

EXTENSIVE READING



初二

中学英语 泛读

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 安徽教育出版社

前 言

本套书是根据新大纲要求而编写的英语泛读教材,共6册,初中3册,高中3册。每册书内容基本与人教版新教材同步,又是人教版英语教材在学生阅读能力训练方面的有益补充和提高。编者根据中国学生学习的特点,通过分析现代英语教学理论、总结教学实践,试图在训练学生阅读能力方面摸索出一条新路,通过激发学生学习英语的兴趣,帮助他们全面了解英语语言文化,最终达到提高他们英语阅读能力和自如运用英语语言的目的。

本套书按单元编写,每单元包括4块:(1)选文;(2)注释;(3)知识点滴;(4)练习。具体内容介绍如下:

1. 选文(Texts) 每单元都有两篇精心挑选的内容相关、体裁各异的阅读文。阅读文选材充分考虑到知识性、趣味性、时代感的统一,具有较强的可读性。为激发读者的阅读兴趣,几乎每篇都配有生动的图画。

2. 注释(Notes) 既有对选文中生词、难句的注解,也有对文中难点(如:双关语、典故等)的点拨,更有对相关背景知识的简明介绍和图解(如文中城市在地图中的位置,人物的生平、画像等)。

3. 知识点滴(Useful knowledge) 着重介绍与选文有关的文化背景知识。每篇中“知识点”串成一条条“知识链”。全书的知识链又织成一张张“知识网”,能有效地开阅读者视野,以便他们对英美语言文化有一个整体的了解。

4. 练习(Let's do) 打破常规的阅读训练中采用的单一的“多项选择”题模式,题型设计根据选文特点灵活多变(如填图、看图补词、补句、排序等),大多数题不是要学生简单地在短文中“找”答案,而是要他们开动脑筋并灵活运用语言才能完成。书后另配参考答案,学生可以自测。

总之,本套书的编写既顾及到基本技能训练,又着重培养学生对英语语言文化的感悟,目的在于帮助学生更好地运用英语这门第二语言。本册主要编写人员大部分都参加了国家重点课题“中学课程新结构”的研究和实践。他们中既有长期进行英语教育理论研究的教研员,也有在一线教学的优秀教师,这些都有力地保证了本书的质量。我们也希望读者对本套书提出宝贵意见。

编者

2002年2月

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Unit 1 Knowing the United States

Unit 1 Knowing the United States
Section A
The size of the United States

Text A

The size of the United States

After Wu Jun comes to America, his American friend David introduces to him some things about this country.

David: Have you ever been in the United States?

Mr. Wu: No. This is my first visit to America.

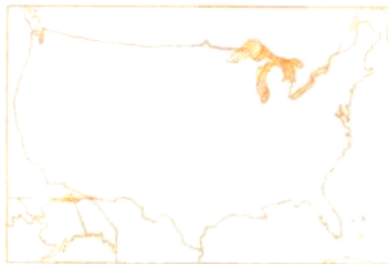
David: So you must know something about this country.

Mr. Wu: Surely. Would you tell me some about it?

David: America has 50 states. **It is more than 4,500 kilometers from the Atlantic Ocean on the east to the Pacific Ocean on the west.**

Mr. Wu: But I've heard that it has more than 50 states.

David: Yes. The new state is Hawaii. It is in the Pacific Ocean (太平洋). It is more than 3,000 kilometers **from Hawaii to the mainland of the**



United States.

Mr. Wu: What about American people?

David: The United States has a population(人口) of over 100,000,000. Black people **make up more than 12 percent of the population.** Most of Americans come from all the parts of the world. So it is called the **"Melting Pot"**.

Mr. Wu: Which state has the most people?

David: In 1960. New York had the largest population, and California was the second. But now, California is the first. Nearly 20,000,000 people live in California.

Mr. Wu: I think it is very useful to learn these things.

David: Next time I'll tell you more about America.

Mr. Wu: Thank you very much.

Notes:

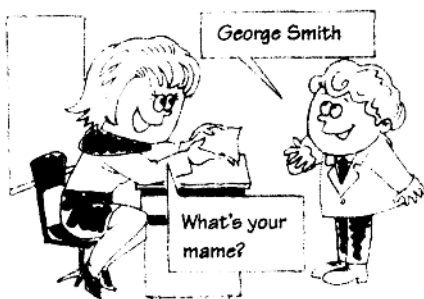
1. Knowing the United States 了解美国
2. The size of the United States 美国的幅员
3. It is more than 4,500 kilometers from the Atlantic Ocean on the east to the Pacific Ocean on the west. 从东海岸的大西洋到西海岸的太平洋,其海岸线长度在4 500千米以上。
4. from Hawaii to the mainland of the United States 从夏威夷到美国本土
5. make up more than 12 percent of the population 占人口的12%以上
6. Melting Pot (民族)熔炉

Text B

Do you know where English names come from?

In class, teachers often ask "What's your name?" Almost(几乎) everyone gives a different answer, but everyone is right. **Do you know** where English names come from or **what they mean**?

People's first names (or given names) are chosen(选择) by their parents. Some-



times the name of a family is used. A boy can be named(起名) George Washington Smith; a girl can be named Amelia Allan Jones.

Some people give their children names to show good things. For example, Clara means "bright". Some names are given by place names. A man named "Longstreet" probably(可能) **lives on a long road with flat stones.** The Greenwood family **must live in or near a forest.**

Sometimes people are named for the color of their hair or their sizes. When two men called John in the same village, the John with grey(灰色) hair becomes John Grey, or the other is John Tallman because he is very tall.

Notes:

1. Do you know where English names come from? 你知道英语人名的来历吗?
2. (Do you know) what they mean? (你知道)它们(人名)的含义是什么?
3. Sometimes the name of a family is used. 有时用上其家庭成员的名字。
4. lives on a long road with flat stones 可能住在一条长长的平坦的石路旁
5. must live in or near a forest 一定住在森林里或森林附近
6. Sometimes people are named for the color of their hair or their sizes. 有时姓名源自人们头发的颜色或身材。



Useful knowledge

民族熔炉(Melting Pot)

美国一向以“民族熔炉”著称,因为美国人大部分是当年移民的后裔,这些移民从世界各地来到这块新土地上定居落户,其中人数最多的是来自欧洲的移民,从拉丁美洲、亚洲、非洲、澳大利亚和加拿大来的也为数不少。现在,全世界大部分国家都有移民在美国落户定居。



Let's do

I. Tell "True" or "False"

1. The size of America is more than 4500 kilometres from the Atlantic Ocean on the

- west to the *Pacific Ocean* on the east.
- America has 51 states now.
 - The newest state of America is Hawaii.
 - The population of Black people in America is about 12,000,000.
 - The population of New York is more than that of California.
 - Most of Americans are Indians.

II. Answer the following questions

- How wide is America from the east to the west?
- How far is Hawaii from the mainland of the United States?
- What's the population of the United States?
- Why is America called "Melting Pot"?
- Which state has the most population?

III. Fill in the blanks according to the texts. the first letter of the word is given

In class, teachers often t _____ about English names. People's first name are often g _____ by their parents. A boy can be c _____ George Washington Smith. A girl can be n _____ Amelia Allan Jones.

Some people give their children names to s _____ good things. For e _____, they often give their children names with c _____ or p _____.

IV. Write the right answer in the form according to Text A

| | The number of population |
|-------------------|--------------------------|
| black people | |
| california | |
| the United States | |

Unit 2 What are you going to do?

Unit 2 Text A 第二课 我要做什么？
Mr. Going-to-do 教材、录音、练习、测试、作业
Unit 2 第二课 我要做什么？ 教材、录音、练习、测试、作业
Unit 2 第二课 我要做什么？ 教材、录音、练习、测试、作业

Text A

“Mr. Going-to-do”

John Brown lives in a small town. Everyone in the town calls him “Mr. Going-to-do”. Do you know why? Mr. Brown always says he is going to do something, but he never (从不) does it.

John Brown has a good friend, Jack Smith. Every Sunday, Mr. Brown goes to the Mr. Smith's back door and talks to Mr. Smith. “I'm going to clean my house today,” he says, or “I'm going to wash my car tomorrow.” or “The trees in front of my house are too big. I'm going to **cut them down** next week!” Mr. Smith often says, “**Are you, John?**” He knows John is not going to do all these things. Then he says, “Well, excuse me, John. I'm going to do some work in my room.” **And so he does.**



Mr. Smith often says to his son, Dick, “Are you going to do something? Then do it! Don't be another ‘Mr. Going-to-do!’”

Notes:

1. Mr. Going-to-do 空话先生
2. cut down 砍倒

3. Are you, John? (= Are you really going to do these things, John?) 显然 Smith 不相信 John 说的话
4. And so he does. 他这样做了。

Text B

We're going to Iceland



Mr. Jockson works in a hospital and his wife, Mrs. Jockson, is a teacher in a school. They are very busy. Their daughter, Ann, is seven and begins to be at school. She often watches TV at home. Some of her friends often **go traveling abroad**, but her parents(父母) don't have time. **They can only take Ann to some cities in England.**

This summer Mr. Jockson has a long vacation. So he's going to take his family to Iceland(冰岛). Ann is very happy and tells her friends about it.

"Why are you going to travel in Iceland, Ann?" asks one of her friends.

The little girl does not know what to answer. She thinks for a few minutes and says, "We're going to see it **before it melts.**"

"Ha—ha..." her friends **break out laughing.**

Notes:

1. We're going to Iceland 我们打算去冰岛。 Iceland /'aɪslənd/ 冰岛
2. go traveling abroad 去国外旅游
3. They can only take Ann to some cities in England. 他们只能带 Ann 去国内(England)一些城市看看。
4. before it melts 在它融化之前。 melt /melt/ 融化
5. break out laughing 放声大笑。 break out 突然发出; laugh/laɪf/ v. 大笑



Useful knowledge

1. Jack 拾趣

在英美国家,Jack(杰克)是家喻户晓的名字,它常用作男子名甚至是人人的代称,因此,在一些成语或谚语中为数不少。如:Jack of all trades and master of none(杂而不精的人。意思是说,样样手艺都干,结果一行都不是能手。)All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy.(过分劳累于身心无益。直译为:整天工作而没有玩耍使杰克成了傻瓜。)Jack of all trades 常被用来嘲笑那些“三脚猫”。

在日常生活中,还可以听到英美人说 before you can(could) say Jack Robinson,表示“一瞬间”的意思,如:Before you could say Jack Robinson, he had disappeared.(转眼间他一溜烟跑掉了。)据说以前有一个名叫杰克·鲁宾逊(Jack Robinson)的绅士,他总是匆匆走访邻居,当仆人还没来得及通报主人,他却告不告而辞,像一阵风似的不见了。这个成语即沿用了这一典故。

2. 冰岛 (Iceland)

冰岛是位于北大西洋上的一个岛国,面积:102,973 平方千米;人口:207,000 人;语言:冰岛语(Icelandic);宗教信仰:马丁·路德教(Lutheran);首都:雷克雅未克(Reykjavik)。冰岛有 100 多座火山,因此经常发生地震。冰岛的饲养业主要以饲养马、牛和绵羊为主,农民主要种植土豆和萝卜。人们以捕鱼为生,每年有大量的鱼类食品出口。冰岛的燃料和汽油比较短缺,主要靠进口。由于它特殊的地理位置,曾先后被英国(1940)和美国(1941)所占领。冰岛共和国于 1944 年 6 月 17 日建立,于 1946 年加入联合国。



Let's do

I. Answer the following questions

1. What does "Mr. Going-to-do" mean?
2. Why do people call John Brown "Mr. Going-to-do"?
3. Why does his friend Jack Smith say "Are you, John?" when John Brown says "I'm going to do...?"
4. What about Jack Smith?

5. What does Jack Smith often say to his son?

II. Cloze

John Brown 1 in a small town. People often 2 him "Mr. Going-to-do", because he always 3 something but never 4 it. But his good 5 Jack Smith is 6 from him. He always does 7 he says. Smith often tells his son 8 be another "Mr. Going-to-do".

- | | | | |
|-------------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|
| () 1. A. living | B. lives | C. lived | D. live |
| () 2. A. speak | B. name | C. say | D. call |
| () 3. A. talks | B. speaks | C. says | D. tells |
| () 4. A. does | B. do | C. did | D. doing |
| () 5. A. brother | B. sister | C. friend | D. boss |
| () 6. A. same | B. difficult | C. different | D. difference |
| () 7. A. that | B. which | C. what | D. when |
| () 8. A. don't | B. to not | C. to | D. not to |

III. Complete the following passage according to Text B

Mr. Jackson is a 1 and his wife 2 in a school. Their daughter Ann is seven years 3 and she is a student. Ann's friends often 4 other countries, but Ann 5, because her parents are very 6.

This summer, Mr. Jackson is going to have some 7. He wants to 8 Ann to Iceland. When Ann's friends ask why she is going to 9 in Iceland, the little girl says, "We're going to see it before it melts."

Her friends can't help 10.

Unit 3 Festivals

每个国家都有自己的国家的节日,人们利用节日来放松心情,享受生活,不同的节日有不同的内容和庆祝方式。节日(节日)是文化的一部分,也是重要的。

Text A

Chinese festivals

January 1 is New Year's Day. It's the first day of the year. **Every new year brings us new tasks and new hopes.** We want to do our work well from **the very beginning of the year**, because **a good beginning is half the battle**(战斗).

March 8 is International Working Women's Day. Women in our country now **enjoy equal rights with men.**

May 1 is **International Labor Day**. It's a **redletter** day for the working people of the world. To celebrate this day, people can get a long-time holiday—three or four days, even a week.

July 1 is **the anniversary of the founding of the Chinese Communist Party**. July 1, 2001 is the 80th birthday of the Party. All kind of celebrations(庆典) are going on all over China.

August 1 is Army's Day. **The People's Liberation Army** is an army of all the people and for the people. We all support(拥护) the army.

October 1 is National Day. **People from all walks of life celebrate this day with songs and dances.**

Notes:

1. Every new year brings us new tasks and new hopes. 每个新年都给我们带来新的任务和希望。
2. the very beginning of the year 新年一开始
3. a good beginning is half the battle 良好的开端是成功的一半

4. enjoy equal rights with men 享受与男人同等的权利
5. International Labor Day 国际劳动节
6. redletter *adj.* (日历上)用红字标明的;可纪念的
7. the anniversary of the founding of the Chinese Communist Party 中国共产党建党纪念日
6. The People's Liberation Army 人民解放军
7. People from all walks of life celebrate this day with songs and dances. 来自各行各业的人们载歌载舞,欢度佳节。

Text B

Mother's Day



Mother's Day is on the second Sunday in May. It is a day to thank mothers. On that day mothers usually receive flowers and cards. On the cards, children will write "Thanks, Mom", "To the best mother in the world", "Best wishes for Mother's Day" and so on.

Where does the idea (想法) for the holiday come from? We should thank Miss Anna M. Jarvis. **She brought up the idea of having such a day.** She lived in **West Virginia.** Her mother died on May 9, 1905. She loved her mother very much. So she wrote letters to some important persons. In her letters **she asked them to decide a day for all mothers.** In 1913, American government (政府) decided that the second Sunday in May is for all the mothers.

Most of Americans celebrate Mother's Day. On that day, children give gifts to their mothers, or the whole family go out and **try to do something nice for their mothers.**

Notes:

1. Mother's Day 母亲节(每年五月的第二个星期天)
2. and so on (如此)等等
3. She brought up the idea of having such a day. 她产生了设立母亲节的想法。
4. West Virginia 西维多利亞
5. she asked them to decide a day for all mothers 她要求为所有的母亲确定一天(做节日)。
6. try to do something nice for their mothers 尽可能做些让母亲高兴的事



Useful knowledge

1. 美国的节日

- (1)新年(New Year's Day):每年1月1号。
- (2)马丁·路德·金纪念日(Martin Luther King Day):每年1月第三个星期一。
- (3)林肯纪念日(Lincoln's Birthday):每年2月12号。
- (4)华盛顿纪念日(Washington's Birthday):每年2月第三个星期一。
- (5)情人节(Valentine's Day):每年2月14日。
- (6)耶稣受难日(Good Friday):复活节前一周的星期五。
- (7)复活节(Easter/Easter Sunday):春分月圆后的第一个星期日。
- (8)愚人节(April Fool's Day):每年4月1日。
- (9)劳动节(May Day):每年5月1日。
- (10)母亲节(Mother's Day):每年5月第二个星期日。
- (11)父亲节(Father's Day):每年6月第三个星期日。
- (12)独立日(Independence Day):每年7月4日。
- (13)祖父母(外祖父母)节(Grandparents' Day):9月劳动节后的第一个星期日。
- (14)万圣节(Hallowmas):11月1日。
- (15)感恩节(Thanksgiving Day):每年11月最后一个星期四。
- (16)圣诞节(Christmas):每年12月25日。

2. 父亲节(Father's Day)

美国的父亲节之所以能成为一个全国性的节日,主要是由达德夫人热心倡导的。达德夫人是美国华盛顿州斯博坎市人,从小母亲就去世了,兄弟姐妹六人全靠父亲一人扶养。她父亲每天起早摸黑,无微不至地关怀孩子们的成长。父亲的这种自我牺牲精神极大地感动了她。她长大以后,就积极倡导:普天之下,父亲也应该像母亲一样,有一个正式的节日。她的倡导,得到斯博坎市当局者的重视。终于在1910年,斯博坎市第一次举行了全市性的庆祝父亲节的活动。



Let's do

I. Arrange the following sentences according to the order of the four boxes.

- () A. People from all walks of life celebrate National Day with songs and dances.
- () B. To celebrate May Day, people can get 3 or 4 days' holiday.
- () C. July 1, 2001 is the 80th birthday of the Party.
- () D. People would like to do everything well from the beginning.
- () E. International Working Women's Day comes on March 8.
- () F. Army's Day is on August 1.



II. Tell "True" or "False"

1. Mother's Day is the day of celebrating mother's birthday.
2. Mother's Day is on the second day of May.
3. Mothers often get flowers and gifts from their children on Mother's Day.
4. The idea of having Mother's Day comes from the American government.
5. Ann M. Jarvis' mother got many gifts from her daughter.

III. Answer the following questions

1. When is Mother's Day?
2. Who brought up the idea of having such a day?
3. Why did she bring up the idea?
4. How did this idea come true?
5. How do most Americans celebrate Mother's Day?
6. How do you celebrate Mother's Day?