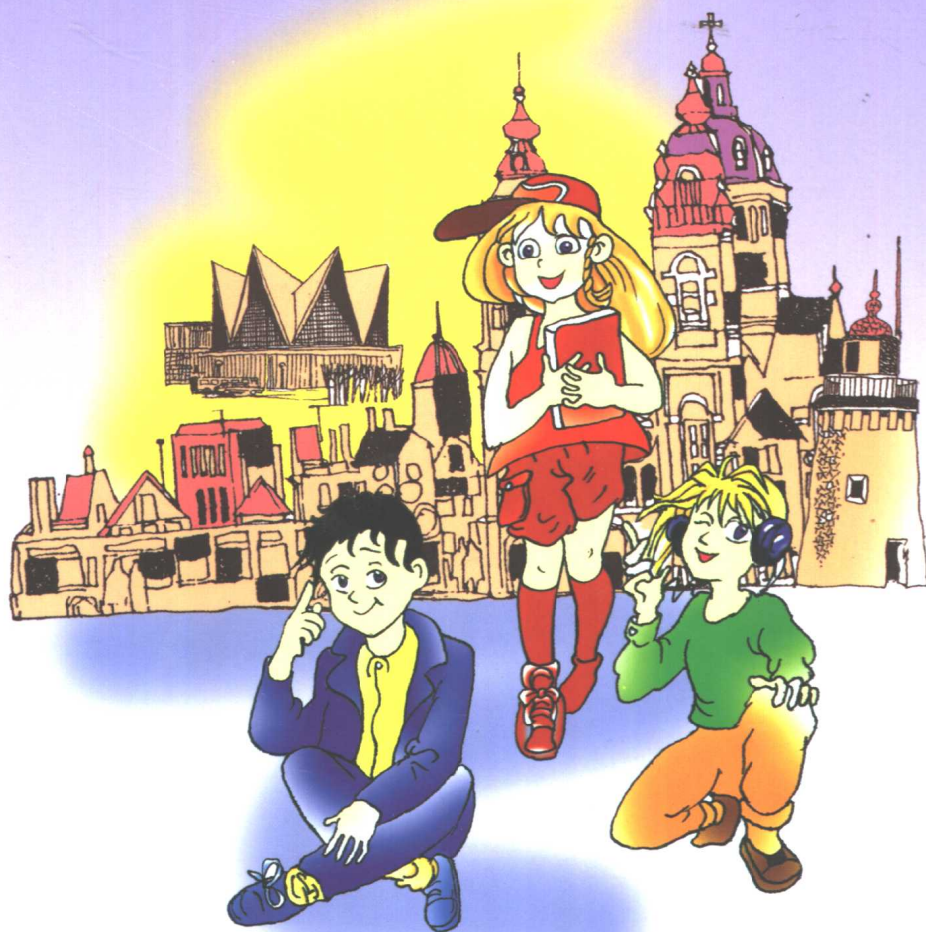


九年义务教育三·四年制初级中学

英语阅读教程

ENGLISH READING COURSE

初二（上）同步阅读



人民教育出版社英语室审定 中国少年儿童出版社

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英语阅读教程

ENGLISH READING COURSE

第二册 (上) 同步阅读
(供初中二年级第一学期使用)

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前 言

阅读是英语学习的重要内容。初中和高中英语教学大纲都对学生的阅读量作出了规定。大量阅读确有裨益:

1、增加语言的认知感。语言是交流的工具,大量阅读能够帮助学生了解各类表达方式、组词结构,能把语言从枯燥的字、词、语法变成生动的表达手段。

2、了解语言产生的不同文化背景。不同的文化背景产生不同的语言。在语言学习中了解文化背景对于迅速掌握语言具有重要作用。

3、提供更为丰富的学习资源。用不同的语言了解新信息,对于开拓学生视野、丰富知识、促进成长都具有一定的意义。

在现阶段,阅读仍然是学生在语言学习中遇到的最大困难。许多老师都在不厌其烦地向学生传授科学的阅读技巧、方法,鼓励学生根据上下文去猜测词义等,但效果似乎并不明显。这里的一个关键原因在于缺少适合初、高中学生的阅读材料。

《英语阅读教程》正是为了满足广大教师、学生对阅读的要求而推出的一套丛书。在编辑过程中,我们遵循了以下原则:

1、篇幅适中。初、高中学生的词汇、知识有限,篇幅适当的阅读材料既能培养学生的阅读能力,又能培养他们的阅读兴趣。

2、分级阅读。每个阅读材料的难度不同,总体呈递增的趋势,按循序渐进的原则不断扩充学生的知识,提高其阅读技巧。

3、教材同步。在每一个阅读单元中,第一篇文章都与人民教育出版社最新英语教材所涉及的课文有关,是课文的延伸。这样,既有利于教师、学生的阅读导入,又能丰富教材内容。

4、题材丰富。阅读材料不仅包括人物介绍、故事、社会文化、科普知识,还包括广告、图表使用等内容。

5、原汁原味。阅读材料多采用国外原版文章,并加以修改,使其符合国内中学生的阅读要求,可以使学生更好地理解、领会。

6、时代性强。阅读材料跟踪时代特点,符合当代中学生的兴趣、要求,保持与时代同步的特色。

当然,本套丛书虽尽力满足读者要求,但也存在某些不足之处,希望广大教师、同学多提宝贵意见。

编 者

2002 年 5 月

MAF 15/10

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Unit 1

Welcome back!

Part 1 (约 139 个词, 用 3 分钟完成。)

It's September, and we're back at school. It's good to see all my teachers and friends again. They all look fine.

We're in Grade Two this year. We're going to have a new **subject**^①—**physics**^②. I hear physics isn't easy. I'm going to work hard at it. I'm not very good at maths, but Han Mei says she is going to help me. I think I can do better this year than last year.

I like English very much. I always work hard at it. This year I'm going to do more speaking. Li Lei likes English, too, but he needs help. I'm going to help him.

This term I'm going to work for the wall-**newspaper**^③. My classmates say I draw well, and my handwriting is good. It's interesting work, and I like it.

I'm going to do my best this year.

注释:

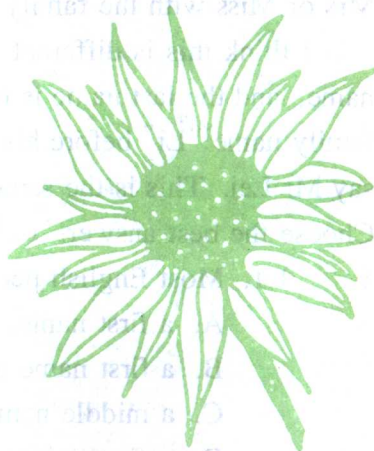
1. subject ['sʌbdʒɪkt] n. 科目

2. physics ['fɪzɪks] n. 物理学

3. newspaper ['nju:sp'eɪpə] n. 报纸

Choose the best answer. (根据短文内容, 选择最佳答案, 填入括号内。)

- () 1. The students all fine.
A. see B. watch C. look at D. look
- () 2. We are in Grade this year.
A. One B. Two C. Three D. Four
- () 3. I'm going to do speaking in class this year.
A. many B. more C. most D. the most
- () 4. I think Li Lei can do in English this year than last year.
A. good B. well C. better D. best
- () 5. This term I'm going to work the wall-newspaper.
A. for B. at C. by D. with



Part 2 (约 161 个词,用 3 分钟完成。)

Most English people have three names: a first name, a middle name and the family name. Their family name comes last. For example, my full name is Jim Allan Green. Green is my family name. My parents gave me both of my other names.

People don't use their middle names very much. So "John Henry Brown" is usually called "John Brown". People never use Mr, Mrs or Miss before their first names. So you can say John Brown, or Mr Brown, but you should never say Mr John. They use Mr, Mrs or Miss with the family name but never with the first name.

I think this is different from Chinese names. In China, the first name is the family name, and the last name is the given name. For example, a man called "Li Lei" puts his family name "Li" before his given name "Lei". We can say Mr Li, but we should never say Mr Lei. This is the same as English names.

Choose the best answer. (根据短文内容,选择最佳答案,填入括号内。)

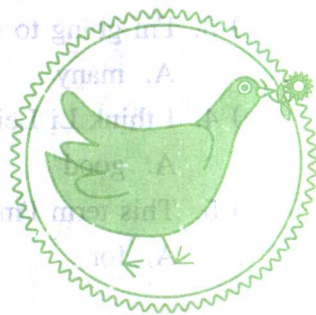
- () 1. Most English people have _____.
A. a first name, a middle name and the family name
B. a first name and the family name
C. a middle name and the family name
D. a first name and the last name
- () 2. Green is the _____ for the boy called Jim Allan Green.
A. first name B. family name C. given name D. middle name
- () 3. "John Henry Brown" is usually called _____.
A. John Henry B. Henry Brown C. John Brown D. Brown John
- () 4. People never say _____.
A. Mr Brown B. Mr Green C. Mr Li D. Mr John
- () 5. Which of the following is true?
A. English people don't often use their middle names.
B. Most English people have two names.
C. In England, the family name comes first.
D. In China, people use Mr, Mrs or Miss before the given name.

Part 3 (约 67 个词,用 1 分钟完成。)

Here is a short letter for the teachers. It says:

Dear teachers,

Today is September 10th. It's Teachers' Day of our country. We students wish you good health and happiness!



You are always hard-working and take care of us just like kind parents. We are like young plants and you are like gardeners.

If someone asks us, "Who do you love best in the world?" We will answer, "Teachers!"

Dear teachers, we love you!

Your students

Choose the best answer. (根据短文内容, 选择最佳答案, 填入括号内。)

- () 1. September 10th is _____ .
A. Children's Day B. Women's Day
C. Teachers' Day D. National Day
- () 2. Teachers are _____ gardeners.
A. hard B. working C. planting D. hard-working
- () 3. Students love _____ best in the world.
A. teachers B. a teacher C. father D. mother
- () 4. Teachers take good care of us. Here "take good care of" means _____.
A. like B. love C. help D. look after carefully
- () 5. ... just like kind parents. Here "parents" means _____.
A. father or mother B. mother
C. father and mother D. father

Part 4 (约 187 个词, 用 3-4 分钟完成。)

Almost^① everyone knows the meanings of "Mr", "Mrs", and "Miss". "Mr" is used before the names of men. "Mrs" is for married^② women and "Miss" is for single^③ women. But what is "Ms"?

For some time, businessmen in the United States have used "Ms" before a woman's name when they do not know if the woman is married or not. Today, many women like to use "Ms", not "Mrs" or "Miss". The word "Mr" does not tell us whether^④ or not a man is married. Many women think this is good for men. They want to be equal^⑤ to men in this way. These women feel that it is not important for people to know whether they are married or not.

There are some problems with "Ms". Not all women like it. Some like the older ways of doing things. Some find it difficult to pronounce^⑥. ("Ms" sounds like [miz].) Young women like it better than the older women do. It is hard to know whether or not "Ms" will be used by more American women in the future^⑦. What do you think of this change^⑧?

注释:

1. almost ['ɔ:lməʊst] *adv.* 差不多;几乎
2. married ['mærid] *adj.* 已婚的
3. single ['sɪŋgl] *adj.* 单身的;单独的
4. whether ['weðə] *conj.* 是否
5. equal ['i:kwəl] *adj.* 平等的;相等的
6. pronounce [prə'naʊns] *v.* 发音
7. future ['fju:tʃə] *n.* 将来;未来
8. change [tʃeɪndʒ] *n.* 变化;改变

Choose the best answer. (根据短文内容,选择最佳答案,填入括号内。)

- () 1. Which of the following is used for men?
A. Mrs B. Miss C. Mr D. Ms
- () 2. It is _____ to use Mrs before an unmarried (未婚的) woman.
A. not polite B. polite (有礼貌的)
C. important D. easy
- () 3. Many women like "Ms" because they want to _____.
A. be younger B. be more beautiful
C. be equal to men D. show they are not married
- () 4. "Ms" is used _____.
A. by all Americans
B. only by women
C. only by some women
D. by some Americans
- () 5. Which of the following is true?
A. The word "Mrs" is used before the names of married women.
B. Businessmen in the United States always use "Ms" before women's names.
C. All women like the new word "Ms".
D. The women who like "Ms" feel it is important for people to know whether or not they are married.

Part 5 (约 345 个词,用 7 分钟完成。)

"Get up, get up, Jim. It's time to get up!" my mother said while she was pushing me. I opened my eyes and looked at the clock. "Oh dear! It's a quarter to eight already. I'll be late for school again," I thought. I jumped out of the bed, washed my face, then hurried to the bus stop without breakfast. As soon as I got on the bus, it started running. "I'm sure I can get to the school on time," I said to myself. Suddenly^① the bus stopped. The bus driver got off the bus, then got on the bus again and said, "I'm sorry, ladies and

gentlemen. There's something wrong with the bus. Please get off the bus and wait for another one." "I couldn't wait. The school is not far. I'd better run to the school," I thought and then I began to run. But before I got to school, it began to rain hard.

I reached the classroom but I was wet **shivering**^② with cold. The physics teacher had already begun his lesson. It was Mr Smith. He was about fifty years old. All the students were a little afraid of him and so was I. I like neither him nor his physics lessons. I **hesitated**^③ for a moment then I opened the door. "I'm very sorry, Mr Smith. I'm late again," I said with a red face.

"It's you again, Jim," Mr Smith said angrily. "I've told you not to be late, but you . . ." he suddenly stopped and looked at my wet clothes. He turned to the class and said, "I'm very sorry, my boys and girls." With these words he quickly took off his own jacket and handed it to me. "Now take off your wet coat and put this one on or you'll catch cold," he said kindly.

I went to my seat with Mr Smith's jacket on. It was a bit large for me but I felt very warm in it. I found, for the first time, physics was so interesting and how well I could understand it!

注释:

1. suddenly [*'sʌdnli*] *adv.* 突然地; 忽然

2. shiver [*'ʃivə*] *vi.* (使)发抖

3. hesitate [*'heziteit*] *vi.* 踌躇; 犹豫

Choose the best answer. (根据短文内容, 选择最佳答案, 填入括号内。)

() 1. Jim was late for school because _____.

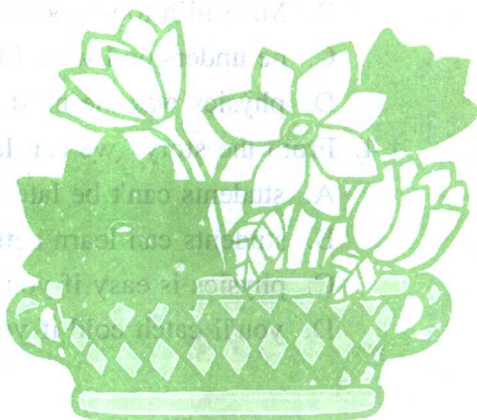
- A. he got up too late
- B. there was something wrong with the bus
- C. it rained heavily
- D. he had to wait for the bus

() 2. Mr Smith, the physics teacher, _____ at first when Jim came into the classroom.

- A. felt sad
- B. looked kind
- C. looked worried
- D. was unhappy

() 3. Jim felt that _____.

- A. the jacket was large enough to keep him warm



- B. Mr Smith took good care of him
 - C. he understood what Mr Smith said all the time
 - D. physics was the most interesting subject
- () 4. From the story, we can learn that _____.
- A. students can't be late for school
 - B. students can learn better if teachers love them
 - C. physics is easy if you like the physics teachers
 - D. you'll catch cold if your clothes are wet

Unit 2

What are we going to do?

Part 1 (约 117 个词, 用 2 分钟完成。)

Last winter holiday Jim and his friends came to Beijing for a few days. They stayed at a Holiday Inn.

One day we took them to a Chinese restaurant to try some Chinese food. They tried Sichuan dishes^① and roast duck^②. They thought that Chinese dishes were very delicious. They wanted to eat them again.

They visited the Great Wall, the Palace Museum^③ and Tian'anmen Square. We also showed them around our school. We had a basketball match together. Our teacher took them to his house and cooked for them. We had a party before they returned to America.

We all enjoyed the holiday with Jim and his friends because we had a lot of fun.

注释:

1. dish [diʃ] n. 菜

2. roast duck 烤鸭

3. the Palace Museum 故宫

Choose the best answer. (根据短文内容, 选择最佳答案, 填入括号内。)

- () 1. Jim and his friends came to Beijing _____.
A. last summer holiday B. last winter holiday
C. last spring D. last autumn
- () 2. Why did Jim and his friends want to eat Chinese dishes again? Because Chinese dishes were very _____.
A. beautiful B. funny C. delicious D. interesting
- () 3. What did the Chinese students do with Jim and his friends in their school?
A. They had a basketball match together. B. They cooked for them.
C. They had Chinese lessons together. D. They sang for them.

Part 2 (约 190 个词, 用 3-4 分钟完成。)

The Tumers have just arrived at Xi'an. They are very happy. Mrs Tumer is now talking to a Chinese friend. This is what she says:

This is the first time we have come to Xi'an. We've read quite a lot about this city. We know that Xi'an is one of the oldest cities in China. It was built more than three thousand years ago. It was once the capital of twelve dynasties^①. We are very glad to be

here. We're going to stay here for only three days. There is so much to see, but there is so little time. We'll do our best to see as much as possible.

Tomorrow we're going to visit the Tomb of Emperor Qin Shihuang^②. We'll see the pottery soldiers and horses^③ with our own eyes! We're very interested in them. The day after tomorrow we're going to the Big Wild Goose Pagoda^④ and the Small Wild Goose Pagoda^⑤. We'll try to climb to the top of Dayan Pagoda and look at the whole city. Then we'll do some shopping and enjoy some famous Xi'an food. I'm sure we'll have a very good time.

注释:

1. dynasty ['dɪnəsti] 朝代

2. the Tomb of Emperor Qin Shihuang 秦始皇陵

3. the pottery soldiers and horses 兵马俑

4. the Big Wild Goose Pagoda 大雁塔

5. the Small Wild Goose Pagoda 小雁塔

根据短文内容,在下面短文的每个空格中填入一个恰当的介词。

The Tumers have just arrived _____ Xi'an. They are very pleased. They are staying _____ Xi'an Hotel. They've read quite a lot _____ this city. They know that Xi'an is one _____ the oldest cities _____ China. It was built more than three thousand years ago.

They are going to stay there _____ three days. They hear there is the Tomb _____ Emperor Qin Shihuang and the pottery soldiers and horses. They are very interested _____ them. They are sure they'll have a good time _____ Xi'an.

Part 3 (约 207 个词,用 4 分钟完成。)

I'm taking my family to other countries to have a trip. My wife and I and our two children are all going along. My elder brother has decided to go with us. He has never been overseas^① and he is even more excited than the children. My father is so old that he'd like to stay home and take care of the house.

We're going to go by train to New York, and then take a ship to Europe^②. When we arrive in Europe, we're going to several countries for sightseeing^③. We'll go to places either by train or by bus. We're going to fly home.

It took us a long time to decide where to go, but I think we have planned^④ a very interesting trip. We will go to England, France and Italy^⑤. My wife is very interested in going to France because she is a teacher of French. And my brother, who speaks very good Italian^⑥, is looking forward to^⑦ the trip to Italy.

We also talked about how we would go to Europe. At first we wanted to fly because

it would be faster and would **save** ⑥ more time. But my brother likes to take a boat trip and the children enjoy that, too.

注释:

1. overseas [ˈəʊvəˈsiːz] *adv.* 在海外;向海外;去海外

2. Europe [ˈjʊərəp] *n.* 欧洲

3. sightseeing [ˈsaɪtsiːɪŋ] *n.* 游览;观光

4. plan [plæn] *vt.* 计划

5. Italy [ˈɪtəli] *n.* 意大利

6. Italian [ɪˈtæljən] *n.* 意大利语

7. look forward to ... 高兴地期望……

8. save [seɪv] *vt.* 节省

Choose the best answer. (根据短文内容,选择最佳答案,填入括号内。)

() 1. My brother is very excited because _____.

- A. he has many friends in other countries
- B. he has never traveled by plane
- C. he wants to buy some books in Italy
- D. he has never been overseas

() 2. We're coming back home by _____.

- A. sea
- B. air
- C. bus
- D. train

() 3. In Europe, we will _____.

- A. go sightseeing at the seaside (海边)
- B. go to different countries by ship
- C. buy a lot of presents
- D. go from place to place by train or by bus

() 4. My wife works in a _____.

- A. hospital
- B. factory
- C. shop
- D. school

() 5. My brother and my children would like to _____.

- A. do some shopping in Europe
- B. study the Italian language in Italy
- C. enjoy a trip by ship
- D. learn French in France

Part 4 (约 207 个词,用 4 分钟完成。)

Irise ① in the east. When I rise, it is day. I **send** ② my light into your room, and tell you it is time to get up. When I **shine** ③, you must not lie in bed and sleep. You must work and study.



I send my light here and there. I shine upon the trees, the houses, the hills and the water; and I make everything look beautiful.

I give you light and heat^④. I make the fruit and rice ripe^⑤.

I am high up in the sky, higher than the highest mountains, higher than the clouds. Sometimes I hide^⑥ my head behind a thin cloud, and then you may look at me. But when there are no clouds and the sky is blue, and when I shine at noon, you cannot look at me, because I am too bright.

When I am going to rise in the morning and begin the day, the birds fly into the sky to meet me, and the cocks crow^⑦ to tell everybody that I am coming.

It seems that I am a great traveller^⑧. I travel in the sky. I never stop, and I am never tired. But in fact^⑨ it is the earth that is travelling all the time.

注释:

1. rise [raɪz] *vi.* 升; 上升; 出来
2. send [send] *vt.* 送
3. shine [ʃaɪn] *vi.* 照耀; 发光; 发亮
4. heat [hi:t] *n.* 热; 热度
5. ripe [raɪp] *adj.* 熟的; 成熟的
6. hide [haɪd] *vt.* 藏, 隐藏
7. the cocks crow 雄鸡报晓
8. traveller ['trævlə] *n.* 旅行者
9. in fact 事实上

True or False. (判断下列句子是否符合短文内容, 符合的用“T”表示, 不符合的用“F”表示, 填入括号内。)

- () 1. The sun rises in the west every day.
- () 2. The moon gives us light and heat.
- () 3. When the sun is high up in the sky you can look at it.
- () 4. When there are no clouds, the sky is gray.
- () 5. The sun sends its light everywhere.
- () 6. We can't live without the sun.

Part 5 (约 192 个词, 用 3-4 分钟完成。)

Many children act^① in TV shows^②. They work several^③ hours every day, so they cannot go to an ordinary^④ school.

How do they have education^⑤?

Many TV shows are made in Hollywood^⑥. About forty teachers give lessons there. They teach wherever their pupils are working.

The teacher's job is very important. She is responsible for^⑦ making sure that the

child works only **the permitted hours** ^⑧ each week. She is also responsible for making sure that the child learns **the required subjects** ^⑨. She makes sure, too, that the child gets enough rest and plays along with his education.

Child **actors** ^⑩ are required to **attend** ^⑪ classes twenty hours a week. California **law** ^⑫ says that they must be taught from September to the middle of June. If they do not get good **marks** ^⑬ in school, they are not permitted to **continue** ^⑭ working in TV shows.

TV children are usually good pupils, and most of their teachers like this **special** ^⑮ kind of work. Their classes are held in many interesting places. Sometimes the "classroom" is a Mississippi riverboat. Sometimes it is the inside of a **spaceship** ^⑯. Often the pupils grow up to be famous stars.

注释:

1. act [ækt] *v.* 扮演; 演
2. show [ʃəʊ] *n.* 演艺; 表演
3. several ['sevərəl] *adj.* 若干; 几个
4. ordinary ['ɔ:dinəri] *adj.* 普通的; 平常的
5. education [edju'keɪʃən] *n.* 教育
6. Hollywood ['hɒliwud] *n.* 好莱坞, 美国加利福尼亚州一都市, 为影片制造中心地。
7. responsible for ... 负责……
8. the permitted hours 被允许的时间
9. the required subjects 所要求的学科
10. actor ['æktə] *n.* 男演员
11. attend [ə'tend] *vt.* 参加; 到场
12. law [lə:] *n.* 法律
13. mark [mɑ:k] *n.* 分数
14. continue [kən'tɪnju:] *vt.* 继续; 继续下去; 延长
15. special ['speʃəl] *adj.* 特别的; 特殊的; 专门的
16. spaceship ['speɪs,ʃɪp] *n.* 宇宙飞船

Choose the best answer. (根据短文内容, 选择最佳答案, 填入括号内。)

- () 1. The best title (题目) of this passage is _____.
- A. TV Children in Hollywood B. TV Children's Teachers
C. How Children Act in TV Shows D. Education for TV Children
- () 2. The law requires child actors _____.
- A. to work 20 hours each week
B. to have lessons in many interesting places
C. to attend classes 20 hours each week
D. to study in many different places
- () 3. The students are not allowed (许; 容许) to continue working in TV shows

if _____.

- A. their marks are not good
- B. they get good marks
- C. they are absent (缺席的; 缺少的)
- D. if they don't listen to the teachers

() 4. TV children often have their lessons _____.

- A. in a Mississippi riverboat
- B. in a spaceship
- C. in their working places
- D. in an interesting place

() 5. The teachers are responsible for their students' _____.

- A. study B. working time
- C. life D. A, B and C