an artist  
D. because he also wanted to change the picture
- ( ) 3. More and more people came to the bar because \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. it had changed its name  
B. the black horse was better than the white one  
C. the bar had a black horse  
D. they wanted to show the mistake
- ( ) 4. The stranger \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. was cleverer than Mr. Webster  
B. didn’t like the white horse at the beginning  
C. knew Mr. Webster and the artist  
D. got much money by teaching Mr. Webster

- ( ) 5. From the story we have learnt that \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. if your business is not good, you'd better change the name or the picture
  - B. if you are in trouble, you should take others' ideas
  - C. when you have difficulty, don't give up
  - D. when a good name is given, it can cause success

### Task Three

Rearrange the order of the following sentences to make a short paragraph.

- A. Soon after the door opened, a man came in and said, "There's a mistake on the door of your bar, and the picture is different from the name."
  - B. Then another man came in and said the same, and then another and another.
  - C. The next day a picture of a black horse was on the door of the bar instead of that of the white horse.
  - D. A lot of people came in and said, "The picture on your door is wrong." And they all stopped and drank in Mr. Webster's bar.
  - E. The man looked, sat down and drank something.
- 





## Unit 2 Where to Breathe

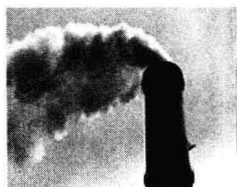
(1)

### Task One Questions before reading. (用完整的句子写出来)

1. Do you know the importance of air?

2. Have you been to the countryside? What are the difference between the city and there?

### Task Two Read the following passage and make the best choice.



No air means death. Although we can't see it, there is air round us. 1 Without it we can't live. Bad air makes people ill. We must have fresh air to keep us in good health.

In the city there are a great many people and there are too many cars running on the roads. The gas which the cars send out is full of poison. 2 This makes us feel sick. So people should be out of the

cities as much as they can.

3 From the chimneys of these factories, we get the smoke usually in a black or grey color. This kind of smoke, when it mixes with the air, is dangerous to our health.

4 So in order to keep ourselves healthy we have to go out to the countryside to breathe more fresh air. Or we can go up hills to get more fresh air.

( ) 1. Air is important because \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. we can't see it but only feel it
- B. it is everywhere
- C. it gives life to every living thing
- D. it does no harm to people's health

( ) 2. We must keep air fresh in order to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. make ourselves healthy
- B. keep every living thing healthy
- C. keep our houses clean
- D. see everything clearly

( ) 3. The gas which the cars send out is \_\_\_\_\_ the black smoke in the factories.

- A. as gray as  
C. as dense as
- ( ) 4. In the cities the air is not as clean as that \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. in factories  
C. in the countryside
- ( ) 5. We can't get fresh air when we are \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. in hills  
C. on the seaside
- B. as much as  
D. as poisonous as
- B. in the shops  
D. indoors
- B. in the plants park  
D. in big cities

### Task Three

Put the following sentences back into the passage.

- A. Every day we breathe it in again and again.  
B. Besides the cars, there are many factories too.  
C. It is because the smoke contains many small poisonous soils and gases.  
D. So air is everywhere and it gives life to every living thing.

(2)

### Task One

1. How do you prove that you are strong?

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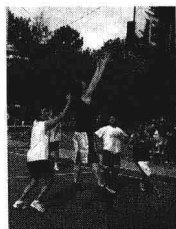
2. What sports are you good at?

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### Task Two

Read the following passage and make the best choice.

Robert had just moved into the street and he felt strange and that he was not wanted. He knew that perhaps the other boys were trying to get an idea of what kind of a boy he was. This did not help to make him less lonely. (1) He was new and he had to be tested. Still, proving (证明) himself would not be all that easy. He did not want to run with bad boys or get into something against the law (法律) to prove that he was strong. No! (2) way, what, made, more, must, he, was, of, in, a, he, show, helpful. That's when he got the idea.



The next day was Saturday. He knew that most of the boys would be down on the playground and (3) Saturday, choose, game, up, sides, for, the. Robert knew he could play well and that just might be enough to prove he was strong and to make friends with them. He arrived early and did his step exercises. He shot (投掷) the ball several times and



did some other exercises—the most difficult and most wonderful in basketball. Then the boys came. (4) Robert went through what he had done before the game and showed what he could do. No one said a word. The boys just looked at each other and thought about it. In the end, when it was all over, the biggest boy of the group just smiled and shook (摇) his head. (5) Robert 知道自己成功了。

- ( ) 1. What does “This did not help to make him less lonely” mean?
- A. Robert felt more lonely because the other boys wanted to test him.  
B. Robert did not want himself to be less lonely.  
C. Robert felt as lonely as before when the other boys tried to find out what kind of a boy he was.  
D. The other boys did not want to make Robert feel less lonely.
- ( ) 2. Why would it not easy for Robert to prove himself?
- A. Because he was not sure if he was really strong.  
B. Because he was new and was not wanted in the street.  
C. Because the other boys had found out what kind of a boy he was.  
D. Because he must choose the best one among the different ways.
- ( ) 3. When did Robert decide to prove himself by playing basketball?
- A. After he had thought about the wrong ways.  
B. Long before he moved into the street.  
C. When the other boys came down to the playground.  
D. As soon as he showed what he was made of in front of other boys.
- ( ) 4. What did the biggest boy of the group mean by shaking his head?
- A. He did not want to say anything about what Robert had done.  
B. He had not thought Robert could play so wonderfully.  
C. He did not want to make friends with Robert.  
D. He did not think Robert played basketball well.
- ( ) 5. The name of the story should be \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. Three Ways to Prove Oneself      B. Robert Is Lonely  
C. Just One of the Boys                D. A Saturday Basketball Game

### Task Three Do as required.

1. 把文中(1)处英语译成汉语。

\_\_\_\_\_

2. 把文中(2)处的单词排成句子。

\_\_\_\_\_

3. 把文中(3)处的单词排成句子。

\_\_\_\_\_

4. 把文中(4)处英语译成汉语。

5. 把文中(5)处汉语译成英语。

(3)

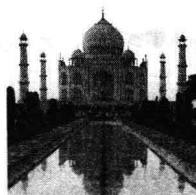
**Task One** Questions before reading. (用完整的句子写出来)

1. Please say something about your knowledge of India.

2. Do you know any customs in India that are different from those in China?

**Task Two** Read the following passage and make the best choice.

The idea of what shaking the head means is not always the same in different countries. Maybe some visitors would be surprised when they first came to India. When talked to an Indian, he would often shake his head. The visitors might think that the Indian did not like what they said. But, in fact, they would be completely wrong.



Indians always shake their heads when they talk to each other. It does not have the same meaning as our “No.” If someone wants to visit India, he should know this, or it will give him some trouble.

One day, a foreign officer went to India on business. He hired a car and an Indian to drive it. When he told his driver to send him to his office, the Indian shook his head at once. The officer said again, and the driver shook his head again. At last, the officer, of course, got angry.

“How dare you refuse my order?” he shouted. “Drive me to my office at once!”

The driver answered in a quite loud voice, too. “Yes, sir!” But to the officer’s surprise, the driver shook his head at the same time.

The car started, and the foreign officer was now too surprised to say a word. He thought about it for a while, and then he nodded with a smile, “‘No’ means ‘Yes’ here!”

( ) 1. An Indian would shake his head when \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. he didn’t want to do anything      B. he agreed with others  
C. he talked to others      D. other people were wrong

( ) 2. The foreign officer was surprised that \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. the driver could not understand him

